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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 16.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Parnell Defence Fund-Will the Habeas Corpus Act be Suspended?-Split in the Liberal Ranks-Ireland Ruled by the Land League-Departure of Captain Boycott.

[By Telegraph.]

Dunlin, November 24 .- It is stated that the Irish executive intends to station a military force permanently at Claremorris, and also to increase the garrison at Castlebar, so that it will be easy to send troops from these two centres to any part of the west of Ireland ... The great trials are about to begin. The Crown having yesterday joined issue on the defendants' plea, an eight day notice of trial may be served, which would bring the case on next Monday. The only delay which can arise is by motion of the Crown with reference to the mode of rial....Limerick correspondent telegraphs that the Land League is assuming propor-tions little dreamed of when started. The leaders in Limerick have developed a new course, which strikes at the very root of the legal system. Not content with preventing enants from paying more than the Governmant valuation and preventing other tenants from taking farms from which one of their number has been evicted, the League is now about to "Boycott" the local attorneys to keep them from serving ejectment processes in the County Courts. An eminent local solicitor a few days ago was accosted by a prominent member of the Central Land League, who brought him to book for daring to serve ejectment processes for his clients. The resentative of the Land League The repreformed him that his case would be brought before that body at the netx m eting, and warned him and his brethern of the consequences of what they were doing. The legal gentleman in the mildest manner told his interrogator that there were 22 solicitors in Limerica, and that if they ceased to serve processes all ejectment business would be transferred to Dublin attorneys, who would serve them with write, which would be a more costly procedure than the civil bill ejectment. This was unsatisfactory to the League representative, who intends at the next meeting of the League to denounce the attorneys and warn them against serving processes. The same corresondent says the Government, in consequence enresentations made in connection with he late attempt to murder a bailiff at New Pallas and the determination of the people to hunt the bailiff out of the town, have ordered an iron barrack for the temporary accommodation of special police, to be erected in the

neighborhood where the outrage took place. The structure was removed by rail to New Pallas to-day, but the police were unable to get any one to remove it to its intended site; the barrack still remains at the railway station The Parnell defence fund grows slowly, and now amounts to £2,500. The League officially announces that the expenses will be at least £10,000, and urgently appeals for more money. The town of Euniscorthy, where eight months ago Parnell was rottenegged, has subscribed £800 for the defence. LONDON, November 24.—Telegrams from Dublin and Cork state that large quantities of arms and ammunition are received daily and distributed throughout Ireland. The invoices are principally from America. They escape the vigilance of the police in Galway, and but a few seizures are reported.... Mr. Healy, Secretary of Parnell, who was recently committed for trial on a charge of intimidating Mr. Manning, a tenant farmer, has been elected member of Parliament for Wexford borough, without opposition, to fill the scancy caused by the death of William A. Bedmond.... Several attempts have been made to shoot Cap Mitchell, at Athbague, by Rev. Mr. Biddulph, a Protestant clergyman, of Barrisokane, county of Tipperary....The merchants of the city, fearing "Boycotting," threaten to refuse to serve on the jury for the

Rome, November 24.—The Aurora, the Papal organ, publisher an article believed to be in-pired, and which attracts considerable attenon. It says :- "The Irish bishops could lever preach revolt, crime or violence, and vill not do so. The Pope does not need to ue any great efforts to keep them in the with of duty, but he may possibly have already dvised them to separate themselves openly om those wha spread terror brandishing the word in the faces of their fellow-citizens.'
The article closes:—"We trust that the Irish clergy will be anstrument of peace and order. and that while they strive to caim the pas sions of the people, the English nation will tettle the questions at issue by drawing closer the bonds which should unite the two sister

kial of Mr. Parnell.

LONDON, November 25 .- Mr. Parnell has written the following to each of his tenants: "Dear Sir,-Since the commencement of the present agricultural depression you have received an abatement of twenty per cent. off the rent of your holding. This abatement, however, was temporary, and was not given in such a way as to give you any legal claim or its continuance. I have been carefully considering the matter, and have decided upon offering you your holding for the future t the Poor Law valuation until such time as the land question is permanently settled on he lines advanced by the Land League. If the abatement you have been receiving up to the present did not reduce your cash payments to the Poor Law valuation you will be entitled to claim credit at the next payment for any such excess. Yours truly, Charles Stewart Parnell."

London, November 27.—The Cabinet Guncils are concluded for the present. Mr. ladstone has gone to Hawarden, his resi-

dence. Mr. Forster has returned to Dublin, the Cabinet not to resort to coercion has and other Ministers have dispersed. The situation is unchanged Parliament meets the first week in January, unless events com-pel an earlier summons. Mr. Gladetone adheres steadfastly to the Guildhall programme. No crisis occurred this week any more than last, and no resignations were offered on their sides. The present policy respecting coercion is a policy of expectancy. It is certain that, at whatever cost the Government will apply to Parliament for further powers, if necessity the command of the authorities are available for such be demonstrated, whether with or when required for the protection of life and without the assent of Mr. Bright or Mr. Champroperty, but the secret and complete without the assent of Mr. Bright or Mr. Cham-berlain. Sir Stafford Northcote's speech organization of the Leaguers enables them to yesterday clearly implies that the Conservatives intend to leave the Government to find its own way out of the pending difficulties. The attitude of certain extreme Liberals is more important than Sir Stafford Northcote's and formidable by connection with the platitudes. It indicates a conviction that they Fenian system. It is that makes intimihave carried the opposition to coercion too far. The Spectator now urges that a bill be passed making intimidation to cause a breach of contract a penal offence, for which prisoners should be tried without jury, adding that "we cannot trust juries to perceive such intimidation to be any worse than larceny or embezzle-

stringent form. DUBLIN, November 28 .- A land meeting was held at Sligo to-day. Shortly before the meeting convened several cases containing gunpowder and having fuses attached were discovered underneath the platform.

ment, since this intimidation notoriously

exists in a large part of Ireland." This

demand is equivalent to coercion in a very

Davitt was the princpal speaker. At a meeting held at Clare to-day, the were necessary for the protection of the people.

London, November 29 .- The police are protecting Lord Lismore in London.

London, November 16. - The Times, in a leading article this morning, says :- "We fear that Mr. Forster was unable yesterday to encourage his colleagues with a report that lawlessness is abating in Ireland. It is too plain that most detestable outlages daily occur, and that unparalleled terrorism has been imposed upon three Irish counties. The law is almost powerless to prevent these crimes or to punish the oriminals. The authorities have made every effort to protect life and property by employing the ordinary forces, but conspiracy is too strong and subtle to be so restrained. The utmost that can be done effectually at present is to defend the few persons who are threatened. Some eighty Irish gentlemen are under police protection The legal enforcement of contracts relating to land is at an end in most parts of Munster and Connaught, and the lawlessness of the in the towns i seething and spreading. The facts continue to cause grave anxiety to the authorities in Ireland, and we may conclude that the Cabinet has not resolved to set aside their views, even for a short time, without much hesitation and much misgiving, but the decision has been adopted partly on faith of hopes which spring eternal in the Ministerial

Dublin, November 24.—An address has been issued by the Grand Orange Lodge of Dublin, declaring that a monster conspiracy exists, having for its object the confiscation of every kind of property, with the further purpose of uprooting Protestanism and severng the connection of this country with England and declaring that the flourishing condition of the Institution gives the means of rendering material service. Resolutions have also been passed pledging the Order to counteract by all means the communistic doctrines inculated by the leaders of the League and condemning the reckless language of Cabinet Ministers, and tendering moral and material support to the brethern in the South and West.

The work of the Boycott relief expedition is completed. The Ulster men, escorted by Infantry, marched from Ballinrobe to Claremorris, a distance of 13 miles, where they took the train northward at seven o'clack this morning. Almost before daylight Boycott himself, with his wife annd two nieces. left Lough Mask in a covered ambulance wagon, and escorted by a number of Hussars was driven rapidly to Claremorris. Boycott was not recognized in passing Ballinrobe, as scarcely a soul was on the streets. Along the route of hamlets and villages only a very few people were gathered, but in Claremorris every doorway and window was occupied. The ambulance wagon was greeted with hoarse groans and shouted curses. A large body of constabulary stood guard at Claremorris station. Boycott left by the ordinary train for Dublin. The infantry with the Ulster men followed in a speecial train amid groans and hooting. Mrs. Boycott came in for a certain amount of sympathy, but for the hardfeatured, gray-bearded, insignificant looking

agent there was none. It is a curious fact that the rents on all the Duke of Devonshire's estates in Ireland (he holds 60,325 acres in Cork, Waterford and Tipperary) have been paid in full, this being almost the only property in Ireland of which as much can be said. This fact, it is shrewdly suspected, may have helped not a little to convince Lord Hartington that coercive measures are not heeded in Ireland. Less distinguished landlords are, as a rule, offered rent on the much-talked of Griffith's valuation, and if they refuse that, get nothing. The Duke of Devoushire is an absence landlord and cannot be said to be personally popular, and hence it is supposed that the Land League must have issued secret orders to his tenants to pay up in full, a hypothesis which would explain fully the remarkable exception offered in his case. The League now abso lutely controls Ireland, and government there is in abeyance. The fact that three Cabinet meetings have been held this week proves that in spite of all the comforting assurances to the contrary that have been made daily, very serious differences of opinion exist in

the Ministry. Dublin, November 29.—The resolution of

caused very deep dissapointment and apprehension among all classes in the disturbed districts. They look with alarm at the prospect of more outrages and wider spread intimidation and disaffection. There is good reason to believe that the Executive will try to show by greater activity and energy that they possess sufficient power in ordinary law. The disturbed districts are flooded with constabulary and military, and all resources at anticipate the movements of the constabulary, and in some instances to defeat them. There can be little doubt that the organization of the Leaguers is rendered most perfect dation so irresistible in some districts. It is practiced with great subtlety and skill, so

that the authorities are unable to counteract it. They can deal only with open acts of violence, which are avoided as much as possible, while the more effectual system of terrorism is carried on under an extreme

appearance of tranquility. The total cost of the Boycott relief expedition was £10,000. It is stated Government has decided to reinforce Birr garrison by six hundred men, and to despatch troops to Banagher, Portumna and several other small Western towns.

The Times, in a leading article this morning, says that it is very probable that the trial of the traversers will be going on when Parliament assembles. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has gone to magistrates declares that coercive measures Dublin, and will probably remain there until the House meets.

Dublin, November 30.—Government detectives waited on some Dublin firms supposed to be executing printing for the Land League, last week, demanding copies of the documents intrusted to them for publication.

They could not obtain anything.

London, November 30.—Mr. Parnell denies
the report that he has decided to abandon the Land League in deference to a letter of Archbishop McCabe condemning it....It is stated that when Parliament meets the Government intends to introduce a coercion sct at the same time with the Land Bill Act, which will provide for the immediate disarming of the people.... A movement is reported in the west of Ireland, particularly in Tuam, Swineford, and other considerable towns in the precarious, and her possessions in Canada and county of Galway, to bring about a reduction of 25 per cent rent in shops and houses. Such rents are excessive in Ireland, but they have been lost sight of in the excitement attending the land agitation. Now that the

NEWARK, N.J., Novem! er 30 .- At a mass neeting for the purpose of organizing a Land League here last night speeches were made by James Redpath, Mrs. Parnell and others. Rednath stated that Lord Leitrim was shot by a man whose sister he had ruined. Lord Leitrim ruined 30 girls. The man who shot him now lives in Chicago.

WHAT TURKEY THINKS OF THE IRISH OUESTION.

From the "Vakit" (Times) leading Turkish pa per of Constantinople, Oct. 25

THE newspapers have been talking of the sgitation and the misery which at present reign in Ireland. We must do the justice to Mr. Gladstone's administration to say that it troubles for their neighbors, have unwittingly really wished to repair the evils which afflicts Ireland (the sister island). It brought in a bill to ameliorate the situation of the tenants, that is to say, the agricultural class, in Ireland; and had it not been for the obstinacy of the House of Lords, which refused to sanction the bill voted by the House of Commons, the complaints of the Irish would have greatly diminished.

However this may be, the state of Ireland offers an interesting subject for study none the less. Hence the Journal des Debats has sent a talented special correspondent, M. Molinari, to Ireland, whose letters are worthy of attention.

This is what M. Molinari wrote on Sept. 2. last:---

"CORK, Sept.2, 1880. "There is no country, as far as I know, where parties are so numerous and divided as in Ireland. We see there not only general parties, but regional parties, and even transatlantic parties. In the province of Ulster, for example, which is peopled half by Presbyterians and Anglican emigrants from Scotland and England, and half by Catholic Irishmen, religious passions are still in full effervescence. The Protestants continue to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, and provoking processions of these Orangemen do not fail to excite the nerves of the Catholics. These latter, in their turn, make processions which have a similar effect on the nerves of the Protestants. They throw stones and various other projectiles at each other. The police interfere and fire en the people, as lately happened at Dungannon. There are killed and wounded. Apart from the question of humanity, the evil would not be great; the heads broken in these scuffles are not worth much; and the live capital of Ireland is not sensibly diminished thereby; but perhaps it would be wise to prohibit processions in the interest of public order."

Spite of all that has been published about our country, popular passions and religious hatred are not so envenomed amongst us. What would our benevolent friends say if the Mussulmans, after thefashion of these Orangemen, that is to say, of these English protestants who conquied Ireland, and are the ruling race there, organized public processions to gelebrate the anniversary of their old victories in contempt of their feelings of their Christian fellow-countrymen? Happily the Mussulman character does not stoop to puerile demonstrations.

If the scene which happened at Durgan. Elgin.

non had taken place in a little Turkish town, diplomacy, virtuously indiguant, would certainly have presented us with a dozen of collective or identical notes, and probably his Excellency Mr. Goschen would have under taken the task of framing the text.

M. Molinari adds, a little farther on :--what is Home Rule? It is the say a thing as the 'Repeal' in the sense that Home Rulers claim, as their predecessors the Repealers, the dissolution of the political union of Ireland and Great Britain, the re-establishment of the Irish Parliament, and the government of Ireland by herself."

But this is an organized conspiracy with Committees and all the corollaries of a vast revolutionary association. Does not all this testify to the discontent which reigns in a great part of Ireland?

Nevertheless, no Government has thought of proposing Conferences to discuss projects for establishing self-government or independent government in Ireland, this Home Rule about which the Irish patriots are furious.

Our poor Zabties (policemen), mudirs, caime kams (sheriffs) and our provincial Beys have been accused of rapacity and extortion. However, nothing can equal the rapacity of the landlords in Ireland. Here are the figures furnished by Mr. Davitt, a former "Fenian or revolutionary Nationalist Irishman, in speech made by him at Chicago:-

"The total of the rents of Ireland," says he "a century ago did not amount to more than ten million dollars; it is now seventy or eighty million. This enormous increase has been the fruit of the sweat of the Irish people. The landlords have robbed Ireland of something like three milliards five hundred million dollars. Ought not this fact alone to enlist the sympathies of the whole world?

And now does any one want to know the feeling prevailing amongst the Irish with respect to the power of England. Here is what M. de Molinari writes :-

"England,"said one of them to us, " is on the decline; she only occupies the second or even the third rank amongst military nations, at a time when political preponderance belongs more than ever to the big battalions. She is not in a position to sustain a struggle with Germany or even with Russia. Where is she to get soldiers? Ireland formerly fursince our young men have been emigrating to America rather than enlist under the English flag, she only fills her regiments with the scum of society. Her rule in India is Australia will soon detach themselves from her A century ago the liberation of Greece and Bulgaria would have been looked upon as a dream. This dream is now realized? Why should it not be thus wth the dream of tenants have begun to move there is likely to Home Rule? Why should we also not succeed another rent scare, but on a smaller scale. as well as the Greeks and Bulgarians in shaking of the yoke of our Turkey, and re-

constituting the Irish nationality?" The result of the events in Bulgaria makes itself felt, then, even as far as Ireland, and her dreams of liberation have become more lively there than ever lately. There is. no doubt, much passion in the ideas expressed by this Irish patriot: but it is passion always which animates the masses, and the example of the revolutions in the East is calculated to encourage still more the aspiration of certain peoples, who even enligtened Europe think themselves subjected to a foreign yoke and set up as victims. Is it not the want of foresight of European diplomacy which has let loose all these passions, which are often blind, and therefore all the more dangerous? One would say that the Governments, in renouncing sound traditions of policy to stir up prepared the germs of civil war at home. Avenging Nemesis is chastising them for the malicious pleasure they took at the sight of the evils with which their neighbors were burthened.

TRUE WITNESS Donation..... A. Wexford Quebecer.

E. L.

Mr. McElligott.

A Hater of Despotic Tyranny (Merrick- (ville). Ville)..... Thomas Nolan, Hemmingford...... A Wexford Girl.
John Flynn, Ethel, Ont.
Parish of St. Edward, Q., per Rev. J. E.

The Russian Government has submitted to the Vatican three names, with the suggestion that the Vatican select one for a negotiator to come to Rome to settle the ecclesiastical disputes between Russia and the Vatican. These negotiations have hitherto been carried on at Vienna. From this list the Vatican has selected Chevalier Boutenew, at present Secretary of the Russian Embassy at London. M Jacobini has settled with the Pope a plan for the future conduct of the relations of the Papacy with the Powers.

Biarritz seems now to be entirely eclipsing Cannes, as a place of winter residence It is quieter and less expensive, the sea si is as health-giving, and the scenery as delightful. When Lord Brougham, Sir William Molesworth, and Mr. Leader, M. P., first selected Cannes for a winter home and purchased land and built villas there, they were almost alone in a species of lovely wilderness, now it is crowded with buildings, has theatre, klosk, and a pumber of first-class hotels.

The Marchioness of Ripon is a first cousing of her husband's, and a very brilllant society woman, who, up to the period of her husband's becoming a Roman Catholic, divided with the late Lady Waldegrave the distinction of being the leader of fashion, and gave most charming dinners. She was strongly opposed to Lord Ripon's becoming a Catholic, and still more to his accepting the Governor-Generalship of India, whither she now follows him with great reluctance. The climate has been fatal to many Governor-Generals, including Lords Dalhousie, Canning and

KNOCK.

THE APPARITIONS AND MIRACLES.

My letter of last week ended with the record of a miraculous cure; can this letter more fittingly open than with the record of another? Miss Annie O'Shea, Bantry, Co. Cork, had been ailing from disease of the bone of the third finger of the left hand for nearly six years. She had consulted surgeons, but to no purpose. The second joint of the finger was much inflamed and swollen, and she had been suffering intense pain for the past six months in particular, within which time she had been to Cork, seeking surgical relief. Amongst others, she consulted Dr. Hobart, of the North Infirmary, and was told by him that in amputation lay her only remedy. The poor girl, though she would submit to the loss of the first and second joints, hesitated to lose the entire finger. But inasmuch as the disease had extended along the whole finger, the surgeon insisted on the amputation of all three joints. To this Miss O'Shea would not consent, but returning to her home in Bantry bethought of visiting Knock.

Preparatory to her pilgrimage, the Sisters of Mercy, Bantry, joined in a novena to our Blessed Lady that Miss O'Shea's pilgrimage would not be made in vain. Their prayers were heard. On Thursday, the 21st ult. Miss O'Shea reached Knock, and on the evening of the following day, whilst praying in the chapel after the recitation of the six o'clock Rosary, she was cured. I was speaking to her on the next day, Saturday, and saw the now sound and healthy finger. It still presents traces of disease, but is almost entirely well. Hitherto, for nearly six years she could not bend it save by the aid of the fingers of the other hand; now the nerves and muscles are as much under the control of the will as the nerves and muscles of

every other finger. Not less striking is the following case:-Mr. Michael Hickey, Clonegal, county Carlow, nished her with the flower of her army, but was afflicted from his birth with congenital paralysis. The disease affected the right arm, side, and leg, the circulation of the blood being all but absent. An icy chill, an unnatural torpor pervaded the entire region affected. In walking, the right foot would drag, and his gait be extremely halting and awkward. The bones of the leg were but partially grown, whilst the nervous, muscular and fleshy development was "conspicuous by its absence." Of the right side and arm the same may be said, whilst in addition the right hand was doubled up, the puny, undeveloped lingers pr May last he visited Knock, and returned " uncured." Disappointed, but not hopeless, poor Hickey awaited his time, and, with the advice and blessing of his parish priest, the Rev. Daniel Maher, Clonegal, he made another pilgrimage to Knock. He arrived on

the 12th of August, and continued his devotions until the 15th of September. Heaven was at last moved by his miseries, his entreaties, and his faith, and on the 15th of September, amidst much bodily suffering and mental agitation, the cold and torpid blood began to freely circulate, warmth returned to members that had never known their natural heat, and Michael Hickey was no longer a helpless, hopeluss paralytic. With increased animal heat came an influx of bodily vigour, and now he can walk with both ease and quickness, although his gait does still present evidences of illhealth, nor is it quite even, but the right limb is marvellously improved. It is full, round, and healthy looking, and equally wonderful is the change in the condition of the right arm. Warmth has returned, strength is being accumulated, and his general health has vactly improved. On the day of Hickey's cure I heard an American medical gentleman, who had been here on a pilgrimage—Dr. O. T. Sebel, Florida, U. S.—say that this cure was evidently miraculous, and entirely beyond the reach of will or imagination. Creation or reproduction was necessary; and equally beyond the reach of medical skill, Dr. Sebel asserted, with the case of poor Hickey.

Hickey is still at Knock, and purposes re-maining a few weeks longer. He says that he is steadily improving; and certainly if attention to devotional exercises, and fervour in the permance of them, be a means of drawing down Heaven's blessing, Michael Bickey is well fulfilling the precept of " Ask and you shall receive; seek and you shall find; knock and it shall be opened to you."

I will give just another case. Miss Honora Macklin, Donamon, Co. Roscommon, had been ailing from pains in the left side for the past sixteen years. She was also suffering from undue palpitation of the heart, frequent faintings, and other nervous attacks. In April she procured some cement from the apparition gable, and, having put it into some water, drank the latter, when the swoonings ceased She came on a pilgrimage to Knock on the 14th September, and remained eleven days. She returned on the 15th ult., and before her departure on this day the heart has resumed its normal functions, the woonings have entirely ceased, and the pains in the side have entirely departed. She informed me yesterday that she now possesses better health than she has known for the past sixteen years, and is earnest in her attribution of her cure to the intercession of "Our Lady of Knock."

That miracles are still of frequent occurcence at this chapel, our readers may judge from the foregoing; not less pleased will they be to learn that the cured are not like the "thankless kine" in the Gospel. Within the last few days a munificent present has been made to this chapel by a grateful recipient of Our Lady's favours. On the seat of the stained glass window which opens on the sanctuary, just beside the sacristy, there now stands decorated in white and gold, a beautiful statue of St John the Evangelist, the gift of a Mrs. Hornihold, an English lavy,

who had been here cured towards the end of last spring. She had been long ailing from ulcers on the chest and a complication of other diseases, and was almost in a dying condition when she reached Knock. She had been here but a few days she was perfectly and entirely cured. From the description furnished by some of the witnesses of the apparitions of August 21, 1879, as well as her recollections of an apparition of St. John himself, with which the happy lady had been favoured during her stay here, Mrs. Hornihold drew out a sketch which served as a model for the beautiful statue, executed in wood by Messrs. Meyer and Co., Munich, which now finds a temporary resting-place within the precincts of the sanctuary of the chapel at Knock. A golden halo surrounds the head. on which is placed a mitre in white and gold, reaching almost to the brows, with pendants stretching to the shoulders, on which rests in flowing locks a wealth of rich brown hair. Gazing on the bent-down face, the beholder is struck with the sweetness of its expression, such as we picture to ourselves to have graced the countenance of "the disciple whom Jesus loved." St. John is robed in pontifical costume, and on the embroidered bands which reach around his shoulders, as well as on the stole which hangs down his breast in graceful folds, the cross is frequently found. On the third finger of the right hand is a ring indicative of his episcopal rank, whilst with the two fore-fingers of the same hand he points to the open book of the Gospels held within the left, and to some passage of which he appears to be just then referring. The statue is a really beautiful piece of workmanship, and on its base, in raised lettering, is the inscription " Mayor and Co., Munico, Royal Art Eccles. Establisht."

A word about the lady donor is well and justly merited. She is the daughter of a grandee of Spain, and wife of an English Catholic gentleman, of religious and distinguished lineage. To her father, Count Cabrera, the present King of Spain is largely indebted for his crown, as those of your readers interested in the troubled politics of Spain will easily remember. To evince his friendship for the family, his Spanish Majesty has stood godfather to the only child of Mrs. Hernihold. The lumily of her husband has given to the English Church a Vicar-Apostolic in the person of the Right Rev. Dr. Hornihold author of a rather large-sized book, entitled "Instructions on the Commandments and Sacraments."

In an address delivered unto his people on Sunday morning by the Venerable Archdeacon Kavanagh, allusion was made to the above beautiful gift; and to the venerable preacher am I indebted for some of the particulars just related. The sublimity of the Gospel of St. John, his virginal purity, his faithfulness to his Divine Master, and the particular affection entertained for him by Jesus, were all narrated and dwelt upon in simple, telling language. The charity which prompted the Queen of Heaven to visit us, and to come not alone, but to bring in her train her glorious spouse, St. Joseph, Protector of the Universal Church, and also St John, "the well-beloved disciple" of Jesus and her own bequeathed and adopted Som, were, too, included. The rev. preacher wound up a beautiful and impressive discourse by an exhortation to devotion to the souls in Purgatory, whose anniversary we will soon be celebrating .- Flag of Ireland.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE FOR 1881.-In 1881 The Living Age enters upon its thirty-eighth vear of continuous publication, and its value increases with its years. Periodical literature is constantly growing more and more abundant in the work of the ablest writers upon all topics of interest, and in no other way can so much of the best of this literature be obtained so conveniently and cheaply as through the columns of this standard magazine, issued weekly, and giving over three and a quarter thousand large and well-filled pages of reading matter yearly, ... it is enabled to present, with a freshmess and completeness attempted by no other publication, the ablest essays and reviews, the choicest serials and short stories, the most interesting sketches of travel and discovery, the best poetry, and the most valuable biographical, historical, scientific and political information from the entire body of foreign surrent literature, and from the pens of the foremost writers of the day. Such eminent authors as Prof. Max Muller, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Jas. A. Freeman, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Prof. Tyndail, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Frances Power Cobbe, Francis Galton, The Duke of Argyll, Wm. Black, Miss Thackeray, Mrs. Mulech Craik, Geo. MacDonald, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Mexander, Jean Ingelow, R. D. Blackmore, Matthew Arnold, Henry Kingsley. W. W. Story, Turguenief, Carlyle, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning, and many other most distinguished writers of the age, in science, fiction, poetry, history, politics, theology, philosophy, criticism and art, are represented in its. pages. Furnishing thus the only satisfactorily complete compilation of an indispensable literature, The Living Age is obviously invaluable to every American reader. It supplies. the place of many magazines, reviews, and papers, and alone enables the reader, at a. small expenditure of time and money, to keep fully abreast with the best thought and literature of the time. The subscription price (\$8 a year) for the amount of reading furnished, while the publishers make a still cheaper offer, viz., to send The Living Age and any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies, a year, both postpaid, for \$10.50, thus furnishing to the subscriber at small coat the cream of both home and foreign literature. The publishers also offer to send to all new subscribers for the year 1881, remitting before Jan. 1st, the weekly numbers of 1880 issued after the receipt of their subscriptions, gratis. Little & Co., Roston, are the publishers.

...The Pope has recovered from his recent iliness,

REDMOND O'DONNELL; LE CHASSEUB d'AFRIQUE.

CHAPTER VIII .- CONTINUED.

Mr. Dantree arose, and crossing to where his writing case lay, unlocked it, and produced a package, neatly tted up with blue They were letters-only a woman's ribbon. letters—in the same hand as that of to-night, and in their midst a carte de visite. He took this latter up and looked at it. It was the face of a girl in her first youth, a darkly piquante face, with two large eyes looking at you from waving masses of dark hair-a handsome, impassioned face, proud and spirited. And Gaston Dantree's hard, coldly bright brown eyes grew almost tender as he

"Poor child!" he said-"poor little girl! How pretty she used to look in her misty white dresses, her laces, the creamy roses she used to wear, her dusk cheeks flushed, and her big blue eyes like stars! Poor little thing! and she would have laid a princely fortune at my feet, with her heart and hand, if that old bloke, her grandfather, hadn't euchred her out of it. And I would have been a very good husband, as husbands go, to little Marie, which is more than I'll ever be to this other one. Ah, well! Sic transit, and all the rest of it!-here goes!"

He replaced the vignette, added the last letter to the others, did them up neatly in a sheet of white paper, sealed the package with red wax, and wrote the address in a firm, elear hand:

" Mile. MARIE DE LANSAC, "Rue de-

" New Orleans, Louisians."

" I'll mail this to-morrow," Mr. Dantree said, putting it in the pocket of his overcoat; "and now I'll seek my balmy couch and woo the god of slumber. I dare say it will be as successful as the rest of my woo-

Mr. Dantree undressed himself leisurely, as he did all things, and went to bed. But sleep did not come all at once; he lay awake, watching the leaping firelight flickering on the wall, and thinking.

What if after all now, something were to happen, and I were to be dished again as I was in the New Orteans affair?" he thought. By George! it was enough to make a man cut his own throat, or-old De Lansac's. A million dollars to a dead certainty,-Marie sele heiress, Marie dying for me. And then he must go and get married-confound him! I can't think Sir John Dangerfield is dotard enough for that, but still delays are danger-I'll strike while the iron's hot. I'll make Katherine name the day, to-morrow, by Jove. Once my wife, and I'm safe. Nothing can happen then, unless-unless-Heavens and earth !-unless Marie should appear upon the scene, as they do on the stage, and denounce me!"

And then Mr Dantree paused aghast, and stared blankly at the fire. "It's not in the least likely though," he

continued. "Marie is not that sort of woman. I believe, by George! if she met me a week after she gets the letters back she would look me straight between the eyes and cut me dead. No-Marie never will speakshe could go to the scaffold with her head up and her big blue eyes flashing defiance, and it's a very lucky thing for me she's that sort. Still it will be a confoundedly ugly thing if she ever hears of me again either as Sir Dantree Dangerfield or the heiress of Scarswood's fonce. She might speak to save Katherine. But no;" and then Mr. Dantree turned over with a yawn at last on his pillow, "who ever heard of one woman saving another. Men do, but women-never! I'll have the wedding day fixed for to-morrow, and it shall be

CHAPTER IX.

THE THIRD WARNING.

Tue rain passed with the night, and a slight frost set in with the next day. Mr. Dantree was due at a hunting party at Langton Brake, to be followed by a ball at Langton Royals. He would meet Miss Dangerfield on his way to cover, and she should fix their wedding day.

"A southerly wind and a cloudy sky prohummed. "Before I am three hours older I shall put my fate to the touch, 'to win or port me under all this' lose it all.' I wonder if a baronet's daughter She won't object to naming an early day, I demption, and I'm in love with her-eight thousand a year."

Mr. Dantree breakfasted, mounted " a red roan steed," and looking unspeakably well in his very becoming hunting costume, set off don't want to be importunate, my dear, but for the meet at Langton Brake.

The baronet's daughter was there before skting on a powerful-looking black horse as though it had been an easy chair, and looking, as she always did on horseback, her best. But while she talked and laughed with her attendant cavaliers, her gaze kept ever impataently turning in one direction, and as Gaston Dantree galloped up, a light flash of glad

welcome lit the clear eyes.

Late, Gaston; late again. I wonder if you ever were or will be in time for anything in your life. Any man whould prove himself a laggard on such a glorious morning deserves-what does he deserve, Captain De

heaviest loss I know of. A laggard in the made happy in. When, Kathie-when-when hunting field Mr. Dantree may be, but he certainly has proven himself anything but a laggard in love."

And bowing low after this small stab, and with a sarcastic curl of his tawny-mustached month, the captain of the Plungers rode away. He held the handsome, silver-voiced, oily-tongued Southerner in contempt and aversien-most men did-without exactly that knowing why. There are men whom men next." like, and men whom women like, and Mr. Dantree, happily for himself, was one of the

latter. A loud cry of "there they come" prointo the lane-Miss Dangerfield and her dark

lover with them. A loud "Hallo" rang shrilly out, the fence. "There he is!" cried a score of voices, as the fox flaw over the ground, and and upright as a dart. Her brilliant eyes ourselves in Paris for the rest of the winter. were flashing now with the hunter's fire- Come, now, my darling, don't object. Bring for a few minutes, then fell hopelessly behind. Mr. Dantree counted neither courage him! Here comes De Vere. Ouick, Kathie; ner horsemanskip among his many virtues. | yes or no?" On and on like the wind-Ilderim flew the "Yes."

fences with a tremendous rush he leaped chasms and hedges, his dauntless rider taking everything before her. The master of the hounds himself looked at her in a glow of admiration—the black Arab flew over everything, scorning to turn to the right or left, and after a brilliant burst of over an hour, the heiress of Scarswood had the triumph and delight of being one of the fortunate few in at the finish-in time to see the dead fox held over the huntsman's head with the hounds hanging expectant around. She laughed-eyes and teeth flashing dazzlingly—as she received the brush from the huntsman and the innumerable compliments from the gentlemen who crowded around the heroine of the hour.

"Yes," she said, "I can ride-about the only thing I can do. No, Mr. Dantree, I do not want a compliment from you, and I can't pay one either. Your roan balked shamefully, and you are the last man in. But to be late, as I said before, on all occasions, is your normal state."

"Being first in your regards I can bear the rest with philosophy, Miss Dangerfield. Fall back from those people, and rein in that black whirlwind of yours, and ride back to Langton Royals with me."

She looked at him quickiy-some tone in his voice, some look in his eyes startled her. "Gaston, something has happened!" "Yes-nothing to be alarmed about, how-

ever. Only this-I must go back to New

Orleans." " Gaston !" It was a sort of dismayed cry. If he had ever doubted his power over her he would have been reassured now. The glad light died out of her face as she turned to him.

"Go back to New Orleans! Why should

you go back? I thought-" "You thought I was never to go back any more. You thought this sort of pleasant existence-driving, hunting, singing, and being happy-taking no thought, like lilies of the field, etc., was to go on forever. My dear lit-tle simple Kathie! you seem to forget that though you are born to the purple, I am not. You forget that men must work and women must weep. You forget that you are engaged to a poor beggar, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow or his brains. You torget in short that I am not the heiress of Scarswood, with eight thousand per annum, or Captain De Vere, next heir to a peerage, but Gaston Dantree, Bohemian, literary hack -only too thankful if his flimsies for the New Orleans journals pay for the coat he

Jove, I don't!" "And what's all that got to do with it? Why can't things go on as they are? Why can't you stop at Morecambe until-" Miss Dangerfield stopped abruptly.

wears and the bed he sleeps on. You forget

that, my dear, impetuous little girl, but, by

"Until our wedding day-is that what you mean, Kathie? Ah! but you see that seems such a very indefinite period. Mr. Talbot was kind enough to invite me to run down to his place in Sussex for a week's August fishing, and I was to repay his hospitality by singing songs. August has passed, October is here, and—so am I still. And, unfortunately, singing is such an unsubstantial mode of payment, even the finest tenor voice is apt to pail upon a Sussex Squire, after three months' incessant listening to it. I had a letter last night from New Orleans-not a pleasant letter-and it comes to one of two things now, either to go back to Louisiana and resume my quill driving, or-" Mr. Dantree paused and looked at her-" or," he repeated with that smile of his, the baronet's romantic daughter thought the most beautiful on earth—" or Kathie."

" Yes, Gaston ?" "Or you must marry me out of hand. Do you hear, Kathie?-take me for better or worse, and support me afterward. That's what it comes to in plain English. One may be in love ever so deeply, but one must have three meals pe boot maker. I have just money enough to last precisely two months and a half-I've been totting it up. After that the work-house stares me in the face. I'll defy the minions of the newspaper, Kathie, if you say so, and I'll go to the Castleford Arms and wait until the happy day comes, that makes you all my own. If not-why then-" Mr. Dantree paused and produced his cigar-case. "You'll permit me, Iknow, Kathie? You're awfully sensible on the subject of cigars, and I've been thinking so deeply ever since I got claim it a hunting morning," Mr. Dantree that confounded letter, that my brain-such as it is-is dazed. I need a smoke to sup-

Then there was silence, while they rode on could get up her trousseau in three months? slowly in the rear of the hunting party—Mr. Dantree philosophically pulling his cigar, and know; she's in love with me beyond all re- Katherine, her cheeks flushed with very unwonted color, and lips scaled with still more unwonted silence.

"Well," he said, as the turrets and peaked gables of Laugton Royals bore in sight, "I suspense isn't a pleasant thing. When a man is under sentence, the sooner he hears him, surrounded by half a dozen red coats, his doom and knows the worst, the better. Am I to go to New Orleans, to risk all that may come to part us forever, or am I to-"

"Stay, Gaston !" "Mr. Dantree drew a long breath of great relief. For one moment he had doubtedfor one agonizing moment the eight thousand a year seemed trembling in the balance.

"My loyal little girl! I shall thank you for this when two score people are not looking on. I am to stay and send the New Orleans editors au diable, and the wedding day will be-when, Kathie? My princely fortune will keep me about two months, and allow me a new suit of clothes, I suppose, to be

"Gaston, I don't know. It is so horribly sudden. Good Heavens! only two months!

One can't prepare." "Oh yes, one can. Import the trousseau from London or Paris. They'll send you on the thousand and one things brides seem to require in a week. Be rational, Kathie; that objection is overruled. Name the

"It is easily named. Papa will never con-

sent." "Ah, now you have come to the hitch in the matter. I think it very likely the anclaimed the arrival of the hounds. The cient warrior may put in his veto. But it is huntsman as he passed cast surly glunces to- for you to overrule that. You're not the ward Miss Dangerfield and one or two other | bright, clever little darling I give you credit mounted ladies, with prophetic visions of for if you can't do it east y. In the bright their heading the fox, and being in the way. lexicon of youth, you know, there's no such The hounds were put into the gorse, and the | word as fail. You can do it, and you've got pink coats began to move out of the field to do it yourself, by Jove! I faced the music once, and I'd rather keep my countenance averted from the melody for the future. He does the heavy father to perfection, and I hounds came with a rushing roar over a never had a taste for private theatricals. tail coat. Suppose I spare your blushes, and fix the day myself? Suppose I select New Year's eve? with a ringing shout Katherine Dangerfield | We couldn't wind up the old year in a jollier flew along on black 1lderim, steady as a rock | manner than by being married, and enjoying even Gaston Dantree was forgotten. The | the noble baronet round to reason, and make roan flew along helter-skelter beside Ilderim | your Gaston the happiest man on this reellog globe on New Year's eve. Quick-oh, hang

She just had time to flutter forth that one little word, when the captain af the Plungers Purple rode up on his gray charger to solicit the second waltz at the ball that night.

"I used to write my name first on your list, Miss Dangerfield," the captain said, plaintively, "but all that's over now," with a glance at Dantree; " and I must be resigned to my fate of second fiddle. 'Twas ever thus, etc. I trust hunting in this damp air has not impaired your voice for 'The Wine Cup is Sparkling,' Mr. Dantree?"

They rode on to Langton Royals together -Katherine unusually silent. She glanced furtively now and then at her two cavaliers. How much the handsomer her lover was Such easy, negligent grace of manner; how well he talked; how well he sang; what a paragon he was among men. What a con-trast Randolf Cromie Algernon De Vere, riding beside him, was, with his heavy, florid, British complexion, his ginger whiskers, his sleepy, blue eyes, and his English army drawl. He was the son of a dead peer, and the brother of a live one; but his nose was a pug, and his hands and feet were large, and he had never thought, or said, a clever thing

in his life. "And papa wanted me to marry him!" Miss Dangerfield thought, with unutterable contempt; "after seeing Gaston, too! How impatient he is to have our wedding day fixed-how he seems to dread losing me. And people call him mercenary and a fortune hunter. I shall speak to papa to-morrow, and he shall consent."

The hunting party dined at Langton Royals. Miss Dangerfield's French maid had come over am Scarswood with her young lady's ball toilet, and when Mr. Dantree antered the brilliantly lighted ball-room and took a critical survey of his affianced wife, he was forced to confess that great happiness made the dark, sallow heiress of Scarswood very nearly handsome. She wore-was she not a heroine and a bride elect?-a floating filmy robe of misty white, a crown of darkgreen ivy leaves on her bright chestnut floating hair-all atwinkle with diamond deweyes had a streaming light, a faint flush kindled her dusk cheeks.

"Have you noticed the little Dangerfield, Talbot?" Captain De Vere remarked to his friend, the Squire of Morecambe. "She's in great feather to-night, growing positively good-looking, you know. See how she smiles on that shrewd little fellow, Dantree. Why can't we all be born with Grecian profiles and tenor voices? Seems a pity too she should be thrown away on a cad like thatsuch a trump of a girl as she is, and such a waltzer. Look at her now floating away with him. Clearest case of spoons I ever saw

ia my life." Captain De Vere leaned against a pillar, pulled his leonine mustache, and watched Miss Dangerfield and her lover circling down the long room with gloomy eyes. It would have been contrary to all the principles of his life to fall in love-it was the proud boast of the Plungers that they never were guilty of that weakness, but still-oh, hang it all! Why couldn't that fellow keep his confoundedly handsome face and diabolically musical voice for transatlantic heiresses, and not come tune selling groceries, and not mix the best in his veins? Why couldn't she keep true to her order? why didn't Sir John kick the fellow downstairs when be had the audacity to demand his daughter's hand? Sir John, the proudest old martinet in the army. A fine precedent to be set to the daughters of the county gentry-the son of a Yankee butcher or blacksmith lording it in Scarswood and taking his place among the patricians of Sussex, with the best blood in England in their veins, and an uncestry that ran

"And the cad's a scoundrel, besides," the captain thought, glowering with human ferocity; "vain as a woman of his pretty face and voice, with no more affection tor that sentimental, hero-worshipping little girl of seventeen than I have-not half so much, by George! She'll marry him and come to griet

-the worst sort-mark my words!" The first waltz ended, the captain's turn came. The unusual exertion of thinking bad fatigued the young officer's intellect; the physical exertion of waltzing with Miss Dangerfield would counteract it. And Miss Dangerfield was such a capital dancer, such a jolly little girl every way you took her! How she laughed, how she talked, what a clear, sweet, fresh, young voice she had, how bright were her eyes, how luxurious her brown, waving hair,—not pretty, you know, like half the other girls in the room, with wax-work faces and china-blue eyes, but twice as attractive as the prettiest of them-one of those girls whom men look after on the street, and ask their names—a siren with a sallow complexion and eyes of starry lustre.

" She's got brains, and the rest have beauty -I suppose that's about it-and beauty and brains never travel in company. She is far the cleverest little girl of my acquaintance. and, if you notice, it's always your clever women who marry good-looking fools. Egad! I wish I had proposed for her myself. Marriage is an institution I'm opposed to on principle. 'Britons never shall be slaves.' and so forth-and what's your married man but the most abject of slaves? I believe I've been in love with her all along and never knew it. 'How blessings brighten as they take their flight!' When I could have had her I didn't want her; when I can't have

her. I do. "Oh!" Katherine sighed in ecstacy, "that was a delicious waltz! I was born to be a ballet-dancer, I believe-I could keep on for ever. Captain De Vere, you're the first heavy dragoon I ever knew who didn't disgrace himself and his partner when he at-tempted round dances. Is that Mr. Dantree singing in the music room? Yes, it is; and you have a soul attuned to the magic of sweet sounds—don't say no; I'm sure you have—so have I; come!"

Yes, Mr. Dantree was singing; that is what he was there for; his voice for the past ten years had been the open sesame that threw wide the most aristocratic portals, where else he had never set foot. A little group of music lovers were around him, drinking in the melody of that most charming voice. Mr. Dantree was in his element —he always was when surrounded by an admiring crowd. This song was a Tyrolean warble, and the singer looked more like an angel than ever, in a white waistcoat and

"May old Nick fly away with him!" growled Captain De Vere, inwardly, "and his classic countenance, and Mario voice! What a blessing to society if he became a victim to | I can explain." small-pox and chronic bronchitis! It's no wonder, after all, that little Kathie, a beautyworshipper by nature, is infatuated. Well, my man, what is it?"

For a six-foot spectre, in plush and kneebreeches, had appeared suddenly, and stood bowing before them.

"I beg your pardon, capting—it's Miss

Dangerfield for a hinstant, hit hagreeable." d Ninon !" said Katherine what does she want? where is she Oh, I see her! Excuse me a moment, Captain De Vere."

The French maid was standing just outside the door of the music room, holding s small white parcel in her hand.

"Well, child," her mistress said, impatiently—the little French girl was five years her senior-" what do you want?"

"It's this packet, mademoiselle; John Thomas found it on the floor of the gentleman's cloak room, and he thinks it belongs to Mr. Dantree.'

"Indeed! And why does John Thomas think so?" "Because, mademoiselle, it is addressed to

New Orleans. Will mademoiselle please to take it and look ?" Katherine took the little white package and looked at the address. Yes, beyond doubt, it was Gaston's band.

" Mlle. MARIE DE LANSAC, " Rue de -"New Orleans."

There was a moment's pause. The girl stood expectant—the young lady stood holding the package in her hand, looking strangely at the address. It was Gaston's writing, no doubt at all about that; and who was "Mile. Marie De Lansac," of New Orleans, and what did this package contain? Letters, surely-and this hard, cardlike substance, photograph no doubt. Mr. Dantree had told her his whole history as she supposed, but no chapter headed "Marie De Lansac," had appeared. And as Katherine stood and looked, her lips set themselves in a rigid line, and a light not usually there, nor pleasant to see. came into her gray eyes-the green light of iealousv.

"This package belongs to Mr. Dantree Ninon; John Thomas was quite right. Here, tell him to-or no," abruptly, "I'll give it to

Mr. Dantrec myself." The package was small, her hand closed firmly over it, as she walked back to the music room. Mr. Dantree had just finished drops-her white shoulders rose exquisitely his Tyrolean chorus, and was smiling and out of the foamy lace-her great, brilliant | graciously receiving compliments. He made his way to Kutherine's side and drew her hand within his arm, as one who had the right.

"My dear child," he said, "what has happened now? why, oh why, that face of owl-like solemnity! What's gone wrong?" The large crystal-clear, honest gray oyes

were fixed on his face keenly. "Yes, my love," he said, what is it?" "Gaston!" abruptiy and with energy, "did

you ever tell a lie?" "Hundreds, my darling," responded Mr. Dantree, with promptitude; "thousands, millions, and likely to do so again. What an absurd question! Did I ever tell a lie? It sounds like the catechism. As if any man or woman lived who didn't tell lies!"

"Speak for yourself," the girl said, coldly; "I don't and I can't conceive of any man or woman of honor doing so. You see Captain De Vere there?"

"I'm thankful to say I do not at this moment-military puppy!" "Military puppy he may be-falsehood-

teller, I know he is not; he is incapable of falsehood, dishonor or deceit." "Like the hero of a woman's novel, in pouching on British manors? Why couldn't short," sneered Gaston Dantree, " without fear he marry a Yankee wife, who talked through | and without reproach. My dear child, men her nose, and whose father had amassed a for- | and women who never tell lies exist in books written with a purpose,' and nowhere else. best blood in Sussex with the plebian puddle | But what are you driving at, my severe little counsel for the prosecution? Let's have it

without further preface." "You shall, Mr. Dantree. Who is Marle

De Lansac?" Mr. Dantree was past master of the polite art of dissimulation; no young duke born to the strawberry-leaf coronet could be more unaffectedly nonchalant than he. His handsome olive face was a mask that never beas to be scarcely perceptible, with so faint it, he turned to her, calm and cool as ever.

"Marie De Lansac? Well, I know a young lady of that name in New Orleans. Who is she, you ask? She's grand daughter of a French gentleman of that city, and I gave her singing lessons once upon a time. My dear little Kathie, don't annihilate me with those flashing gray eyes of yours. There isn't any harm in that, is there? There's no need of the green-eyed monster showing his

obnoxious claws.' He met her suspicious gaze full, and discovered for the first time with what an intensely proud and jealous nature he had to deal with. He was chill with undefined fear, but he smiled down in her face now with eyes as clear and innocent as the eyes of a

child. "Is this all?" she asked, slowly; "or is it only one of the many lies you find it so necessary to tell?"

"On my honor, no; it is the troth; as if I could speak anything else to you. But how, in Heaven's name, Kathie, did you ever hear of Marie De Lansac?"

She did not reply; she still held the package; she still looked at him distrustfully. You gave her singing lessons, this Miss De Lansac?' slowly. "She's young, I supрове ?"

" She is."

"Handsome, no doubt?"

"Well, yes, she is handsome—not the style, admire, though." "Never mind your style-you admire nothing but plain joung women with sallow

skins and irregular features-that is understood. Mr. Dantree, do you correspond with this young lady?" "Certainly not. Katherine, what do you

mean?" The careless look had left his face, the pallor had deepened. Who had been talking to her-what had she found out? Good Heavens! to have eight thousand a year quiv-

ering in the balance like this. "What I mean is this, Mr. Dantree. This is your writing, I believe, and I infer you are returning Miss De Lansac's letters and picture. This packet fell out of your coatpocket in the cloak-room. You never corresponded with Miss De Lansac-you only gave her singing lessons? That will do Mr. Dantree-don't tell any more falsehoods than

you can help." She placed the packet in his hand. He had never thought of that. His face changed as she looked at him for a moment. In spite of the admirable training of his life he stood betore her dumb-condemned out of his own mouth.

The steady, strong gray eyes never left his face—her own was quite colorless now.

"Not one word," she said, in a sort of whisper; "and looked at him. It is true, thenall they have said. He is false—false!"
"I am not false!" Mr. Dantree retorted,

angrily. "Don't be so ready to condemn unheard. If you will do me the honor to listen, She laughed contemptuously. "Not a doubt of it, Mr. Dantree! You could explain black was white if one listened to you long enough. I'm afraid I have lis-

tened to you too long already. How many of the million lies you are in the habit of telling have you told me?" "Not one-not the shadow of one! For

Dangerfield's maid as wishes to speak to Miss shame, Katherine! to taunt me with idle Dangerfield for a hinstant, hif hagreeable." words speken in jest. I have told you the truth concerning Miss De Lansac the simple truth-so far as I am concerned. I gave her music lessons-I never cated for her-no Katherine, not one jot but she that is she

-oh, it is quite impossible to explain!" "She fell in love with you! is that what your modesty will not permit you to say, Mr. Dantree? She fell in love-this poor. Miss De Lansac-with her handsome singing-master, whether he would or not?"

"Yes, then !" Gaston Dantree said, folding his arms and looking at her with sulky defiance, "since you make me say it. Think me a coxcomb, a puppy, if you will, but she did fall in love with me, and she did write to me, since I left New Orleans; I never answered those letters. I told you the truth when I said I did not correspond with her. Last night I came across them by chance, and as your plighted husband I felt I had no right even to keep them longer. I made them up as you see, to return to her, feeling sure that after that, she would never address me again. I never told you of her-why should I! She was simply nothing to me, and to tell you that a young lady of New Orleans took a fancy to me, and wrote me letters, would not be very creditable to me."

And then Mr. Dantree paused-still standing with folded arms—posing beautifully for a model of wounded prida. She drew a long breath.

"And this is all?" she said, slowly. "All, Miss Dangerfield-on my sacred

"MI could only think so! If I only dared believe you!" "You are complimentary, Katherine!

When you doubt my word like this it is high time for us to part. He knew her well-how to stab most

surely. "Part!" her sensitive lips quivered. "How lightly he talks of parting! Gaston! you see —I love you wholly—I trust you entirely.
You are so dear me, that the bare thought of any other having a claim on you, be it ever so light, is unendurable. Will you swear to me that this is time?"

He lifted his arm-it gave the oath proper stage effect,

"By all I hold sacred, I swear it, Katherine!" It was not a very binding oath-there was nothing on the earth below, or the sky above. that Mr. Gaston Dantree held sacred. But it is easy to believe what we most want to believe. As the old Latin saw has it, "The quarrelling of lovers was the renewing of love." Mr. Dantree and Miss Dangerfield kept devotedly together for the rest of the night, and peace smiled again, but the " cloud no bigger than a man's hand " had risen, that was speedily to darken all the sky. Katherine's perfect trust was gone-gone forever. Had he told her the truth, or was it all a tissue of falsehoods? Had another woman a claim upon him and was it her fortune he loved, as everybody said—not herself?"

"And, powers above!" thought Mr. Dantree; "what am I to do with a jealous, exacting wife? What a savage look there was in her eyes for one moment; the Dangerfields were ever a bitter bad race. A game where two women claim one man must be a losing game for the man in the end. I begin to see

that." At five in the morning the ball at Langton Royals broke up. Miss Dangerfield was driven home through the cold blackness that precedes the dawn, shivering in her furred wraps. She toiled slowly and wearily upstairs. She had danced a great deal, and was tired to death. She had been in wild spirits the first half the night, now the reaction had come, and she looked haggard and hollow-eyed, as she ascended to her room.

It was all bright in that sanctuary of maidenhood. A genial fire blazed on the hearth, her little, white bed, with its lace and silken trayed him. And now, with a start so slight | draperies and plump, white pillows looked softly c back to the conquest and Norman William. paling of the dark face that she failed to see hollow of an easy chair was drawn up before concerned, Mr. Gladstone governs but does the fire. Katherine flung herself into it with

To be continued.

a tired sigh.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Is there a word in the English language which contains all the vowels? Unquestionably.

A MAN, on receiving a doctor's bill for medicine and visits, wrote that he would pay for the medicine and return the visits. A GIRL hearing her mistress ask her hurband

to bring Dombey and son with him when he came home to dinner set two extra plates for the expected guests. A Young man has sent us a very touching poem entitled "Will you learn to love me when I am gone?" We can't promise that,

but we'll bet you a gold mine that you'll learn to bate us if you ever come around here with another poem like that. "YES sir, it is John's grave," murmured the disconsolate widow, "and he was a good husban i, John was. Cry, sir? I can't help a-

crying. Fancy me paying all that ready-money for a best coffin, and then to have all this damp earth a-heaped on top of it. In the prospectus of a public ball recently given at an hotel in the North of Engthe generous statement was made that "any gentleman taking a double ticket might bring a lady with him gratis." Strange

to say, this did not induce any of the local

talent to bring their wives. " MANA, where do the cows get their milk from?" asked Willie, looking up from the foaming pan of milk which he had been intently regarding. "Where do you get your tents?" was the answer. After a thoughtful silence, he again broke out, "Mama, do the cows have to be spanked?"

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.

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

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Fills afford relief if they fail in being an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portton of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills, the tongue becomes (le in, the appetite improves, digestion is qui kened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleausing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigor to every tissue of the hody.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters act npon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, remove all secretions, purify the Blood, and fortify the system against disease.

16 5 ternally. For sale

BOYCOTT.

The Boycott business in Galway has furnished the Land League with a test of its power over the Irish tenants, such as should convince every one that it represents real grievances and has managed to entisfy the people by its presentation of them. Captain Boycott seems to be one of those land agents of the French type, who have managed to make the worst of a bad system. For years past the people of Lord Erne's estate have submitted to his tyranny, but the League gave the signal for resistance. That resistance took a thoroughly legal and laudable shape. They did not shoot the agent. They did not destroy his crops or hough his cattle. They simply declared that they would not get in his crops, and that they would taboo any one who did. Five hundred pounds worthwas rotting on and in the soil, but neither for love nor for money -could he hire the poorest of his neighbours, or of the tenants under him, to do an hour's work for him. In this state of distress the Orangemen came to his rescue, but only under such a degree of protection as made their exnedition ridiculous. The roads had to be lined with military to keep the people from breaking these Ulstermen's heads. The crops are in, but the victory is with the League. The British army would not saffice to render a similar assistance to all the Boycotts in the Island.

A natural inference from the situation would be that Captain Boycott has not been the right sort of agent, and that Lord Erne would do well to replace him. Where there is such general and emphatic dissatisfaction, there must be some solid reason for it. But the application of the same standard of judgment to English rule in Ireland is equally fair. Such general and emphatic dissatisfaction, renewed with every generation since tha conquest, must have a good basis. There has been hardly a generation of Irishmen under English rule that has not seen the ordinary course of law suspended, and "coercion" substituted for constitutional government. The Constitution is, like the English Bank Act, ready for suspension at every emergency. With most Englishmen, and not a few Americans, the disposition is to put the blame on the Irish. But the people of Ireland, apart from their relations to the landlords and at times to the government, are the most orderly and governable people in the world. There is, the English papers say, a wonderful absence of every sort of crimo in Iceland, except agrarian crime. That fact, always noticeable, is more so at the present moment than usual. Even in America the Irish do not seem to furnish their full proportion of the criminal class, if we may judge from the reports of the Pennsylvania penetentiaries. It is not in the fault of the people, but in the faults of the government, that every impartial observer will find the true reason for Irish dissatisfaction. If the English have done or are doing their best for the island, they are incompetent to rule it, and should

abandon the attempt.

It is telegraphed, but the authority is not given, that the Cabinet are considering the propriety of adopting measures for the creation of a peasant proprietorship in Ireland, and that they are far from adverse to the measure. This, of itself, is a triumph for Mr. Parnell, which repays all his efforts in the Land League. It is true that even before the general elections Mr. Gladstone declared that such a course would be quite legitimate if public policy called for it. It is also true that Mr. Bright's influence in the Cabinet might be counted as steadily favorable to this course. But when Parliament was in session not a member of the Ministry could be induced to show any desire to go farther than to favor a reasonable permanence. Nor would the Ministry be ready to go farther now had not the Land League resumed the agitation, and given it both an extent and an intensity which it had not before.

But, after all, there are limits to the impornot rule. He has allowed the House of Peers to throw out a measure which be had declared necessary to the good government of the dependent island, without either "going before the country," or having recourse to any other constitutional expedient for breaking down their opposition. Had the measure in question been one for the benefit of England he would not have dared to follow such a course. But legislation for Ireland and legislation for England are on a different footing. It is this miserable discrimination against Ireland which causes perpetual irritation, just as it was this wretched pusillanimity on the part of the Ministry, which justified the continuance of agitation. It was not the Ministry only, but the House of Peers whom they weakly accepted as their equals in the control of Irish policy, that are to be moved by the operations of the League .- N. Y. American.

THE BERNHARDT'S DRESSES.

The Queen thus describes Mlle. Bernhardt's principal dresses in "Fron Fron," "The Sphinx," and "L'Etrangere" The dresses in Frou-Frou" are mostly copied from paintings in the Louvre Museum : there are three. The first is a black Venetian brounds, studded with dark and light roses; the fringe is a cherry satin, worked with chenille and jet; a cherry plush scarf is tied around the hips, with a large bow at the side The second dress is ivory Surah, heavily trimmed with ivory lace and moss fringe; the lace fichu is fastened down with pear plaques. The third is a Spanish dress in scabious satin; the front is old-gold satin, worked with amber beads

and scabious chenille. For the "Sphinx" there are four dresses one dark blue plush with bodice covered with blue beads, and a scarf studded with blue stars in beads; a ball dress in white brocatelle, ornamented with laburnums and buttercups ; a third dress in grey bengaline and satin, made with much casing or gatherings.

In "L'Etrangere" there is a beautiful ball dress of ivory velvet, embossed with ruby dablias, made with satin paniers and fraise, ominently suited to a slight figure. The second dress is black velvet, painted by hand, with birds and flowers, and studded with rainbow heads. The train is black satin, lined with flame-red plush.

The most beautiful women of antiquity were famous for their long and brilliant tresses. No matter what the face and form of a woman may be, she cannot be called strictly beautiful without this crowning glory. Hence all women in all ages seek after this desideratum, which may be had by using Luby's Parislan Hair Renewer. Sold by all chemists.

THIS is the Pickwickian form which a Western editor adopts to abuse a rival; " Our esteemed contemporary, the miserable, lowlived, scurrilous periodical published in Larimer Street."

Yellow Oil is the great para panacea, magical in its power over pain and inflamation. It cures Rheumatism and Neina gla, Lame

LAND AGITATION

Another Series of Great Meetings-Mr. Parnell at Athlone-Great Speech of Mr. Dillon at Killsloe.

A great demonstration was held at Athlone on Sunday, in which contingents from the counties of Galway, Roscommon, and Westmeath took part. Notwithstanding the incessant rain, which had the effect of making everything uncomfortable, the people came forth in their thousands to welcome Mr. Parnell, and to proclaim their sympathy with the land movement. The town presented quite a gala appearance. Triumphal arches spanned somd of the streets. Banners hung from windows; everywhere there was a profuse display of green invours, and lacking these the people wore laurel leaves and branches of lvv in their hats. Mr. Parnell travelled from Dublin by the morning train, accompanied by Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P.; Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M. P.; and Mr. H. J. Gill, M. P.

Resolutions of the usual character were supported by Mr. Parnell, M. P.; Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P.; Mr. O'Kelly, M. P.; and several local gentleman.

Mr. Parnell, who was received with prolonged cheering and waving of hats, then came forward and said: Men of Roscommon and Westmeath, I thank you for the magnificent demonstration of your assembly here today in the centre of Ireland as the first answer of the country to the attempt of the Government to strike down your leaders (cheers). I notice that some English newspapers, even on the day of the very commencement of this struggle, are beginning to call out that we are very much frightened (cries of "No"), but we know what usually happens to the side which says to its opponents, "You are afraid." We know that before the end of such a struggle it usually happens that those who make accusations of fear against their opponents get frightened and run away themselves; and, as the end of this fight is some little distance off yet, I think the English newspapers had better wait until it is finished to see who is afraid. Some Northern Whigs. who are clinging on to the coat tails of our humane Chief Secretary, have found fault with me for not giving the Government an opportunity of doing something for Ireland; and they have pointed to a speech which I made early last session in the House of Commons, in which I said I thought the Government ought to have time to inqui e into this land question, as a proof of the truth of their accusations against me. Now I think I have already amply shown that we have been willing to give the Government full time to inquire into this land question. We left them to their own devices during the whole of last session, on the faith of their promise that they would protect the tenant farmers of Ireland from eviction. They tried to protect them and the House of Lords beat them, and they failed (cries of "Down with the Lords"). Well, the duty was then placed upon us to show the Irish people how they might protect themselves, owing to the failure of the Government to protect them. Now, we have done this—we have succeeded where the Government failed (cheers). We have •hecked, if not altogether stopped, eviction. We have materially reduced the number of evictions, and as soon as we have had a little more time for organization we shall reduce it still further. We were willing to give the Government further time to inquire into this land quostion if it had remained neutral in this struggle. If it had refused to join or take part in the landed conspiracy against have given them time. But how did this to inquire thoroughly into the land question? the tenant farmers have no representation, and from which it was hopeless to expect any just or full inquiry. What was the next step of the Government in carrying its neutrality between landlord and tenant in Ireland? Its next step was to instruct its poto a police station in Dublin six young girls, in order that they might be demoralized and insulted by policemen as to the evidence they could give rgainst two men who were awaiting trial for murder (cries of "That's true"); and so flagrant was the act of the Government that even their own judges-men who receive double salaries, or double the salaries they out to receive, in order that they may administer British justice in Ireland-even their own judges were cempelled from very shame to order that these young girls should be returned from the care of the policemen to the care of their own parents. The next thing the Government did is almost unparsileled in Ireland. After several men had been returned for trial by the magistrates after the assassination of young Boyd down in Wexford, they offered a reward of £500 or £1,000 to anyone who would come forward and swear away the lives of these men (grosus) And recollect this was not an ordinary reward for the purpose of discovering the murderer. It was a reward for evidence to take away the life of a man against whom the magistrates considered a prima facie case has been made out (groans). Immediately afterwards the Government, in defiance of this Quaker Chief Secretary's solemn undertaking-

A Voice-Bad luck to him. Mr. Parnell-Entered into publicly in the House of Commons, flooded the starving counties of Mayo, Galway, and Kerry with extra police and military, to be supported out of the pookets of the population, ninety per cent of whom were in receipt of relief from America and all parts of the world, except England, last Winter (groans). Well, now I ask you as reasonable men how long we were to let these things go on? After the Government had violated their pledge to us not once but repeatedly it was full time for us to take off our coats and see what we could do (cheers); and now we are here to-day, and I want to see the counties of Roscommon and Westmeath as well organised and united as the counties of Mayo and Galway (cheers). Mayo and Galway were flooded with police, not because there was crime or outrage there, but because the people werere organised and determined, and the Government sept the police and military there not to uphold the law but to intimidate the people. And if you organise yourselves they will try their hand also to intimidate you (cries of "Never"). I want to see every county in Ireland organised and pitted against this intimidating dovernment. When that is done they will see the uselessness of reverting to the old policy of repression and coercion; but, on the | Government giving some trouble to its leaders other hand, you will have shown them the bsolute necessity of ratifying by Act of Pariament whatever settlement of the land mestion you will then have arrived at

A Voice—He is a grand man. Another Voice—The best in the world.

true system of land tenure in a country is that by which the people own the land which they till (cries of "We must have it"), and we point to the abundant examples which have been afforded us in other countries of a successful issue of the land question in this manner. We call upon the Government to imitate the example of the King of Prussia in 1813, who was not afraid to give the land to his people.

A Voice-We will make them do it (cheers).

Mr. Parnell-And we ask you while this weak, vacialiting, and cowardly Government is inquiring into this question, and making up its mind, to show that you have inherited some of the determination of your fathers, demonstration took place in Killaloe on and that you are determined to hold by your homesteads until you have undone the conquest of 700 years ago (cheers).

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., who was loudly cheered, said he was rejoiced to see the men of Westmeath and Roscommon and Galway united as one man for Ireland (cheers). There should be no dissensions amongst them; they were all sons of the Irish soil, with a common cause to defend and a common enemy before them (loud cheers). Twelve months ago was a dark hour for Ireland; famine was coming among the people, and there was no Government that they could rely upon to come to their aid in the emergency that was upon them. At that moment Charles Stewart Parnell saw the danger that was before his fellow-country, and he took prompt means for their relief, so that no Irish family should feel the pauge of starvation in the Winter before them (cheers). Last Christmas he crossed the Atlantic to save the people of Ireland from eviction and starvation, and now the Government intended that he should spend next Christmas in a prison (cheers and cries of "Never"). But they had not got him yet, and if they ever did get him there he would not be the first man of his race that dared the prison gibbet and the gibbet in the cause of the Irish people. They might wish t. see the indictment that Dublin Castle had prepared for Mr. Parnell and the leaders of the land movement, and he would show them the little document. (Mr. Sullivan here unfolded the indictment, the leaves of which he had pasted one to another so as to form one long string, which reached from one end of the remains of the platform to the other. The crowd cheered loudly, and Mr. Sullivan having thrown the document into the midst of them it was quickly torn into shreds.) Mr. Sullivan continued to say that although he had the indictment in his possession for several days he had never been able to read it through. The effect it had upon him was this: They would all recollect two or three years ago there was a trial in Dublin between the Galtee tenants and a notorious land agent named Patten Bridge (groans). One of those tenants was named Denis Murphy, and he lived so high up on the very top of the mountain that he said at the trial that if one stood at the door of his house and looked down the mountain it would give from the landlords of Ireland (cheers). Was him the Niagara meagrims in the head (laughter). That was exactly the feeling he | their fathers had been fighting that battle, and had got when he tried to read through this tong rigmarole which the Attorney-General and the lawyers (Down with them) had pre-pared for them. And if there were any amongst that desired to get Niagara megrims | them forth homeless and hopeless on the in their head they had only to try and read through the indictment against Mr. Parnell and the Land League. What were the charges that were in that indictment? Some person who had gone through the document had told him all about the charges. The charges were that they had reduced the incomes of the Irish landlords (cheers). Well, now, maybe they did (laughter). But he present them, or to sell them, in the British the lives of the people of Ireland we would could tell them they had increased the income of the Irish tenants (loud cheers). Covernment show its good faith-its desire | Another charge was that they had created-Mr. Parnell and his friends had created-ill-Why, the first thing it did was to appoint a | will and animosity amongst different classes | of Parliament would do them justice, and belandlord and a West-British commission to of her Majesty's subjects. Well, he charged cause the people were allowed to exhaust be sent his pledge to his neighbors to stand inquire into it—a commission upon which the men who put forward that accusation on their efforts and risk their lives and property that occasion against the Land Leaguers, he charged them with the greatest hypocrisy. received and never would receive justice from If they cared about keeping good will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects they would have put a stop long ago to rackrenting and eviction (near, hear). Did they lice to seize forcibly, abduct, and carry off to think that by speeches or resolutions they create ill-will amongst men that had a right to be friends? But when one class of men were oppressors and another class of men were their victims, then there would be illwill between them. There was more ill-will created between landlord and tenant in Ireland by one heartless eviction than by all the speeches that ever were made on a platform. Therefore, he said they were hypocrites and schemers (hear, hear). If they wanted goodwill between all classes of Irishmen let them reform their laws-those laws that enabled a few men to rob many thousands of Irishmen. They might slander them as they pleased; but they stood before Ireland and before the world to assert that their motives are not base, but are high and holy (cheers). They were not afraid to say that their desire was, not to promote ill-will, not to produce disturbance, not to bring about anarchy in the land. but to make Ireland a great, a peaceable, and it would have been far better for the Irish a prosperous nation (cheers). But how could they have a nation in Ireland till they had a secure basis for that nation? (Hear, hear.) constituency in the English House of Parlia-No man will build a house on a shifting foundation, and until they rooted the lrish people in the Irish soil there would be no substantial and affixed basis for the Irish that they would make a law unto themselves nation. When they had that done, and not till then, Ireland would grow up to be what British law (renewed cheering); but there she ought to be (cheers). It was not merely agricultural prosperity that they would have, but they would have also the prosperity of trade, and manufacture, and commerce. How never too late to mend" (laughter and cheers). could there be trade in their towns when the For eighty years they had been going on the people were being swept a vay? Instead of a great and prosperous city on that spot what | British House of Parliament for their rights. had they? A small town with a British fortification covering nearly half of it. Athlone, themselves (loud cheers). For eighty from its natural position, had the country around it not been depopulated, instead of on their knees at the threshold of an being what it was to-day, would be a city of alien House of Parliament, to beg for mercy half thriving and great city, with its trades, its institutions, its libraries, its reading-rooms, and its art museums. With the blessing of God, spurned by a hostile and alien House. Let but give the Irish people the hold on the land that bore them which they are entitled to, and and say, "We will bring the landlords of that then their sons would rise and flourish. This was a cause that was in the hands, not of leaders, but of the people themselves. Let the people act steedily, firmly, determinedly. If they did so they must bring down the rack-rents of Ireland. They must put a stop to eviction, and if some of their leaders met persecution-if some of them met with imprisonment—they cared little for those things. It could hardly be that so great a movement as this could be carried to success without the

> At a meeting of some of the traders and farmers, hold after the public meeting, Mr. Parnell, M. P. in the chair, it was proposed Coolrock, and resolved-"That Messrs. Cilduff, Geogheban, H. Murray, T. C.; legislation, and all they wanted, as was said U. & A. Rochester, N.Y.

and the people; but they would face all this

and maintain their cause, because it was the

holiest cause that tongue or sword of mortal

ever lost or gained (applause).

at three p.m., of the traders of Athlone and the farmers of the vicity, in order to form a branch of the National Land League." Mr. O'Connor was requested to act as secretary of the preliminary committee.

THE KILLALOE DEMONSTRATION.

Notwithstanding the inclement character of the weather a large and enthusiastic land Sunday. The rain fell continuously from early morning, and played pitiless pranks with the flags and banners and the numerous arches of welcome which spanned the streets, but it did not daunt the men of Clare and of Tipperary, or the women either, from assembling in their thousands, Contingents were in attendance from all the districts round, many of them coming from long distances. A leading feature in the demonstration was the large number of horsemen present. Several bands attended. Tho mottoes displayed were such as "The land for the people," "Ireland for the Irish," "Justice for all," "Give back our own," "Liberty, equality, and fraternity," &c. The platform, which was erected outside the chapel gate, and was suitably bedecked with flags and streamers, was, as usual, densely crowded. The Government was represented by a special notetaker. Mr. John Dillon, M. P., arrived by the eleven o'clock train from Limerick, where he had stopped the previous night. Amongst those present were :-

Rev. Dr. M'Redmond, P. P., Killaloe; Rev. Mr. M'Keogh, P. P., Ballinahinch; Rev. John Kingstown, P. P., Ogonolloe; Rev. James Frosie, C. C, Portroe; Rev. Thomas Vaughan, C. C., Killaloe; Rév. P. Murphy, P. P. Bodyke; Rev. P. Kelly, C. C., Castleconnel Messrs. James Ryan, P. L. G.; Peter Gill, Tipperary Advocate; John Nihil, Wm. M'Keogh, Henry O'Shea, Michael M'Keogh,

Shortly after two o'clock, p. m, the Rev. Dr

The rev. chairman having addressed the

Redmond, P. P., Killaloe, was called to the chair. meeting, resolutions of the usual character were passed. Mr. J. Dillon, M. P., who was received with loud cheers and waving of hats, said he was very glad to see the men of that county were not afraid of a little rain in the campaign they were going into (cheers). It was, perhaps, better after that there should be a little rain, because it would show the landlords that it would take a little more than rain to turn them back from their path (cheers). He wanted to begin by asking them—the farmers of Clare and Tipperary-to remember how long it was that they had been struggling to save their homes and to win their rights it not the truth that for eighty years they and for eighty years were, in their fight against landlord oppression, powerless to defend themselves, and were at the mercy of every rackrenter and evictor who chose to drive world? Why had the manhood of Clare and Tipperary been unable to shake itself clear from that tyranny exercised by a few men? He would tell them why. It was because the men of Clare and Tipperary, and of all Ireland. were allowed to trust to members of Parliament for protection and to believe that by sending members of Parliament to re House of Commons (cheers), that they would save themselves from rackrenting and evicetion, and from tyranny. It was because they were told to believe that the English House | they came to that resolution then the man to obtain justice from a place Ireland never (loud cheers). One short year ago they told them that they had gone on the wrong path, and never would get justice from the English Pailiament, or from members of Parliament sent to represent Irish constituencies (cheers) If they wanted justice or freedom they should fight the battle in Ireland (prolonged cheers) They told them that they should learn their own strength, combine themselves together, and meet the landlords on the field of Ireland (cheers), foot to foot and hand to hand (cheers), and teach Irish landlords that the day was gone by when they could fix the rent, and when an Irish landlord could drive they got them back again (cheers). If the anIrish family out of its home (cheers). And they should do that by following out a determined, resolute, and combined policy of selfdefence, and gather into one happy organization the whole manhood of Ireland, and pledge themselves never to turn back from the battle until the whole institution of landlordism was swept away (loud cheers). When he looked back at the time which had elapsed since the Union, since Ireland had lost ber indepence, he had no hesitation in saying that people and for the prosperity of the nation it they had sent no man to represent an Irish ment-if the people of Ireland had refused to send or to trust any man in the British House of Commons, and resolved eighty years ago, in Ireland (cheers), and would not submit to was an old saving which he would ask them. the men of Clare and Tipperary, to take to heart that day, and that was-that "it was wrong path, and looking to London and the Let them now look to Ireland and look to years the landlords had kept the people a million inhabitants (cheers)—a and for their rights, which were denied them -for eighty years the landlords, had looked in scorn while the tenantry of Ireland were the manhood of Ireland that day rise (cheers) House on their kness before its threshold " (cheers), and so resolve that the tenantry of Ireland would never ask for justice at the hands of England or the English House of Commons (chiers), but that by their action in Ireland they would drive the Irish landlords to Parliament to beg for protection and for justice. Let them tell them they could do all that (loud cheers). He only required them to follow out the doctrines of the Land League, and they would teach the landlord that not he but the Land League would settle what the rent was to be, and that he should not evict one man until the Land League had given him leave (cheers). The English Parliament had always been the friend of the Irish landlord-now let them go back to his old friend (cheers and

or maintain them. We believe that the only D. Campbell, T. C.; P. Kenny, T. C.; R. fifty years ago by a Tipperery priest, Father W. Birmingham, Kilfinane, together with the Davoran, when standing side by side with proposer and seconder of the resolution, do Daniel O'Connell in the tithe war ... We do constitute a preliminary committee, with not want protection or legislation in the Engpower to add to their number, for the purpose lish Parliament-all we want is a fair field of calling a meeting to be held on Thursday and no favour, and face to face with the tithe next, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Athlone, proctor' (cheers). All the Irish tenantry now wanted was a fair field and no favour. Leave them face to face with the landlords, and have served as the text for unnumbered serious they would give a very good account of the landlords and all the rackrenters of Ireland (cheers). The man who came to them and told them to trust to any British Minister, or to trust to the present Government because they had promised well, was an enemy, and let them not take his advice-let them follow the Land League, which has shown its power by protecting the farmers of Ireland, which had already to his own knowledge forced several men in Ireland to resign the farms which they had taken up (cheers). He men- stated, had promised to preach a sermon tioned that a farmer had been recently evicted, and a neighbour went behind his back, bribed the agent, and took the farm. this a brilliant opportunity to get off a joke He sent word to the locality, at the request of the Land League, that he would hold a meeting there on Tuesday, and request that gentleman to give up the farm, and on Friday last the Land League received a letter from that gentleman of the Yale humorist, and gravely asserting saying that he would resign the farm (cheers). that he had never made any engagement to Let them not mind land commissions—let deliver a sermon, and, therefore, had never them not mind the English Parliament-let | broken any such engagement. them follow their own course and protect

got through their Hares and Rabbits Bill, and credulous simplicity of a Hewitt, fell into the LITTLE man was, in the true and literal sense when the Irish landlords asked them, then trap and made the bogus letter the theme of they would settle the question (cheers). The a grave homily on Scotch obtuseness, the in-Land League were determined that when it ability of the Scottish intellect to compredid come to be settled they would take no compromise. He offered a compromise, and tion," etc. The fact that the letter was bogus what was the reply they got? He knew the and intended as a joke on Mr. Forbes or a landlords were not coming forward and asking hoax on the Herald, or both, was sufficiently them to be reasonable—to take fixity of tenure apparent to everybody, certainly to every inat free rents and free sale—who last year denied all those things. What caused the sudden change? The Orange landlords of the Yankee, and the distinguished lecturer Ulster were anxious to have the question | might well have afforded to let the matter settled. But why were the anxious to have rest. But Mr. Forbes was less merciful. it settled? Because they were afraid the Land League would go into Ulster, for on next Bazouks whom he had studied so carefully. Tuesday they would have a meeting in Fer- he indited a genuine letter to the Herald, managh, where the Orangemen of Fermanagh | turning back with a caustic sarcasm the would take their stand beside their Catholia raillery aimed at his country over his own brethren (cheers). If they followed out the policy of the League, if they played the part of men, they could protect themselves against letters seem among the products of your oppression and lower all rackrents down to civilization." the rental of Mr. Anthony Parker (cheers). Let them tell the landlord who objected that in the hour of his power he acted as a the far-witted addie-pates who take the dishonest man who robbed the poor of their means and substance, while this other gentle- utterance of a ponderous truth, and prose man afforded an honorable and fair exception, and now in the hour of their power, when the alleged Caledonian lack of humor. they might treat them as they treated them, they would not do so-that they would give them justice in place of the injustice they pedantic English bookmen his genius glowed meted out to them, but that just so they would have in spite of their teeta (cheers). The task that was before them now was this: Let them pledge themselves every man there and the rarest flashes of his humor were not to pay in the two counties of Clare and Tipperary one farthing over Griffith's valua- cations of the matchless galaxy of wits that ation (cheers). Let them get every man to join the Land League. Let them send round young men and ask every fur knights of the corkscrew in his mind, demer to join them, and if any refused chared that it took a surgical operation to get they would then know who were a joke into a Scotchman's head, every Scotchthan such as the people and who were their man saw the point and roared, while the preenemies (cheers). Then let each parish hold a meeting of the executive, and resolve, after consideration, what they should pay. They must alter the resolution according to circumstances. If they had to deal with a very bad rackrenter, who had raised his rent more to show whether they themselves can underthan double the valuation, they ought not to pay him a single farthing this year (cheers). If they had to deal with a more moderate man, let them come down to the valuation but they must fit the resolution to the circumstances of each locality. When who went behind their back and paid when by them, they must treat him as what he isa traitor to his people and his country (cheers) They must make an outlaw of him, and let no honest man speak to him or have anythin to say to him (cheers). Let them not let any man territy them by the threats which he has

heard were made use of towards poor people in this country. The Land League in Dublin were pledged, as far as their resources went. to bear all the legal expenses gone to in this struggle, and if they threatened to evict them they must not be easily frightened-they must stand together, and if they came and evicted them all they had got to do was to keep their farms empty, and the Land League would stand to them as best they could until organization was strong there would be no evictions, because the landlords would be afraid to evict (cheers). In conclusion, he would say let them not let the work rest now from that day out; let every man work hard at the organization. Before the end of a month he hoped that every man who had a man's heart in the two counties would be a member of the Land League, and pledged to adopt its policy (cheers). The Government the English papers, said that, as usual—he did not know it was usual before (cheers)-the people were cowed by the prosecutions. The London Times said when ever they prosecuted the leaders of any movement in Ireland their followers deserted them (cries of "no"). He would say to the landlerds of Clare and Tipperary, if their followers described them, why did they not take more rent than Griffith's valuation? (Cheers) When the landlords of Clare and Tipperary succeeded in breaking down their spirits and bullying the people into paying what was above that rent, then he would acknowledge

that the people were cowed by the prosecutions (cheers). Let them show whether they were men or women-let them show that they had learned to pay back blow for blow, and

that if the landlords struck at their leaders, it

they struck at the Land League, by prosecutions, that they-----A Voice-We will strike at them. Mr. Dillon-That was a practical matter. Let them show that they would strike where their vulnerable, their weak point was-that was to say, that they would strike at their pockets (cheers). By doing that, if they struck heavily at their pockets, they would

bring them before very long to reason and to

give justice (cheers). Rev. W. J. M'Keogh, P. P., Ballinahinch, said the land-grabber was a public robber, hecause he took the property of another pub-

licly, with impunity and by the authority of an unjust law. In the evening the town was illuminated in honor of the occasion, but the rain, which continued unabated, detracted considerable from the effect of the demonstration. The proceedings were most peaceable and orderly throughout.

WE BELIEVE

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely there would be much less sickness and misery laughter). He (Mr. Dillon) said in the in the world; and people are fast finding this curing all manner of Billious complaints, Kid-Foy, Athlone, seconded by Mr. John name of the tenantry of Ireland, that it had out, whole families keeping well at a trifling new complaints, and diseases of the Blood. come to that pass—they did not care about | co.t by its use. We advise all to try it.

FORBES AND SYDNEY SMITH.

New York is convulsing itself with laughter just at present over the rather wide practical joke played upon Mr. Archibald Forbes through the columns of the Resuld; a joke which, but for the victim's prompt disclaimer of the part assigned to him, might homilies on a sadly misapplied and misunderstood witticism of the late Rev. Sydney Smith.

On Friday last the alumni of Yale, according to their custom, met for their annual Thanksgiving jubilee in New York. The mirth and fun were fast and furious, and amid the reckless carnival of things incongruous, one of the merry-makers delivered a humorous apology for the absence of Sarah Bernhardt and Archibald Forbes, who, as he spiece, but had failed to keep their engagements. Some unscrupulous joker saw in at the expense of Mr. Forbes, and as a sequence the Herald of Sunday contained a letter, dated from the Brevoort House and signed with the name of the great war correspondent, solemnly denying the assertion

them follow their own course and protect It was another gross and glaring case of themselves; and when the Government had "forged letter," but the Herald, with the opinion of the excellent old gentleman, the heritor, by birth or lineage, of the traditional "glegness" of the Scot, or the "cuteness" of With a cruelty worthy of the savage Bashibroad shoulders, and retorting upon his assailants with the stinging rejoinder: "Bogus

This is excellent fooling, but it may well serve to illustrate the mental condition of witticism of Sydney Smith as the grave over it by the hour in dreary disquisitions on Sydney Smith was a wit of the first order. Among beef-brained English squires and and scintillated like a diamond in an ashheap. But when the witty divine was in Edinburgh he found himself among his peers, matched and paled by the answering corrus adorned the Scottish metropolis at that time. When Smith, with his merry companion clared that it took a surgical operation to get man saw the point and roared, while the pretentions mob of Cockneys went home to ponder over the new and solemn truth that had been revealed to them. Smith is dead, but his joke survives as the infallible touchstone whereby those who use it are compelled stand a joke or not, while Scotland chuckles in her sleeve at the pretentions blockheads who rashly use it to make public demonstration of their own self-complacent duliness .-

A BANQUET OF DEATH.

Scenes of Horror at a Wedding Feast-Twenty-Seven Persons Polsaued.

CHATTANOOGA, Tonn., November 24.-The people of this place and the surrounding country have not yet recovered from the state of horror into which they were thrown by the announcement of the poisoning of the guests at a wedding feast at the house of Colonel Dale, on the Emery River, about 56 miles from this city. Six persons have already died, and three others are reported to he dying. Nothing comparable in horror to this untortunate affair has been known since the tragic feasts of the Middle Ages, when, at the invitation of vengeful hosts, merry companies partook of poisoned viands and drugged wines. In this case, however, there was no Borgia. The evil genius was blind mischance. The circumstances of the lamentable occurrence are as follows :-- A man named Joel Hembell married the daughter of Colonel Dale, and after the marriage ceremony a large number of the friends of the happy pair, who had been bidden to the wedding feast, gathered at the home of the bride's father, where a reception was held. In the parlours everything passed off pleasantly, the newly-married couple receiving the congratulations of those assembled.

DEATH AT THE FEAST.

At length they all sat down to a sumptuous repast. Toasts were pledged, the health of the bride and groom was drunk, and all went merrily. Soon after the supper, however several persons showed signs of illness, and ominous whisperings passed around to the effect that the food had been poisoned. At once all was confusion, and in a short time it was only too plain, from the sufferings of the afflicted persons, that the statement was true.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE GUESTS.

The following details of the horrible affair was communicated by a gentlemen of this place, who was at the house at the time :-"After supper we were seized with a sudden lethargy. One by one we commenced complaining of dreadful pains. In a short time twenty-seven of our party were unconscious. The greatest excitement prevailed. Colonel Dale's house being too small to accommodate all the invalids for the night, twelve were removed to other houses in the neighborhood Forty-eight bours afterward two of the afflicted died. Emma Peter, a grand-daughter of the bride's father, and Mattle Lowery, each aged apout eight. The bride's brother, Robert Dale, died a few hours later. The bride's uncle, Mr. Michael Day, died the next day, and also Albert Gallagher and Mattie Lovelace, two of the guests. The bride's father mother and brother are very low and will probably die. The precise cause of the poisoning is yet unknown. The most plausible theory is that arsenic had been put in the edibles as seasoning instead of salt.

Burdock Blood Bitters is the best Blood Purifier, Liver and Kidney Regulator, and Restorative Tonic in the world. It acts upon the Liver, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Ask your Druggist for Burdock Blood Bitters. Simple bottles 10 cts, regular size \$1.00. A | Haven't you got any other sort of insect,

AN OLD TREASURE UNEARTHED.

It is my pleasing duty to announce to the lovers of polite literature, through the modium of your valuable and widely circulated paper, that I have just come into the possession of the true and original version of a very old and incomparably beautiful ballad, sung many a time and oft" by the gay old troubadours at the court of King Francis 1st, and which, of all their magnificent effusions, that earned and facetious monarch, though proverbially fastidious in his literary tastes, delighted most to listen to. Mr. Lever has succeeded in hitting off a very reputable translation of this charming dithyramb. However he spoils it all by the perpetration of a piece of roguery in connection with the achtevement—a piece of roguery, be it ob-served, wholly unprecedented in the annals of literature since the days of Moore. For, will it be believed? Ye gods! has it come to this? It was not enough for this literary vagabond to purloin from its lawful owners this magnificent production, but, adding insult to injury, he, with incomparable audacity. pawned it off upon an unsuspecting and too confiding public as his own creation! My friend, Father Prout, with a thoughtfulness as wise as it was kind, had oftentimes suggested, in behalf of his friend Tom Moore, that "a hurdle and Siberia" should be presented to him by his grateful country as a of the term, a most passerving character. Had Charley lived --- However, let him slide. Nil de mortuis nist bonum. Peace to his ashes; he was a "dhroll divil."

The translation of this incomparable ballad. as every novel reader is aware, is found in 'Charley O'Malley," and is represented to have been sung by Mickey Free under the title of "Bad luck to this marching." I give it word for word as it was sung by the gay minstrels of Provence to the king and ladies of his court, hundreds of years before this literary freebooter was born.

FATHER NAMO. CHANT DES TROUBADOURS.

(AIR: Cellique.) ۲,

Cette vie detestable Je in souhaite an dinbio De succomber aux Gaulois—O daur! qu'il ost

Que tu es bien fou, Mick, De restor debout, Mick, Dans cette fosse ou tu trembles sans cesse pour

Dans cette 1088c on the pean, the pean, Au son de musique

Vous succombez aux piques

A un air magnifique tu te rends aux batailles,

Or fulme a entendre

De Garryowen le ten tendre, Mais c'est quand le suis loin de cette incehante

11.

Nos travaux sout grands Diable!—Pourtant nous resto jamais un "rougo cent" de On dit que le maitre

On dit que le mattre.
S'est enful—le vil traitre.
Et qu'il vida le sac jusqu'au dernier sou.
Et pensez de ca.
On ne vous permet pas
D'enseigner aux riches la belle vertu d'aumonos.
Quolque tous les villages
Nons invitent au pillage.
Il faut laisser a "Mounseer" le mouton—
och hone!

och hone!

Oh 'que j'ulmo a revoir
Ma belle triande, et boire
Un verre de ' poteen' a la sante des filles,
Ou jamais du savon
Le visage nous ne gatous,
Et tout ce qu'il mut faire, c'est de resture
tranquille!

tranquille!

Le matelot le port

Ne destre pas si fort

Que mol je soupire pour mon premier amour,

Je dinascra) de Joie

De voir encore une fols

Ma cabane que je garde pour le reste de mes

lours.

" Look upon this picture and upon that."

"BAD LUCK TO THIS MARCHING," Bad luck to this marching, this pipe-claying and starching.

How nate one must be to be killed by the French, I'm sick of parading, through wet and cowid wading,
Or standing all night to be shot in a trench.
To the tune of a life, they dispose of your life.
You surrender your sout to some illigant life.
Now I like Garryowen, when I hear it at

home, But it's not half so sweet when you're going to

11. Then, tho' up late and early, our pay comes so

rarely, The divil a farthing we've ever to spare, They say some disaster befel the paymaster. On my conscience I think that the money's not there. And just think what a blunder, they went lest us plunder.
Though the convents invite us to rob them **ia** When there is'nt a village but cries, come and pillage, at we leave all the mutton behind for

Yet we leav Mounscer.

111.

Like a sailor that's nigh land, I long for that Where even the kisses we steal if we please, Where it is no disgrace if you dont wash your And we've nothing to do but to stand at our With no sergeant t'abuse us, we fight t' amuse Sure it's better bate Christians than kick a haboon, How I'd dance like a fairy to see ould Dum-And think twice ere I'd lave it to be a dragoon.

The intelligent reader will now judge for himself. We can arrive at only one comclusion, which it is perfectly unnecessary to specify.

A SPREAD-EAGLE, at a political meeting the other night, said :" If he had the wings of a bird he would fly to every village and hamlet in the broad land and carry the glad tidiags of victory which he was so sure of." A naughty boy in the crowd sang out; "You'd be shot for a goose before you had flied a mile."

A LADY called recently at the house of a friend, and there met a gentleman, whe was introduced to her as a "new boarder." After she had left the room she said to her friend, "Why do you have that creature around? He doesn't correspond with the rest of your furniture." Imagine her surprise when she was informed that he was her friends new husband.

HERE is another example of possible misconstruction of language :- "I fear," said country curate to his flock, "when I explained to you in my last charity sermon that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have missunderstood me to say specie which may account for the smallness of the collection. You will prove, I hope, by your present contribution that you are no longer labouring under the same mistake."

An eminent artist, one of the greatest of the humorous illustrated press, in our estimation, was the other day dining at that nice little Viennese restaurant near St. Hubert, Brussels. The garcon showed the menu, He looked among extra niceties. "What, only snails and frogs?" said he mournfully to the waiter. "Oui, Monsieur, that is all." " Welld-me, they're quite played out long ago. Mary Control Service

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INO. P. WHELAN, Manager

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1880

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For December, 1889.

THURSDAY, 2 .- St. Bibiana Virgin and Martyr. FRIDAY 2.—St. Francis Xavier, Confessor, Fast. Abp. Carroll, Baltimore, died, 1815.

SATURDAY 1, .-St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Barbara, Virgin and Martyr. Sunday, 5.—Second Sunday in Advent. Epist, Rom. xv. 4-13; Gosp, Matt. xi. 2-10. Cons. Bp. Quinlan, Mobile, 1859.

MONDAY, 6 -St. Nicholas of Myra, Bishop and Confessor.
TUESDAY, 7.—St. Ambrose, Bishop. Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Fr. Garnier put to death in Canada, 1.549

WEDNESDAY, 8.—Immaculate Conception of the B. V.M. Holyday of Obligation. Less. Prov. viii. 22-35; Gosp Luke t. 28-28. Coun-cil of the Vatican opened, 1869.

THE Boston Pilot appounces another dividend of ten per cent. to be paid to those who ost money by Donohoe's bank. The Pilot is flourishing under the management of John Boyle O'Reilly, and long may it flourish, for it amply deserves prosperity. We believe this is the sixth instalment paid the creditors of the defunct institution, and there is nothing | Boycott had better imigrate west of the Misthe last farthing.

THE Quebec correspondent of the Irish Canadian announces the departure of Mr. J. P. Sutton for New York. It appears Mr. Sutton could not get along in Quebec as well as he deserved, and so went to try his fortunes in New York. Now, we have no hesitation in like Mr. Parnell to get rid of him without present politicians in Ireland are hard, pracsaying Mr. Sutton's departure is an actual loss to Canada. He is a young man of undoubted talent, a very brilliant writer, and, when he pleases, as sarcastic as Thackeray. This is no exaggeration, and it is probable Mr. Sutton does not realize his own powers. That he will make his mark in Gotham there is little doubt.

WE have received the first remittance from the country for the Parnell Defence Fund. The Rev. Father Maguire, of St. Edward, forwarded to this office on Saturday the sum of thirty dollars, collected among a few of his patriotic parishioners. We hope this will serve as an example to the other parishes throughout the Dominion, and that our fund will take a sudden start, as it did last May, and reach to a respectable figure. This is a supreme moment in Ireland's history, and her friends abroad should not forget it. There are few of our readers who have not suffered, directly or indirectly, from the curse of landlordism, and hence should make an effort to assist the men at home in dooming it to destruction, and making Ireland as prosperous and happy as the other nations of the

IN a former issue of the TRUE WITNESS We called attention to the fact that a few of our Canndian contemporaries, not satisfied with giving due prominence to cablegrams relative to agragarian crimes in Ireland, clip items of news from the mail exchanges of the same nature,and publish them as fresh cablegrams to date. We charged the Montreal Herald with this offence against journalism and fair play, but without any good result, as the same offence centinually occurs in its columns. We are tive more surprised at this proceeding on the part of our contemporary as we have generally found it an impartial newspaper. In the Heraid issue of the 23rd November, it has a cablegram from Ireland which reads as follows:-"London, November 23.-At six w'clock last night, as Mr. Charles Dudgeon strikes one is that the crime of Ireland is so was returning on foot to Longford from a farm at Clondra, he was fired at from behind | number of convictions for offences against a ditch by a man who made off, &c." Now we find the same piece of news in the Dublin Warder, a paper on fyle in the Mechanics' the same number of inhabitants, the convic-Institute, dated the 4th of November, in ex- tions were respectively 1,496 and 1,789, and actly the same words, and the question which presents itself is, have two Charles Dudgeons | teach many things and may be pondered over been fired at by a man from behind a ditch with profit.

on two different occasions while going from Clondra to Longford, or was it the same manwho by a very remarkable coincidence was made a target for the bullet of a would-be assassin. If the remarkable coincidence did not take place, what are we to infer but that our contemporary, in order to pile on the Irish agony, has condescended to change news items by mail into sensational cable-

THE latest news from Ireland indicates that not only is there a split in the Ministry owing to differences on the Irish policy of the government between the Whigs or "Dukes" and the Radicals, but that the Radicals themselves are divided-Mr. Forster and others now favoring coercion. while John Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, true to their convictions and their history, are dead against it. As for Mr. Gladstone, he knows not precisely what to do. If Messrs. Chamberlain and Bright resign, there must be a dissolution or a resignation of the government en bloc, as they have a respectable following in the house. The Spectator, an advanced high-toned Radical organ, is now for coercion, as indeed are all of the genus Radical except the Pall Mall Gazette. If Mr. Gladstone can hold his party together until the 6th of January, when Parliament is to assemble, and pass an act as soon after as possible that will half satisfy the Irish people, all may yet be well with him, but the probabilities are that a coalition will be formed against him and the cave of Adullam episode repeated, in which contingency Ireland will be handed over to the tender mercies of the Tories and the people driveu into rebellien. In the meantime, Land League meetings are being held as usual, we hear less of bogus outrages and more of real ones in the shape of attempts to blow up the popular platforms and speakers.

Our esteemed contemporary the Guelph Herald is pretty impartial in its attack upon agitators and agents in Ireland. In its issue of the 20th November it says, commenting on the "renowned war correspondent's" opinions upon Irishmen :-

There is certainly a very great amount of truth in the statements made by Mr. Forbes, but we are hardly prepared to go as far as he does in the matter. Opinions are divided as to whether the Irish people should be allowed to govern themselves, and it must be recollected that it is not the level-headed, com- cutrage to suppose. If they were not ignorant mon sense Irishman, who is the cause of all the trouble, but a set of men, who, with loudmouthed demagogues like Parnell at their head, would raise a riot among the tomb stones of a cemetery.

That is hard upon Parnell, but now look on the picture of Boycott from its issue of the 22nd :--

Affording protection to Boycott has been an expensive experiment for the Imperial Government. Thousands of pounds have been spent in assisting Lord Erne's agent to gather in a few hundred bushels of potatoes since the time when the Catholic Emancipaand turning. From information gathered from both English and Irish newspapers, we are of the opinion that had Boycott not acted so much like a slave driver towards the tenants of his master he would not have found himself in such an awkward fix. Men like Brian Boru, Malachi's Collar of Gold, the surer than they will receive their money to sissippi, when the halter or the bowie knife will speedily terminate their miserable exist

> It appears to us that our lively contemporary is even harder upon Lord Erne's novelists, and for the same reason there is no agent than the most advanced Parnellite, and | further demand for their services. If there | sum in mental arithmetic! Why, if a Cathoallowing that he is such a desperately hard case, does it not follow that it requires men for their obscure name is legion. The resorting either to the revolver or the bowie tical men who know a deal about statistics knife. Please let us be a little logical.

CRIME IN THE UTNIED KINGDOM WE copy the following statistics from the

London Advertiser. It will be seen that the numbers are taken in proportion to the population, but what puzzles us are the figures regarding infanticide, a crime which

is very rare in Ireland :-A report at once exhaustive and suggestive has been issued, showing the relative amount of crime in the United Kingdom and Ireland. In the figures given hereafter account has been taken of the population of each country and allowance made therefor -that is to say, while Ireland's figures remain as in the report, those of England have been divided by 43, and those of Scotland multiplied by 11. In Ireland, for the year closed, there were 93 suicides and 43 attempts at suicide; in England, there were 291 suicides and 210 attempts, and in Scotland, 163 and 108 respectively. Forgery-Ireland, 104; England, 214; Scotland, 115. Offences against morality-Ireland, 125; England, 189; Scotland, 300. Perjury-Ireland, 12; England, 24; Scotland, 19. Theft and embezzlement-Ireland, 6,502; England, 12,365; Scotland, 17,926. Common assaults and breaches of the peace-Ireland. 35,127; England, 21,243; Scotland, 94,169. Aggravated assaults on women and children -Ireland, 533; England, 568; Scotland, 571 The record of murder stands: Ireland, 22; England, 17; Scotland, 18. Infanticide and other offences against the life of infants-Ireland, 118; Eugland, 54; Scotland, 55. Manslaughter-Ireland, 70; England, 57; Scotland, 51. Intimidation-Ireland, 750 England, 3; Scotland, 1. Malicious offences against property-Ireland 704; Eugland. 106; Scotland, 138. Assault and inflicting bodily harm—ireland, 787; England, 62; Scotland, 61. Riot and mobbing-Ireland, 449; England, 26; Scotland, 67. Road and way offences-Ireland, 34,490; England, 6,-916; Scotland, 2,578. Unclassed minor offences-Ireland, 25,288; England, 4,626; Scotland, 8,527. Offences connected with the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors—Ireland, 7,553; England, 3,403; Scotland, 1,761; and, lastly, [punishable drunkenness-Ireland, 99.021; England, 43. 233; Scotland, 42,313. A circumstance that little accompanied by robbery. Thus the property with violence, in the whole of Ireland, were 592; offences against property without violence, 746; but in England, for for the same proportion of inhabitants in Scotland, 3,663 and 1,423. These figures

AND PRESENT. Banim, Carleton, Lever and Lover are dead and have left to successors behind them, which is so much the better, although Banim did write some good novels, and would have written still better had he not died at the early age of forty-two. As for the others, their works did the Irish people an immense amount of harm in England and America, and perhaps on the European continent. They gave the people of those countries the impression that the Irish were a lazy, drunken, thriftless people, whom no Government could rule, whom no laws could control. They gave the English dramatists their stage Irishman, the most disgusting of all exhibitions, and they gave the world generally the idea that Ireland is an exceptional country and that the frish are an exceptional people. And no doubt they are made so in a measure by centuries of misgovernment and penal laws. Lever and Lover did not, however, pourtray things as they actually were, but produced gross exaggerations to please the vitlated tastes of the English reading public It is only now that the people of England are beginning to open their eyes to the fact that every Irishman is not the rollicking, roving blade trotted out for their pleasure in Charles O'Malley and Eandy Andy, while it will take another generation to convince the continent of Europe that the inhabitants of the Green Isle are not grinning idiots, with pipes stuck in their caubeens and rags fluttering in the wind, carrying big sticks with which to knock down the first man who dared to tread on the tail of their coats. It may seem overstrained to say that on account of the pictures presented by those Irish novelists, many a singular character has beensent from England to rule Ireland in the capacity of Lord Lieutenant or Chief Secretary, but that it is true their can be little doubt. If the last, or even the second last, generation of Irishmen were anything resembling what they are pictured by Lever, they must have been a curious lot, and altogether unlike their descendants of to-day. That the people were not so well educated as they are at present, and that they were therefore the dupes of such knaves as Lever's " Con Heffernan," or as the real Keoughs and Sadleirs of 1852, it would be idle to attempt to deny; but that they were ever the besotted drunkards and outlaws of the novels, it is an and, by force of circumstances, somewhat thriftless, Lever, Lover and Carleton would not have dared so to carricature them, in order to write books which would sell. Some writer has said that if he is shown the legislature of a free people he can easily describe their constituents, and he might have gone further and included their authors, dramatists and poets. If this be true, then has Ireland wonderfully improved tion Bill was passed. At that epoch it was next to impossible to listen to an aspirant for Parliamentary honors addressing his constituents without hearing of the Island of Saints, battle of Fontency, but little or nothing correctly." As for the majority of the teachers shout the land they stood on, or the present or future wants of the people. This race of politicians have passed away like the was they would spring up like mushrooms, and political economy, but are miserably deficient in gushing. Parcell, A. M. Sullivan. T. P. O'Connor, Barry, Dr. Cumins, and others, are serious men, utterly devoid of humbug, who think it more useful to settle the people on the land than go into ecstacies over the battle of Clontarf, which, if we remember aright, was fought in the year of our Lord one thousand and fourteen! Nevertheless we can allow for the agonized feelings of the lawyers and patriots who are kept out of Parliament by the Parnellites, and can fully sympathize with them when in imagination we hear them exclaim: " Alas, look at those fellows crowding into Parliament to our detriment; what can they do in Parliament? Cui bono? While, as for us, we could get nice situations for ourselves and families. See what a number of situations in the customs, inland revenue and colonies are going waste every day for lack of Whig members to apply for them, or, what is just as bad, filled by miserable English and Scotchmen. The country is going fast to the devil." As with the Irish the proportion of 312 to 12. But it was not to argue with people like Mr. Battersby, or politicians, so with the Irish writers. The old ones have faded away, and men of a difterent stamp are entering the field, men who make the English public respect them as representatives of Irish intellect, while Lover. Lever and Carleton used to be laughed at as well as with. A. M. Sullivan, Justin Mc-Carthy, Sir Charles Gavin Duffy, T. P. O'Con nor, and other Irish authors "of our own time," write in a different strain from their predecessors, and are all the more respected. They are the New Irelanders | legislature of New Brunswick reconsider its really and truly, and if they do not create a revolution in public sentiment as regards Ireland, we are strangely mistaken. Those men are not only authors, but they are orators and statesmen as well, whose names will go down to posterity in histories and encyclonedices, and whose efforts, manly and dignified, will prove of incalculable benefit to their it be said of the Christian Brothers Schools? native land. The Irish novelists, politicians In a former article we had occasion to refer and landlords of the last two generations are | to St. Ann's School, presided over by Brother either dead and gone or are fast fading away;

tive men can she be the vassal of any country in the world.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FAILURE.

The December number of the North Ameriean Review contains an article under the above caption, written by Richard Grant White. which we wish our space permitted us to copy. As the Review has a wide circulation a large number of people will receive a shock on perusal of the article, but, doubtless, large number also will not, for of late many intelligent men have been asking questions of their own minds on the subject and have received unsatisfactory answers. It is one of the fallacies spread abroad so industriously by the New England school of philosophers, if indeed it deserves such a name, and accepted in good faith by a population which pretends to judge for itself that the educational system of New England is perfect. Mr. Grant White argues with that force and precision for which he is so justly celebrated, that the almost universally accepted axiom that ignorance is the parent of vice is decidedly wrong, and he does not content himself with mere argument, he furnishes his readers with hard, statistical facts and figures so that they can judge for themselves. He does not deny at the same time that ignorance is not something like the parent of superstition, but then vice and superstition are two completely different things. A man may, for instance, be highly intelligent and an accomplished forger at the same time, indeed the one presupposes the other, while another man may be steeped to the lips in superstition and still have a soul as white as a scraph, a mind as pure as an angel's, and he may be a philanthropist and a benefactor of his race. Lord Bacon was one of most learned man of his, or any other, age, but he sold justice whole ale. Mr. White maintains that millions upon millions of money are annually thrown away on education; the expenditure is increasing year by year, and the corruption practised on school funds is greater than on any other. The present educational system is a development of New England. It was extended to New York fifty years ago, and now obtains in all the States, or nearly all of them, north of the Potomac. In the city of New York alone the handsome sum of \$1,009,207 was spent last year in educating school teachers, one-half quotes from the Chicago Times to show that the common school system is a dead failure. The pupils are coached and crammed, but not educated. Two bundred and thirty different the Commissioners' report, one hundred and eight of the common word "whose," sixtyfive of the word "depot," or as the school marms in the United States pronounce it deepot." Out of eleven hundred and twentytwo pupils (says the Chicago Times) who used the adverb "too" in the narratives, eight hundred and fifty-nine spelled the word inthemselves, many of them who profess to be classical scholars and well posted in the 'ologies and 'osophies can neither write a sentence in English correctly nor do a simple lic priest who advocates separate schools advanced himself as an authority for this statement he would be laughed at throughout the country. "As is the schoolmaster so shall be the school" is an old proverb, and hence pupils?

The writer, in order to prove his assertion that crime and ignorance, though mostly found together are not co-relatives of one another, quotes from statistical reports furnished from official sources. He shows that in 1870 the native white population of the New England States was 2,665,945, and of their number there were only 8,543 adults to a country where the curse of landlordism is who could not read and write, whereas | not they can manage in ten years to send to the six southern States of Virginia, Delaware, Ireland, to aid their friends and relatives, the North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland and Georgia, with a population of 3,181,969, had | lars? As the change cannot be logically as-262,882 who could not read and write, thus cribed to climatic influences the only congiving in the former case one to twelve wholly clusion a same person can come to is that says Mr. Grant White, "if ignorance is the | America they are tied in Ireland, and his mother of vice, of crime, of wretchedness, the excess of the criminal classes in the Southern | blight of landlordism. States should have been, or something like, so. On the contrary, the proportional excess with the editor who bases an editorial on his of crime, of pauperism, of suicide, of insanity (and among the native white population be it remembered) was very much greater in the | with them it is because we are conscious that New England States, for they, in 1860, had in the time has come for the disestablishment their prisons 2,459 criminals while the six of criminal land laws, that the handwriting Southern States had but 477. This article in | dooming landlordism to destruction has apthe North American Review applies with equal force to the school system of Canada, for it the Irish people, the land question having was from the New England States Ontario | been definetely settled to their satisfaction, borrowed its system, and it should make the decision in regard to separate , chools for Catholics. Although the States spends eighty million of dollars annually in support of this system it is collapsing, for it is rotten. The politicians have honeycombed what was good in it. Now can this be said of the Catholic separate schools, and, above all, can Arnold, in terms of the warmest praise, drawn new and better men have taken their places, l torth by personal inspection, and we now and, let us devoutly let us sincerely, hope | suggest to the Protestant School Commissionthat the Irish people have also changed in ers to visit the establishment and judge for authors. If they have, and we believe they and other obvious matters into consideration, have, they can laugh at any effort of England | in advance of those of any public school in

REPRESENTATIVE IRISHMEN, PAST pended, even insurrections stamped out, but we would respectfully urge upon him, before never again while Ireland has such representa- he decides, to give the Christian Brothers system a fair trial or at least a fair in-

GRIFFITH'S VALUATION.

In Thursday's issue of the Witness we find en editorial on Griffith's valuation which does not throw a particularly brilliant light on the subject, for the reason, perhaps, that the writer had to depend for his information on a communication from a correspondent signing himself D. Battersby. Both the corresponpondent and the editorial writer labor under delusions born of invincible ignorance of Irish affairs seasoned with a good deal of prejudice against the Irish and their country. They seem to imagine that the Irish tenant farmers ask that Griffith's valuation be accepted in permanence, whereas the truth is that it is only required as a standard until the land question is settled for good and for aye, until, in fact, a peasant proprietary be established, for nothing less will satisfy their demands, though it might have before the Land League taught them to realize what mighty strength their lies in union and passive resistance. The writer says :-

"In 1846, the year of the great famine, caused by the rotting of the potato crops it was found necessary to reform the tax laws. The Government employed a a prominent valuator, whose name is now so much heard of, Sir Richard Griffiths. The valuation was for the purpose of merely making the taxation perfectly uniform, it having been arbitrary and irregular before. The valuation was fixed with a view, not to securing a certain tax upon what the land was capable of producing, but merely to secure a uniform basis.'

Now that is true enough in a measure, but it must not be forgotten that if the tenant farmers cry out for Griffith's valuation it is only as a mean between their own demands and those of the landlords, and that late events, particularly the American competition, have materially altered the conditions and still further lessened the value of land. can only answer any useful purpose for another year, perhaps less. But les us hear say :- " Moreover, the valuation was made at a period of agricultural depression." And pray is not the present a period of agricultural depression? Further on he says: - 'It may reasonably be doubted, from the well known thriftlessness of the Irish peasantry, whether they have ever possessed any capital of whom will never educate, and two-thirds of to invest. But, supposing that they have done the other half are not competent. The writer all that they claim for the land, they have done so with their eyes open, and the law, as it at present stands, makes ample allowance for improvements on the land, for which an incoming tenant has to pay." Now spellings of the word "scholar" are given in let us hear what King-Harmon, a great landed proprietor, said in his place in Parliament March 1877, and as that gentleman is a great favorite with the landlords and freely quoted as an authority by their organs, even Mr. Battersby may agree with him :- " I went down upon the land and I found that the small tenants. It appeared that the tenants | I entered a dry goods store and asked for some had a piece of bog which at the time they took it was not worth a farthing an acre. When they had reclaimed it and built the miserable hovels in which they lived the middlemen came down upon them and charged them £3 2s 6d and £3 5s an acre." (London Times report, 22nd March, 1877.) When landlerds and middlemen can do such iniquitous acts Griffith's valuation does not serve the tenant one way or the other, but we where the teachers are so thoroughly ignorant | mention this case to show that the Irish are and inefficient what must we expect from the not as thriftless as Mr. Battersby would make us believe. But if they were thriftless, such power vested in the landlords would give them a valid excuse. Some one had said that even an angel from Heaven should not possess such unlimited powers as do the landlords of Ireland, and the foregoing case sustains the truth of the assertion. If the Irish are so thriftless, how is it that when they come enormous sum of one hundred million dolilliterate, and in the latter one to 312. "Now," while the hands of the Irishman are free in heart and his spirit are oppressed by the

There is very little use, we fear, in trying letter, and if we even permit ourselves to write calmly in discussing the land question peared on the wall, and that before very long will be agitating for their national independence with a like beneficent result.

Mr. J. W. Kennedy, formerly a well-known and respected citizen of Montreal, but now living in Troy, New York, has succeeded in organizing a flourishing branch of the Land League in that city.

Over a hundred of the young ladies who have been educated at the Convent of Notre Dame, at Monkland, assembled there on Sunday last to witness the noviciate of fifteen of their number. We could not discover the names of all the novices, but among them was Miss Minnie Barry, daughter of Thomas the same proportion as their representative | themselves if its pupils are not, taking age | Barry, Esq., Collector of Customs, at Richmond, P. Q. This young lady, who entered as Sister St. Thomas, is a Sherbrooke gold to englave them; martial law may be pro- Canada. Mr. White promises to find a medalist, and is universally esteemed by her claimed once more, Habeas Corpus Acts sus- remedy for the present state of things, and friends and companions.

LETTER FROM IRELAND

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN

MR. EDITOR, I don't know if you have ever been tossed in ita blanket, I hope not, but if you have you will understand that the operation is not conducive to the improvement of the nervous system, and as my nervous are in a normally wretched state from the many shocks they have received since I first went to work on the Lachine Canal, you may form some idea of my present condition. cannot even swear energetically at the scoundrels who tarred and feathered me, if I could I think I would be all the better for it, for no one but the severely afflicted can realize what solace there is in a rapid succession of round oaths delivered with fire and force.

After having been thoroughly scraped, I concluded before my perception had become faint to write a full and true account of my treatment to the Castle of Dublin. When I say true account I wish it to be understood in a modified sense, for a man tossed half a mile high in a blanket is liable to exaggerate in spite of his protesting virtue. In order to put myself in a proper frame of mind and bring out all the mental power concealed in my brain I decided on draping my room all over with black so as to give it that sombre appearance which was necessary to color my ideas and enable me to produce a state paper which would go down in history and thrill the hearts of generations yet unborn. I rang for the landlord.

" My man," said I, " bring me at once, and entirely regardless of expense, as many yards of the blackest crape as can be found in Killmallock to hang round the walls of my sitting-room.

The landlord grinned; "I am sorry to say! Sir Miles, that I cannot comply with your request. The fact of the matter is you are Boycotted, and I'm sure it would be no consolation to you to have me in the same situation." I don't like being inhospitable Sir Myles, but what can I do? I have a family to support. Here is your bill, I will stretch a point to oblige you although I may be punish. ed for it, I will give you twenty-four hours to procure another hotel."

He left me. I sat down and plunged my. self in deep meditation, as I always do when Griffith's valuation is but a makeshift which | anything important in my affairs takes place. I, Sir Myles O'Regan, am Boycotted after having been tarred and feathered. And for what? Because I demanded my rents from what the correspondent Battersby has to a stiffnecked race of people. But now my spirits rose equal to the occasion, and I resolved to accept the declaration of war. What! shall it ever be said that I, the descendant of a long line of illustrious ancestors, submit to the coercion of a lot of Canaille, who a month ago would have been only too happy to hold my horse. But what was to be done. I suppose I shall have to move into the deserted mansion of my lamented uncle, make a small Gibraltar of it and hold out till better times. No sooner said than done. procured the key from Rackrent, and after twenty minutes walk reached the house. I opened the door, and was confronted with a gust of damp air which took away my breath: I entered, and saw a lot of rats scampering away in all directions. These indications of a deserted house were not re-assuring, but my experiences had brought me during the debate on Butt's Land Bill in contact with worse animals than March 1877, and as that gentleman is a great toss me in a blanket. The parlor was in a passable state of repair and in that I ensconced myself for the present, and as the idea of drawing up a letter to the Lord Lientenant was strong within me, I procured writing materials. But there was no crape, middlemen had been oppressing a number of and I sallied boldly forth to purchase some.

> "Yes sir," said a very pretty girl with blue-black hair, with teeth and sparkling grey eyes, " how many yards do you want?" "Give me one hundred, please."

kest and beavies

crape of the bla

lightning."

"Goodness me," cried the girl involuntarily, "how many of your people are dead? Pardon me, Sir, for my rudeness, but it is a large

"Ob, no excuses pray, there are ten of my friends on the point of death and I would like to be prepared.

"Oh dear, how sad, and what may be the matter with them Sir?" "In passing this way on Monday they were struck by a flash from your eyes which went through their hearts just like

"Oh, Sir, you are very witty and gallant; £8 3s 6d; where shall I send it sir? "To Sir Myles O'Regan's house at the end of Mann St.

No sooner had I uttered the words than the girl screamed, seized the crape, and pushed away the five sovereigns I had put down for payment, and the tew people in the shop turned round and gazed upon me with af-

"Well, what's the matter," have I got the cholera?

"Oh, please Sir, take away your money, we don't want it?' "Why, what's the matter, its good English

gold fresh from the mint, with the head of Her most gracious Majesty upon it." "The head and tail of Her Majesty are all

the same to us poor people, and the gold is good enough no doubt, but we cannot have any dealings with you, Sir Myles O'Regan, you are Boycotted."

This was the second time I heard the fatal word pronounced and it sent a thrill through my heart. Boycotted! It is a new word in the English language. It is a verb-let me conjugate it, and as I went out the door I kept saying mechanically: "First person singular, I Boycott, second person singular, thou Boy cottest, third person singular, he Boycotts. First person plural, we Boycott, and so on. If I were the first individual placed in that position, and if my name was the means of extending and beautifying the English language, it would not be so bad. Let us see, first person singular, I O'Regan, second -but no, it would never do, it does not carry the same euphony as Boycott, thrice happy man that he is, whose potatoes cost the Government a shilling a pound. I think I am going mad.

I now began to feel hungry, and I crossed the street to a hotel to get some dinner. When I got to the other side, what was my astonishment to see a flaming poster, the piece de resistance of which was my own likeness, almost as large as life, crooked nose and all, and underneath in prominent letters the following :- Take notice that Sir Myles O'Regan, baronet, is Boycotted. It is enough; a wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse: [Signed,] Land League.

I stared until my eyes protruded from their sockets, but I entered the hotel nevertheless. "Landlord" said I, "give me a good beefsteak a little rare, and a bottle of claret."

" Musha, the divil a dhrop of claret is there in this house for you, Sir Myles, for love or money; it would be more than my life is worth, for don't you see you are Boycotted." "Come, come, my good fellow, no humbug-

ging, I shall be compelled to call the police

and give you in charge if you persist in carryon this little game."

"You may call in a brigade of artillery if you like, but never a beefsteak or dhrop of claret will you get in this hotel, so the sooner you clear out the betther for your-

"But I shall pay for it."

"Ob, that alters the case altogether, but you must pay me in advance." " Undoubtedly; what do you demand for a bottle of St. Julien and a beeisteak?"

"You say you want it rare?"

" Yes." "Well, then, you'll have to pay a rare price for it," said the landlord after fluuring up on the back of an envelope? "I will charge for the beefsteak one thousand five hundred and seven pounds ten and ten pence half-penny and for the claret-

"Oh that's damned nonsense-come refuse me at your peril." "Refuse you! by no means. I simply ask my own price as you do for the use of your

land, you would not accept Griffith's valuation and you are right, you are a spirited gentleman. But surely you will allow me the same right to refuse an offer that you arrogate to yourself." I walked out in the open air a sad, a wiser,

and a hungrier man than when I went in. I now thought of my agent Mr. Rackrent, and went to his house. He received me with a smile on his mouth but a grin in the corner of his left eye, " Hallo. Sir Myles. 1 regret to hear that you are Bovcotted! what will you do now?"

"First be kind enough to give me something to eat and a glass of Port, anything will do me, cold chicken, a bone of mutton; I am

"I am really sorry to render myself open to the charge of unbospitality, Sir Myles, but what can I do? My servants would inform the league, and I too would be Boycotted if I gave you even a grain of salt."

"Will you lend me a horse to ride to Limerick, where I may purchase ammunition and provisions?"

He paused,-" Well I won't lend you one, but I cannot prevent you taking one when my back is turned; but for mercy sake shoot it when you have done with it, do anything with it, but don't bring it back here."

I ground my teeth and went out to the stables, saddled a horse, and in five minutes was on the road to Limerick. I rode as recklessly as a gaucho of South America, and every time my horses hoofs struck the pavement I cursed Mr. Parnell from the bottom of my heart. It was dark when I arrived at the gray old city, and as I neared the heart of it I heard my name pronounced at a corner where an excited group had assembled.

"Yes," said one, "he is murdered and Boycotted : I saw it all in the Reporter & Vindicator this morning."

The plot is thickening evidently, but surely I was not murdered. I felt my hands and pulled my ears to make certain, and found them all right, but what more than anything else convinced me I was not in spirit land was the eternal gnawing at my vitals. From all I know of ghosts they are not subject to hunger, cold or thirst; though I believe some of them find the heat intolerable. Hungry and all, however, as I was, I rode straight to the Reporter office and asked for a paper. Just as the salesman was reaching it to me it dropped from his hand, he looked at a picture—my picture—on the wall, and gave vent to a succession of shricks, which in half a minute drew every man, woman and child, from Mr. Lenihan, the editor, to the printer's devil, into the office.

"What's the matter?" enquired Mr. Lenihan. "Oh, sir," answered the salesman, "excuse me; but this is either Sir Myles O'Regan or his ghost. I recognize him by his crooked

all looked at me, and then whispered among themselves.

I was now the centre of attraction. They

"Will you be kind enough," said I, fiercely, "to give me a copy of your paper and let me

"Can't, Sir Myles," replied Mr. Lenihan, you are Boycotted, and if we had any dealings with you my printers would strike instanter."

"Just so," roared a score of voices in chorus.

"Well, then, is it against the rules of the Land League to read the paper to the party Boycotted, for, if not, I would much like to hear what it has to say about me?"

"What do you say, boys?" said the editor. "Oh! said the foreman," I don't think there is any objection to that.

Very well, said the editor, order! ANOTHER LANDLORD shot dead in KILLMAL-LOCK. "TERRIBLE OUTRAGE." Seventeen bullets it certainly will, while if it be dead-but let in his head, &c., (By Telegraph to the us say nothing. Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Vindicator). Yesterday evening, the 15th November, as Sir Myles O'Regan, lately from Canada, whence he had come to take possession of estates left him by the death of his uncle, Sir

The deceased gentle-I listened to no more, I rushed from the office to mount my horse, but the horse was gone.

Sir Myles was easily recognized by his crooked

Yours,
MYLES O'REGAN.

FALLOWFIELD NOTES

A concert and literary entertainment took place at Fallowfield on the 19th November, in O'Mara's Hall, which was a grand success. There were dancing, singing, music dialogues, and last, but by no means least, the brilliant humor of the witty chairman, the Rev. J. May. The proceeds were presented to Miss Annie Braceland of Chesterville, together with a flatter-Fallowfield and Whalen of Nepean.

Charles McKenna of Nepean, and Miss Goodall of North Gower, have been joined in matrimony, and Mr. Hoolihan and Miss Gleeson, of the former locality, have followed the good example.

It is said that Mr. Dougherty, the Separate school teacher, is about to resign and enter a new era of usefulness.

matters, and especially to the raising of a year. It contains sixteen pages.

Personal.

-Sarah Bernhardt never walks out. The income of the Prince of Wales is

\$800.000. -Simon Cameron thinks Garfield will be the next President.

-If a man wants to be a general let him go to the United States for a week.

-Mr. D. J. O'Denoghue, ex-M. P., is at present employed at the Globe office. -Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, the distin-

guished English chemist, is dead. -The colored voters of the United States ask Mr. Garfield for a Cabinet representa-

-Stephen J. Meany has sailed for Ireland as special correspondent of the New York

-Through some kind of a mistake Hancock has received one of the Indiana Electoral votes.

-Several of the business men of Detroit have residences in Windsor, Ont. Small taxes, you know.

-Vennor prophecies 112 feet of snow on the 2nd December. How awfully particular the scientist is about the half foot.

-When a Bulgarian rebels he is a hero and a patriot. When an Irishman rebels he is a rebel. This is because it is plain English.

-The Emperor of Germany winks at the anti-Jewish agitation. How will our esteemed triend, the late Ben D'Israeli, feel about it?

-It is expected in London that important results to telegraphy will fellow the tour around the world of Cyrus W. Field, of New York.

-Mr. Goldwin Smith at Toronto on Thurs day said that in the past the calling of medicine had been to cure; in the future it might be to prevent it.

-The Rev. Father Martin Callaghan will it is said, deliver four controversial lecture, in St. Patrick's Church during the four Sundays of Advent.

-California enacts a law preventing the Passion Play. It is not fit that our Blessed Saviour should be represented on the stage by a swash-buckler.

-Mr. Gabbit was elected M. P. for Limerick city on the recommendation of Mr. Parnell. He now wants Parnell coerced and the Habeas Corpus Act suspended. -Sir Bartle Frere's services have been ap-

preciated in England. He has been appointed one of Her Majesty's Indian Council at a salary of \$30,000 a year! -The Hon. A. Scott has returned to Ottawa

from New York, having, it is understood, closed the agreement for the purchase of the plumbago works at Buckingham.

Colonization Society, with headquarters at Ottawa. -Riza Pasha has actually surrendered yo call it, and this too after the newspapers

had grown tired of chronicling the event day atter day. -The Liberal press will persist in asying that Sir John A. Macdonald is sick. Surely the man should know better himself. But then they think every one is sick because

they are. -Judge Brennan, of Dacotah, President of if he finds it necessary to put pressure on

the British Government. —His Lordship the Bishop has appointed the Rev. J. F. Sweeney to succeed the Rev. J. F. Sweeney to succeed the Rev. | expectation. I had no organization, no com-L. Des Brissy in the pastoral charge of St. | mittee, no scrutineers in the polling booths; Luke's Church, at the unanimous request of

the vestry of the church. an acre of land. Perhaps he expects a situa-

tion from the next Government. -It is probable Justin McCarthy, M. P. will lecture in the United States at an early date. He is engaged in another historical work and on a novel as well. Smart man that McCarthy if he were not Irish.

-The Montreal Star says that Mr. Simpson is exactly the same age as M. P. Ryan, and hence the latter should not be made Collector of Customs. The Star does not want to take any note of a difference of thirteen years, but if it be alive and well in thirteen years hence

CITY NEWS.

The concert and dramatic entertainment in Felix O'Regan, was walking through the aid of the Brothers building will be a great streets of Killmallock, a party of masked success if we are to judge from the enthumen attacked him and laid him dead on the siasm the idea has evoked on all sides, and road. It is alleged by the people living in the numerous offers of assistance and cothe vicinity that the gentlemen committed operation tendered. Some of the best prosuicide through grief at having been Boy-cotted, but this is highly improbable, as appear on the stage, and when we say that the appear on the stage, and when we say that the seventeen builets were found in his head. dramatic club of the patriotic Y. I. L. & B. Society are to perform, our readers will exnose, and his strong Cauadian accent. No pect something good on the night of the 13th arrests as yet, but the police are on the trail. of December.

> MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Irish Land League, held Sunday in St. Patrick's Hall, a letter was read from the Rev. George W. Pepper, of Ohio, offering his services to the League as lecturer. It was resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the Committee. The names of 54 new members were added to the roll, after which Mr. A. Shannon was elected an honorary member. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Rev. Father vocal and instrumental, recitations and McGuire, of St. Edward's Parish, in the Province of Quebec, for collecting \$30 for the Land League in Ireland. On motion the Secretary was instructed to communicate with some of the leading Irish citizens of other cities and and towns in Canada, asking them ing address, for her competency and success to organize the Leagues, and also to send as a music teacher. After the repast the them "Constitutions." Carried. Mr. Whelan amusement was resumed a special feature was of opinion that more good would be acbeing an Irish jig by Messrs. Rooney of complished if they were to send some man to those places to organize. He suggested the name of Mr. F. A. Quinn.

That gentleman decided to think over the matter and give his decision at the next

meeting of the League. On motion of Mr. Fleming, it was resolved that that all future remittances be sent to the tary be requested to notify the Land League We have received the first copy of the that the last remittance of £50 be so applied. Poultry Herald, a very handsome monthly The Treasurer then stated that he received illustrated journal published in the city. It | \$76 80 the past week, making within the past 18, as its name implies devoted to poultry | month the sum of \$210, irrespective of the TRUE WITNESS donation and the sums received Pigeons and pet stock of that nature. It is the | through that journal or the donation of the only journal of the kind published in Canada, Y. I. L & B. Society. Practical addresses and is well worth the subscription price of \$1 are delivered by Messrs. Murney, Lane, the bridal presents a year, It contains sixteen pages.

Cunningham, Bergin and others, and it was ontario Reformer.

suggested, and left in the hands of the Executive Committee, that printed forms be sent to every parish in Canada to enable subscriptions to be easily obtained, a system that had worked so well last winter in regard to the Relief Fund. The greatest enthusiasm is now being manifested in the Land League, and it is expected the mass meeting, to be held at an early date, will give it a still greater impetus. Several prominent gentlemen of Montreal and the Provinces have consented to speak on the occasion. On Sunday night Frank Quinn, Esq., delivered the first of a series of lectures before a French audience, in St. Mary's College, on the Land League, and disabused the minds of his hearers of several erroneous ideas they had taken from the local press.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,-Please add the enclosed \$30 to the Parnell Defence Fund. The amount has been subscribed by a few of the parishioners of St. Edwards, and as there is no step taken in the city of Quebec in that direction, I send you the above amount, which place to the name of the Irishmen of Frampton West. I hope soon to send you another instalment.

Yours, &c., J. E. Maguzre, P.P. St. Edward, Frampton West, Nov. 22, 1880.

THE MAYORALTY QUESTION IN OTTAWA.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. Sir,-There is not a single financier in the Corporation of Ottawa. The finances are manipulated by a mere boy; hence the blundering in putting down assets for liabilities. The communication on the converse appeared in the columns of the Free Press at the date therein given, but none of the City Fathers ventured to challenge its correctness. There are two Irish Catholics in the City Council; they are both illiterate men. The Council is composed of the Mayor and fitteen aldermen The Mayer, Charles H. Mackintosh, of jobbing notoriety, is a Protestant and nine of the aldermen are Protestants. This being the case it follows, as a matter of course, that the officials are nearly all Protestants. No Catholic holds any lucrative office in the Council. Our present Council is the most corrupt and the most stupid that ever ruled the city. I was one of the representatives of Ottawa Ward in the City Council for two years, 1878 and 1879. There was a good deal of fraud and peculation attempted in the Council when I was a member, but I checked the most of it by exposure. The consequence was that I drew upon myself the hostility of every member of the Council, including the -A telegram from Mr. Costigan to the Mayor. To punish me the Council refused to Irish Canadian says there is to be a meeting exempt the widows of Ottawa Ward from the this week to organize an Irish Canadian payment of taxes, a thing that was customary, while at the same time they exempted the widows of the other wards. They did this to turn the people of Ottawa Ward against Dulci no and saved the European, what do me, and they did more than that; they refused to give the Ward its proper share of the moneys voted for street improvements. I | the purpose of robbery. saw that my presence in the Council was a detriment to Ottawa Ward, and for want of form in the management of the affairs of the city. The Council would not give me a position on the Finance Committee, where I might at least have made myself conversant with the finances. I saw that the Mayor held the United Irishmen, says he is prepared to the key of the position and that by his veto send Parnell an equipped division of an army he could effectually check needless and imhe could effectually check needless and improper expenditure. I therefore came forward for the position of Chief Magistrate, and the Government of the Dominion used their influence against me; the members of the -Mr. Beamish, a magistrate of Cork, wants | Corporation worked tooth and nail against protection from the Government. He thinks me, and none worked against me with more his life is in danger although he doesn't own determination than the Irish Catholic members: besides this I had the whole staff of Corporations officials and a crowd of contractors and hangers on, who live ty Corporation jobbing who hated me thoroughly for my interference while I was a member of the Council. The municipal elections are drawing near, my canvass is already made, but the French Canadians are entitled to a Mayor of their own nationality, and if they bring forward a candidate I could not and would not oppose him. A requisition, I have been told, is being got up in favor of Doctor St. Jean; if it be not soon published I shall put myself in communication with that gentleman and endeavour to learn whether he intends to be a candidate. The correspondence will be in writing, and will be published if neccessary. It appears that Mayor Mackintosh would like a third term of office; if he could get me and St. Jean to run together St. Jean would get the French vote, I would get a majority of the Irish vote, and the Protestants, with the minority of the Irish Catholics, could elect Mackintosh; but Mackintosh is in such terribly bad odor that it is doubtful whether a majority of the Protestants would vote for him. The electors are divided into three distinct and well defined categories, viz. : Protestants of all denominations, Irish Catholics, and French Canadian Catholics, and the numerical strength of these three categories

> likely to be elected. JOHN CLANCY. OTTAWA, Nov. 23, 1880.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

is about equal. Should no French Canadian come forward I will be in the field and am

On Wednesday evening, the 24th instant, a large and fashionable audience assembled in St. Gregory's R. C. Church to witness the marriage of Miss Maggie Wall, youngest daughter of P. Wall, Esq., to Thomas M. Shirley, of the firm of Shea & Shirley, mer chants, of this town. The bride was attended on this happy occasion by Miss Emma Higgins, daughter of the editor of the Whitby Chronicle, and was given away by her father, Mr. John Shea acting as best man to the bridegroom. Many of the friends, both Protestant and Catholic, from Whitby and the surroundings were present at the ceremony.

The nuptial blessing was solemnly pronounced by the worthy pastor, Rev. J. J. McEntee, assisted by the Rev. J. J. McCann, Chancellor of the Diocese of Toronto, Rev. J J. Shea, (former pastors of the parish,) Rev. W. Bergin and Rev. J. J. Kelly. The church was heautifully decorated and the altar was resplendent with many lights. Solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was Parnell Defence Fund, with instructions that then given, accompanied by a graud choral they be applied to the Land League at the service. When their names had been entered discretion of the leaders, and that the Secre- in the marriage register of the parish, the wedded pair left the church, attended by their many friends to the late home of the bride, where a recherche luncheon awaited them. After the usual farewells, &c., the happy couple left by the 8.30 p.m. train, en route for Montreal. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Shirley, in common with their many friends, a bright full hand longer than any man who could be and happy future. It is needless to add that the bridgi presents were rich and many .-

BY TELEGRAPH.

Berlin, November 24 .-- A pretty general feeling prevails, which is founded on the utterances of the Conservative semi-official press, that the authorities are incined to wink at if not openly encourage the movement for stemming the rising tide of Jewish power and influence in the empire. At the beginning of his career Prince Bismarck made no secret of his opinions on the subject, declaring in Parliament that he was opposed to the admission of Jews into office, and though subsequent events have shown that he has somewhat modified his theories, there is nothing to show that he does not regard the more moderate phases of the present agitation with a certain degree of sympathy. In the last session of Parliament Prince Bismarck's son introduced and got passad a bill against usury, but everyone knew the real author of the bill. The court has not yet given any distinct opinion on the matter, though it is thought exceedingly strange that one of the Emperor's chaplains, Rev. Mr. Stoecker, should still have courage to pursue his anti-Semitic course with undiminished virulence.

LONDON, November 23.-Lord Beaconsfield's new novel in three volumes, entitled "Endymion," treats of political events from the time of the death of Canning, the eminent English statesman, about the year 1842. The Standard, reviewing the work this morning, night. There was a sentinel at the door, and says:-" It is a political narrative, which it will probably be thought has less plot and dramatic interest than almost any of even Lord Beaconsfield's novels. Among the characters supposed to ngure in the novel under various pseudonyms are John Bright, Lord Palmerston, Lord Elcho, Lord Melbourne, Baron de Rothschild and Louis Napoleon. It is doubtful whether a deliberate perusal of the novel will enable any one to identify the hero, 'Endymion,' with any political personage, but the manner in which Lady Montfort places herselfand her fortunes at the disposal of Endymion,' will suggest to many an incident in Lord Beaconsfield's early public career.

ATHENS, November 24 .- The steamer Oriligia to-day collided with the French steamer Oncle Joseph, near Spezzis, and the latter sank almost immediately; 50 persons were saved and 250 drowned.

London, November 24.-- A despatch from Constantinople says that Dulcigno has been occupied by the Montenegrins after a brief struggle. The terms are said to have been the signing of a convention between the Montenegrins and the representatives of the Powers, after which the occupation was of open field to cross, and he crossed it under effected under the protection of the allied fleets.

London, November 26 .- A dastardly attempt was made to wreck the continental up vice Kelly captured fifty-two Confederates express train bound for London on the Southeastern Railway near Turnbridge Wells. | self was captured and escaped five times. A sleeper had been placed upon the track, with the evident expectation that it would | federate camps and forts. He was fired upon easily throw the train off. The driver did nct see it in time to stop, but the guard or cow-catcher of the engine lifted the obstruction away without dangerous damage. The attempt is supposed to have been made for

London, November 26 .- Sir Stafford Northcote, in a speech at Brecon yesterday, said support I could bring about no national re- he saw signs of a Conservative reaction throughout the country. He believed Mr. Parnell's followers had overshot the mark, and that the Land Leaguers' position was un-

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

-An outbreak is reported at New Calabar attended by horrible butchery.

-A London cable announces the death of Mr. Frith, member for Sheffield.

-The meeting of the Ontario Legislature is called for Thursday, January 13th.

-Fredericton, N. B., has contributed over \$500 to the Stellarton Relief Fund,

-Lord Coleridge has been appointe Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

-Heavy gales around the coast of Scotland have done much damage to shipping.

-The King of Greece has assumed a wartike attitude on the boundary question.

- Father" Gavazzi was among the passengers on board the Algeria, which reached New York on Sunday.

effect that he contemplated resigning are without foundation. -A rumor is current that the contemplated marriage of Baroness Burdett-Coutts with

-John Bright says that reports to the

Ashmead Bartlett has been broken off. -All hope of saving the SS. Ottawa has been given up, and on Saturday the workmen

were taken off and the vessel abandoned. -It turns out that the St. Peter, Minn., Asylum was set fire to by one of the inmates. who had a notion that he was badly treated.

-The trial of Mr. Phillip Callan, member of Parliament for Louth, charged with libeling Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan, has commenced.

-The Paris Voltaire denies that any difficulty has arisen with the Vatican in regard to nominations for vacant French bishoptics. -The propeller Lake Simcoe, of Guorgian

Bay Transportation Co.'s Line, has been wrecked on Lake Huron, all hands are supposed to have been lost. -Mr. S. Morley, M.P., asserts that " medi-

cal men are every day strengthening in their testimony that intoxicants or alcohol are absolutely valueless as food."

-The Secretary of War has issued orders obliging all subaltern militia officers to join the military college at Sandcurst before competing for commissions in the army.

-Edwin Booth has written a letter protesting against the proposed production of the Passion Play in New York, and what is more to the purpose the New York aldermen have declared against it.

-A French monk has been imprisoned for a month for remarking to one of his comrades that the Paris police, during the recent expulsion of the Jesuits, were like dogs following the Holy Sacrament.

-The girl McKay, formerly a servant in London, who was duped into a bogus marriage with a scoundrel named Brooks, of Detroit, has received \$300 from Brooks, and dropped proceedings against him.

TOM KELLY.

HIS EXPLOITS AS AN ACTIVE AMERICAN BOLDIER READ LIKE A ROMANCE.

(Detroit Free Press.)

One of the most remarkable private soldiers on either side in the late war was a young man named Tom Kelly, a private in the Second Michigan Infantry. The remarkable began with his build. He had arms a found. He had no more back-bone than a snake, and could almost tie himself in a knot. He could tell the date on a silver quarter held | enroll subscribers for this journal,

up twenty feet away, and he could hear every word of a conversation in a common tone of voice across an ordinary street. He could run half a mile as fast as any officer's horse could gallop, and there was a standing offer of \$10 to any man who could hold him down.
On a bet of a box of sardines he once passed six sentinels within an hour. On another occasion he entered the Colonel's tent and

brought away that officer's boots. When Tom's remarkable qualifications were discovered he was detailed as a secut and spy, and was changed from one department to another. In the capacity of a spy he entered Richmond three times. He entered Vicksburg and preached a sermon to the soldiers a week before the surrender. He was in New Orleans five days before that city was taken. He was a man who firmly believed that he could not be killed by an enemy, and he governed his movements ac-

While under the orders of Gen. Hooker, Kelley proved on sev ral occasions that he could see further with the naked eye than any officer could with a field glass. If he could get a place of concealment within fifty feet of a picket he could catch the countersign. He visited Lookout Mountain, intending to spike as many of the Confederate guns as possible. His disguise was that of a tarmer who had been driven from home by the Union forces. The enemy somehow got suspicious of him, and he was placed in the guard house for the others near by standing guard over guns and stores, but it was all the same to Kelley. With an old tin plate for use as shovel and scoop he burrowed out at the back end of the building, and walked up to two pieces of artillery and spiked both before any slarm was raised. When the sontinels began firing at him he ran out of camp, but before he was clear of it he had been fired on fifty times.

Kelly was once captured when he was asleep by Missouri guerrillas. When he opened his eyes he was surrounded by five or six men on foot and others in the saddle. It was under a tree in an open field, and he had been tracked by a dog. As he rose up at their command he resorted to his wonderful skill as a gymnast. By dodging and twisting and jumping he got out of the crowd, pulled a man off his saddle, and would have escaped had not the dog fastened to his leg. He was then put under guard in a log house with only one room. Two sentinels sat at the door with revolvers in their hands, and kept watch of his every movement. After an hour or two Kelly approached as if to offer them tobacco, and jumped clear over their heads like a deer. He had half a mile the fire of a score of muskets and revolvers without being hit.

During his three years and a half in the serand turned them over as prisoners. He him-As a spy he entered more than thirty Conat least 1,000 times, and yet was never wounded. He had said that he would never die by the hand of an enemy, and his prophecy came true. In the last year of the war, while bringing a captured Confederate scout into camp both were killed within forty rods of the Union lines by a bolt of lightning.

PRESENTATION TO REVD. FATHER O'REILLY.

On Wednesday evening last the Revd. Father O'Reilly, who is about removing from Galt to accept a charge at Mount Forest, was made the recipient of a presentation from the members of his congregation. The presentation took place at the Revd. Father's house and was accompanied with the following address:

To the Rev. Francis O' Reilly.

REV. FATHER,-We beg leave, on behalf of the Catholic congregation of Galt, to express to you our very great sorrow at your unexpected departure from amongst us, and are unwilling that you should leave us without in some manner marking the occasion by testifying our esteem for yourself, and our appreciation of your self sacrificing efforts in our regard.

We beg to assure you that we entertain a deeper sense of your devotion to our interests than it is possible for us to give expression to in this address.

We therefore request that you will accept this purse as a small token of our great esteem for you.

Signed on behalf of the congregation. JAMES MCTAGUE. THOMAS BRYAN. EDWARD RADIGAN. EUWARD BARRET.

A. A. Lanigan.

P. KELLEHER.

Father O'Reilly made the following

reply: Rev Father Dowling and Gentlemen.

This presentation, although very flattering, vas unnecessary to convince me of your friendship. I attribute it rather to your generesity than to any deserts of mine. You have at all times treated me with the utmost kindness. I assure you that it was to me a pleasure to work with you for the advancement of our common interest, both spiritual and temporal. The pain of parting is sweetened by the anticipation of vi-siting you from time to time, but whether absent or in your midst, be assured at all times of my heartfelt gratitude for all your kindness, and my good will for the prosperity of the Catholic congregation of Gult.

F. O'REILLY, Priest.

Since the gentleman who is now leaving us has been the clergyman of the Catholic Church here, he has won the affection of his parishioners and the respect and esteem of all classes of our people. The congregation unitedly regret his leaving, and we feel certain the church in Mount Forest isto be congratulated on his accession to it. The vacanty here will be filled by the Revd. Father Mc-Guire, of Hamilton, who is very highly spoken of.—Galt Reporter.

The Catholic world for December is as usual replete with sound Catholic and miscellaneous information supplied by the best Catholic writers. We wish we could impress upon our readers the almost absolute necessity there is for a work of this kind. Now.adays when the land is flooded with infidel and trashy publications almost as bad, a magazine like the Catholiv World should be in the house of every Catholic who can afford it, and there are few who cannot. An article on Irish Catholic colonization will be found peculiarly interesting at the present time.

It may be had at Sadlier & Co., Montreal; \$4 per annum, 35 cents the single number.

MR. THOMAS FAREY, St. Sylvester, P. Q.,

and Mr. John McNally, of Su.amerside, Prince Edward Island, have consented to act as agents for the TRUE WITNESS in their respective localities, and are empowered to collect and

Round the World.

-There are 500 native Catholic priests in

-The German Government condemns the British Government for its tolerance towards

-A nicely dug grave on his premises was a hint given to Mr. Lambert of Galway by his tenants.

-The electric light is being adapted on the dock at Barrow. It is already in use in the Barrow shipbuilding yard. ...The Duke of Portland is so pleased with

Lord Bute's beaver colonies that he is going to establish several on his estates. -The freedom and livery of the Loncon

Haberdashers' Company were on Nov. 1st conferred upon the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. -The Duke of Bucclouch, whose son was defeated by Mr. Gladstone, has closed his

collieries, which throws many persons at Dal-

keith out of work. -Lord Odo Russell, English Ambassador at Berlin, and Lord Dufferin, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, lately visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle.

-Jem Mace, the once well-known English pugilist, is keeping a large hotel in Melbourne. He is said to have become a" model moral man," and is, morever, making money

-The Parisian says that an illustrated New York journal, sold on the Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, equals in profligacy of intention anything in Parisian pornographic papers. -Anna Swanger, belonging to the wealth-

iest family in Butlerville, Ind., was known to

have rejected three white suitors; yet she eloped with a middle-aged negro widower, and refuses to depart from him. -Iron remarks, with reference to the recent death of Sir Thomas Bouch, engineer of the Tay bridge, which fell last December :

"One thing is certain-the fall of the bridge killed Sir Thomas. He never recovered from the shock." -Another old British institution disappears with the present year, the "pipe clay" belt worn in the army. The guards only will re-

tain theirs in deterence to the Duke of Cam-

bridge. The "pipe clays" will be replaced by belts of brown leather. -A Pensylvania law provides that all money put into a stakeholder's hands as a wager may be seized and devoted to the support of the poor. The statute is sixty years old, and has long been a dead letter. The Poor Boar of Scranton, however, have undertaken

to enforce it in that city. -The Bishop of Manchester, replying to a correspondent, condems the expenses in connection with tunerals as wasteful and extravagant, and says that an improvement in this respect will come about as soon as people bring their common sense to bear upon the

consideration of the matter. -John L. Stoddard is delivering a course of lectures at Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Wnitcomb labors under the hallucination that he loves her, and, until excluded from the hall, she invariably sat in the front seat and ogled the embarassed speaker. She holds a season ticket, and has brought a suit to secure ad-

mission. -In excavating for the St. Gothard Railway near Amsteg a magnificent glacier garden, a series of so-culted giants' kettles, or enormous holes torn in the rock by the action of glacier millstones, has been laid bare. Onebuilf of the garden lay across the railway track and had to be blasted away, but the other half has been walled round, and will be carefully meserved.

-Several thousand persons collected in Paris the other day to witness the arrival from New Caledonia of the Communis temale leader, Louise Michel, with the last batch of the amnestied. M. Rochefort and M. Clemen can received and kissed her, women threw themselves on her neck, and there was altogether a thrilling scene, till M . Rochefort got her into a cab.

-THE TRUTH .- The Special Commissioner of the London Daily News in "disturbed Ireland" writes to say that-"No ordinary traveller is in the slightest danger. Alone, unarmed day or night, a stranger may go anywhere, without even the risk of being robbed." When shall we be able to assert the same regarding "immaculate" England or even of our own great and glorious "Land of the Free?"

....Many years ago, when it was the fashion in England for ladies to wear enormous Leghorn straw hats, on which there was a very heavy duty, a cumuing importer hired s number of poor women to cross with him frequently from Dover to Calins, who used to return with a lendid hats on, while their own old hoods were tucked away in their pockets. There was no duty on articles actually being worn.

-The new street coaches in Philaeelphia. after a week's trial, are pronounced a great success. They go full all the while, are more comfortable than cars or stages, each passenger is sure of a seat, and the routes are so varied that, by transfers, any part of the city may be readily reached. Those now in use hold eight persons, and are drawn by one horse. Additional ones are to be of double size, for two horses.

-There was a dispute the other night in a French theatre about a seat. The occupant retused to give it up on demand, and a policeman was called. That functionary ordered an evacuation. Said the occupant :- "You have a right to summon me, if you like; but to turn me out is snother thing. I know well you have become familiar with expulsions of late, but just bear in mind that I am not a Capuchin." The policeman retreated, and the listeners laughed.

-The principle of treating lunatics long since in vogue at Gheel, in Belgium, has been extensively adopted in Scotland. They are boarded out among same people in the village, treated with great gentlenness, and subjected to as little restraint as possible. The plan should be tried here. Had it been in practice in St. Peters, Minn., the unfortunate victims of the fire would not have been locked

up and consequently burned. -London Truth :- When the Emperor of Germany was hunting a few days ago in the Hartz Mountains, he fired 16 shots at the deer, which appeared in large numbers wherever he went. In the evening the Chief Forester, who had conducted the hunt. showed him 23 of them dead, which he said the Emperor had shot. "Are you quite certain about that?" asked his Majesty, "Yes; positive." "Well," said the Emperor laughing "that's very curious, for I fired only 16 shots."

LITTLE drops of water (in the milk) and little grains of sand (in the sugar) are what make the big fortunes of the humble milk-

men and obscure grocers.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

In his recent letter to the Archbishop of Paris the Pope says: "Without doubt the Catholic Church blames and condemns no form of government and the institutions established by it, for the general good may prosper whether the management of public affairs is entrusted to the power and justice of one man or of several."

THE new organ for St. Patrick's Church arrived from Montreal by North Shore Railway this morning. The instrument is stated to be one of the largest and finest in the Dominion.... There will be an admission of two sisters, one to take the black and the other the white veil, at the Ursuline Chapel, in reticent spirits. One day he was riding Garden street, to-morrow morning .- Quabec Chronicle.

THE Catholics of Mt. Clemens. Mich., will build a new church at that place next season. It is to be 55 feet wide and 160 feet long, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000, which amount is to be raised by donation, subscription, etc. Rev. C. Rycknert gives \$4,000, Oliver Chapaton \$500, B. Van Landegham & Son \$750, Antoine De Hate \$500, and several others gives large sums.

During the expulsion of the Jesuits in France soldiers were posted around the monasteries at Toulouss. It took an honr to burst open the door of one of the buildings, and a strong barricade was then found which resisted all attacks, so that firemen were summoned to break the first-floor windows, which the police entered by ladders. A monk and two sympathisers were found in each cell that was forced open, and both monks and friends marched to the cathedral amid an applauding crowd to chant a Te Deum. A rich protestant banker offered hospitality to the homeless monks.

THE special mission services now in progress in the city under the auspices of the Redemptorist Fathers were continued in St. Michael's Cathedral yesterday. The usual order of confessions and instructions was observed through the day, beginning at early hour in the morning. The evening service opened with an instruction on the scapulars by Rev. Father Wynn, in which he defined these insignia as badges by which they acknowledged themselves the children or servants of the Blessed Virgin. Their color was derived from the different colors worn by the various monastic orders for whom they were instituted. Rev. Father McCormack followed with a sermon on the judgment. He said there were two judgments, the particular judgment and the general; the former taking place as soon as the soul leaves the body, and the latter taking place at the end of the world, when the sentence already past will be concurred in a public manner before all men, and all the dispensations of Divine Providence will be justified. The human race would then see that everything done by the Almighty had been perfectly done, and signed for this general judgment were many, order to show forth the justice of God's in this world the just had to suffer much. They could see around them every day those whom they knew to be holy and good, who had to suffer trials and tribulation and degradation; whereas those who cared not for God, and who perhaps believed not in the existence of a God, were often found in the enjoyment of life and every desire, with nothing to suffer. They were frequently led to ask if give him prestige among them. -N. Y. Sun. there was a just God in heaven, and if He really cared for and watched over them. Again they frequently saw the Church of persecuted, while on the othe hand those sects which teach faise doctrine, prospered, and they were tempted to ask why it was that God cared so little for His own Church and allowed false doctrines to flourish. But at the general judgment God would prove to all men why it was that He allowed such things, and He would show that what was done was for the best, for what God does is well done. The subject of the general judgment concerned all, for they would all have to appear before the tribunal at the last day. It was terrible beyond description terrible on account of the judgment itself, and terrible on account of the sentence which would follow. In many places in Holy Scriptures there was given a description of the wonders that would be seen before the day of the Lord. It was stated that there would be tribulation; that the sun would be darkeued and the moon refuse to give her light, and the stars would fall from the heavens. Then, when men are in consternation at these phenomena, God will pour out the vials of His wrath on the earth, and famines, pestilences, and earthquakes will follow, such as were never known before. Then the earth and all the instruments of man's sin will be burned up with fire, and nothing remain for man but an eternity of the highest glory or eternal shame. Then God will order all to rise from the grave at the sound of the angel's trumpet summoning them to come to judgment. God, who created man, in the beginning, out of the dust of the earth, will now reconstruct him, and he will have precisely the same physical body that he had in life. The speaker referred to the happiness of the good in being permitted to re-enter the bodies in which they served God in life, and the loathing and horror with which the reprobate would be compelled again to enter the bodies in which they lived in sin on earth. He described the passing of sentence for good and evil deeds, and the final separation; the wicked to everlasting punishment, and the righteous to endless bliss. He exhorted his hearers to consider well these solemn truths, and at the last day be found among those who would hear the welcome invitation. "Come blessed one of my Father." The service was largely

AN OCEAN OF PETROLEUM. THE VISION THAT WAS SPREAD BEFORE A CLAIR-VOYANT'S GAZE,

attended by the female portion of the con-

given exclusively to the married women of

the church .- Toronto Globe.

TITUEVILLE, Pa., Nov. 23.-" Yes, it was a ville oil excitement and the celebrated oil well that was said to have been located by the spirits. "Nobody ever dreamed there country village, only stirred whenever teamsters or speculators or old men on their way rest their teams, or dine at the hotel. There policy and in each man's needs in either lived around here at that time a man named group, the fate of both parties rested. When, Abraham James. He had dabbled in oil some- therefore, the Statu que was broken nothing what, but never to any great extent, owing to was left but the incoherent element of conhis poverty. He entertained a thorough be- fusion and disorganization, lacking every It is Ireland in which not landlords only, but lief in spiritualism, and used to devote most element of that cohesion which is presup- occupiers of the soil—those whe are in

of his time in communing, I think they call it, posed to be first condition of a politiwith disembodied spirits. James was pos- cal group thinking alike on given issues and sessed of strong clairvoyant powers, was a ready speaker, and a shining light among his followers. He was eccentric in his way, and up to the winter of '68 had never benefited the world particularly.

a But he made a ten strike, and no mistake, either through the assistance of the supernatural, or by a remarkable coincidence. I have heard him relate the story of how he was in-duced to bore the first oil-producing well in Pleasantville. He had been attending seances in the country for several days, and as he expressed it, the conditions were more than usually favorable, and the most gratifying manifestations were drawn from the usually along the road when he experienced a strange sensation, similar to that which attacked him just prior to going into a trance. At first he tried to resist the influence, but it was more powerful than his will, and he was obliged to yield. The spirit, or invisible power, then grappled James and compelled him to get out of his buggy. Then he was hurried along over the fields and ditches, and when he came to a fence the spirit raised him into the air, and flew, over with him, At length he was halted at a certain spot near the village of Pleasantville and allowed a few minutes to take breath. Then, according to his story, for I am relating it exactly as he told me, the ground opened, disclosing a large fissure, and, still impelled by his spirit triend, Mr. James and his unseen pilot entered the cavern, which closed above their heads. From there he was hurried on for a considerable distance, still descending into the bowels of the earth. James was brought to a halt, and told to look about him. He did so, and the sight pressure of particular wants which astonished him somewhat. Stretched out before him and extending as far as the eye could | an over measure of success as through untoreach was an ocean of petroleum. " After allowing James to gaze upon this

unusual spectacle for a while, the mysterious visitant suddenly whisked him to the surface of the earth again, and he became insensible The rest has become a matter of oil-region history. The hint was amply sufficient. Mr. James was too poor, however to develop anything, except spiritual manifestations, and he told his stery to some capitalists, in the modified form, and they ngreed to help him put down a well. Drilling was begun the same month, and at a depth of 830 feet struck forth sand rock, and a 150-barrel gusher, the first paying well in the Pleasantville district, was the result. Other spiritualists, who had all along had faith in Mr. James's prophecies, and who were not in the least astonished at this remarkable strike, gathered in, and in a short time five other wells were put down in that locality, every one of which panned out heavy. Among these was Isaias L. Ennis, a noted spiritualist, who had previously made a fortune in petroleum on Oil Creek in the first flush times. Pleasantville then sprang from obscurity into fame as the leading teritory of the world. James accumilated wealth and left the that all the good in the world came from country. What has become of him now Him and from Him alone. The reasons as- I know not. He wandered off East somewhere, and, it was reported, got rid of his sudbut the principal one was that it was held in denly acquired wealth, and sank into obscurity. Whether or not the spirits, if dealings with men. He knew that oftentimes | there are any, ever had anything to do with the matter, and actually pointed him out a spot where oil could be obtained, is an open question. My own opinion is that James was a geologist, and had observed such indications about the soil in that locality as assured him there was oil there. His story of the spiritualistic vision might have been concocted and spread among his followers to

> No medicine is more justly popular than Hagyard's Pectoral Balgam. It is a positive "My Lord, there is one happy and blessed cirspecific for all diseases of the Throat and cumstance in the condition of Ireland with Lungs leading to Consumption. It loosens regard to which we can have but one united the tough phlegm or mucous, soothes irritation, allays troublesome coughing and heals discused lungs. Sold by all dealers at 25 cents per bottle.

HON E. T. FLYNN, M. P. P.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(Richmond Guardian.)

Those students of the times who have professed to see in the recent history of political parties indications of the early dissolution of the system of rule which has so long prevailed in the government of the provinces of the Dominion, cannot fail to have drawn not a little encouragement from the incidents connected with the formation of Mr. Chapleau's administration, as well as from its remarkable success in accomplishing the pa-triotic object which was inscribed on the banner of the young Premier-raised on his advent to power-that is, the conciliation of those contending elements which had contributed with fierce pertinacity well nigh to the making of government an impossibility. That traditional faith in the potency of party government which is one of the factors that has sustained it so long, had begun to lose, if it had not indeed lost, its hold on the popular mind during the expiring months of to agitators or like-minded people—a belief the Joly regime, and the announcement of a that the principle applied to land in Ireland new policy under the unattractive name of in the year 1870 still requires some develop-"conciliation" [was hailed with the uniform good wishes if it did not enlist the liveliest faith of patriotic men of both the dominant parties. That which had given to party government its vitalizing power, and rendered it effective in legislation, was found to be wanting; traditions of trade difference had ceased to be recognized, and there were existing no real conflicts of popular interest to give the impetus to the sotivities of civil government. At least they were lulled to the extent that parties lost their organization as exponents of distinct political principles, and only kept up a seeming cohesion under the spur of gregation, for whom alone the exercises of this week are conducted. This afternoon at the traditions of association, and partly under that it will deal with it in that spirit of equity there obtains a great that it will deal with it in that spirit of equity three o'clock a special instruction will be the influence of that terrorism which operates to suppress the instincts of revolt always present in the mind of the independent thinker. The system has lost its tension under previous administrations by everstrain, and the time was propitious—public opinion its sufferings, which twelve months ago went was rife for essaying a new effort under a far to account for whatever might be observed change of tactics of any political leader who would be bold enough to make the effort, if not to break down at least to modify the mysterious affair, indeed," said a resident of rigidity of party discipline. Yet, though this city, yesterday, referring to the Pleasant- party had ceased to operate as a special agency, there still remained enough of it to prevent that approximation between political leaders which has its consummation in coaliwas oil in Pleasantville up to '68, or, at least, | tion; in itself an evidence that the system if he did think so, the opinion was that it was | had lost all its power. No coalition could inonly in small quantities, and it would never pay to develop the territory. Up to that date Pleasantville was nothing but a quiet interests, and there existed no such issues. Personal jealousies, and the traditions of men, names and parties, which had outlived as an to Pithole stopped over there to water and influencing agency, supplied the place of a

expected to act together with a common object. Mr. Chapleau had accordingly to run the hazardous experiment of governing by means of a balance of parties in general favor of some policy which he individually represented, or one which responded to the public sentiment; and with great perspicuity he announced a policy of financial economy, and conciliation.—His predecessors had failed to give effect to the former, and to the last refused to attempt the latter. The country had become wearied of the fierce warfare which was the chronic characteristic of the wasted months of his ill-starred the well-intentioned rule. It was undoubtedly a bold experiment which the new premier attempted in rising above the ordinary trammels of parliamentary government, to rule independently of party—for properly inter-preted that was the role which he essayed The Upper House, strongly conservative, slavishly wedded to the ancient traditions of that party, and intensely hostile to the previous administration, was yet not so destitute of patriotism as to insist on a pure political issue in the crisis that has arisen, and it em-phasised its opinion by a declaration singularly free from political bias, and favoring accommodation—in fact leaving the door for a coalition; and wisely timing their action to the tone of the independent element, which was manifesting itself within the ranks of the party then supporting the government sults of the loss of party dis-cipline is the ephemeral sub-divisions which arise in parties under the are as apt to be precipitated by ward disaster—and the failure of a party to respond to the aspirations of its adherents is one of the causes which produces the disintegration of political parties. These subdivisions were found and had shown themselves in the ranks of the ministerial party; and when one or two broke away and took independent ground the disruption was complete, and patriotic men applauded, even though they might distrust the motive that prompted the act of severance. Mr. Flynn was the first of the supporters of Mr. Joly's government who showed the courage of his opinions in responding to those instincts of patriotism which compel all true men to refuse to give up to party what is meant for mankind. The act was variously viewed, but generally it had the endorsation of all moderate men irrespective of party. So astute and cultivated a man was not likely to make a plunge in the dark or to move without due deliberation. In his remarkable speech already referred to he explains the motives which influenced him and I cannot do better than to here record his words-listened to with breathless attention by an excited auditory and spoken with that modesty and earnestness which characterizes all his utterances.

We have not space for the speech referred to, but will give it in a future issue of the TRUE WITNESS.]

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

MR. GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

In his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet Mr. Gladstone thus referred to Ireland:and harmonious sentiment of thankfullness and satisfaction-I mean that a bounteons Providence has bestowed on that country, visited in former years with extroardinary privations, the great blessing of an abundant harvest. We have, perhaps, been sanguine enough to believe that that blessing, which has undoubtedly mitigated in a special degree, where it has not altogether removed, the pressure of agricultural distress-that that bounty on the part of Providence might have been manifested in the improved social circumstances of the country. I am compelled to confess that in that respect we have been disappointed. And here there are two subjects on each of which I must bestow a few brief words, following the lines laid down by my noble and learned friend the Lord Chancellor in what he said on the great subject of liberty and law. With respect to law, the Parliament of this country, too long accustomed to legislate for Ireland in a spirit of narrowness, and to leave upon the annals of that country little but records of severity and oppression, has in late years opened its mind to larger and to wider lessons, and has proceeded to deal with that question which more than any other is vital to the condition of Ireland—I mean the land of Ireland—upon principles adapted to the condition, the wants, and the history of Ireland. There appears to be in that country at this moment—and that by no means confined ment in order to complete that great improvement. Unquestionably recent legislation has effected an improvement in the condition of the occupiers, who are the most numerous part of the community, and effected it without inflicting injury on any other class whatever. My Lord, it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government carefully to examine the condition of the law with reference to the wants of Ireland, and if they find occasion to believe that existing provisions are insufficient for the great objects connected with the happiness of the people to which they ought to be addressed, they will not scruple to call upon the Legislature of this country to adand justice which has already, I am happy to think, for a series of years unequivocally marked its proceedings. I have said we had hoped for an improvement in the social condition of the country from the diminution of of uneasiness, or even of disorder, in the state and conduct of the people. But other influences have been brought with in our view—objects, some of them perhaps legitimate, others more questionable have been pursued, in our view by means that cannot for a moment pretend to the title of being legitimate, and that are totally incompatible with the first condition of well constituted society. We belong to party which has long sought to associate its political history with the reform and improve ment of the law, but there is one duty anterior to the reform and improvement of the law, and that is the maintenance of public order. This is a question where it may be urged that Ireland is visiting upon England the consequences of old and not yet

thoroughly forgotten oppression. It is not

Eugland that is being punished—it is Ireland.

Ireland and who desire to fulfil their duty and perform their contracts—those who would wish to be occupiers by taking farms which have become vacant, find them. selves obstructed by menaces, by intimidation, aye, and by orime, from the enjoyment of rights which ap-pertain to every citizen. (Hear, hear.) Anxions as we are as a Government to be associated with practical improvements in the law of the land, you, my Lord Mayor, and those who hear me, and those who may otherwise become acquainted with the proceedings of this meeting, may rest assured that we recognize also the priority of one duty above every other duty, and that is the duty of enforcing the law for purposes of order. (Loud cheers.) Let me say one word more. We hold it our first duty to look to the law as it stands to ascertain what is fair and just administration means; but the obligation is incumbent upon us to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of life and property. Circumstances might arise which would compel us to ask for increased powers, although we will never anticipate such a contingency, nor imagine it to exist until it is proved by the clearest demonstration; yet if that contingency were realized-if that demonstration were afforded-you may rely upon it we should not shrink from acting on the obligation it would entail." (Cheers.)

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

KING-HARMON.

Mr. King-Harmon, ex-M. P., and Mr. OKelly, M. P., have had a bout of hard swearing as to the number of persons present at a recent meeting of the Land League at Boyle, County Roscommon. Mr O'K. vows that there were 40,000 present. Mr. K. H. as: erts that Mr. O'K's statement is quite the reverse of "O. K.," and that there were only 4,000. in the days of Sir Lucius O'Trigger the trigger would soon have been drawn betwixt these contestants, but duels are out of vogue new, except among French editors. Col. King-Harmon is a rather remarkable man with a rather remarkable family history. His grandfather, Viscount Lorton, owned the finest estate in the west of Ireland-Rockingham, County Roscommon. rie had two sons. The eldest son was a reprobate, and married a reprobate, by whom he had a son. When Lord Lorton died it was found that he had only given his eldest son a life interest, with reversion to his second son, the Hon. E. King-Harmon, who had taken the name of Harmon on succeeding to his grandmother's great est tes in County Longford. The reason of this disposition was that the old Lord did not believe the son born to his eldest son by his wife to be by her husband. Consequently the present Lord Lorton (who is now Earl of Kingston, baving succeeded his cousin in that title) was completely disinherited, while his consin, Col. King-Harmon, enjoys property valued at over £40,000 a year, but which is encumbered to the extent of £15,000 a year. He is a man of very fine physique, and probably while in the army led as hard a life as any young officer in her Majesty's service. Prior to the death of his father he came forward for Parliament as a Home Ruler, but after his father's accession to the great Rockingham estates Col. King-Harmon became decidedly lukewarm in that cause, and failed to get a seat at the last election. He has since been coquetting with the Tory party, and his services in connection with the relief funds last winter have made A great estate and prospective peerage are likely to have the effect of permanently curbing any tendencies that he may have formerly entertained for "Home Rule," a term

which it is said he claims to have invented. Free the system of impurities, excite the secretions to a healthy action, cleanse the blood, and tone up the weakened nerves, with that matchless medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures Scrofula, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Jaundice, Constipation, Dypepsia, Headache, Nervous and General Debility, and all Female Complaints. Every dealer in medicine can supply you with Burdock Blood Bitters. Sample bottles 10 cents, regular size

At the opening of St. Andrews's University. Scotland, by Principal Sharp on the 2nd of November, the students were very noisy. They frequently applauded while prayers were said, and the principal severely reprimanded them for their conduct, which he characterized as disgraceful. The principal declined to deliver his address, and when he attempted to close the meeting by pronouncing the benediction he was interrupted. The proceedings closed abruptly and in confusion.

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18 Massa's in de Cold, Cold Grannel.

18 Massa's in de Cold, Cold Grannel.

18 Massa's in de Cold, Cold Grannel.

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19 The Through Georgia.

10 The Through Cannel Sung the Old Grannel.

18 Massa's in de Cold, Cold Grannel.

18 Massa's in de Cruck Grannel.

18 Massa's in de Cold, Cold Grannel.

18 Massa's in de Cruck Grannel.

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18 Massa's in de Cruck Grannel.

18 Massa's in de Cold, Cold Grannel.

18 Massa's massa'

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NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 20 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper,

Legal Notices.

OANADA, Prevince of Quebec. District of Montreal. In the Superior Court. DAME ADELE LACHANCE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of George Pellerin, leather cutter, of the same place, duly authorized a cster enjustice. Plaintiff, vs. the said GEORGE PELLERIN, Defendant. Anaction in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the seventeenth August, 1850.

Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 23rd November, 1880.

D1,8,15,22.29.J5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, 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., 1r80.

J. E. ROBILOUX,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. Superior Court. DAME MARIE CHANTIGNY, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Cavalli aliaz Cavalo, trader, of the same place, and duly authorized 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 eighty.

Montreal, 1st September, 1880.

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

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Too LARGE POTATOES.—Potatoes will grow large if the soil is rich and but little seed is used. One eye produces but one plant and but few potatoes, and those, of course, appropriate all the food and grow correspondingly lerger If three sects, of two eyes each, are planted in a hill, and all grow, there will be six plants and numerous tubers. As the food is distributed among more potatoes they do not grow so large and are more even in size. The usual quantity of seed-about six eyes to a hill-seems to be the best system of planting for the largest yield and the best sized tubers.

SHEEP.—Gotswolds are not so hardy as Southdowns or Merinos, and are not the right kind of sheep for farmers or those who are experienced. A sheep house should be open at the front on the south side four feet from the ground, so as to give thorough ventilation, and shelter only from storms, and prevent too great warmth, which is more injurious to sheep than cold. The house should be 16 feet wide, with feed-troughs in the middle for the sheep to feed on each side of it and fifty feet long for 100 sheep. The upper part may be made to hold hay and fodder.

DOES CLOVER EXHAUST THE SOIL?-1t is generally supposed, and with good reason, that atmospheric feeder, and if supplied with gypsum seems to improve the soil in fertility. This may be because it leaves in the ground an enormous quantity of deep roots, which bring up mineral food from the subsoil to the The refute from one crop of clover usually gives a good crop of wheat, and on some soils clover and wheat have been grown alternately for many years without any signs of deterioration. It is supposed that the benefit to the soil from clover is increased by permitting it to ripen seed. This is accounted for by the knewn fact that the root of the matured plant is richer in potash and nitrogen than the immature root.

THE CULTURE OF CELERY .- Celery usually pays very well as a market crop. It will keep a long time, and can therefore be fed to the market as it is wanted, and the prices are regular and fair, and without the ups and downs which affect perishable products. The seed is sown in May or June in beds, and the plants are transplanted to rows either in trenches or on the flat, being earthed up as the stems grow. The trenches should be four feet apart and eight inches deep. As the plants grow the trenches are filled up, and then the soil between the rows is banked up against them, until, at the present time, all is covered but a few inches of the tops. It is marketed in bunches of three or five plants, neatly trimmed, or may be sold in the rough and trimmed by the marketmen.

POULTRY RAISING IN CANADA.

(From the Poultry Herald.)

There are, at present, a great number of the more enterprising sort of agriculturists, who have turned their attention to raising the improved breeds of poultry. In no instance where the change from the old method has been attempted, has the operator not found that an immensely proportionate profit has corved. It is easily demonstrated that this branch of industry, rightly managed, either on a large scale, or lesser scale, can be made to yield a greater percentage of cash profit for the outlay expended, than can be obtained out of any other kind of live

Is it not worth while farmers, that you, who can so well manage this kind of stock upon your farms, should take more interest in this work? You have plenty of land, managed. ample pastures, and, as a rule, know how to cultivate poultry. Why not arouse your-selves and share in the certain profit that

the economy of feeding corn to poultry rather than giving it all to pigs; and if more followed their example, it would be to their advantage.

The requirements for raising and keeping poultry profitably, and to ensure success, are easily stated: Avoid damp floors, and give all the sunshine possible in your hen houses; also see that the houses are clean and well ventilated

Give them clean water; never allow them to go thirsty.

Feed them regularly two or three times a day; give them all they will eat up clean, and no waste. Let them have both "green" and dry food—soft feed in the morning; whole grain at night. Wheat is the best grain for fowls, take it all in all, but its high price prevents its general use as food for poultry. Slightly damaged wheat or screenings, can often be obtained at rates which will pay a good investment. In the absence of tuese, bran can be used, which contains nearly all the nitrates and phosphates of the wheat, and the important elements are thus secured at a low figure. Indian corn is the most valuable grain for fattening purposes. Where the production of eggs is required, this should not be fed in quantity. Barley is the richest grain in mineral matter, and is, therefore, good for CEA and family Liniment, and take a few young and growing fowls, furnishing the drops after cuting. It warms the stomach, materials needed for bones in the rapidly denerves it to its work, and saves much inconveloping frames. Oats are very rich in flesh forming materials, and contain considerable oil. Buckwheat is a grain greatly used in people.

Fine grass, or second crop, should be gathered and kept, to give them in winter, when they are confined, and grass is not to be obtained. They should also be supplied with broken or ground oyster shells and bone, also with gravel, which is the hen's teeth." fresh water is excellent. Or, instead, half a through the critical period. dozen rusty iron nails in the bottom of the drinking vessel will answer the same puris to place a dozen or twenty young mature exercise. Quiet, steady growth, sufficient if they are there. feeding and plenty of fresh water is all that is required. Inside of twenty days they will ONE OF THE MARKET ONE be brought to a fit condition to kill. When they are at their best, stop the feeding for a day, then slaughter and dress them, the intestines will be clouned, and fowls will keep after killing in prime condition much longer and better than if fed up to the hour when

they are killed. There is at present quite an interest taken about raising "capons" for market—it is a the longest."

And James & Bridge

very feasible thing to do; and when properly understood and rightly managed any person will be able to perform this simple operation successfully, and be certain to double the weight and meat value of his young cockerels at the same age.

The best breeds of fowls out of which capons, can be made, are undoubtedly the Asiatics Brahmas and Cochins. These are amply framed, and after being operated on the young cocks put on flesh wondrously. They may be operated on any time after they are a month old, but the age of from two to three months is preferable.

In dressing poultry for market, the best way so that they will be plump, firm and skin not broken, is to scald or steam the dead fowls quickly and as soon as possible after killing. They should not be scalded too severely, or the skin will become too tender. To dip them in a good sized tub of boiling water for an instant only, is all that is required. Remove the feathers as quickly as possible, taking them off backward and downward.

In raising fowls and eggs for market it is by far the better plan to have all pure breeds. There are now so many fine varieties of improved thoroughbred poultry, and all, in their vay, are so meritorious when well bred in their purity, that crossing these fine breeds but rarely amount to much. But if you mix clover does not exhaust the soil. It is a rank at all (for marketing purposes) use the Leghorns with the Brahmas or Cochins. These give good sized "crossed" fowls for poultry and plenty of eggs from the "mixed" pullets in season. But do not attempt to breed from them, as their progeny would be neither one thing nor the other. When farmers begin to invest in and to breed only pure blooded fowls, it will be found that the light Brahmas will be among those at, or near, the head of the list. These, to-day, command the attention of more breeders timn any other variety of fowls. This is due to their intrinsic value -great winter layers, and they make fine eating when nearly full grown, and are hard to beat if they have been properly fed. Next come the Cochins, then the Plymouth Rocks. For a "general purpose" these stand preeminent -good layers, mature rapidly and early, and put flesh on quickly. In selecting these for breeders get size and plumpness; avoid too long legs, and too much weight behind breed those with low combs, full, round breasts, and bright yellow legs. When you obtain all these points, watch for the best layers in the yards, and you will then have the best birds of this variety.

As layers, alone, there is no variety of improved poultry that will lay so large a number of eggs in the average as the Leghorns. The Brahmas and Cochins will give quite as much weight of eggs in a season, as will any breed; but these do not yield so generously in numbers. Therefore, as before stated, in view of the prolific nature of the Leghorns as layers, if any cross is thought desirable, a union of the Legnorus with the Brahmas or Cochins for this purpose is decidedly the best that can be made, all things considered.

If a choice of Asiastic is made the eggs should be set in March, April or May. Don't crowd the fowls in the hen-houses. Give them space to move about in, and ample roosting accommodations. Let old and young fowls enjoy a range, if possible, the larger the better. A single bird will serve ten or twelve hens well for fertilization. Subscribe and read a poultry paper, and you will then know what others are doing in the same line. The Poultry Herald is the representative paper in Canada. You can learn more practical intormation from it in one year than you could from all poultry books. Commence now, give the poultry business a fair, square trial, and you will be satisfied that it does pay if rightly

V. J. GIBSON.

cultivate poultry. Why not arouse yourselves and share in the certain profit that
may be had through this simple work, and
which is so appropriate to your general business? Are you aware that the United States
is exporting to England tons upon tons of
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This vast and valuable industry is of more
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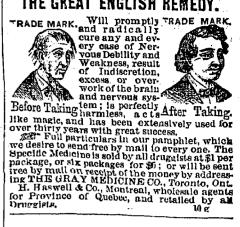
HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED OUR PREMISES, our facilities are now unexceiled for DYEING or CLEANING SILK, SATIN and other dresses, Jackets, etc., Gents' Overcoats, Coats, Pants and Vests, Silk and Woolen MHAWLS, DAMASK and Rep CURTAINS, Table and Plano Covers, etc., etc. The celebrity of our work for beauty of COLOR and perfection of PRESS or FINISH is a household word.

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Medical.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINES THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.





Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies once using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house.

It is entirely different from all other prepara-tions of Magnesia.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Wholesale by Lyman Sous & Co.; Kerry-Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co.



There are persons who, having made use on various preparations without obtaining any satisfactory results, will be inclined to condemn theuse of Luby's Parsian Hair Renewer, To them we can, in all confidence, state that 'not a single" instance do we know of where Luby's preparation has been employed but that it has been a perfect success, and no further testimony of its merits need be offered them than the approval it has met with from hundreds of our citizens who are now daily using it. Used as an ordinary dressing for the hair, ts

valuable properties are to restore gray hair to its natural color, which it certainly does, and without any injurious effect whatever; cures irritation and itching of the scalp, and leaves the head clean, cool and free from dandruff. One thing is certain, that its balsamic properties are such that it strengthens weak hair and checks its falling out. LUBY's does not soil the pillow-slips. Those

who have used LUBY's speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in large-

sized boiles, at 50 cents each.
Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry,
Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co., H.
Haswell & Co. HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

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

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great

MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are idently recommended as a never-falling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds. Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-

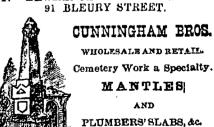
bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it

Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhoumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street. London, in boxes and octs, at is, lid., 2s. 4s. 6d., lis., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendo: a throughout the civilized world.

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

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Vinegars and Spirits.

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MANUFACTURERS OF VINECARS

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Musical Instruments.

Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging
War on the monopolist renewed.

See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply lent
free) before buying Plano or ORGAN. Reading latest
free! Description of the latest prices were given for the Between Victoria Square and St. Peter Street.

Parcels called for in the city.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

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

Finance and Commerce

Tuesday, November 29.

FINANCIAL.

The Stock market is weaker to-day all around, values being from 1 to 2 per cent. weaker than at the close vesterday. The market closes weak.

market closes weak.

The following are the morning sales: 18
Montreal at 164½; 25 at 164; 92 at 164; 10
at 164; 100 People's at 94½; 5 Toronto at 144;
50 Jacques Cartier at 98½, 60 Merchants at 118½; 75 at 118; 50 at 118½; 100 Commerce at 141½; 50 at 141½; 25 Telegraph at 137;
225 at 137; 25 at 136½; 75 at 136½; 50 at 136½; 50 Dominion at 91½; 40 Richelieu at 64½; 50 City Passenger at 120: 110 at 1201 641; 50 City Passenger at 120; 110 at 1201; 75 City Gas at 155; 100 Montreal Loan and Mortgage at 110; 40 Dundas Cotton at 135; \$5,000 Champlain Bonds at 79.

Afternoon sales: 10 Montreal at 164; 25 at 164; 50 at 164; 40 at 164; 10 at 164; 15 at 164; 10 at 164; 25 at 164; 75 Molsons at 1061; 5 at 1061; 40 Jacques Cartier at 991 25 Merchants at 1173; 25 at 118; 90 Commerce at 141; 85 at 131; 40 at 1403; 50 at 141; 25 do (ex div), 138; 25 Exchange at 68; 3 at 67½; 100 Telegraph at 136; 50 at 136; 75 at 136; 23 Richelieu at 63½; 25 at 63; 50 at 62\frac{3}{4}; 75 at 62\frac{1}{4}; 25 at 62\frac{1}{4}; 50 at 62\frac{3}{4}; 100 City Passenger at 120; 50 at 120; 25 City Gas at 1541; 50 at 154.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.-Receipts, 1,606 barrels. The market is inactive and values are nominally unchanged. The following sales were reported on 'Change to-day:—100 bbls. Spring Extra, at 5.45; 125 at \$5.45; 120 Medium Bakers' at \$5.65; 125 Extra Superfine at \$5.60. The quotations are: Superior Extra \$5.70 to \$5.75; Extra Superfine, \$5.50 to 5.60; Fancy, 540; Spring Extra \$5.45; Superfine, \$5.15 to 5.25; Strong Bakers', \$6 to \$6.50; Fine \$4.40 to 1.50; Middlings, \$3.90 to 4.10; Pollards, \$3.50 to 3.75; Ontario Bags \$2.65 to 2.75; City Bags (delivered), \$3.25 to

MEALS.—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.00 to 4.45. Commeal, \$3.00 to \$3.10 per brl.

Eccs are quiet at 19c to 20c per doz. for packed and at 21c to 22c for fresh.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Butter. The market is in a demoralized condition at present owing to the reports from the other side which are unfavorable. A good deal of high priced butter which has been going forward is now being forced on the market, and the price is being consequently much lowered. Prices here are nominal at present, but lower than have been quoted. Cheese is steady at 12c to 121c per lb. Hog Products are unchanged.

Asses are steady at \$5.05 to 5.15 per 100 Ibs. for Pots.

ing the past ten years," many notes having been paid before maturity.

COAL AND WOOD.-The demand for small lots COAL AND WOOD.—The demand for small lots of bard coal has improved since the cold weather set in, and as is usual at this season, when the cost of importation increases with the close of navigation, dealers further advanced prices another 50c per ton. Stove now quoted at \$7.50, and egg and chestnut at \$7.25. Prices for wood sustained, at the late advance; good maple worth \$7.50 to \$8 per cord.

GROCERIES.—Teas—At the auction sale of Japan T-as, Common to Medium qualities brought 24c to 28jc, and about 1,000 packages sold. Of Congou and Souchong Teas, 25jc to 37c, about 250 sold. At private sale business is quiet. In Hysons there is no change. Sugars—Market firmer in New York, with advance of about ½c. Large operation in Refined for export. Here the market is just about as last week. Molasses and Syrups not active but not epoclally changed. Coffees steady. Rice dull. Spices—Quite a large movement in Pepper in New York, held up to 9½c in bond. Advices from England note advance, and higher prices are quoted from the East. Pimento firm. Cloves quiet. Fruits—3,000 half boxer Valentia Raisins sold at auction, \$7.30 to 7.50, held \$7.50 to 8.50 as to quantity. Layers dull and rather lower. Figs—Eleme brought 17c to 17jc, held 18c to 20c. Currants quiet.

FRUITS.—Receipts of Apples during the week fair, but nearly all arrived in a frozen condition; about 3,000 barrels frozen fruit received from the West, and selling at about \$1 per barrel. The local demand has improved, and prices for good apples rather firmer, best qualities in round lots bringing \$2 to 2.10. Very little common fruit offering; altogether about 35,000 barrels held here, against 45,000 at like period of last year. Latest cable advices report sales in Liverpool at 15s as the average for Canadian apples. Orangos in better demand here, but few lots have arrived as yet; Jamaica sell at \$3.50 per box, and Malaga, 37.50 per case. Lemons in fair request; Malagas worth \$3.50 per box, but not much wanted, as Sicily fruit is expected to arrive in a few days. Almeria Grapes in good demand and dearer, at about \$5.75 to 6.00 per barrel. Cranberries scarce and wanted at \$7 per barrel.

Fish.—Labrador Herrings are little dearer, at \$5.38 to 5.50, but the quality being so low that jobbers buy only to fill orders. Green Cod is in better demand, and firmer, at \$4.25 for No. 1, and \$3 for No 2, in barrels. No. 1 large Cod is getting scarce, and worth \$5.50 to 5.75 per dft of 200 lbs; Dry. Cod. \$4 to 4.25; Callfornia Salmon, \$11.50 to 15.00 for No. 3 and 2; Newfoundland Salmon scarce, No. 1, \$19; No. 2, \$18; No. 8, \$17.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The offering of native green hides have been fairly large, and the demand continues steady and active. A good many Western States hides have arrived by rail, and are selling chiefly in car lots, at 10; to 11c, all being No. 1. Western Canada and States marked are all reported stiff, and no probability of a decline is apparent. Receipts of pelts as large as usual, but all wanted at from \$1.10 to 1.80 each, as to size and quantity of wool, &c.

FURS—Since the snowfall, trade has been quite brisk, and manufacturers are having all they can possibly do to fill orders to suit customers. Although it may be supposed that trappers will now be better able to trace their game, the offerings of raw furs in this market have not been large as yet, and prices for primed skins remain about as last quoted;—Bear, \$7 to 10; Fisher, \$7 to 8; Otter, \$10 to 12; Beaver per 1b, \$2.50 to 3; Red Fox, \$1.25 to 1.75; Cross, \$2 to 5; Martin, \$1 to 1.50; Mink, \$1 to 2; Lynx, \$1.56 to 2; Skunk, \$0c to 90c; Raccoon, 400 to 60c; Fall Muskrat, 7c to 10c; Winter do. 9c to 11c; Kits, 2c to 5c. Mink seems to be out of fashion and not much wanted.

Wanted.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—The fall trade is over navigation being closed, and business in hardware houses is again quiet, confined almost to a small, local demand and in filling remnant orders, taken some time ago. Fig Iron.—In this staple we have to report a decidedly better feeling, caused by the advance in Glasgow on both iron and freights. The article could not both iron and freights. The article could not both iron and freights. The article could not vance. A brisk demand, confined, however, entirely to dealers here who, appreciating the strength of the foreign markets, have taken hold, has been experienced this week, and con-

siderable quantities have changed hands. Sales siderable quantities have changed hands. Sales of round lots of Gartsherrie and Eglinton, in bond, have been made on p.t. An offer of \$19 for \$0 tons Eglinton was refused, and several other offers to agents for Scotch brands had to be refused, as they received instructions by cable not to sell. Advices received from Glasgow report a firm market, with warrants quoted at \$38 and Summerlee at \$28, an advance of 28 for the last named.

of 2s for the last named.

LEATHER.—Market quiet, very little business doing, Canada calf and good straight lots of Waxed Upper reported scarce. The only quotable sale reported here was that of six tons Quebec splits at 26c. A Liverpool buyer returning from Western markets centraried for some 50,000 tons splits in Quebec, the greater part to be shipped immediately to England on consignment, and for the remainder he agreed to pay 24c. less 24 per cent. off. It is stated that a like quantity is to tollow this shipment as soon as the leather can be got ready, and as this will materially lessen the supply in Quebec it is thought by some that prices may become affected thereby. Buff and sole leather continue to be shipped in considerable quantities to England, where the demand is good, at remunerative prices. tive prices.

tive prices.

Wool.—Under an improved demand for all grades, the market has exhibited more life during the week. Of domestic wools, manufacturers are buying moderate quantities, as necessity requires. No large sales reported. For foreign descriptions the market is decidedly stronger, and some 500 bals of Cape wool have been sold in lots, at full prices; stocks of this kind are held principally by one local firm; and there is a probability of an early advance therefore.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. MONTREAL, November 29.

The following were the receipts of live stock at the Grand Trunk yards, Point St. Charles :--

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Horses. For week ending Nov. 27, 1880... 1,080 For week prev-1,625 1,393 1,117 lous. Since Saturday the arrivals were 159 cattle,

20 sheep, 411 hogs and 2 horses. Although the supply of cattle at St. Gabriel market was small, amounting to some six or seven carloads, it was fully equal to the demand. Very few shipping cattle were to be found, and butchers complained of the small quantity of good beef cattle available. Sales were made at 4 to 41c per lb, live weight, and two cars at \$6.00 per 100 lbs., also 40 head at \$5.75. A good enquiry was experienced for sheep, and prices ranged from 4c to 5c per lo. Lambs were sold from \$2.50 to \$2 60 each.

THE HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL, November 29. The horse market has been rather quiet since our last report, fewer sales having been made both on foreign and local account. During the past week the shipments from this city to the United States amounted to 79 horses, costing \$6,628, against 108 horses costing \$7,926 for the week previous. During the week Mr. James Maguire sold a fine bay carriage mare. 5 years old, standing 15 bands 2 inches, and weighing 1,175 lbs., for \$170. Mr. Davis a pair of big heavy workers for \$400, a pair do for \$300 and two others for The average price paid for shipping S140. horses last week was \$83.90, against \$73.40. In the Albany, N. Y., market there is virtually nothing doing.

THE HAY MARKET.

MONTREAL, November 29. The largely increased receipts of hav on this market during the past week have caused prices to recede considerably, and we have now to report sales of choice timothy at \$11 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs each. A buyer here secured three loads of very good tim-Boots And Shoes.—The demand for heavy winter wear has increased, consequent upon the snow and colder weather, and dealers find it difficult to fill orders promptly. Jobbers throughout the country are pushing manufacturers for goods. The travellers have nearly all returned, and the majority of houses will be taking stock next week. Payments were never better, in fact several houses report that "money is coming in more freely than at any time during the past ten years," many notes having been \$8.50 to \$10. The receipts at the College the performance until his idol came back cow hay, \$8.50 to \$10 as to quality. Straw was steady at \$5.50 to \$6.

FARMERS' MARKET-Nov. 30.

The want of sufficient snow on many parts of the roads in the country as well as in the city deters the farmers from bringing their produce so freely to the market as is desirable, consequently the supply of most kinds of produce is not large and prices are firm. There are no changes to note in the prices of grain, although the farmers are asking more for it to-day than on last Friday. Roots and vegetables are fairly supplied at former rates, with a firmer feeling in the value of good celery and cabbage. There is no change worth noting in the fruit market, except that frost-bitten potatoes are abundant, and sell at from fitty cents to \$1.50 per barrel. We are not so badly cff in this respect as in some of the Western cities, 200,000 barrels of apples in Chicago alone have been more or less damaged by the late hard frosts. Dressed hogs and beef quarters were fairly plentiful, and sold at former rates. Dressed poultry were rather scarce, and slightly higher-priced Tub butter of poor quality is plentiful at former rates; there is no change in print butter; a choice article still brings 35c per lb. The price of eggs is on the advance. There is no change in the retail prices of flour, meal and feed. The hay market is not liberally supplied this week, and prices are again looking up, and will continue high until more

The following are the prices to-day:

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 corn, 700 do. BOOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag; cabbages, 20c to 40c per

dozen or 50c to \$1.00 per bbl; onions, 50c per bush; good onions are \$2.50 per bbl; carrots, 30c per bush; beets, 30c per bush; parsuips, 50c per bush; Quebec turnips, 50c per bag; celery, 20c to 40 per dozen.

DRESSED HOGS, BEEF, POULTRY, GAME. &c. Dressed hogs, \$7.25 to 7.75 per 100 lbs; Beet, forequarters \$3.00 to \$4.00 do; do hindquarters, \$4 to 5.50 do; Mutton, forequarters, 5c to 6½c per lb: do. hindquarters, 6c 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 1b.; partridges, 50c per pair; dead geese, 6c to 71c per lb.; ducks, 10c to 12c do.; hares 25c per pair.

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

DAIRY PRODUCE .- tub butter, 17c to 23c per lb; common prints, 20c to 25c do; superior prints 36c to 35c do; packed eggs, 21c to 25c per doz; fresh laid eggs, in baskets, 40c

SARA BERNHARDT.

THE ROMANCE OF HER LIFE.

WHILE fashionable and pleasure-loving New Yorkers are crowding in thousands nightly to witness the acting and applaud the genius of the great French tragic artiste, few, if any, among the entranced audiences who admire her splendid stateliness and her thrilling love-making on the stage are aware of the one real romance that clouded her life, and the unfortunate denouement of which is still recalled by her in leisure moments with a pang of genuine serrow. One of her intimate professional acquaintances thus relates the story

"Ah!" sighed Sara one day to her companions in the Paris theatre before she became the great artist she now is, "it is a troublesome thing to have a heart!"

"Ha! ha!" laughed the dugazon of the company. "That is conceit, mademoiselle: what! you complain of having a heart! Pardonnez moi. What part are you rehearsing now? You cannot refer to yourself," she

went on banteringly. "Yes, even 1 have a heart," Sara replied with a tinge of sarcasm and reproach in her

"Tell us your romance," one of the party asked in a conciliatory tone. "Who is the cavalier who has stormed the citadel of your affections? Let us know the hero, for he must

be one. " You have noticed young Michel, who was at the stage door last night?" Sara asked, looking toward the door, as if expecting some

one to enter.
"Yes, yes," they all replied, impressed with the mysterious manner in which Sara acted. "He is there every night with a bouquet, looking pale, auxious, and lonely. It cannot be he who troubles you," continued the lo-

with expectancy. "But," put in one of the cynical gentlemen of the company, "why do you treat him so coldly when he greets you? If you love him earnestly, how can you explain your actions? Mont de ma vie, all you have got to

"Stop," said Bernhardt; "I love him in earnest, and---' "Very well, then; all the better," inter-

rupted the gentleman. "And, alss! he loves me."

" Better still.' "He is from my province. He knew me when I was young—a peasant girl—and he a

boy, who regarded me as a sister. At least I thought that was all. But now-" "Ah now," and each of the listeners looked at each other with sly winks, thinking that last sigh was indicative of a weakness that would lead the grand artise to tender re-

velations. But she opened not her mouth. Resuming her habitual frigidity and stateliness of manper, she left the gossiping group more mysti fied than ever.

The following night the boy-he could be called nothing else—was at his place in the dark alleyway that led to the stage door. The slight and flippant remarks of passers by he heeded not. One kind word or look from Bernhardt repaid him for all. She gave him both, but not generously, nor frequently. She could not afford to. Or, rather,

ruthless ambition would not let her. The poor peasant boy would wait through again. From his lonely place of vigil he heard the shouts of applause, mingled with music, and his heart would grow light as he pictured his peasant love bowing and smiling before the footlights, the public idol as well as his. But this pleasing thought gave way the next moment to jealousy.

She loved the public better than him. He was learning this night by night from bitter experience. It was breaking his heart. There was a new drama produced at the Gymnase. Sara was cast in a part which would test her talents and demonstrate whether her aspirations were based on conceit or genuine merit.

She scored a victory.
On this night she left the theatre lanning on the arm of a fine cavalier-one of the kind who always fawn where it will do the most good, personally. As she passed along the alleyway, chatting gayly, flushed with her first success, she came face to face, as usual, with the pale, love-sick boy. There was a remarkable change in her manner. She was no longer cold and haughty toward him. She smiled on him, stopped and spoke in the old tones, and acted like the Sara Bernhardt of his youth. It might have been acting, but the poor, mad boy did not think so. His heart throbbed with delight. His face became radiant with pleasure. To the astonishment of those who followed her and stopped to gaze curiously at the strange tableau, she dismissed her escort in her most peremptory tones, and invited her compatriot, the lover of her youth, to occupy a place in her carriage.

Arriving at the door of her sumptuous lodging, Sara alighted from the carriage, and stood on the pavement in the shadow of the lamp, the boy looking wistfully into her

Taking his hand in hers she expatiated with. him on the folly of his actions, assuring him that his best course was to forget her, and go away to his country home and hestow his affections on some one more worthy of them than her. Her advice was given in the spirit of a sister.

The foolish boy protested ardently against this cruel decision, and urged her to leave Paris, with its temptations, behind. He would give her a home, would love her as his life; begged her fervently to recall the pledges of her youtn. But in vain.

Sara sternly forbade him mention the subject of love again, and commanded him to leave Paris the next day. "You will not deny me the pleasure of

being near you?" the youth protested, his breast heaving with emotion.

"I do not want you near me," she replied petulantly. "That is just what annoys me. I am not myself while you are in Paris. Everywhere I go I am pursued by those great wild eyes of yours. On the stage they make me forget the duties of the play; in the street they startle me; in my dreams terrify me! Leave me. Love between us is helpless. Go away, if you love me indeed. Let me never see your face again!"

"Never—see—your—face—again! Do you mean that!" cried Michel wildly.

meal, \$1.40 do; Buckwheat flour, \$2.50 do; in to dream of stage triumphs, fame, wealth, Graham flour, \$3.00 do; Moulie, \$1.20 do; and perhaps of the discarded love of her youth. The next night Michel was missing from his usual post at the stage door, and the next and the next. For a whole week nothing

was seen or heard of him.
Sara sighed, and told her friends sadly the story of her self-sacrifice, and how she had cured her lover of his infatuation. At the end of the week there came a shocking revelation in the daily journals of Paris. In an obscure lodging-a garret in the Latin quarter-the police had broken into an apartment whose occupant had not been seen to go in or out for several days, and the body of Michel was found in an advanced state of decomposition. A letter dated the night of the interview told the story of his folly.

The next day the Parisian papers rang with the discovery, and the Bohemians wove tanciful stories out of the tragedy for days after, greatly to the delight of the morbid. There was the usual formality of an inquest, after which the body of the unknown boy was taken in charge by a gentleman of wealth and buried in the cemetery of Pere le Chaise.

MARRIED.

SHIRLEY-WALL.—On the 24th November, at St. Gregory's Church, Oshawa, by the Revd. J. J. McEntee, T. M. Shirley to Maggie, youngest daughter of P. Wall, Esq.

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Style No. 1.—1½, 5.5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½ inches, from 18c to \$1.00.

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Style No. 3.—Plain assorted Brown Pompadour Stripes, 4½ inches to 9½ inches, from 34c to \$1.15 Style No. 4.—Cardinal, Pink and Sky Blue, with Rainbow stripe, from 4} inches to 9} inches, from 8ic to \$1.08. Style No. 5.—Assorted grounds, with needle

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