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VOL. XXXVII.-NO. 17.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1886.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

The Father of the Land League Receives a Grand Greeting.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

All Retionalities Tern Out to do Honor to the Irish Patrict.

CORDIAL CAED MILLE FAIL THE

Escorted through the Streets by Thousands upon Thousands.

Fireworks, "orchlights and Illuminations Mark the Event.

The Distinguished Visitor's Address to the People of Montreal.

The I my looked for arrival of Mr. Michael Davitt, the " Father of the Lund League," has occurred and it was marked with that enthusiasm which we had expected. For a me time before the hour appointed crowds gathered along the route of procession and waited patiently, and in the best of good harnor, the advent of the ditinuished visitor. From their appositutes is could be early discerned that the pleasurt day of giving a fit he comption to Mr. posts was not conflict to any perticular autionality. Men on I women, children and triwn persons of all taces and creads in Mentreal, calmiv stood in expectation, apparently insensible to the beautiful diskes of snow, which fell thick and fast, covering them with mantles of white and giving them the appearance of veritable snow figures. The train was slightly lete in arriving from St. Johns, where Mr. Divits spent the day. He was met there by Mr. Lone, secretary of the Irigh National League, Montreal; Mr. O'Kane, mayor, and Mr. Sheridan, of St. John's. He stopped at Monette's hotel, where every courtesy was extended him during the day. Among those who called on him were Hen. F. G. Marchand, Mayor McDonnell, Thomas Sheridan, P. Sleven, Wm. Stevenson, M. Shirley, L. Laurie, A. Bonneau, A. McDonald, M. H. Beaubier, John Chagnon, M. McCully and L. Trottier. A deputation from the Knights of Labor presented an address.

GEPUTATION FROM MONTREAL.

At 4 o'clock the following deputation from Montreal proceeded to St. Johns to escort Mr. Davitt into the city: Messrs. C. J. Doherty, B. Tansey, James Shoridan, M. J. O'Flaherty, Bernard Connaughton, Martin Hart, J. Lyons, William Stafford, Frank Skafford, W. E. Doren, John P. Whelan, Donie Tangey E. Elliott and W. H. Con-Denis Taurey, E. Elliott and W. H. Cunningham. Mr. Davitt spenis the Gaelie fluently and carried on a re-versation in the Irish vernacular with Meters. Tansey, Sheridan and Hart. A ter supper the band, ac companied by about 2,000 persons, escorted Mr. Davitt to the train for Montreal. By 8 o'clock the different societies with

their lighted torches had assembled in the vicinity of Bouaventure depot, where the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. When the train steamed into the depot and Mr. Davitt was recognized, a cheer, which fairly shook the old depot, rent the air, and, unid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the Father of the Land League was welcomed to the metropelis of Canada by the following centlemen :- Mr. H. J. Cloran, President of Messrs. J. J. Curan, Q.C., M.P., J. S. Hali, jr., M.P.P., James McShane, M.P.P., Edward Murphy, President of the St. Petrick's T. A. & B. Society; D. Barry, Presilont St. Patrick's Society; D. Mandonald, President St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society; H. Rooney, President St. Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society ; A. Jones, President Irish Catholic Benefit Society; M. Walsh President St. Vincent de Paul Confer-ace; William Stafford and John Hoobin, Presidents of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club; P. F. McCaffrey, President Catholic Young Men's Society, St. Patrick's Parish; E. Leduc, President Leo Club; J. the mother of six hoys, as she sat down to Coffey, President St. Anthony's Young repair the pile of trowsers and jackets.

Men's Society; J. D. Parcell, President Emerald Saowshoe Club; A. Dorion, Prysident Le Canadien Snowshoe Club; J. Rielly, President St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society; M. Loughman, President St. Ann's Catholic Young Men's Society; A. Ouinict, president St. Jean Baptisto Society : G. D. saulmers, vec-president of the Cercial Ville Morie; M. Shea, president Young Iristoments Laterary and Benefit Society; Alder-Pastine clus; M. Walsh, president St. Viscert de Paul Sometr; J. X. Pernana, Judge Desnoyers, W. S. Walker, Louis Pernana, Judge hundr deat others whose names it was also st impossible to obtain.

Mr. Davitt was then escreted to his our riage, which was drawn by four horses, a worth he was resignized by the framework surging crowds on side he was ten fored a browsh by all range in re with the conce of France ov Cime, waich for entanal cim salp's thing of the kin bover witnessed in M

Cheer upon only r went up, and can the ${\bf r}={\bf I}$ is a greater mean of the court of the ${\bf Q}$: — the corresponds bound by solutions deligned at to the comment to see will be the some of with M. Davit were good of M. Hech. C ran, produced of the Month of the analogy t I isn'X moral League, all the C J Daher core president. It had been expected that Ho Wassup Mayer B angrand second above also angue, a rest in the sin setting,

note to the response commute, is twitted for explained that his afil tion of stome o wed him to folego the home of being present. His place was filled, however, ever, by Mr. M. Denover, on extract property of the brague. In the e religion which fellowed were sent of the officers of the officers emodies where test part to preparing the demonstration. The manner of terminal process on was then start does do way to the implifing strains of Irish National are placed by the numerous bands, and it is recovery estimated that between 10,000 and 12,000 persons must have taken port in the fire cession, the order of which was as follows is

MARSHALS AND MOUNTED HACKMEN.

Band.

St. Anthony's Cathodic Young Men.

St. Anthony's Cathodic Young Men.

Pastine A. A. Cub.

St. Gabrier's Hand.

St. Gabrier's Hand.

St. Gabrier's Land.

St. Gabrier's Land.

St. Gabrier's Hand.

Members of st. Gabrier Purch not Members of any

S. clay.

B. 164.

Members of St. Mary's Parish not Members of any

Scriety

St. Mary's Cathodic Young Men.

St. Bridget's lish Conference

St. Vincent de Paul Occety.

Ft. Brid et's F. A. & B. Society.

Bond

Members of St. Ann's Parish and Members of any

Society

St. Ann's Cathodic Young Members of any

Society

St. Ann's Cathodic Young Members of any

Society

St. Ann's Cathodic Young Members of any

St. Ann's Cathodic Young Members of any

St. Ann's Cathodic Young Members of any

St. Ann's Cathodic Young Members of St. Parish & As B. Association

Members of St. Parish is Lab B. Association

Members of St. Parish is Lab B. Association

Members of St. Particles Particle not accentures of suy Society.
Society.
Society.
Society.
Society.
Busic.
Cathodic Mutual Bouefit society (Pranicles 26 and 12).
Itish that of it Pranicles 1 or 1 y.
St. Patrick's Call sic V. ong an.
St. Patrick's T. A. at Boscaty.
(Rand.
Fiden at Joseph.
St. deno lapton on levyl 4 sections).
City B. inf
St. deno lapton on levyl 4 sections).
Trish Society.
Itish Society.
Itish Society.
Itish Society.
Containing the Pranicol and Variable int of the clackwists B. E. Asson Islan Harpand Harpit.
A. Carrings.

Cartia /c,

Co fafning Mith el Davist, H. J. Cleran, C. J. Poherty and M. Donovau. Carriage, Officers of League. Carriages

> With officers of Societies and their guests. REJOICING ALONG THE ROUTE.

It is almost impossible to describe the reolding along the route of precession. Mr. Davitt was greeted with cheer after cheer, nt on every occasion when the curriancrowds, caper to gain a glimpse of him and a thake hands.

AT THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL

the crowd was great and enthusiastic when the procession arrived there, the societies opened up, and through the passage thus formed Davitt's carriage was driven, anid rousing cheers, re-echoed far and wide, and vigorous waving of hats and torches. At the door of the Hall the distinguished Irian patriot was met by Mr. Henry Hogan and escorted to the suite of rooms occupied by Mr. Parnell on his visit here. Chief of Police Paradis and Chief Detective Cuilen, with a possé of police, managed effectively to keen a passage clear for those cutting the fiell.

Nothing would satisfy the vast assemb! but a speech, and in response to repeated calls a window was opened, and from it Mr. Cloran addressed the crowd, stating that it was his great privilege to introduce to them the celebrated lrishman whom they all loved and respected as the Father of the Land League. (Choers) He was the patriotic representative the great cause of Irish liberty, and it the dear Rule it was in great part due to the efforts of Michael Davitt, who had made such a change possible. (Appliate) He had great pleasure in introducing Mr. Davitt, and in doing so fest that the echo of the reception which he would receive would reach Ireland to assure the Irish people that they had friends in Canada. (Loud applause.)

Continued on eighth page.

The only time that a men feels ashamed of a kind action is when he is chasing another man's bat, that is blowing along in the wind at thirty miles an hour, with un interested crowd of observers on either side of the way offering him acetious advice.

"I know what nights of labor are," said

THE IRISH PATRIOT.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF TRE LAND'S "GRAND MIDDLE-AGED MAN,"

Portain of the Father of the Land

We Lish World, will be read with great in C

The distanguele I visitor will are the tasks of 8.3 told of the accrew (Leursday) when the first district district in the second of the first of the fir we angly the reducer & Haden Relievy, he was

the reposition of Mana, to live or the first term of a kind of kinds of the control of the manufacture of the manufacture of the control of t help pleaked men between em. To which and the confidence that the

not take much cooking to make Davitt a Fenian. He indied his loathing for the power that could be guilty of such arms as he and his were victim tot, with the collect perceptions of his childheod, and sprang at once into the ranks of that organi-AGED MAN.

Zetion which to so many seemed the hera d of modewn for Ireland. On the 11th of February, 1867, Michael Davitt, who was the only member of the I. R. B. in Hastingdon, Cause, and the Vie satudes and Draw are impanied the F non contingent from backs with which he had to Contend- to another to Chester. These Rodelate Irishmen wire inches the marge of a centre who sterward we determ a telecome a prominent The following biographical sketch, which which is it is one car fully prepared by a writer on Wall to schickness of his character.

Length semigrate tond for to I car reading

MICHAEL DAVITE

up as the agent to destroy the system whose save the runaway's life.
record in Ircland is written in the blood of At the first convention of the I. R. B.
countless victims. Shortly after their aviations Martin and Catherine Davis minused executions in Ma chester, Divite's eviwould happen to comp he was surrounded by | to cross to England with their four little | dent e mestness and practicel speeches agined, when it is stated that for four months corresponding a cretary and organizer for they had found shelter in a stable, and that it that division of the revolutionary organizawas actually in that place that one of their ton. was proposed that a lovy should be children was born. Martin Davitt, the father, I did up n the various circles to furnish him pany, the St. Patrick's Sick and Burial. It to be attacfed to it. Persussions and enwas a continuous struggle, however, and one treatie, were vair. He was willing to accept day, it is rel-too, Michiel, who had been any position hie comrades called him to. going to school in his new English home, however dangerous, but he would take m rashed into the house, saying: "Mother, I pay for his services. For two years, up to have got something to do down at the c time the very day of his arrest, he fulfilled his factory, and you or father will over have to dutie, with energy and honesty, without plack and independence afterward thown the summer of 1868 an Utange in the man, was thus early evinced in the braid named Murphy was travel in the man, was thus early evinced in the brand named Murphy was towelling boy. But alse for his ambition so far as help-though last exciting, and by his inflammatory ing his family by his employment in the harmous worked up the bigoted English cotton mill was concerned. It was less than mob to every kind of our age upon the Irish three months before he was brought over pe ple and the Catholic diffices of the locali his arm was caught in the machinery and so badly mingled that it become necessary to amputate it at the shoulder. He was then sent to the Wesleyan school for while, but at thirteen recoved the position of errand-boy in the printing office of Mr. Cockcroft, who was also postmaster of Hasknew him as being "as good an Engl shmaand as true-hearted a man as ever lived." Here Davitt learned the trade of printer. IN THE PUNIAN MOVEMENT.

> of the blessings of English rule in Ireland granted, with any great love for the institution whose workings had thrown a blight tion whose workings had thrown a suight stones on one church. The two doys, for they the system, supported by a foreign governover their whole lives. Being six years were no more, boldly faced the infuriated ment that stands responsible for the miseries
> old at the time of the eviction, and crowd. "Stand back!" oried Davitt in ring of the Trish people. We refer to a scene
> remembering the scene well, it did ing tones, "I will shoot the first man that that is destined yet to be the

that the only boy, Michael, should be reared. Davitt, who risked his own personal safety to

ones and soft ed in the town of Haslingden. made such an impression upon the dele-Their condition at this time can well be im- gites, that he was ununimously chosen as was a man of fair education, and found with a stiary. Divitt point blank refused employment as agent for an insurance come to coept the office if any anoluments were do any more hard work." He was even receiving one penny compusation for then but cleven years of age, and the loss of time or personal expenditure. In that same threshold, the victim of criminal tie he appeared in. Catholic chapels and negligence on the part of the factory-lord. In I ish homes had been wrecked in Rochdale, arranging a skein that had got entangled, Olinam, Ashton, and a dozen adjacent towns, and the police seemed rather to encourage then to regress the fiendish work. Davitt was at dinner in his own house at Haslingden one evening, with a young friend from Manchester, when word was brought that a nuge mob of English fanatics were marchng on to the church and residence of Father lingden, and who is described by those who Martin, the beloved parish priest, with the avowed object of leveling them to the ground. Even as the measurger spoke the fiendish yells of the English ruffians could be plainly heard. They had attacked and brutally mal-Davitt became connected with the Fenian | treated a few poor Irish harvestmen, and, movement while quite young. His father flushed with this temporary success, were and mother were both of staunch prepared for any deed of villainy. Without National sentiments, fand their experience a moment's hesitation Davitt and the young of staunch prepared for any deed of villainy. Without air experience a moment's hesitation Davitt and the young. Irishman from Manchester hastened to the had not imbued them, it may be token for | threatened point and arrived just in time to meet the mob rushing with iron burs and a generation ago, the sautence of death upon stones on the church. The two boys, for they the system, supported by a foreign govern-

then swept forward, while a volley of broken stones and half-brick rattled round the cars of the intrepid pair who guarded the church. Davitt at once fired one shot in the air. The effect was magical. With a will shrick of fear the chapel-wreekers scattered in every direction, nor did they re-assemble again. The victory was complete. The char's was saved by one det reneed man. The windest rumors prevailed in Highermen during the night. Two Englishmen were killed; David was to be arrested; the English had sworn o lynea him ; his house was to be huned down, and so or. Divite's family, all rine latthese threats, arged him to leave the town, but to stood his ground, and were neither arrested in melected in any orbite view. In the manwhat. Devatable laser active

twork characters to be even the front lest, and, as armong an expressive tracker IRB, soon with to hip of the volume All whom it alemeded, made the Northet numed done Mohen, of Brewnshim, on Edg. way be not sold the arms that Devittion on any of The principal event in the till was the parjuly of the informus to Laner Caylon, who swere that the objet of the Ferium organization was the overthrow of Her Majesty's government and the establishment of a republican form of government in Iroland, and that he had not Decit, at Madical house with other leaders after the attack on Chester easter. Decit salemely declared that he had rever your the man before thet I was no avid. On this writch's testimony he was sentenced to differency as penal ser-virule. Wilson was contented to seven years. David soleanly aver I the perfect months of Wilson and Iraged the Court is add the Englishman's sentence to the owe, there exists the traction mobiliness of his short for

by withingn as to suffer.
His prison life in the box? in I, and the terrible nature to the tred iming the seven years and their mouths he speak in them, up to the tible to fler ve, 10 c. 13, 1877. a pumphiet is not about the time, salen we made the subject of a Prison Count sun. He was working hard at a wringen constitue when his to ket of leave arrived, and on his coing to Dobler with Serge at M Cortey, O'Brien and Caumb rs, his fellow paramete, padue reception was given him, and a feweeks lat r, when he went down to visit the thome of his childhood, for fire were Lt en a every ball in Mayor. After delivering vectors of lectures through helmal, England and Sporting in brief of Elward O'Mongher. Condon, on the other promore yet in c. ofved to pay a vest to America to conforwath the advanced recaref the Lich new ment nere, the escue-detechjet being a ten mil half of Willer, the deadle on, wood teen ranged for ugh come from oth hose this sent to the new of Mr. Dovide or which with a stimulation of the real policy of the of this trip was be dill over to Williams Mr. D vittle efforts in the foneling of the

succeed the place of Mr. Butt, only upon th more aggressive destructionest policy, was formed, and the Home Rule League merget into the Land Langue. The transcripstrides of this " war on prop r y," as it was described by the landlars party, astonished and to dived the English Covernment. which soon find over time to face will another rival for juri-duction in Lecland, whose every law was cheyed, while that of its own met with opposition everywhere. Then commenced the airest business, the first, as a matter of course, being the man who was responsible for all the trouble-Michael Davitt. Thiwas on the 19 h of November, 1879, and Mr James Bryce Killen and oir, James Daly, of the Connaught Telegraph, were included. The prosecution fell through and only added to the popularity of the movement. Davit kept the flag flying, and organized the relief measures necessitated by the famine which coss of development by the Canadian l'acifis was toen raging. Parnell and Dillon coming and other railways. The lecture was by the o America on their well remembered mission. The attention which the Lund League called to the state of the people, and the prompt relief from America, it is acknowledged by even its enemies, saved Ireland from a visitation similar o that of 17 S. We will not go into the dealls of the movement in America. Mr. Da itt has been three times in jul, the lost Stating here. The lecture, which was finely i e being confined in Rienmond pri on for five months. He is a suffectiont,d men, pecking nearly all the living languages, and as a literary man, wielding one of the most fluent pens of the day. The immensity of his labors has astounded even those who are a are of his wonderful resources. His combination of character is of the rarest type, combining in one the ready speaker, the versities writer, and indomitable organiz r. The present is of the great wheat producing region his fourth visit to America. He has clear ideas on the land labor, and social questions generally, is a student and observer in the science of political government, has written of the Canadian Club, who expressed his on these and other subjects for all the leading reviews of the world, and his name is a household word wherever the home of an Irishman is to be found. There are many estimates of the man test we could draw from-the fluest being those of Englishmen who know him and have watched his course. AN HISTORIC SCENE,

We have lett one of the most interesting incidents of the Land League till the last, because, in a measure, it depicts the son of that evicted Mayo family pronouncing, upon the spot where that sacrilege was committed

advances another stop!" and two revolvess theme of the poet and painter—the Land were flashed in front of the advancing raf flashes. For a second the mob paused, and strude, where, on the rains of his former than a painter while a part former while a part former than a part former than a part former. home, he speke to 15,000 people in the following manner: -" Does not the scene of domestic devastation, now spread before this was meeting, bear testimony to the crimes with which landardism statels charged b fore God and non today? Can a more elequent demonstation of an necursed land-ende to found than what is witnessed here, in this despite of discrept in the memory of many now listening to mry words, that peaceful little stream which me niers by the out kirts of this multitrain sing back the marry venera of happy children, and would its way through a nero populous and prosperous village. Not however, the merry socials are no, the busy against landering a cushed neadair datas er remedende er tar house ser event per med were, termuck the processing a toppy homeif were ariven to the four cordeer ear frin reading ren. How often in a strange but his my heybour's ear danck in the theofentrage and wrong and

nfany perpetrat liber in the name of law nd in the interest of territor, I gread ! in I denug to the executs of tunace and sor new, or deaths by Indiands, of coffiness graves, o seen ee

of the highway sole where off was son. The will dog and the vulture kern. Instead of a raw the tree of some starved child of our tree 1800. "What wonder that such laws should be come hazeful, and, when felt by personal experience of the tyr, may and it justice, that : lite of irreconcidable camity to them should tollow, and the, standing term on the spot where I first drew breath, in night of a I word home, with memories of privariou and torfures crowding upon my mind, I should swear to devote the remonder of that his to the description of what has blasted my early years, pussued me with its vergennes through manhood, and leaves my family in exilt 1 day, for from hat frehand which is ital wronged, maked, and hamiliated through the on my of the rame accurses system I It is no little consulation to know, however, that we are here to day doing battle against a doomed monopoly; and that we power which has so long demacered over heland and its pages is brought to its kneeds but, and on the point of help corushed corever; and, if I amost ending to may upon a that consected by on the rains of my leveled nome, I may yet have the satisficitin of transpling on the rules of Trich Condordism.

A FATAL PROCEICAL JOKE.

when then The be wrong even at the Center when en El e I has syringe. A camber of to the classic of the star when the day when can be them, E. X. Chatha, a kineth Canadata and bed by rate bases part of the fresh base of a tarkey. The young can't comparing the reter his observed trees be to considering it more a some for than mat, suspected one of their rander for pore that taking a hammens we wof the in the process to apply a stormen pamp to the evaluat annuement of all present. Sewyer, a incl- rather of the affleted son, appeared on the scene at this stage and mer, need indignantly against the method of treatment by the surpless, and that gontleman eathered up his tools and beat a retreat. By this time too young man's real condition beme paintally apparent and a regular physichan was colled, but before he arrived the young men had expired in the arms of his half brother.

THEIR EYES OPENED.

TWO THOUSAND NEW YORKERS TOLD OF THE CAPABILITIES OF CANADA'S NORTHWEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 .- A large and reprecontaine andience assembled to-night at Conckering hall, Fifth avenue, to hear a lecture on the Canadian Northwest, in its proand other railways. The lecture was by the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, of Cliften, S.I., being one of the terinightly recies of entertainments recently inaugurated by the Canadian Club. The audience numbered over 2,000, filing ev ry pirt of the hall, and was composed of cading bankers, journalists, judges, prominert lawyers and representatives from nearly all the ground at rid aye of the cour illustrated by stareoptions views, was lessened in throughout with the closest attention. When the lecturer stated that the wheat area included in the United States was much exceeded by the four new provinces of the No thwest, Arthabason, Assinibola, Alberta and Saskatchewan, much surprise was manifested, which was not exceeded, however, by he further statement that through the new Budson Bay route Winnipeg the centre of the north, was almost as near Liverpool as New York, The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Erustus Wiman, president gratification at the presence of an audience so distinguished, to whom an opportunity was now afforded to learn why it was that Canadians were always proud of their native and. The entertainment was a pronounced success, conveying within an hour and a balf of its delivery much more information than those present had ever before possessed themselves of in regard to Canada.

"I don't like these shoes," said a lady customer, "because the shoes are too thick."
Is that the only objection?" blandly asked the boot-maker. "Yes," was the reply. "Then, madam, if you take the shoes, I can nature you the objection will gradually wear

THE TWO BRIDES.

CHAPIER XXIX.

A PILGRIM KNIGHT COMES TO MORTLAKE. In the morrow, Mr. D'Arcy, who had mover quite recovered his former viger, found himself ailing and feverish after a night of wakefulness and great mental su!fering. It was in vain that he had resigned himself and the fortunes of his family, even more fervently thin was his daily wont, to the will of the Father in heaven. The image of his son reduced to the wre k which he must now be through life. haunted him, and banished sleep from his eyes. He rose, however, at his usual early hour, asked for a cup of fragrant coff e, drank it with a great sense of relief, and then went to perform his morning devotions in the little chapel a tached to the Martlake mansion. Like the house itsel', the little oratory -which could seat about two hundred persons -was built on the designs made by Mr. Prancis D'Aray.

Mrs. De Braumont had always taken an especial delight in makin, this chapel a gem of nextness and beauty. Fanny, whenever she and her husband were parmitted to spen ! any length of time in th ir be utiful home, vied with her mother-in law in decorating this favored spot. She painted admirably, and the walls bore evidence of her taste and skill. The place was then made a great attraction to the colored people on that plantation,-their masters encouraging them to come there, morning and evening, before beginning and after ending their daily labor, to ite daughter, and had so far succeeded that say such prayers as they preferred.

Mr. D'Arcy was much touched as he stole into the chapel that morning while the servants and laborers were reciting morning prayer, to hear Joe Porter, who led the devotions, say: "Let us pray for Massa Gasten D'Arcy," And with unmist kable ferenrall responded to the supplications put up for the young officer by Gaston's favorite

servant and companion, Joe. the affection ite piety of these simple souls, their class throughout the country. and felt that he and his were well protected when such prayers went up for them morning and evening. So, throughout the day he moved about checrfully; conversed at table with Hiswassee and the family with a tone of joyous thankfulness that his boy was still preserved to them. But with night came a sense of atter prostration, and before morning there were unmistakable symptoms of brain-fever.

During the next six weeks Mr. D'Arcy's condition was such that lose could have n thought of leaving him. Indeed, her constant from Racine's Athach, with a purity of account presence by his bedside became to him indispensable. It was most pitiful, during his long ravings, to hear the sick man speak unceasingly to his fost Mary, as if she were still conversing with him, or with his father, or with some one or other of his children. Tim, occasionally, the sense of their loss would be appermest in the disordered brain. Once or twice he called sloud on Gaston to "come back, come back, ' with an accent of deselation that almost broke poor Rose's heart.

An, poor Rose in very deed! To the brillant springtide of happiness in which we first found her, now bitter and how long a wint I has succeeded without any intervening season of preparation! To see her sitting pule and colorless, day after day, and often night after night, by the side of her sick parent, one would scarce recognize the bright and sunny girl who fluted like a sunbeam across the lawn at Fairy Dell, and brought joy with her wherever she shone, whether in her father's factories, or among her devoted school-children, or in the dwellings of the sick or the laboring poor. It was the same sweet girl, nevertheless, to when everybody at Mortlake looked up to as to a superior being,—so gentle was the cause of Kac's exclamation, she, so helpful, so ready with words of com. Suc had but coming from the fort or thrilling persuasion, so full of useful her father's seat, when her attention was knowledge and cunning industries! The drawn to the two strangers on the path b raddy cheeks nad lost their glow during these long months of watching in the suck-room, this direction. And there it se stood, pills and the grief that had fallen so rudely, wave and motionless, with her eyes fixed on the after wave on the young heart, unacquainted with sorrow or care, had act a stamp of soriousness on the girlish countynance, till then wreathed with smiles.

Suffering and sorrow had imparted to her features an air of majesty which seemed the here to me," he continued, "and t ke my very consecration of her uncommon loveli. arm." ness. The natural firmness and decision of her character had been strengthened by her many trials. It seemed to her, after all she andergone, and after having twice, within the space of a few months, seen ber dear father at death's door, that she could

chause anything.
No! there was still one whose trials and dangers -- for she had been made acquainte i with Dego's peril-occupied a great place in her thoughts. To no one did she ever willingly speak of her absort lover. Nor did she refuse to speak of him when her father, or her aunt, or Fanny De Beaumont mentioned his name. Then she gave up her whole soul in its perfect innocence and perfect love to the pleasure of conversing with them of his excellences and virtues. To her sisters or to stringers she never gave him permission to make him a topic of conversation.

Diego had expressed the hope that circumstances might permit or compel him to travel across the continent from Sonora to South Carolina. The chances that might thus ablige him to take refuge in the United ing to Rose, he had hissed her hand again States, and bring him at length to Mortlake, occupied her mind tinually, and formed a lightsome back of hope to the dark and sad realiticpresent life of anxie'y and suffering. if he would only come!" she would some

was gladdened by seeing her dear father once what happy train of events has brought you more restored to her from the dark shadows to us, when you are refreshed and have into which he had been entering. There was in his eyes, in his words, in his manest soul, a wonderful increase of tenderness for the said, "in having so generous a guide and angelic child whose figure had ever been half prote to trom New Orleans hither ?" visible to him through all his delivious feverdreams. And with his return to conscious. ness and strength, Hote gained a no less wanderful accession of youthful joy and hopeful-

One of her father's first requests, in the early stage of his convalescence, w.s. that she should sing to him some of his favorite melodies. And to. she would pour forth strain often strain of divinest music, like the lark, thankful that Fancy in ! Count, we shall trust Rose to night and its dangers are past, and that the you. She should with a bright small, while sun is peoping over the casteen little, neurs forth its whole soul is sone, as it soons bigher her arm to Diego.

distant music room. But the win leve were open to admit the being sir und the roft sunshine, and on the stillness came loating the desightful music of Tempys of a " Brook," the melody rippling in liquid drops as live's value poured out each note with great distinctness. It was like the music of the stream up yander among the mountains. And so Mr. D'Aroy listened, entranced. At length, when the last notes had died away, he rang the hell and Rose was by his side in an in-

"Oh, my darling!" he said, "I must go

where the little river comes bounding into the lake. I think I am atrong enough, and hostile Mexi an factions, or the certain rethis good news from Washington has made me ten years younger "

Good news had indeed reached Mortlake journey to the capital?" the day before, which we shall relate further on. So, Rose, delighted beyond measure that her father was in such buoyant spirite, immediately summoned Jos Porter, and left him to the day latore, which we shall relate further dress tus b :loved master.

Meanwhile Rose busied herself in preparing a little rural least for him at one of his favorite resorts near the head of the lake, where the stream, protected in its entire course from the hills by a done growth of oak, came tumbling from cascade to cascade into the silvery expanse beneath. The overseer. Eben Jamiesou, had his cottage, a large and pretty wooden structure, almost on the river bank, where the rushing water made music the whole year round; and there liose determined the whole family should picnic. Into her plan Mrs. De Beaumont and Fauny entered most heartily. Even Jamieson had a capacious tent reserved for such occasions, and that was put up beneath a clump of oak, chestnut, hickory, and magnolia, on the margiu of the principal cuscade, where there was a splendid prospect of the rich undulating country below, with the little lake nearer, enclosed in a luxuriant growth of lorsly trees. It was the spot on which Francis D'Arcy used to reside while they were builting the Mort lake mansion, and laying out the grounds. The noble-souled father wished to make of the place a paradise for his oldest and favor-Mrs. Do Beaumont and her son pever felt happy away from this beautiful abode. The spirit of the venerable man seemed to

brant it still, so dearly and so constantly was he remembered, not only by his own children and grandchildren, but by every one of the servants. And no wonder these enerished his memory; for he had made their los so happy, and had attended so amenat rvant and companion, Joe. tingly to their religious instruction and The father was almost moved to tears by moral training, that they were the crey of

It was, therefore, with a feel ag of interse erjoyment that Louis D'arry found himsel seated, during the sulmy nountiels, on the spot where his dear fat at had spent so many pleasant hours. Little yourgest children, girls of Mere's own age, | m re welcom than you." gave the invalid exquisite pleasure their in occur practic and a thousand devices for his amusement. Mary, in near halmourning dress of white and purple, was scated at his feet, reading favoring scenes and a spirit tout showed the careral enitor received from her dear mother is well as forn Rose. Mrs Da Beaument, Fanny and her nanothers, and some of the favority servants formed the audience, the firmer scated or camp stools, the latter on the messy earth kept ever green in this spo, by the spray true the neighboring cascade and the overen in ing trees. Rose, Evend unicson, an take Par der, were quality prepared everying for a their as must stay much in the tent. And so Mary's musical young voice was el nos, she ing the inspired lines of the great from poet, -the dashing of the waters only face her truse her fullest ten is and most listingt empio sis, -when the attention of the ground was attracted by a startled "On! On!" from

Two gentlemen, accompanied by one of the servents, were advencing up the steep put! by the side of the river, one of ordings stature, with white hair and auday count is auce, in whom Mr. D'Arcy and the latter recognized our former acquaintance, Mr. Ashton: the other, much tailer, with a presid military bearing, a bronzed complexion, and a young and graceful figur, was evicently

She had been coming from the tent toward neath by her seeing the servants gazing in advancing strangers, and her hands chapte

en her bosom, half in tear, half in joy.
"It is surely Diego de Lebrija, said Mr D'Atey, vising and making a few steps towards his fetends. "Rese, my love, come

This roused the girl from her half trance, and enabled her to gain her self-possession, us she stood by her father spide, and put her arm within his. But Maud and Viva had no sooner beheld their old friends of Ronda. than down they bounded to meet them.

"You see, I bring you back an old acquaintance," Mr. Ashton said, as he took Mrs. D. Beaumont's hand. "An, my deer D'Arcy, have you been in the war? he asked, looking with concern on Mr. D'Arcy's emaciated countenance.

"We thank you heartily, Ashton," was the answer, spoken most carnestly and affec-tionately, "for this great favor. Thego, my dear boy, how changed you are from the stripling of four years ego. And how glad I am to see you here," he said, embracing the young man, who was evidently touched by the hearting sact his welcome. While Ashton had to ou shak ut Mr. D'Arcy's hand, Diego was affectionat, ly greeted by Mrs. De Beaumont and her daughter-in-law, both of whom had known him well in Spain. Then turn-

ard again. in could only stammer, and " set to possed that you are safe !"
"I manufe, he said, looking into the deep

and with a leve full of reverence, " thanks to

And so, as golden autumn, so incompressibly beautiful among the Carolinian hills, increased daily in splendor and loveliness, fuse will tell us how this has come to pass, and

" Have I my been most privileged," Diego

"Ar, you forget, my dear Count," Mr. Ashton replied, "this I was only paying you modified this."

"You have repaid it a hundred-fold," said the other, "and left me forever your debter

"Luncheon is ready, my lady," said Eben, addressing Mrs. D. Beaumont

" And ; only at the right moment," said ready. "Luis, my dow, will you take Hose with a bolt of grateful happiness, gave

And, as they sat down bereath the grat fal-One morning as no sumbered sweetly, there was practising with he sist was not be for for for for formal set out by those was practising with he sist was not be the formal for for for formal boldey. the repekter of the dear end whom dear and war had taken away from the loving family circle. Thanklat for the blessings of the present home and the brightening prespeers of the Intire before them, they made their Linuared guests happy by the show of genuine affection muon more than by their sparkling and singing down her native dells | condial hospitality, and were in return deeply gratified by the story told them by Mr. Ash-

> ton and his companion. "You see, my dear sir, that I am not so brave as I believed myself," said Diego to as long as you may desire me to do so. Nay. Mr. D'Arcv.

. I am delighted that you should have to reside in the United States till you were

out into the sunshine with you to-day. I proved your courage by braving the perils of want you to sing me 'The Brook' down so long a journey," the latter said, "rather where the little river comes bounding into than by off on ing the uncertain hiendship of why did you turn back in your proposed

"I did not journey for beyond Openua," not safe so ling as I remained in Mexico. They urged me to seeck the nearest and safest road to the frontier of the United States, accompanied me with two brave and trusty Onata guides, and only left me when I Mr. Asht n, who were all three sested on a the letters I had from them, to the precis: instructions they had given me about the route I was to follow, and to the frends to whom they had recommended me, I have moment of this sudden meeting.
been able to reach New Orleans without any 'It was one chief source of anxiety to me, been able to reach New Orleans without any serious difficulty."

" Not without serious fatigue and suffering, however," said Mr. Ashton. the Count arrived at our house, he was so exhausted, so ill, indeed, that it took my wife a couple of weeks to set him on his feet again.'

' I can never forget or repay the motherly kin hess of Mrs. Ashton," said Diego, "as well as that of her accomplished daughters." "Do not be jestous, Miss Rose," said the jolly old gentleman "My daughters, as well as my wife, were only thinking how happy they would make you."

"Rose never ceases to praise Mrs. Ashton and her daughters,' Mr. D'Arcy said, coming to the relief of his blushing child. "And she and her whole family thank you and yours for what you have done, as much as if Gaston D'Arry had been the object of your to accept him."

generous hospitality." "Ah, my dear D'Arey," replied Ashton, "if Caston had been two weeks sick in my house, I doubt if my wife and daughters had been as widing to part with him. You see, our friend, the Count here, was ever sighing for Fairy Dell and Mortlake and both my duanters, as well as my wife, were so anxious togetrid of him and send him sale to you, that they encouraged me to come with him

"There was but one man living two years ago," said Mr. D'Arey, "whose fare I cou'd to k on with more pleasure than on your Mary, with Panay De Beaumont's two lown, Ashton. Now, there is no living man

"Turnk you, my dear and best friend," said Mr. Askyon, with emotion. "And you know how dear to me was he who had not his equal among living men, though he does

There was much to tell of the fortunes of the way as it still raged along both sides of the Mississippe, away to the frontier of Mexico on the one aims, and down to the Prante on the other. The fall of Vick biggard Pert Hudson had been a sad has to the top a of the Confederates in the South, the gig nite straight of Gertysburg mility total issue but despeloi and their creationed a samessful investiga of the Northern States. And now Lincoln, with heal indonatude faith in the final triumps of the Une mean e, was concentrating all the milit ver sources of the government, and all the effects of his concil atory temper, toward partial can cad to the dreadful conflot.

To both Mr. D'Arey and Mr. Ashton the vi tory or the North had never been a matter of doubt. Belonging, as we have seen, to the same pointical party before the war, they differed in tale, that Air. Achten had given aivadh sam and support to the Confederacy. without believing in its right to begin the war, or in its chances of tramphing, while Mr. D'Arcy had continued fast iful to the Union through all its darkest dais, never the Constitution, nor in his belief that it would survive the protracted storm.

Of these things the two old gentlemen only quike when they were alone or had only Mrs. De B-aumont and F may as listeners. Acht n snow how deep a joy he was causing his friend-his friend's daughter especially-by bring ng him, at the cost of so much latigue and peril, the Count de Lebrija. Of Geston's having joined the Confederate stray, or of what had befallen bim at Gettyeburg, be had heard nothing, and was, therefore, shocked and prined beyond measure to learn this new all ction.

Dirgo, too, when he had learned all the details of Gaston's wounding, -there of Francis D'Arcy's murder he had learn d while in New Orleans, -was deeply grieved; and he year and f r an opportunity to express his sentiments of filial sympathy to Mr. any food that requires mastication. Hospells D'Arcy."

When the party returned to the house in home with Diego. Her aunt had encouraged ber to do so, and so had her father. This the atternoon, Rose was left to find her way was a kindness to both. For she, with a true woman's instinct, felt that she owed it to him to honor him with this open mark of confidence; and he was most grateful for so early an opportunity to open her whole heart to the lady of his love.

"I wish I could go to Washington," he said to Rose, after the first expression of sorrow at the death of her gran liather and hev brother's cruel misfortune. "It would be such a happiness to me to begin by proving to your dear brother that I know how to do a brother a past by him."
That would be like yourself," Rose said,

warmly " And I know how grateful papa would be, without speaking of myself or the other members of the family.' "Are they not almost my own family

a'ready ?" he said, looking down at the blushing face of his companion. Indeed, you can see they do not look

upon you as a mere stranger," Rose replied, without raising hereyes. "I intend to propose it to your father this very night," Diego said.

Bas you need rest, and must have it," Rose said. "Besides, it is not easy to get to Washington from here." "On, I am a foreigner and a diplomat"

he rudged, "and shall manage to find my way through red tape and army lines. "I had hoped to go myself, but papa's second illness prevented me. Ind should go now if I could," she aided. Indead, I

"Will you not give me the right to go as your representative, and as your dear lamer's accepted son?" he asked, his voice trembling with emotion. " Have I not neen, so far as I could, my lady's faithful knight? "You have been all I could wish," the low

sweet voice said, firmly, "God has been good to us both." "Il : has been good to me," said Diego, reverently removing his hat. "With all the voi es of my soul I thank Him. And now I only west ther we should both thank Him torether. and jeblicly, for this most precious gift of cur nervaal love. On, Rose," he continued at or short panse, "is there no vony oust al-

confirmed by you?" "None," she roplied, "except my father's landmess. Oh, Diego," she said, colling him by his name for the first time, and her eyes, filling with tears, "you would not have me leave papa at present ?"

hetween us, that our betrothal should not b.

"God forbid, my own love," he said, taking her hand and kissing it. "I am ready to remain near him and near your dear Gaston more, my father would willingly permit me free to return with me to Andalusia as my own honored wife and lady."

"I have no right and no wish," she satd, hostile Mexican factions, or the certain resolvely, "to surject your love to further venge of their French fees. But where and trials. Our hearts are known to each other," she continued, looking up at him, timidly. "Speak to papa, and be advised by him."

And from this moment you permit me to

They and been watking on slowly behind their friends, when a sudden turn in the montapiece to your father, to Rose and the shady and narrow path brought their lines a | girls, to Charley and Mrs. De Balmont? tace to face with Mr. D'Arcy, his sister, and was safe within your territory. Thanks to | rural hench, to bllow Mr. D'Arey a little rest The relation in which the young needle stood toward each other was the subject of conversution between their elders at the very

> the latter gentleman was saying to his friend during my late illness, that Rose should be without proper protection in case of my death. I consider the Count's arrival as providential, and wish with all my beart to see them married as speedily as possible."

> "Ah, my pretty pair !" exclaimed Mr. Ashton, as they came into view, "to see you to-gether reminds me of Ronds. Only you, See Count, could not terry with us then, hat you are now a prison r in the Confederacy." "You are unwell, darling," Mrs. DeBeau-

> mont said, as she rose and kissed her niece, whose vivid blush had given place to a deathly pallor. "Gome, walk on with me," she continued, putting her arm round the girl's

"It is nothing, dear Aupt Louisa," the ther said "I could not refuse any longer "That would have been wrong in every

way," her aunt replied. " He is worthy of you, dearest, and has notly won your ac ceptance. This will make your father very happy- Yes, he was just expressing the hope there should he no further delay, when you came on us. And now, my own dearest and best, let me give you your mother's kiss as well as my own to congratulate you," said the warm-hearted old hady, as she folded Rose to her heart, kissing her again and again.

"I hope dear mamon will bless me from braven." the girl said, as the terra stole softly down her cheeks, "as well as my darling grandpapa i

"You may be sure of that; and now, dear, us put away all sad thoughts, and do our to make our two guests happy,

By this time they had overtaken Fanny and the girls, who were at once made a quaited with what had happened. Fanny, who lived Rise with a true sisterly devotion. kissed her while pouring int her carthe fundest expressions of joy and tenderness. And Genevieve and Mand wept hitter terrs at the thought of their derlings possible separation from them.

They were a most happy household that His happiness, he said, would be complete, were his two noble hoys present to receive their new brother, and to congretulare their worshipped sist : on this consummation of all their wishes.

And so, for a few days, we leave Bose

and Diego to the delicious on ymar of each other's society among the percetal solitudes of Mortlake, far away from every celloor the trightful tumult of civil war, as its;

for a moment wavering in his allegiance to letters from the sect of wer on the Potomore, of the most beautiful ball als of early Spanish and among them was the following from Lucy to her friend :

"Washington, November 8, 1863.

"My DEAREST ROSE: - We left Frederic City last week, Gaston ism. being well able to bear the fatigue of tire ourney, and Doctor Ambrose urging as very strongly to be near a professional coulist, who should do everything that skill can do to save our patient's right eye. That is now the great object to be gained. Thank God your dear brother is now ablleft car is almost entirely deaf, and the wound in the lift eye is healing rapidly. The feactured jaw is now firm, but we dare not give some words and sentences ensity enough. The doctor says all will be well, in that respect. before many weeks are over. The shattered Two Sisters of Charity attend him daily; and, basides, there is a trained hospital nurse --colored man-who sits up with him every night; and, during the daytime, one of our own colored servants is always at hand to aid

the good Sisters. "You cannot imagine the delight it gave mamma and papa to hear Gaston pronounce his first words. It was to papa that the house. The conversation had renfor a few he spoke first, and he could only moments on the probability of a near termination of the civil war, and then Depo and Mr. cried like a child, and sent immediately for mamma and me. When we had come into the sick-room-a levely room on the southwest--papa said, 'Gasten, here is Mrs. Hutchinson. Can you say one word to her?' He answered Yes, and opened his hand as a sign that

she should take it. "'Oh, Gaston, she said, 'I heard you say, when you were a baby, the words you ever said to your mother. And I feel as happy to hear you speak again, as if I were that same

dear angel of a mother. "Mamma was holding his hand between both of here, and kissing it while she spoke through her tears of joy, and from his right eye a tear was falling. And this checked mamma's emotion.

" You, too augel, he said, painfully, "'I ve only tried to do what your mother Lucy has been taking Rose's place. God bless-lieth both! he said very

distinctly, but slowly. "The next morning I came in to see him inst after he had had his breakfast and the Sisters had put the sick room in order. He was sitting near the window, and one of the Sisters was ceading to him a boutiful passage from ' The Imitation of Christ They were divinely beautiful words, and I stopped almost at the door to listen to them. But I perceived that he noticed my entrance. and turned his head slightly towards me. Then the sister went on reading of the blesseiness of the soul intent on hearing within berself, as in the most searct eanstunry, the Creator teaching her and comfortng her. They spoke of the bliss to be gained by estehnic through the inmost sense the faintest whisper of the still small voice, while & happiness. shutting out all exterior scuads; of the bliss of him who can close his eyes to the initiale would, one can supplied in the fevine light, interiorly vouchasied, the benefits of toe

ing his attention, I sat quietly down on the nearest chair, avoiding even to make my dress rustle.

of the eternal day. I could see that Gaston

was greatly moved, and so, fearful of divid-

approached his chair, and eat down near him. Have I come too soon, Gaston?" I asked. "'No!' he said, 'Never!' On, that work went to my heart, dear Rose, as if he told me that I was always welcome or always

"I am going to write to Rose,' I said and I want you to tell me what meesages am to send for you to all at home. If you wish, I'll put it off till to-morrow."

"'No!' he answered, 'write now.'
"Then," said I, 'I shall just be your

Or. Gaston, I said, unable to restrain Janif, 'in a week or two you will be able to natate a whole letter yourself. And perhaps at Christmas you will be able to see well enough to write.

" He shook his head in redulously. "I have another piece of good news for you, I continued. 'P pa has obtained permission to have our letters sent through the War Department to the headquarters of Gene al Lee. Besides, we have trusty colored folks along the fords of the upper Potomac, who will take our letters to the nearest Confederate post-office. So you shall soon have news from home. On, Gasten,' I added, 'if we could only have

Rose here with you ?'
"' No ! no !' he said, almost with a groan. " You think they cannot do without her at home?' I said.

" Yes,' he answered. " Well, dear Gaston, I could not help saying, 'you may be sure that mamma is most happy to see you getting on so nicely. And I'll do my heat to take Rose's place.' " 'I krow, I know!' he replied. 'You

are too good !' " No, Gaston, you must not say that. And now I shall go to write my letter."

CHAPTER XXX THE TRUE KNIGHT'S GUERDON.

In spite of the intoxication or these nost bliseful days spent at Mortlake with the family which was now his own, Diego, now hat his long pilgrimage was over, began to feel a sense of atter lassitude stealing over tom. His nights were spent in wild dreams of adventure and armed struggle with the Apaches or the border desperadoes. And in his waking hours, his limbs were tacked with shorting plane, and no effort of his will enabled him to shake oil the mortal torper that oppressed him.

the persisted in continuing his early morning walks with Rose and her sisters, -- Mary becaming, from the very first hour he spent at Mortlake, on especial favorite of Diego's. It was to him a great delight to sit with Rose by his side, with Mary at his feet, and the other girls near her, on the border of the lake, and relate to them his experiences in the European courts and capitals, or his romantic adventures in Mexico and through the Southern States. Mrs. D'Acco had left in Diego's soul a deep and tonder night. Mr. D'Arcy toad d his o'dest memory. She had conceived a mother's daughter with marks of the most teneer love. affection for him, and he remembered her manifold loveliness with a filial gratitude and reverence. Mary, who was her mother's living image, entered at fir-t sight into the young Spaniard's heart, and the little marries, for some time bereft of her or there, felt drawn to this new brother by the speil of all the ex-

cell nees attributed to him in his absence, tus well as by the fascination of his presence He fascinated her also-indeed, he ton fires lit up the distant herizon on every siles, character all, by that lefty couriesy, that While Rose and her be rothed were dished grace, to be found in the highest thus wandering hand in hand, through weeks of the ancient aristocracy, and by the what seemed to both an earthly ready enquence with which he could make clysium, a trasty messenger from General Deservery topic of conversation charming and in Beaution to be note to Mortleke most welcome lettuetive. Rose had taught the child some romuse, and Mary could sing them with we at swrit. Indeed, she sang some of them every evering for Diego, and he would liazen personned, with his heart for away among the historic scenes of his forefathers' hero-

During these delicious hours the fever which burned in his blood, seemed to love its radignity. Nor less delightful were the hours which he spent with Mr. D'Arcy. He had transferred to him the love and veneration with which he regarded Franciz Arcy, and to this were added the sentiments of resome one to guide and support him, he can never to him. It is not to one who had given over to him-Diego-the pear' of his own take a little exercise in the open air. They heart, and the admiration called fourth by Lones D'Avey's monv great virtues and excellences. The laster found in the accomplished young not le one who was an admirat le comjunter, possessed of an exhaustless faul of ! varied browledge, and dersing to great t dents still greater inodesty and wisdom

So, during the first week of this most norceab e companionship, Mr. D'Arcy's health and pirits improved wonderfully, while the inspitous disc-se, who germs the young traveler had brought with him, was spreading its poison through his whole system. One evening-os lovely as any that ever shed its soothing inthrences over the troubled spirit of men or the face of nature-the family were seated. after supper, beneath the wide and lifty veranda that can all round the lower story of D'Arcy began to discuss the influence of war in creating a national literature, -a national peetry in particular. The Spaniard sketched apidly the history of the early heroic literature of his own country, of the heroic balled first, and then of the heroic romance, both embodying the postical conception of the nation's glorious struggle against the foreign foe of both faith and country.

Warming with his subject, Diego seng and ecited some of the most sucient ballads as they are still sung by the peasantry of Spain,-the proud descendants of the men who murched to battle under the Cid Com peador and St. Ferdinan I. Theservants and farm hands, attracted by his splendid voice. were grouped at a respectful distance. Rose's eyes were fixed on her lover's noble features, and she followed with intense happiness his would have done, maining added. 'And every word as he spoke so elequently, and his every note when he sang.

All at once, she saw nim grow pale, while his voice mak, and a perceptible shudder shock his whole frame. "You are exerting yourself too much, dear Diego," sho said, rising and laying her

han I on his arm. "It is nothing, dearest," he answered in Spanish. "I have been only a little too much moved by my subject. " Let us go in hijo mio," said Mr. D'Arcy,

" and Rese will sing us a few more of your favorite national songs." So in they went to the drawing room.

which was soon brilliantly lighted, the windows and doors bemaining open, affording the numerous plantation folk every facility for hearing the music and seeing their mass ters in the full enjoyment of their new-found

Rose surpassed herself. She never played or same so well. From the old heroic poetry of the eye of Cid she selected one or two interiorly vouchaited, the bewates of too genes which her grandtather never thed invisable world, and the twilight-dawn in hearing, and then, at Diego's especial request, she sang Ponce de Leon's "Alma region buciente," and concluded with Herrera's beautiful "Ode to Sleap," the sonorous and majestic Spanish verse adding wonderful force to the music. There was in the singer's "When the Sister had ceased reading, I voice the passionate earnestness of prayer,

which awoke every pulse of Diego's heart, as the glorious strain was poured forth to the

listening ear of night: Sweet Power, that dost impart Gent e oblivion to the suffering heart— Beloved Sleep, thou only canst bestow A solace for my woe !

Thrice happy be the hour
My werry limbs shall feel thy sovereign Why to these eyes alone deny The cain thou pour'st on Nature's boundless Why let thy votary all neglected die,

Not yield a respite to a lever's pain?
An i must I ask thy balmy aid in vain?
Hear, gentie Power, oh, hear my humble prayer,
And let my soul thy heavenly banquet

Diego, as he listened, felt that the singer knew his need, and that her soul soared higher than the falled deity of sleep, to the Threne whence every healing gift de-

"I am so grateful to you, dearest!" he murmured in her ear, as the family were about to retire, "I know that prayer was for me."

"It was indeed," she replied. "You are w arv, dear Diego?"

Yes, a little," was the unwilling answer.

But you have soothed my spirit. And I hope this fever in my blood will be allayed by the sweet rest you have neen invoking. And now, good night to my guardian angel!" "Diego," she said, suddenly, as he was bendeng to kiss her forehead, "would it not

be better to have the physician sent for ?" "On, no! no! he said, warmly. "I only want sleep, and you have made me so happy that sleep must come tome. Good-night, then, my own swest love! And may all the brightest visions of Paradise bless your re-

And so they parted, but not for rost, Louisa Da Beaumoud's experienced eye had seen Diego shudder as the fever shill passed through his frame. She had also from anxious about his wak-fulness, and the stuper which, he rail, seemed to dul his brain and caused his young limbs to seem of

Both she and Mr. D'Arcy attended him to his room. She I read him to take a draught that might good his blood and help him to seen. But both she int her brother found their dear guest too feverish to be satisfied with such procesutions. So, the two best horses in the stable were mounted by Eben and Joe, and wen soon gailoping toward the neighboring town for the family physician. It was five tielo k the next morning when they returned with Dector Northrup.

Not a moment too soon had be heen went for. Al the symptoms of malanut for had deelered tremselves during the night, and poor Direct brave and resolute spirit was struggling in vain regainst delirium. The down brought sim but slight relief, and Dr. Northup. when seriously questioned by his put ent about the danger, declared that he could not conceal from him the extreme perlof his condition. Diego for hwith begged that the he rest priest should be sent for. Already, white at Opesura, he had sought the dearest and deepest constitutions of his religion from the ministry of an erlightened and exemplary misaconary. The approval etrenati derived therefrom had stad him in god stead our ny his territous, journey nerose, the frontier and three, h Texas, At New Orleans he did not full to teetify his gratitude to Heaven by partaking new of the Gift be towed on us pilerims as a foretiste of heaver.

So now our poor weary pilgrim-knight hastener, before deficione had bereft bin a conrecousness, to prepare bis soul for the find passage. In all this he wished not only a to his outy toward the Got of his endidined but to bestow on his betroshed the bog piece she most coveted in the aread prospect hefere

True love, in her beautifu soul, wes que beloved. She could be the keptaway room! pedside through any fear of convagion. The ween fear which would never enter into a hear irke hera. Besides, her publication is a and her consin Fanne, as we has her father had no thought of personal danger. The indeed, they did force to keep away for a children's sake. But Rose, her auer, al wher, with the most experienced and tran of the household servants, gave up to whole time to the service of the sick roop

While waiting for the priest's army liego was very caim. He distated to lies s short and loving letter to his father. He placed in the hands of Mr. D'Arcy all his nest important papers -a duplicate of which were with the Consul-General of Spain a New Orleans.

"There is one thing, dear sir, dear fathermay I call you so? he said to the latter, a they were alone together. You may, my dear boy," Mr. D'Arcy replied. "You know I have always loved

you as my son." " Dearest father, then, I have one favor to ack, -that you will allow lose to wear this from to-day. It belonged to my mother. It belongs by right to her I must be pe -to call my wife," Diego said, as he ga pe cut the last words. And then he placed in Mc D'Arcy's hand a sapphire ring, set in brilliants and pearls.

"Rose will not refuse you that," Mr. D Arey replied, "Shall I call her?"
"Not yet," Diego pleaded. "One thing mere I washed to key to you. In my will, which is among the e papers, Rose is to inherit all the property I hold from my mother. This is the express desire and command of the Marquis de Lebrija, my der

and honored parent.' Mr. D'Arey was about to remonstrate when both Rose and her aunt came in tasy that the priest was coming up the lawn in light Northrup's carriage. Mr. D'Arcy whispera in his daughter's cay the purport of Diego "Oh, not now, papa!" she request. claimed, and then, hastening to When you have received Holy Viction dearest," she said to him, with her brighter "and when we are both in the

Presence."
"You are right, my own angel," he are swered; "you are always right. It shall be

It was providential, during the trials to which the small but heroic hand of the South Carolinian clergy were put in those years 6 destruction and bloodshed, that a prisercon he so easily found outside of Charleston. Northrup, who taken it on himself to find am, had also informed him of the extrem gravity of the illness. So he bad comes

The younger girls, to where Diego

doubly ordered himself during his stay Mortiske, pleaded in vain for the privileged nony. Mrs. DeBeaumont was incom mony. lib. The poor things had to be on the truth praying fervently in the inner of . the manyion, while the priest was fall his sacred duty in the other. Mand welreseartly. She remembered how like her of brother Diego had been to them at Sevil and Malaga. And little Mary sobbed on the grief, "Oh, dear brother Diego!

brother Diego !" (To be continued).

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent]

Offiawa, Nov. 20.—The Mail's platform has killed the Tray party in Eastern Ontario. The given a units the fatal blow—

" It feels the knife dart, Dividing its hear: To the core."

The local Tory organ has been attacking Mr Most fom a different quarter alog-ther from that of The Mail, and thus bewards its mi. fortunes :--

"We cannot look for help to The Mail, which, single new role of an organ turned by cranks afor the delectation of cranks, is trying, like ablied and mad Sampson of old, with its right whind and mad Sampson of old, with its right whand of race bigstry and its left hand of creed a into erance, to pull down the main pilars of a the goodly temple of Confederation, regard a less of the grave consequence, the utter min sure to follow mad for gettulness of the fact what in a country like Canada we must agree a the differ it we control agree to a fact in the country like. to d fler, it we cannot agree to agree, about

These words re from the pen of Mr. Mac-kintosh himself who sees

THE BREAK UP OF THE TORY PART (at the serial true the deepest dismay. To him and those in the same boat this break up me ans more than a party defeat. It means wreck and min. But personal fortunes are small matters when the whole country is heaving with the thouse of partiaguide. And was called a short when the whole country is nearing with the throes of earthquake. And, not only is the earth sacking, but a hurricane is sweeping through the air carrying all before it.

The conduct of the Tory party and the mouth-

The constant of the Lory party and the mouthings of the Mai have exaspens of the people of eastern Obtatio, and when eviction day comes, scarce a vertice of Tryisis, will be left be ween the two rivers. I never saw a party so demerals if, so be ken up, so unable to judit self together. It locks like a go-as-you-please race

THE DEVIL CATCH THE HINDMOST.

It is the scome again. There are any number of caedulates in the field prof ssing the Tory dog pair dev! - without as yet a glimmer of a hore of compromise. It is believed, h wever, that Perley is, ching on the advice of Sir dolin Macdo ald. He is weathy and wriging to come down han to many for the parcy, while Mackintosh is poor as a church mouse. Sar John is tosh is poor as a church mouse. Sar John is desperately hard up, so that a ca didate with possesses money and respect to the first toff to day's meeting will be dissoluted processes in this eyes on one who possesses addition. Therefore, I take it bedry will carry the cay for the Tory nomination, but he will be despendent to the converted to a section. This indicates a hard time corrector the electron. Every have a hard time carrying the election. Everything depends on

HOW THE PRENCH VOTE GOES.

Perley wind publiess get a good share of it on receive with a monass give a god shape in Figure account, of being a large coupleyer of a or. On the other hard, I am convinced that the lacker mightive will wheel into line with the Liberass, Mr. Melintyre, the Laceral candidate, is more popular with the French than any Englishmonth of man in Ortewa, and with it. St. peaki g man in Octawa, and with or. St. Jean can take the field with every chance of success. The jedouses, emaines an dosensons in the Tory racks be every day adding to the lateral strength. But O tawn is greatly themself so course o'co in, and nobody con-predict hose the new vote was be cast.

No case it less how you war be east.

No case it less how yet be a comincie i for the Outerio Assembly in the city. Several hours is mentioned, but nothing definite has bounded deleters. Our there is the several to deleter. been ded door. One thing is absolutely certain, the weeker the Tories name at Mr. B.k. reil core a reo scant they will be beasen. In my case, one w mains as good as the other to stand up to be

KNOCKED DOWN.

Tee libh will not vote for Baskerville, and t The Lish will not vote for Baskerville, and the man a frost stant would be a ding it suite to mighty. It would be as much as to say that the Tory party has the confidence in the breed," and send droves of voters over to the Lab rales never to reform. On the other hand, the Thries, if they nominate a Catholic, will be split in o two factions, the Protistant Electoral Association being safe to run a can tid de of its own. Thus it will be seen that the situation of Ostawa offers a cursons study, so far as the Torks are Thus it will be seen that the Sunation at the Toros are effers a cursons study, so far as the Toros are coor rad. The Librals are keeping quiet, and will, I have no doant, a must be an I shiften in. Sanad policy as well as justice die faces such a constant on. There are, I can a some har shifts earling the assless Leb rass who may kick against the electron of an Irish Carlon and the light the sunation of an Irish Catholic, but I say,

LET THEM KICK!

It would be far better they should go over to the P. E. A., with its fanatical programme for Callo develusion, that remain ash round the the manufacture of the party. At any rt, hey are but town much bor and weed in influence. The greet holy of he party social and well move on the loss of equality to be a still for the host many win win agenties the remination. I see mounts win agenties the remination. I see mounts to fear a spik in the Liberalia ks. Taybay: such together in too many back bates and fought too many looing contests to atlow distinct to rob them of saccess row that it is within the rarasp. Every day fornishes iresh proof tent the two great process of the Tory purty hither to in this part of the country-the Fre ch and Irish—can no longer he counted on.
That both will go a d.dly for the Leberals I cm not say. I do not think they will, but the large majority are that way now and are likely to remain so. The old Liberals remain as they always were, and with this new accession of strength ought to swamp the city and several neighboring counties if they give attention to

organiz dion. The following from The Globe should be carefully he ted by the numerous readers of The Post in Untario :-

NOMINATION AND ELECTION DAYS

have been changed by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, from the 22nd and 29 h of December respectively, to the 21st and 28th days of the same month, as it is found that the annual school meetings take place throughout the ural districts on the 29th. Apart f om the difficulty likely to be experienced in obtaining successful school meetings upon a day when a general election is in progress, in many parts of the country the school house is used for polying purposes. The writs of election instead, therepurposes. The writs of election instead, therefore, of being dated the 6th of December, will be dated upon the 4th (the 5th being 8u day), and it will be necessary that all votes lists not already placed in the hands of the Clark of the Peace should be either tra-smitted. or delivered to this official by the 3rd of December ousted of the dh. Clerks of municipalities, County Judges, and those engaged in the revision should take note of this. Formerly the law provid d that the voters hat to be used at an election should be the last voters' list which had be a in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace for thirty days prior to the date of the writs of election. The Act of 1878, section 15, changed this, and the law now is that 'T e voters' list to be used shall be the last list of voters duly cartified which has been delivered or transmitted to the Cerk of the Pence before the date of the election writ. The districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound are specially provided for.

'MR. J. D. EDGAR.

This gentleman appears to be a regular bete noir to the Mail. Scarce a day passes but it goes for him with its tonomy kinfe and scalping hawk. Because he is a friend of of Mr. Bake, and showed his sympathy with the Liberals of Quebec in their effects to turn the Conserva-tives out, he must, in the estimation of the Prohibition of Papists organ, be a very hid man. But those who know the animus of The man in the Liberal purty. Another reason for the abuse heaped on Mr. Edgar is because he is the abuse heaped on Mr. Edgar is because he is credited with having been instrumental in solidifying the Liberals of Ontario and Quebec. In the eyes of all men who will not ease good government restored, this great service will be regarded as a high claim to their gratitude, not a cause of blame and communition. Mr. Edgar is a man of keen foresight, natiring industry and great coapacity. His future is full of premise, and the stand he like a sod on a coffin.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will be a point to their falls of their shade of our stately if they controlled the water privileges their that they controlled the water privileges their that Consumptive Syrup will not care, but none so bad that it will not so will not care, but none so bad that it will not so man may be independent town of the view. Heart in the ancient town of the view of the shade of our stately if they controlled the water privileges their that Consumptive Syrup will not care, but none so bad that it will not so will not care, but none so bad that it will not so will not care, but none so bad that it will not so will not care, but none so bad that it will not so will not care, but none so bad that it will not so will not care, but none so bad that it will not so will not care, but none so bad that it will not so will not care, but none so bad that it will not so will not care, but none so bad that it will not care, but none so bad that it will not care, but none so bad that it will not so will not care, but none so bad that it will not so will not care, but none so bad that it will not so will not care, but none so bad that it will not care, but none so far adward the water privileges their they controlled the water privileges their they care them no control over the "they controlled the water privileges their they care that they care them no control over the "they controlled the water privileges their they care t

has taken against the race and religion crusade, I them. I have been thinking this matter over, | SUMMER MORNING WALKS AROUND the un on of forces he has largely aided in beinging about, entitle him to any post too in he party to which he may aspire. The fact that The Mail abuses him constantly is the lest proof of his eminence as a politician and worthis ness as a man. RACE AND REVENGE.

It is very curious that the Tory organs should benef all their energies is a contest for the Ontario Ass mbly to sturing up the race and revenge business. Every day the chief or an has an a ticle under the standing he-diag of "A Year Ago," in which it rattles the bares of Riel as an African suage would the skulls of stain enemies. What on ear Is has the events of a year ago in Quebe e province got to do with the polar transportant issues, and before the month the plain, practical issues set before the people of Ontario by Mr. Mowat? Nothing, absolutely nothing whatever. But the organs unagine they can stir the Protestant population up to anger against Mr. Mowat because of his all ged sympathy with Mr. Mercier, who condenned the execution of hiel in common with the great mass of his people. Such conduct on the part of the Tories is in the last degree reprehensible. They will lose in rethan they can possibly gain by it, and it only shows their weakness and supidity. To me the Tories appear to be ergazed ket by up a by

funeral, preparing the cold baked meats and broadening the hems of their mourning gar ments. The Macdonabilite coryse will be ready no doubt by the time appointed. "Ah, well I ween Such things have been As shrouds of our own weaving." THE PLOT THICKENS.

For some reason, which must be very urgent, all the members of the cabinet have come back to the Capital in hot haste. A full meeting of the cabinet was held this ferron all ministers being present except Mr. Costion. The political situation must be urgent, all the members of the cabinet have Costigan. The political situation must be very threatening or the stumping tour would not be abundoned thus auddenly. Money most be provided for Mere lith. The condition of the Tories is desperate. Something must be done, and that without delay. Perhaps before this letter will have reached you the faith, none of whom will give way to any of the chers. Palley and Mackantosh are at it-put exist. It is said Sir I she must go to the Dominion Parltonient will have ceased to constry on the same day with Mowation th day before or suffer the terrible offer

victory which the Liberais are sure " ning in Outario. The Tornes here say to a

The Tory position has been forecasming to the country they must. To wait till offer Oction has spoken would be to out like I miss had to the slaughter. There is, therefore, nothing for them but fight. But it is the figur at a ret in a corner. Sir John has come to the conduction, no doubt forced upon him reductarity by his followers, that

ALL SIGNS OF VICTORY HAVE VANISHED

in the west and that something desperate m is be dear. But everybody knows as mention they do and can form as sould on opins n in what is best for him to do. I, he I to M wat go on and carry Ontario, as he is sars o de, as will be compelled to edl a session immediately afterwards or disselve to lieuse. The first altern it ve would he to irit a mestruction. He cannot all'ed to adopt is. Another great Liberal victory would have the robbed of all pressage, and create a timpene from his party. The second after-native is desperate, but it less a smack of owarase and both as, though really it is the ourage of desperation. He must take that course if he has any idea of saving a remnant. of his party. In any case he morning to defeat. His pirty now is bosting funeral gruns all over Ontario, and the long roll of

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT,

I am abal to see, has been nomin ted for South Oxford. This is a graceful compliment to the statishest of Liberals. His nomina-means Protestant encountancy to them. Therefrom the staupeliest of Reform constituencies tio is that riding means his election, and at fore, a Catholic connected hope. The order frees and enclose him to devote his reasoning is not very count, but it weath - I landid powers to the service of Opposition eardidates throughout the country.

THE CAMENET MEETING. Whatever may have be nother time reason for the extenordinary conduct of ministers in rushing book to Ottawa, it is now court that they have beind an again of petier. Sir Jord was in the roll immediate discurrent it is satbut after fully discussing the signation with but after fully discussing the situation with his collective at was ingreed that it would be better not to discalve, but to greet all the powers at their command to defeat Mr. Mowet in Ostatio The extinenest caused by the Cabinet meeting collected over towards evening, when it became known that descenting had not have descent. known that desention had not been decided upon. But that

A VERY GRAVE CRISIS

of some kind, in which the Governor-General had some rors of part, has oven red, comot be denied. By and by we will find out all all our it. Quite possibly the ministry have come to the conclusion that no matter what the terrors of another ression may be, they are less to be dreated than the terrors of a general least to be dreated than the terrors of a general election. If so, we may be satisfied that things will take their normal course. The elections in Outaria will proceed. The Federal Parliament will hold another session. The Boo ilemen will get the \$1,000 for which they have been so passionately howling. And then there is no knowing what may happen in six months. Present dancers may blow over. The Mait with have so much more time to work the No Pepery

BEAT THE ORANGE DRUM. But this is the last session of the federal house. Mr. Blake with his terrible indictment must be faced. Of course, Sir John can get sick, as he did before, and leave Langevin to face he music. But the country is tehind perliament, and dissolution must follow the session. The opposition was another session, to get up their case in pariament ry form and lay it before the country. Of two alternatives the government has chosen the least. The question was, shall parlament be met in final session, or shall there be a discontinuous former and their statements. lution. The former has been chosen. Now, is stands to reason that if Ministers ifelt they stands to reason man in commence of the were streng and popular in the country they would have taken no other alternative. But because they felt that dissolution mount defeat, they preferred to face parliament and trust to

THIS IS A CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS,

is it is a declaration of want of confidence by Muisters in themselves and their party. It would be well, however, were the country to be given some tangible assurance that the question has been decided definitively. People have come to regard. Sir John as a trickster who cannot be trusted as far as a boy could throw a bull by the tail. However, we have enough on hand to amuse as in the tratario contest. No doubt we shall have a grand rally of chestnuts from all over to aid chestnut. Meredith to capture the province. Prohibition of Papists organ, be a very hid man. But those who know the animus of There is where the fight is, and a bitter struggle to the result. There can be no reasonable doubt of the result. The Reform ranks have not been affected by the anti-Catholic cry, while the insincerity, indeedity and dishonesty of the local to the Liberal party. Another reason for the control of the result. The Reform ranks have not been affected by the anti-Catholic cry, while the insincerity, indeedity and dishonesty of the local opposition are repeated to the electorate that

and have come to a tentative constusion that what most men consider their religion is a set of pleas, inherited or acquired, express-o by some vague symbol or name, which at times of expirement assumes the attributes and demands the worthip of the thing it is presents. A x is only a cross. An 0 is only on aught. Yet all philosophy and science, all learning and investigation, have surged and beaten about those mystic symbols, one generation of wise men after another, quet ing each other and never growing wiser. Like the mill horse with blinders, treading in

THE SAME ETERNAL CIRCLE.

But philosophical speculation has nothing to do with the contest for the Local at O:tawa, except to inspire me with profound contempt for men who are required to select a common, reasonably respectable man, like themselves, to represent them, and yet go to work in a way that is sure to defeat the very purpose they desire to accomplish. A man of be sin-, individuality, independence, has no mery chance of being elected for Ottawa than my dog "Nep." Why?

Because the fools are in a majority. I say facts in no offensive sense. But what is the use of talking pure reason to an old mesback Orange Tory, or preaching toleration to a Calvinist turned Agnostic, who has exchanged the Westminster confession for Dorwin's "survival of the fittest?" argument ceases when a man tells you that he will not vote for a Catholic Why religious differences sixuld be revived at this time of day is inexpliesble. Certainly the Catholics have shown no disposition to be

UNJUST OR UNGENEROUS to their Protestant neighbors. They comprise one-haif, if not more, of the popullation of the city. They contribute their full quota of the tax tion. Their Their so sol and material interests are bound up as cely with the weefare and presperity of

monunity as ere those of the Protestinta. Why, then, should any number of the his coly chance, and al. fully expect to the latter combine to prevent Catholics from ortaining their for share of representition? I have yet to learn of a Untro-In association locmed for the express purpose of excluding Profestants from Parliament and city council. say there opponents of Cath La representa tron, "the Romanists leave more than their share. They hold three our of four of the aughert positions in the git of the people, namely, a member in the House of Commons, a member of the Local L gi-lature and the Mayor of the city." Wed,

WHAT IF THEY DO?

The fact that they hold these positions is a prior of their capacity. They are not there samply account they are Catholics. All that can be said is, that their religion was no bar to their a wan sement. The fact is credit decto their a symmetric Life fact is greated in the first expends of the city. Another year and these conditions will perhaps have changed. But that would be no reason why the Catholics should comphin. In a mix d community it would be the worst kill of fanaticism to measure a man's public usefulness by his re-Ligious professions. The attempt in w being made by the Protest an Tories of Ot awa to

EXCLUDE THE BRISH CATHOLIC

from the soft litherto conceded to our people, will have the effect of spliting that party in a way that must destroy its strength in all future contests. Unfor unotely there is a class of people who are both Tories and Papist caters. defeat is following the course of the sun Tay never can be properly whipped into across the continent.

They never can be properly whipped into across the continent. sound Tory could tolerate association with a Catholic, and they are bewildered at the idea of a Caholic being a sound I ry. Totrouble with those people is tirt to be l y. l enough for an Orongetaka, and there are demagogues encuelt to turn his stap dity to advantage.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS

for the Luca: House have yet to be made Lee leaders of both parties are handing back. Memtime, we have two frist Cata by Carservenives and one Protester Committee who may be said to have taken the field Tress are P. Biskered J. R. Lament and T. Stiwart. The first new tree meaning the species, we there does not experience to the same this seem of stone bulling, sillet only grand his own people he is a dead dock, no recount has own people he is a dead dock, no recount has a first sent to we do not enough of his cringing subserviency to the forces in the Home Rule matter, and the Protestant Tries went touch him because they Know his weakness among the Irish. Were Mr. Empade a Liberal be could carry the election, but as an independent Conservative he has no show I cannot say who the Liberels are likely to select; a great deal deprods on the man He must be acceptable to the Protestant Liberals who want a person of character and ability, a man whose nomination they couldefend as the hest that could be made with justice to all interests.

RASTERN ONTARIO. bids fair to send a largely increased Liberal representation to Toronto. The Tory party has won most of its triumphs here in the past with bribery and falsehood. Recent events, however, have opened the eyes, or rather touched the heart, of a large class in which Tory politicians hitherto have put their trust. A great change has consequently taken place, and I would not be surprised to see something like a clean sweep of the counties east of Kingston. I do not despair of Carletin itself were it properly organized and b in dea. Rideau.

LUCK OF A PORTUGUESE FROM FAYAL,

NEW BEDGORD, N. v. 15 (Special) A Portis-guese from Fayal bought a ticket of The Louisiana Lottery, and ifter carrying it in his pocks t for fourteen months, gave it to a fell we constrying a who has been in America only a few weeks. The latter investigated, and found that the ticket had drawn \$15,000. The money arrived in this city borday, and the Por ugues arrived in this city borday, and the Por ugues arrived in this city borday, and the Por ugues arrived in this city borday, and the Por ugues arrived in this city borday, and the Por ugues arrived in this city borday, and the Por ugues arrived in this city borday, and the Por ugues arrived in this city borday, and the Por ugues arrived in this city borday, and the por ugues arrived in this city borday.

will said in a few days for Fayal.—New York Tribune's Special, Nov. Fith.

A young man from Facul, who has been in San Francisco five weeks, has drawn \$15,060 in a lottery, and will go home in the backent ne "Moss B. Tower," to sait this we k. The ticket had been purchased for \$1.10 and held fifteen months by a Portugue o in California, who got tired of it and presented it to the forturate man. The money has arrived in this city, and Mosrs. Louin Snow & Son, agen's of the barkentine, have deposited it in a book for safely. The owner of it takes it very cody, and does not wish to have his name p inted.— New Bedford (Mass.) Standard, Nov. 16.

Woman's greatest glory is her hair, and she should be very economical of it when she is

MONTREAL.

PART SIXTH.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

No. 30.

"Walk about Zion, tell thee thereof, mark ye all her balwarks, e.e., that ye may tell it to the generation fell wing." This command of the Psalmist is as by drug on the people of the present day as it was in the days of King

Therefore, it is the duty of every Canadian to tell what he knows of the times of old and the days of past years relating to his country.

THE KING'S POSTS.

We closed our afth Summer Morning Walk at this old post, and we now enter mon the task of picturing it he old post as we remember it, at the time of its evicuation, about sixty years ago, in 1826 or 1827. The writer saw the last soldier leave—bag and loggage-and he remembers and was at the "Vandue, as the Scotch farmers called it, the sale by the Government of all the buildings, land, etc.

We do not know the date when this was first established as a B itish military post, nor do we know if it were a French post at the time of the cession. But we do know that it was an important British post during the war of 1812, being the point of embarkation westward by betseaux, barges and canoe before the building of the Lachine canal.

This was the headquarters of our little army of defence during the American advance by why of Charcanany, in der Hampton, in October, 1818. And every farm house from this place up to near Pointe Charc was billetted with regulars or miditia. La Salle's old home, near by, had sixty men billetted in it. This was, we be leve, Capta n. Most it's company of Montreal Militia. The lete Mr. E-nest Idier once told the writer that he, as one of the sixty, was stationed in that old house for six weeks. The eastern land bound ry of the King's Posts was just where the New Inland Cut of the Moutread Water Works enters inbard, it had a frontage on the Kinn's highway of about three areans, being the while front of one of the facus, up to where the old powder magazine the fights, up to where mean powder magnizine still stands, the eastern and western boundaries were marked by large story pass with "G.R." and the broad arrow. The depth was about two acres, making about a xacres in superficies.

THE BUILDINGS.

Commencing at the easiers and pear to the Water Works intrace, was the bake and cook house, portly still standing; in xt to it is an old store under z, sirl standing, also it six y feet front egion the raid, one storey and hill with and a cut thirty feet dep. This building, we believe, was used as the

officers' quanters.

THE TINLAY HOUSE

Add thing the old work building is the "Fin-Arrange trends to a unit ring is the "Fine Ly to ree," down Figure was the head officer of the Kong's past, and not done gomen day general there of consensing a diffusional diffusion and the latest diffusion of the latest diffusion story. It was how to engaged the vocagenes and bosonies, tomor the boats goner west. However I oke rapion as 25 KtSu ber the

King's posts. The Finley House vas built at the comma are ment of the wor of 1812, and states their burns mere wreek of what it ence was! It was tail of heavy trainer, a domn's course, two storeys, thour by by 50, lin d with brock and coup tograded outside. It was a gravet house—the rolans were arguered to my. This house wa the risting piles of all the general offices passing up or down a ding the war. The element built by the govern most at her time, not dry at Corean du Laciand at Chembry.

This house had a be utiful from startefully that and but the distribution of the same description.

Indicate, and plant d with flower, &c., and there is front not by the side with Lord arily a plant, the fact homble tree of old days in those Can da. It had its coach house and stabling: these are all gone. There was also gard in in rear of about two acres, planted with Il kinds of choice trust, &c., and carefully at seed so to. There is nothing new left to mark

where a greeten bad teem.

Since Mr. Fenray's d.y., this house has had many occupants. A. Mr. Price, an English received in the price of the Paragraph of Most code, had not a summer received in the control. Mr. Devidsor, take of the Paragraph of Most code, had not a summer received for these years. Then, an one many others, the thew years. Then, among many others, the cose noted of whem, the Rev. Wm. Bond,

(B) hop Bo c.), even there five years, and it has ever such a real known as the "float H gas."

Next to the Find y H gas there stood a fony woode ch. Har about 70 to this in by 30 to of loog, having ast melon dishor. The briding, we televe, we there dishort his Next the bridge of the content of the conten what this building was used for, it may hav them for a caution of a place to serve out the solder's rations. Adjining this is the le powder mag cane, partly staning. A Lotable multary to a of deported days!

matary is a structed days?

On the river score opposite the powder magazine, was the matarry what; it had a croatage on the river of all ut 200 f et; it had a rev tm at well made of heavy timber, having a dep hor 5 to 6 feet of water at low water

The estact on this wharf, the whole length of it, two long large ware house built of heavy amber, copide of storing an immense quantity of warlk stores. They had a second flat for lighter goods, and which could be utilized as barrack on rters in an emergency. At the east end of these buildings was the main guard. The writer remembers of seeing some of the

inst soldiers on sent y there.
The water works have how entirely distroyed this o'd whirf. Farther down, on the river shore, just opposite to where the old bake house stands, was the "Back Hole" A little farther down, on the river brok, about the centre o' water works entrance, stood another large wooden warehouse. In this bulling a room was set up rt for laving service for the troops. The Rev. Prook Bridges Stevens was chaplain to the face s there.

THE STAFF CORPS BARRACKS.

There was another frame building which stood inland, on the commons, just where the commons joined the eastern King's past bean dary. The haid dark was a square of sheds about, or over, 100 test square, some 10 test high and 25 test steen, having double tiers of sceping bordes, and in the centre, in the inside of the square, we should house.

Those she be or the each house.

Those she be or the each went by the name of the tratail Gorps Euroneks." We suppose these shells we can ell by the old settlers passing up

when do aimed at the post waiting for a bout.
We have given, to the best of our ability, a
true description of the buildings standing at
this old post at the time of its evacuation. At the canduc, or sale, Mr. Penner purchased the land to loazing to the Government, and later on he acquired the rear of that farm.

The two I tg builds as on the wharf stool

th re until within the part ferty years, and were used by Mr. Peaner as sleeping places for his hop-pickers. There would be at times fusly two hundred of them during the hop picking season.

THE CANADIAN HOME OF ROBERT DE LA SALLE.

1.3Sat'e's home is close, by the King's Pos's. The old hallding has a history stretching for into and over the by-gone centaries of carly Canadica days! Long tef re the foundations one was laid to the queenly city of Mentreal, with its now noble structures and princely mansions backing under the shade of our stately.

of La Salle as having lived there, but we re-called the long list of roblemen, representatives of old France, who, from time to time, had shoot within those venerated—yes, sacred walls! such as Champlain, Maisonneuve, Marquette, Frontenae, Josiette, and a host of others who would, of recessity, have started from this place on their religious pilgrimages or wallke expeditions westwards. Just pic ure—we were standing on the very same floor on which Champlain and Fronte ac had once stood, and within the very walls in which these two noble men had often slept. This is the only building now standing in Guada in which, at one time or nother, so many of the daring pioneers, brave soldiers and Christian missionaries of old France, had found or sought shelter.

In retrospect—as in the days of La Salle—the river front seemed covered with Indian canoes, from their far off hunting grounds, come to ex-change their fars. We fancied we saw that band of Son ca Indians with their chief, arrive, and La Salle, robed in his best and most imposing attire, bearing in his heads, aloft, that sacred symbol of his Church—the Cross, in his descent to the river shore, to greet and to welcome the new comers! This was that band of Senecas, with their chief, who remained all winter with him at his home. And, we believe, it was from the information obtained from that Seneca chief which induced La Salle to enter upon these extended explorations we twards and southwards in the Spring of 1670, never

again, we believe, to return to this place.

The writer's birthplace was within the old wall that at one time surrounded La Salle's Home, now known, and for the past eighty years, as the "Fraser Homestead." We shall pass by it in cilence! These walks were not mtended by the writer that sorrows of his own should intrude! but metely remarking in passing:-That its runned walls and almost roofless

home "A sad remembrance bring."

An oberhing of the old farm house was taken by "Sendham" a few ye is ago, and icnow in possession of Mr. Georga Hague of the Merchant's Pank.

THE PENNER PARM.

The Penwer farm adjoins LaSal'e's old heuse, the remain amounts make reson reasons that it is now the property of Mr. Doran. The late Charles Penner, a native of Herefordshire, Eogland, came to Counta before the war of 1812, and was instrumental in organizing the tirs, troop of Montreal cavalry. After the war be settled at Lachine on this farm, and was the father of the Lachine troop of cavalry,

PENNER'S HOP FIELDS. Very few of the present generation would

bardly realize that over sixty years ago ther was a farm within eight miles of Montreal favour seventy acres of hops growing on it. This will be interesting news to Engl duren tom the hypgrowing counties of England.
The writer consenbers when Mr. Penn r had welve fields under hops, each field of a sout six sucs. Not, a weed nor a blade of grass could be found on the whole field, so perfect was the cuiture,

PENNER'S CHOER.

Every Canadian has heard of "Penner's ider," to famed all over Canada, but few cow or would believe of the extent of his

capour fifteen handred ba rels. Besides his hop fields wat this eider business Mr. Penner was known far and near for his time sock of imported eartie, particularly his sleep, which found purchasers even in the United

Mer disposing of his property at Lachine to a overfoot Kings on, Ontario, where he died conversation aged eighty-sevon. Peace to his memory !

THE ST. LAWLENCE DERIVED.

At the Ma Martin point, half a mile above he Penner (ar), we have our first full view of the St. Lawr mee Bridge, attling of beauty as it spans the St. Lawrence between the Wind mill Point and the Carbnings shire. soud for of fear, somehow, recept over us as on who'd these tiny looking pillars supporting the ordge. Will they withstand the much'y snock of ice from Take St. Louis and the Ottawa? The plans of this bridge are, we have, emented on the rock foundation of the river, eap ble of resisting the force of the water, be-

can ble of resisting the force of the water, because no great or force of water will be felt in the furre them during the part few months smoothest plans were placed in position. But he exchange have you to come!

The pures or pilars of the Grand Truck order was the work of years; the foundational water sinh deep, nearly thirty feet helow the ever had, and again, the lake St. Lams ice is a Liroken by the Lewhine Rapids before reaching the Victoria Bridge. ag the Ai tona Bridge.

THE LARR ST. LOUIS ICE

Our readers may not be aware the titler is our two anished square news the solid line of retwo and the state for Prime news, the square non-kind and respect to bles, adjectly of the bloss, and female states over spring down the St. Laurenage, and to or each way though that near wagonge or about two takes between Casedon wagon and the Windmill Pont, just whose the lake narrows isto the rv r, and ve y text of them, our ect of lave ever with sent a mand shove of the life theo, cr shier, jamining, and roaning like the der, foremany horders, toos weight, from he bed of the river, pincing then historid try on the score, com as for down as the Penning them historid. ar farm, a mue below the.

A GRAND SHOVE, The writer has witnessed many grand shoves of the ice the c, but one in part cubr, in his young days when attending the old grammar school at Lachine. This was a morning about the end of April—he forcets the year—just as to school. The ice in the distance, up Lake St. Touls, was seen to be on the move, thating mijesically down gebering speed from the increasing current a white mist or form denoting its near approach. The body of ice was large, must have their from twenty to thirty space miles, a solid, unbroken mass, until it and of the Can heaven?

r ached the Can, heawaga Point.

Then with a thun fer like crash it struck the Can himward shore and the Wiedmill point on this side! The very shore trembled with the released! For a minute or two their came to a standstill, then with a mighty crash is give way, heaving up the ice in some places balf way up the riverbank as the Wirdmill point. This is the exposed spot where those tiny pillags of that benefital structure—the St. Lawre co-Bod essenal, kilding defence to the enward in reliablish for K we of some condings ring! The quest in is to if ever such another grand ho enceur again, will these tiny pil ats with the dithe deach? We doubt is plane will tell? If they do stand, we shall simply say that t escoulars will be standing monuments for all time to "The march of ganius and the po vers of man !" We lad been under the impression that this

bridge was to have been built across Heron Island, possing over the Guy farm. We have not heard what emiscering difficulties prevented the bridge being buck there.

PLEMING'S WINDSHILL This old windmill is a standing monument to the mamory of a determined, stubuorn

Scotchman—"that ineignant spirit of the North,"—in resisting the pretentions of the wealthist, the goarest corporation in Lower Cacada, to prevent him in building his mill When the late Mr. Fleming connected the tudding of the mill for the manufacture of entered, the gentlemen of the Seminery of St. Sulpace, as Segreus of the I land of Montreel, channel as their right the whole water privileges of the shand and that they alone had the right of building mills of any description. Mr Fleming thought differently; he admitted that

As we stood in that old building our thoughts | allowed the matter to drop, and permitted Mr. were wandering over the byg ne centuries of Fleming to finish his mill. The old mill stands early Canadian days! Not only did we think there from and solid, with its four wings, but without any sails, as it has not been much used for the past thirty years. It looks like a Martel o tower, and may stand for contrains; a monument to the memory of a determined

Scotchman! It you take a sent on a calm summer afternoon near by this old mill you will have a full view presected to you of the bread, smooth sur-face of Lake St. Louis, stretching far to the west, and the old Indian town of Canghawaga, the home of the troqueis, right opposite to you.

The writer bids farewell to his readers for a season. We shall here close this the last of our summer morning walks for this year and go into

A SANGUINARY COMBAT.

NINE THOUSAND MEN RILLED IN A CORTUGESE. NATIVE FIGHT IN AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 23, -A Burban despatch says an American missionary, Rev. Mr. Witcox, has arrived in Durban from the Portugese settlements on the cast cout above the Transvasi. He reports as follows: The natives at Inhambane, a Pertigese port 200 miles above Delago Boy, rese against the Partugese taxation and a or bred the ciliotic ers on October 23rd. A back c was fought between 8 000 Portagese and trainely natives on one side and 30,000 hostile natives on the other. The Portrigese were defeated and routed, the toss in kil et en both sides being estimated at 9,000 men. He says the Governor of Mezambique has gone into the country to enleavor to suppress the revoit and save the port of Inhambene from folling into the hands of the insurgents. The town was bar riended when the adsslorary last beard from it, and the women and children had wen renoved to ships lying in the rootsout. The entire country round about the town had already been abundanced by the Peringere, and straig ments had been made to remove the population of Inhands n bot to sen if the of the natives attacked the fown is torce.

TRISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Bustan, Nov. 25. In the manieipal chestions here to day Messis. Sexten and Mill were chosen members of the countil, Mr. Clancey was defeated by Mr. Deran, the Nationalist. In the Boyd Exchange ward a Nationalist enated a Liberal Unionic. In other was in there was no charge. In Cork the Nationalists geheef three seats, the Conservative alosing ore and the Lie rale two. In a speech this evering Mr. S. xton congraphical the people on their exploring the attail. Its to, he stud, was theirs to the fast inch. They had stormed the enemy's last eastle and spiked his list gun.

JOHN BRIGHT ON PROTECTION. Lastion, N.v. 25. John Bright, in a let

k ow or would believe of the extent of his manefocture and the quantity of pples produced in early days in hower Canada.

Let the artitum of 1831 appress were so plent; ful that Mr. Penner purchased sufficient apples is importable. The artitumes: "An Arrevious recently selection at a world be possible our recently selection in England. tor approving of tan creation of a statue of to return to presention in England. The pixel at is not importable, but it will not come until the United States restore sinvery,"

SEARCHING FOR PROOF.

Pure i nationale in a contai halt im and diagraphy the time victures of Mary is School, for att mintal a chind manacory to a less thomas team, neural on, membered frost bute, haves langer, sprains, contracted could, still joints. a sick build and reveresco

Waler is sellen, at fifty cents a hare I in Gal. vestors. Tex: The interestants think it is a new kind of summer drank.

A FOURFOLD WORK.

But log! Bleat Bitters act at the same time upon the layer, the boxe of the kidney and the shin, relieving or caring in every ever. Wine ranted anti-factory or money rebuild it.

The difference between an auction aid a seaother the effects of analla

Turne Mr. Curap Panjuras for recons Thrace Are Chiral Payacetas for vaccous human followed to stricted y cronging up. Northerp to Lympol's Vertador Der very and Disspeption Groundar nor officiely with any of the new United Lempthe a new letter derived reading the process of the pro

William who was the Singma while of that so we the popular very on appear a so by ${\bf s}$

Mother Court, Works Exterminator from no quar for destroying worlds to children and winter. See that you get the genuine whom

b tepopulati "This is secreting I have just leads 1 $(\delta_i^{(0)})$ said the burner's wife as she took the matter from the churn.

The people of this country have stoken. They declare by their patronses of D. Thomas Electric Oil, that hey believe it to be a carticle of genume meru, ad post to the core of rheu-matism, as wed as receves the pains of insctance and dislocations, external injuries, corns, lumions, piles, and other maladies.

A min has taken out a patent for a little circular saw. It will be used in restamants for cutting beefsteak.

Mr. R. C. Wan'ow, Toronto, writes :-"No throp & Lyman's Vigotable Dr covery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results or verefully beyond my expectations. It assists a gestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no approach effort, with a same entirely free from that sensition, which every dyspeptic wall knows, or unphasant falaess after each med."

guide men to de linquent on his way to the guide men to saw, he calm, my deer sic, and don't be give to the

D. Sallivan, Macodin, Ontario, writes:—
'I have been beling Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have over sold. It easider it the only patent medicine that cares more than it is recommended to care."

A blind man in Lexington is said to possess a w nderful memory; but the probabilities are that he can forget the \$5 he borrowed last week about as quickly as any other man.

Thos. Sabin, of Egliuton, says:—"I have removed ten corns from my feet with Hollo-nav's Corn Cure." Reader—Go thou and do likowise.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladona Barkacha Piasters. Try one and be tree from pain. Price 25 cents.

It is reported that corduray is to be the ashionable wear for ladies' jackets now, because Mrs. Cleveland was becomingly attired in such garment in Boston last week.

They stuff turkeys with chestnuts. We presume this is in the line of economy, for we can think of nothing so plentiful or so cheap as i chestnutz.

OUR PATRONS.

THE TRUE WITNESS

WILL BE SENT

Free for the balance of tals Year to parties subscribing now,

ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR. will date Subscription paid to January 1888.

THE TRUE WITNESS is undoubted'y the cheapest and bost weekly paper published in Canada, and should be in every Catholic househo'd. We trust our agents, readers a d friends will interest themselves in pre-dieg the circulation of a paper calculated to only and instruct, affording pure, pleasant and entertaining reading. Our patrons can see at us in advancing the circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS by introducing it to their triends in their respective localities; and we shall be ularset, on application, to sand sample copies for free distribution amongst those who are likely to subscribe.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU AR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM MLL DE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN AYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, DE WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 1, 1886

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now sending out our subscription accounts to subscribers to THE Post and True Witness, and we carnestly truet that our patrons receiving these accounts will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness at an early date. The TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper. The subscription rate when paid in advance, being only one DOLLAR. The amount due by each is accordingly very small, but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands, and these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive, and an entertaining newspaper, such as the TRUE WITNESS is to-day.

THE Toronto School Board has given evidence of its Orange proclivities and narrow sectorian spirit in rather a peculiar manner. It has on its staff a certain school inspector, by name Hughes, who is also afflicted with the gift if the gab. Under pretence of holda a special meeting to enquire into the confrien of the cuthouses of a certain school, a resolution was passed, giving this gentleman leave to stump the province durng the election contest and prate on the subject of "separate schools." This is a phase of the Protestant cry, and it is to be hoped the Catholic electors will not fail to take note of it. The "separate schools must go,' howl the Orangemen. Mr. Hughes aspires to the position of Minister of Education in the Cabinet which, in fancy, is to take the place of that Mr. Mowat. We have little doubt that the attempt to gain that elevation on the rungs of the ladder of higotry will misorably fail. Just at present the feeling in favor of senarate rehools is growing in some of the Protestant communities, and after at they are a logical sequence of the position national affairs .

Some of the Ontario Conservative papers have been inculging in mysterious hints as to another "descent from the bench" of a judge to take part in politics. Of course the report indicated Chief Justice Cameron. There is. certainly, no doubt that the elevation to the judiciary of that eminent lawyer was a great loss to the Conservatives of Ontario. Without reproach, and a man of sterling integrity, politically, to an obstinute degree in fact—he was a tower of strength to his party. But he would no more think of leaving the bench to return to politics than he would of doing so to keep a saloon. He holds views on the subject which would cause him to regard such a descent as a personal degradation, as well as one to the judicial office. That being so, the report has been officially contradicted. But, in order to be consistent, the Conservative press had to cast about for another judge, and resect Mr. Rose, a prominent Mathematical temperance advocate. Poor sociate a. We are pleased to leave that the commr is also denied, and that Judge Rose having listed the story. The Conservatives are evidently hard up for men and measures. They seem to be leaning on a broken reed when they look to the bench for aid in their ced.

SPEAK NOW!

It is time Mr. Meredith declared himself! in relation to the platform laid down by The Mail. He has made several speeches in public since it was published, yet he has not herself and all Scotland and Waler, we find stated whether he accepts it or not as a the Imperial Government prepared with fair exposition of his policy. The nothing but tyranny, coercion and force. The Mail supports him and his party, result is not hard to forceee. The gleam of therefore we must accept what it says light which seemed to be bursting from as authoritative till he declares himself one the dark clouds is lately passing way or the other. He cannot hope to take away, and the hopes which all good advantage of whatever good may come to and true men, the world over, were in luiging him from the views expressed by the organ, in, must for the moment be shattered. and cscape whatever evil they may possess in other directions. We want a plain, ex plicit statement on this point, and that without delay. THE POST has a large constituency in Ontario who look to it for candid exposition of the merits of parties in the provincial contest now progressing.

The Mail is distinctly opposed to Mr. Mowat on the ground of his alleged friendship for Catholics. It is equally distinct in its support of Mr. Meredith. This of itself is parties, but we would like to hear from Mr. Meredith himself. Let him SPEAK NOW!

REJECTED ADLRESSES.

made a big point by publishing the subjoined | Ireland's fault. lettere :-"LONDON, Dec. 9, 1883.

"DEAR MR. —, — I venture to drop you a line in support of Hon. G. W. Ross, the new Min ster of Education. Pie see say a good word for him to all our femands." for him to all our friends.
"Subjoined you will find a copy of Archvishop Leach's letter in his support, which you may reed to all in your cer fidence. John Correy, Priest,

" Eduar Catrolic Record.

"It would be a severe blow to the Catholics o lose the Mowat Government that has done all in its power for us. I hope the Catholes of West Middlesex will see to their own interest

and return Mr. Ross. + John Joseph, Archep. of Toronto. 1 Toronto, Dec. 5, 18 3.

We are glad to know that Father C. ffey and His Grace the Archbishop supported Mr. Ross. They couldn't support a better man. But will The Mail publish the following letter?

(Letter from Sir John Macdonald to the Roman Catholie Bishops of Ontario.)

"Toronto, June 5th, 1882. (Private and confidential.) My Dear Lord, Mr. O'Dono-hoe will tell you of the tempest that has been rai ed here in Toronto on account of the sopposition that his views are extreme as to the Itish question. This might destroy his future, and it has, therefore, been arranged by tween the Hon. F. Smith and O'Don hoe that the fermer is to represent the Catholics in the Cabinet while O'D, wil got a so t in the Sphate.

'FRANE SMITH 14 TO MARK WAY FOR O'DONO

HEANE SMITH IS TO MAKE WAY FOR O DONO-HOE IN THE MUISTRY WHEN THEY THINK THE TIME IS OPPORTUNE. Those two gentlemen are ctilg in perfect accord, and desire that I should explain to your Tordship the nature of their arre-genent, which, of course, MUST HE KEPT A PROFOUND SECRET AT PESENT. Believe me, my dear Lord, faith-

fully yours. (Signed.) Can these be consider direjected addresses ! Sir John Macdonald tried to humbug the Bishops. Compare the straightforward 1-tters of the two ecclesiastics above with the effusion of the Tory leader. Let honest men. Tory or Liberal, Protestant or Catholic, read and say to himself which is the better.

" Of wo such lessons why forget The nobler and the man'ier one.

A DARK OUTLOOK.

Coercion is the cry. The word seems to have gone out that all the forces of the British Government are to be put in motion for the suppression of anything hearing the semblance of a national sentiment or national aspiracious: in Ireland. National meetings are proclaimed, and Mr. D lion has been selected as the victim upon whose head punishment is to full for having advised tensit; but to pay their rents, but either to n fait themselves to be evicted. We hear farther that the Government has resolved to suppress all anti-rent and other "illegal combinations," to curtail the freedom of the press, to enforce the laws governing the collection of debts, to proclaim all meetings called for the purpose of discussing the present questions which are now agitating the very heart of Ireland, and, futhermore, to arrest the most prominent movers in the political crusade in progress.

This is a fascinating programme indeed, and if it means that this is a type of the twenty years of firm government which Lord Salistury seems to think necessary for Ire- disunion, disorganization, equabbling and land, it is not difficult to anticipate what recrimination mark the proceedings of their of the principle.

But, truly, it is hard to understand how Ircland. They must know that she has speaking Canadians. slready had the political thumb-screws on the British authorities expect to gain by more in all reason be evident enough to the authorities that there is a spirit aroused in Irish breasts. That spirit has manifested itself with a strength, we should imagine, all who value the peace and prosperity of the enough to convince the most dull, that does not denote much probability of an easy sup. out. That the big majority of the people of pression. The mere formalities of the Ontario will do so on the 28th December National Loague may perhaps to suppressed, there can be no reasonable doubt. That the but what will that avail; or the curtailment lines on which Sr John Macdon 11 predicated of speech, the right of meeting and the his election campaign have been turned comliberty of the pre.s, so long as the spirit romains. We defy the Government or any to Ostawa indicates a change of from half dezen of them, with the plenitude of Imperial strength at their backs, more curiosity than anxiety to see what to suppress that. Then what are all the governmental acts of coercion but a use less irritation, the effects of which must, in an election in twenty days at any time. He the long run, be more disastrons to England cannot pretend that he can defeat Mr. than to Ireland. It must be apparent to the most casual chierver that every attempt at coercien -- and we were reminded last night by Mr. Davitt that there have been 54 such attempts during the past 86 years -has resulted in only one thing. It has signally the franchise. He stands to lese more failed in its of ject, and has produced effects than he can hope to gain by that the reverse of those simed at.

And yet they come with more! In spite of the appeals for justice, in spite of the virtual concession of that justice by half England

For the mament. Yes, on'y for the moment. This will be the last coercion which a British Government will ever venture upen. So fierce will be the storm which they have sown, so mighty the tempest of anger and opposition that Government will find it has stirred up throughout the world, that the of Manitoba going Tory again, and Sir John follow the assumption. weapons designed for Irelina's heart will prove impotent for harm save to the authors of the outrages.

Each year makes the opposition to such sufficient to decide our course in relation to tactics the stronger. Each year makes the Liberal, it will add another wave to the means of opposition the stronger. But those | swelling tide of Opposition victories. whom the gods wish to destroy they first

make mad. If the British Government is The Mail appears to imagine that it has determined to rush on thits fate it will not be

THE DEMONSTRATION.

It is to be recreited that Mr. Goldwin Smith and those whom he has been mislead ing in England were not present last night is the streets of Montreal. No stronger or more emphatic denial of the at tements mide by Mr. Smith to the effect that the people of Canada are indifferent to the Home Rulissue could have been given than wagiven by the magnificent demonstration in honor of Mr. Michael Davitt. Mr. Smith has undertaken to constitute himself representative of the people of Canada, therein outdoing the new historic three of Tooley street; for they were at least three, while the eccentric and uncertain ex-professor of history is only one. In the exercise of his self-appointed function he has misrepresented Canada and her people concorn ing their views on Irish affairs. It is true that he was aided in this by the menstrous course pursued in Parliament by certain persons who ought to have set a good instead of a bad example. But how little their conduct reflected the feelings and sontiment of the people of Canada has been abundantly proved. We need only cite the miserable failure of the mission of the two "loyal" emissaries who lately visited Canada. This failure was a more than significant fact. The reception of Mr. Justin McCarshy was acand his friends had been here to see for themselver. Could they but witness a few such examples of spoutaneous and genuine enthusiasm over the cause of Ireland, there can be little doubt their delusions would be rudely dispelled. It can hardly be now logically contended that Canada is indifferent to the Irish National question when we are told by the leader of one of the greatest phases of that question that Montreal has presented "the largest Home Rule demonstration on this side of the Atlantic since Gladstone himself became a convert to the principle of Home Reluct

This is high testimony indeed, and we feel sure Mr. Davitt must have item deeply gratified and surprised at the remarkable sympathy exhibited by our French Cinadian countrymen on this remarkable occasion. The hanks of all Irishmen are due them, and their generate conduct will not soon be for gotten. And yet, perhaps, it is only natural that they should feel deeply in this matter. They, too, have pressed through the fires, and half a century ago were obtaining by their blood the liberty which Ireland is now seek ing. No wender the theory of Home Rule fin la such ar lent support in C-n-da.

A BLUE LOOKOUT.

There is little to gratify and less to edify in the attitude of the sccalled Conservative party of Canada. While the leaders are trivelling about the country dispensing fine phrases, the same time the chief organ, totally oblivi ous of the practical issues of the day, is work intelligent men can think that such a ling might and main to stir up a war between course of governmental action will pacify | Catholics and Protestant; English and French

It is a good thing that Mr. Mowat dissolved until she has shed tears of blood, and with the Ontario House before the inconditions of what result? Such a result as makes all the the Tory press had time to set the woods on world look at her with anazement. What fire. Had they been permitted to continue their work they might have fanned the dismes coercion is hard indeed to imagine. It should, of religious higotry and race animosity into a general conflagration.

A small fire can be controlled at the start This has been met with courage and it leis with country to lend their assistance to atamp it pletely is now evident. The sudden return and people are now looking with Sir John will do under circumstances which he can no longer control. He can bring on Mowat. Should be bring on the federal elections at the same time as those in Ontario are to be held, he can only meddle and dis tract the electorate inasmuch as the constituencies are not the same, another is move, because the Liberal organization is superior to his throughout the province and he would have to fight all along the line when it is well known he cannot hold his own in one province between the Atlantic and Manttoba. To wait until after the Tories hearts and they will march out and give battle that they may be cut off for ever. It looks .ike it

Of course he may adopt a Fabian policy, meet Parliament and let the Boodle Brigade have the \$1,000 each, for which they are integrity. howling. In that case he will do exactly as tion as we may, there appears no hope may be waiting to make all he can of such a

Quebec, loc, must soon be decided. The means, But it would be made in-

Local Legislature meets there about the time finitely worse, and Protestants would ery out haracteristic, but it is not confined to trade

MOKE CHESTNUTS.

The Tory party is constantly proving its right to the designation of the Chestnuts. In Quebec it is indeavoring to hang on to power by effering seductions to a judge to descend from the bench to take command of its disorganized and defeated government. In Ontario, if the report that has reached us be correct, the Chestnuts are striving to induce Judge Rose to resign his seat on the bench | hood. This cannot be helped. The schools and take charge of the local opposition, with are the best ressible according to the amount a view to defeating Mr. Mowat. This is certainly the most extraordinary

proposition that has yet been made. It transcends belief that a judge of the Superior Court would accept any inducement to become leader of that most forlorn of all forlora hopes, the Oatario Tory Chastnas Oppoaition.

The bare mention of such a proposition shows to what desperate lengths the Micdonaldites are driven. Judge Rose is a leading Methodist, and they think that, since they have been unable to detach the Pre-byterians from Mr. Mowat, they might make a angeageful diversion with the Methodists

Mr. Meredith is an Irishman, of the Church of England formation. He has occupied the unenviable position of a champion for the other, and now we have the climax capped | man who did all in his power to cartail the by the demonstration in henor of Mr. Davitt. | prerogatives and plunder the resources of the We repeat that we wish Mr. Goldwin Smith | province. His conduct in this respect has made him so unpopular, despite his good qualities, that he cannot hope for victory-Therefore, he stands in the paradexical position of having destroyed is own usefulness by having been too faithful to his party. It cannot add to his feelings of gratification for Mr. Meredith to contemplate political extinction un der conditions so exasperating to a man's natural vanity. Woolsey's address to Cromwell may be very pathetic, but it is mighty poor consolation. Had Mr. Meredith served his province as faithfully as he served his party he would not now have to contemplate I the sort of dirty kick out suggested by the mention of Judge Rose as a new leader for

his beloved chestauts! But we do not believe that the plan of bringing a judge to lead a beaten and discredited faction will succeed in Outario any more than in Quebec. We do not think there is a judge who is capable of conduct that would ruiz him public estimation. Were there a reasonable hope of success, or were the Government a boudling institution, we could understand a young, ambitions, patriotic judge entering into a conflict of the kind. But the actual situation is the very reverse of this, and, therefore, we cannot imaging Judge Rose, or any other man in his position, being so lest to a sense of the proprieties, so blind to the nevitable, as to take a step that would be sure to bring upon him humiliation and ridi-

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Catholics must feel themselves under a gratuitous, though, perhaps, not quite disinterested exertious to rescue them from ecclesiastical tyranny in matters pertaining to the separate schools and education generally. The purity of its motives, however, would be more apparent were it not for the efforts it makes at the same time to impress upon Protestants the idea that the Catholic hierarchy is covertly ascilling the public schools and unduly intertering with Protestant education. This is where the cloven hoof appears and excites the suspicion that the solicitude of the Torv organ is not so much for Catholic education as it is for the purpose of rousing opposition among Protestints to Mr. Mowat, who, it alleges, has been a tool in the hands of Arch.

bishop Lynch. But the threat contained in Monday's Mail ought to open the eyes of all to the felly and danger of the attempt that paper is making to precipitate religious rancour into the present political contest. It is cautiously worded, but its meaning is unmistakable, Under certain circumstances, we are given to understand the State would be justified in aweeping away the whole system of separate schools.

In a democratic country like ours the st to is supreme, but it is nevertheless governor by considerations of policy. It may be able and have the power to do as it wills, but the question arises, would it be wise to do so?

In the matter of separate schools the gov ernment of the province has no power to alter a fundamental provision established by the cens itution. The existence of the dissentiont Protestant schools of Quebec is bound up with that of the Separate schools of Ontario. An act of the Imperial parlia ment would be necessary to sweep them away; but we are quite concinced that the Ontario elections and then dissolve would be minority in Quebec would resist such legislato court disaster. Perhaps, like a cectain tion even more sturdily than the minority in people of old, the Lord has harden d the Onterio. This is not a question for local politicians to decide, nor is it purely a religious one. It is a question that touches the foundations of confederation and cannot be disturbed, Catholics and Protestants being alike interested in the maintenance of its

It is open to question whether the state Mr. B. ke would desire. View the situs has any right to interiere in educational matters at all. But, since it has assumed the for the Tories. There may be a chance right, we must take care that abuse does not

But granting, for the sake of argument, result. But Manitoba would, in that event, that the separate school system were have little icfluence on the older and more abolished in order, as The Mail contends, to populous provinces. Whereas, should it go place all denominations on an equal footing, what would be the result? much cash, and Would the position be improved? By no

cause of distruction. Indeed all appearances | tem. And they would have the best reason clergy are keenly watchful of the schools, the Protestant ministry is not. Soon there would be a general outcry against priestly interference with education, and peace would never be restored till the separate system was re-established.

> Doubtless there are many ways in which the separate schools could be improved. We do not wish to conceal the fact that there are Catholics in every community dissatisfied with the separate schools of their neighborof support they obtain. It is the fault of Catholics themselves if their schools are not ignerance is absurd. The Church could not stand three generations were such a policy allowed. Her children must go out into the the ablest and best educated Protestants in the country.

But, to come down to plain facts. The Mail is fishing in troubled waters for Protestant votes to upset the Ontario Government, and ail its ravings about Catholic aggression are prompted solely by the desire to win over some portion of the hitherto heatile to Teryism Protestant electerate. The object is as mean as the course taken to gain it is diere-

RETURNING TO THEIR FIRST LOVE.

A noteworthy feature in the political remany old time Reformers to their first love in politics. The more prominent of these are Hon William Macdougall, Hon. Peter Mitchell and Hon. John O'Denohos. These gentlemen may by taken as the representatives of large, separate and important elements in the political life of the country. Mr. Macdougall is a historical figure whose proper place is in the party where his principles were nourished, his activities developed, and where his great powers can only find their proper exercise. He embodies the Canada First men, and has kept touch with the young men of the times. Mr. Mitchell is a Liberal in the broadest, highest sense of the word. He also has kept touch with the rising generation. Upright, fearless, full of humanity; he is, perhaps, the most henorable of politiclans. We can only say "Thou art Peter," and all who know him will justify the application of the words. Mr. O'D mohoe returns to his first love a sadder and a wiser man. He has passed through the fires of persecution on both sides and come out unscathed. He has discovered and exposed the falsehood and treachery of the Tory Mephistopheles who would betray him to damnation, and stands to day neited in heart and sentiment with his people on the side of liberality and justice. As it is with these three gentlemen, so happy country, growing in greatness every leep obligation to The Mail for its wholly is it throughout the dominion. Everywhere day. He who would divide Canadian old time Reformers are flocking to the standard and marching with old friends and now allies to sure and cert in victory.

There could be no more cheering sign of the times, no better proof of the goodness of the Liberal cause and the genius of Mr. Blake as a leader, than this reunion of long parted | refuses to recognize, much less assist a pany friends. It is an augury of fature success in pursuit of a noble purpose and a sure indication of the downfall of the baleful tyrauny of the flesh pots of office. Macdonaldism.

CANADIAN NATIONAL POLICY.

The day of judgment is nearer than ever it was before. A glimmering of this truth is bubbles on the magic caulifron iets beginning to dawn upon the consciences of the leaders of the Conservative party. But, like all sinners, they continue in their evi. courses from force of habit. They are terrified in the presence of impending judgment, are willing to repent, but the seeds of repent. ance have perished in fires of sin, and they appeal to supernatural convulsions to hide them from the judge. In their case the judge that is coming in wrath assumes the form of an entraged people; and to escape his sectance to by invoke the spirit of civil lise riaming dution. But the skies will not roll, nor the mountains forsake their etere a framicious; Protestants will not take up as met gai set their Catholic fellow-countrymen, nor will the peace-loving Presbyterians enlist in a new crusude under the banner of the Boodle Brigade.

When Sir John Macdonald was restored to power in 1878, he knew no more then than he does now the true meaning of the National Policy ory. Had the position of parties at that time been reversed, it is safe to say that a truer and infinitely better National Policy than what he formulated would have been the result. He rose to power on the surface of a wave, but he did not understand the forces which set the wave in motion. He took all the credit to himself. But the wave has passed on, leaving him stranded on a reef out of sight of land. He mistook the reef for the shore and After seventeen votes had been taken must betake himself to the meditations of the

The Canadian idea of a National Policy springs from a sentiment which Sir John Macdonald with his cabinet of heads of factions are incapable of understanding. And, if they could understand it, they would be equally incapable of putting it into practical operation. According to the best of his mind Sir John took the most cordial view of a National Policy. He discounted it for so

" Like the base Indian, threw away a pearl Richer than all his tribe." Independent selfishuess is a Canadian friends.

of the Outario elections. Heae is another first and loudest for a return to the old sys- and commerce alone. It permeates the being of Causda in its height and depth, its length fortell a very dull and bitterly cold winter for for doing so, because, while the Catholic and breadth. It is almost religiously loyal constitutional institutions, and sims of the realization of the hignest type of political manhood. Canadian Torylom, being exotic, has never appreciated this feeling, never could understand it; homse those by torical ebullizions of disloyalty which always distingu sh Toryism in opposition. It was the Canadian spirit which declared that "if the National Policy endangered British connection so much the worse for B, t sh connection." Although uttered by his own organ, Sir John and his Tory associates never assimilated the thought it expressed. The instinct of Canada First is in the Liberal party to-day as it was the vital principle of as good as the public schools. To say that the the old Reform party, as opposed to Downing priests exert themselves to keep the people in street and family compactism. Suppressed under George Brown and Al xander Mackenzie, it found temporary reiuge in the enemy's camp, but it never assumed the Tory would for a livelihood the same as others, | uniform. On the contrary, Sir John adopted Their educational equipment may seem poor its battle cry, and marched to victory under to The Mail, but a glance around its own its banner. But he forgot in office the lesson sometum will establish the fact that in learned in opposition, and if he finds jurn diem at any rate men educated under the genius of Canada arrayed with Cathelic auspices can hold their own among | Edward Blake, and against him in-day, it is because he has been untrue and incapable of following its behests.

The profoundity of Sir John Macdonald's error is beyond measurement, save that we know it cannot be retrieved. He is like a man who has lost his way in a subterranean cavern; every step he takes leads him into greater darkness, more appalling dangers. Or, like the treasure seeker in the fable, the mountain has closed behind him and he cannot utter the megic words by which alone it can be reopened. Besting the granite walls with puny tis', he shouts himself hourse, using all the cries be could summon to formation now going on is the return of so his aid as speils of potent power. "Bootle!" he cried, and Levis sent a glacier over his cavern. "No Irish need apply!" he shouted, and Megantic came down with an avalanche. "Justice!" he roared and Chambly bomharded the cave with a mountain of mud "No Popery!" he yelled and Habilmand snowed him under. "Down with the French!" he screamed, and the recks of Quebec moved against the cave of the modern Adullamite.

There is no response in Canadian heart; to appeals from hypocrisy to prejudice. The immigration which made such possible generations past has ceased long ago. Canada has changed for the better since that time, and seeks a higher dection then can be won by bloody neses in a faction fight. Protestant. ism may be in danger, but Protestants don't believe the man who says so, because he never discovered the awful fact till the habitants of Quebec refused to elect his can didates. The Irish may be a bad let, too. He has "no confidence in the breed," but true Canadians, believing in justice to all men, are not prepared to estracize the Irish to please the Tories.

The Canadian idea of a national policy is the exact reverse of what the Macdonaldites are now advocating. It is indifferent to religious preed. It desires a free, prosperous, with racial animosities and religious bigotry is an enemy to the national policy of Canada. It believes Canada for Canadians without regard to re ligion or extract. It seeks to guarantee the freedom and scenre the freedom of all, and that would plonge the country into strife ad civil discord sooner than relax its grip up

The symptoms of a genuine and invisible humanity exist in the social world of Canada although unheeded by politicians. Its at tractions and assimilations are no l'Intonic fable, no dancing flames or luminous which Sir John Macdonald, in hi character as a political pecromancer, may fling the toads, serpents, buts and scorpions of higotry and hatred to give potency to his election hell-broth. We live in a seterminded, practical, business age. And he who would win our confidence must at least respect Canadian intelligence and sympathise with Canadian ideals.

Correction .- The first line in Mr. Frasers Summer Walks should read us follows:-Walk about Zion, tell the towers thereof, mark ye all her bulwarks," &c.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN. Paris, Nov. 27.—In the Chamber Deputies to-day M. Rechelin moved the re jection of the sum asked for to maintain the embassy at the Vatican. M. De Freycins opposed the motion, dwelling upon the practical usefulness of the embassy. he said, having a concordat with the Vatica by which she was charged with the protection of Catholic missions in the East, which we rendering important services to the country could not afford to dispense with the embass The sum asked was granted, the vots stant ing 291 against 258. The members of the extreme left hailed the parrowness of the majority with applause. M. De Lafors moved to suppress the credits for extraordin ary missions entrusted to members of the chamber. M. De Freyciact explained that the money was asked for in conformity with lar and precedents. He considered that the amendment partook of the nature of censure. The amendment was rejected by 313 to 185 amendments the foreign budget was passed without opposition.

WEDDING BELLS.

Merrickville was last week the scene of very fashionable wedding, the contracting parties being Mr. Daniel J. McKeown, age for the C.P.R., at Perth Bay, son of Mr. Patrick McKeown, and Miss Alice second daughter of Mr. James Branau. The sacred knot was the by the Rev. Father Kely, in St. And Course of Merrickville. After partaking Church, of Merrickville. After partaking breakfast at the residence of the bride father, the happy couple left for the west their honeymoon, accompanied by the wishes and congratulations of their numero

Ably Exposed by Davitt the Patriot.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CREETING

The Queen's Hall Packed with a Representative Audience.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND

The Address by Mr. Davitt-Mayor Beaugrand's thorough Patriotic Felsh Speech -A Grand Ovation to the Inther of the Land Lague.

The capacious Queen's Hall was a mest inadequare to contain the thousands which Bocked to it Friday night, to hear Michael the scating capacity had all been monopolized endeavered to push their way into they hall, glad to be even able to obtain standing room. There could be no doubt as to the motive I refer to this interview because it which actuated the assemblage of so distin- puts into my mouth seatiments which I guished are the rung, which was not only remarkable for its numerical strength but for its represent tive character as well. Men, young faith, he resorted to publishing extracts from and old, and almost an equal number of the a work published by a friend of my own, and taken any without distinction of race, in which I am referred to in very glowing tairer sex, without distinction of race, creed or nationality, congregated to do honor to that true patriot whose whose name is now as familiar with the civilized world as is that of Irelan 1 itself, with whose cause he is inseparably connected, and it is therefore no wonder that the reception collection no such question was put to me, accorded him upon his appearance last night and, therefore, I could not have made such a was such as to partake of the nature of a genuine and unequalled ovation, of which both he and the cause he represents might feel proud. The stage had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags and streamers, and among the inscriptions noticed banl," "Home Rule for Irelands right," " Dublin Castle doomed," " The land for the proph." "Landlordism must go," "Three cheers for Gladistone, Parnell and Davitt," "Cead Mille failthe for Ireland's Patriot," "God save Ireland," all of which were loaned by the St. Ann's Young Men's Society. When Mr. Davitt, ercorted by Mr. Cloran, entered upon the stage to take his seat he was received with rapturous applause, cheering, yelling and waving of hindkerchiefs, which lasted for some moments. To say that he received a magnificent ovation would be drawing it mild, for never has the Queen's hall been the scene of such an enthal been the scene of such an enthal bear the lish thusiastic demonstration of joy and pleasure over the visit of one particular indistraction of the particular indistraction of particular indistracti suits of life. Among them were undeed, beside the dissafed visitor, Mr. H. J. Cloren, presid men McShane, M.P.P., Alderman Professional General Anderson, J. J. Carran, M.P., and prevented from carning a livelihood on School General Anderson, J. J. Carran, M.P., L. O. David, M.P.P.; C. J. Doherty, J. G. H. J. Know what the end of it will be. They Bergeren, M.P.; Alderman Malone, C. J. Coursel, M P.; P. M. Sauvalle, W. J. Conninghum, J. Clarke, L. G. A. Cresse, J. Reilly, Wm. Clendinneng, J. O. Robidoux, M.P.P.; A. Lareno, M.P.P.; J. P. Whelan, P. J. Coyle, R. H. McGreevy and the Quebec deputation, M. J. F. Quine, M. Mullios, S. Davis, J. D. Parcell, John Ryan, of Brockville, and numerous others, besides the tollowing representatives the Irish societies: Mr. Coffey, president So. Anthony's Young Meu's; Mr. McDorald, president St. Bridget's Temperance; Mr. Mward Murphy, St. Patrick's Total Abstinence & Benefit; Mr. Michael Loughman, St.

with all their endeavors in connection with the Michael Davitt reception. THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Ann's Young Men; Mr. Arthur Jones, fresi-

dent Irish Catholio Benefit Association ; Mr.

While the above named gentlemen were tak-

ing their seats, the St. Ann's Young Men's

choir and Brother Arnold's school boys, the

latter all sporting bouquets in their button-

holes, sang, under the direction of Mr. Daniel J. Holland, "Let Erin Remember the

days of Old." The piece provoked loud ap-

plause, and the action thus taken by the St.

Ann's Young Men was noticeably in keeping

Mr. H. J. Cleran, in rising to address the meeting, was met with a atirm of appliase. He said that Mr. Parnell on the eve of his departure for Europe in March, 1880, in the parlor of the St. Lawrence Hall proposed the health of Michael Davitt, giving him credit for having inaugurated land reform in Ireland, and speaking of bim as the father of the Land League. He spoke of Mr. Davitt being the most thoroughly representative Irishman now living. That there were combined in nis person the patriotism of Grattan, the devotion of Robert Emmet, and the wisdom and prudence of Daniel O'Connell. He had a true Irish heart and a true Irish head, and that he had the courage of his convictions. He was one of the great reformers of his time, and had inaugurated a great political and a great economic movement. He was the Land League, and he might be approprintely designated the grandfather of the Irish National League. The League, accord-ing to the testimony of Gen. Buller and

fostered a feeling apparently in opposition to area was added to the cultivated land of the the sentiments therein expressed, the remarks would be received with great satisfaction by ell, and as a proof of the growing popularity among English statesmen of the demands of

the Irish people.

The following are the lines of the despatch referred to by Mr. Cloran, in which Earl Spencer says "The arish people at present are not without hope; without hope is despair We know that desperate men do desperate deeds. It is our duty to maintain and keep alive the spirit of hope in the breasts of the Irish people, which has been given them by Mr. Glad time. It is our duty seriously, and on all accounts our policy. It is right that we should support it, in public and in private, by every means in our power, until we obtain for the Irish people the self-government which they demand. I believe the Liberal party have had this policy suck deep into their hearts. They will carry it forward to success. We regret hat a rent has been made in our party, we regret that we have been severed from those champions of liberty who have done such good work for us in days gone by. Let us hope that when we finally march to victory we shall have them on our side; but, if not, we still have confidence that we shall eventually hring about, on the soundest basis, a durable union with the Irish people. Mr. Closen then introduced to the immense gathering the distinguished patriot.

MR. DAVITT'S ADDRESS.

As soon as Mr. Davitt arose he was greeted with veciferous cheers echoed again and again, the entire audience rising to their feet and waving their hats or handkershiefs in the most enthusiastic manner. When the excit: ment had subsided, Mr. Davitt, in cool and measured tones, began his address. In startng out he said :-

"I regret that I have to obtrude a personal Davitt deliver an address on the cause of afflicted Indian. Long before eight o'clock interview which appeared in one of your evening journals. I may be allowed to express an opinion that this interviewing sysand still sympathizers with Irish Home Rule | tem seems to be intended for political stoners here below as a foretaste of the punishment which they may expect in the next worldnever expressed. Not being able to devote any part of my time to the representative of the journal who, I believe, acted in good

terms. The interview is as follows :-"Do the Irish people wish for separation?" "Certainty not; that is only the cry of functies. The Irish people wish to govern themselves, and are perfectly loyal to the

British Empire? " At the cutset I must say that in my re-

reply. ... While the vast majority of the Irish people who follow the leadership of Parnell would be satisfied with a solution of the Irish question that would give them a constitution similar to that of Canada, there are men in Ireland who might wish for political separation. I would be very sorry that the Canawere, "God bless Parnell and his gallant dien or any other people should call such men fanaties, er people not having the courage,

the honest conviction of their views." Continuing he said he labored under a disadvantage in appearing before a Montreal audience so soon after they had listened to Mr. Justin McCarthy, the ablest exponent of She has give ted to Canada, Australia and Home Rule in Great Britain. His hearers twenty other colonies the right of self had come to show their symnathy with s

constitutional means. "On the verge of auother struggle in Ireland. According to despatches received this afternoon, the Govrument intend to suppress the National League and imprison the leaders of the leich people. (Hisses) That was reselved upon by Gladstone in 1882, when he resorted to measures which public meetings was denied, the liberty of the press was invaded, trial by jury suspendthe Montreal brench of ed, and the men who led the constitutional may proclaim the National League, they may imprison every man connected with the organization, but they cannot imprison the spirit of the Irish people. (Cheers.) They cannot make their coercion reach across the Atlantic, either to the United States or Canada. They will have to take into their reckening twelve or fifteen millions of the Irish race in American and Canadian torritory and claewhere; and just as Gladstone is now a Home Ruler, so Churchill and Salisbury will become Home Rulers within the next two years. (Cheers.) They have tried to govern Ireland by force and coercion be-

> again. THE STRUGGLE IN TRELAND

fore. They have failed, and so they will fail

Shea, president Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association; Mr. Gethings, representing Catholic Young Men; Mr. Morney, St. Mary's Young Men's Association; Mr. Walsh, St. Vincent de Paul Conference. will be carried out next winter on the land and rent questions, and that is why I will had verified Byron's saying that it was the devote most of my time to those. The agrarian agitation in Ireland is more a social and economic than a political movement." importance of agriculture in the least as another's smile and as fruitful land. There was no had continued as and below, had been converted into a land in Canada or the United States. New contag and periodical famine. [Shame.] England. However, agriculture was not to traited which S4 years ago was \$12,000, the sole industry of those countries. If an Ote had been increased to \$55,000,000, and terms on which he held his land he could go years. \$15,000,000 more taxes were paid to one of the many manufacturing districts, now with a population of 5,000,000 than were resources. The people must stay on the land the levying of this money or its to care a subsistance. The lecturer touched expenditure. With from \$30,000,000 to earn a subsistance. The lecturer touched expenditure. upon the confiscation of the lands of Ireland to \$40,000,0 to earn a subsistance. The lecturer touched expenditure. With from \$30,000,000 upon the confiscation of the lands of Ireland to \$40,000,000 taken away yearly by and the introduction of a fandlord class who were aliens to the people of the country in language, race, religion and habits of thought. He would ask Canadians and all creeds what language, race, religion and habits of thought. The modern land troubles of Ireland commenced with the destruction of the Irish Parliament. Previous to that unhappy event Irish landlords lived on their estates and a kindly feeling existed between them and their tenants. After London became the seat of their magistrates and justices of the peace Irish Government Irish landlords went were appointed by these rulers; if they were to the capital and associated with the governed by a Lord Lieutenant who in time English aristocracy and soon learned their appointed three county Lord Lieutenants; habits of extravagance. But the rents of if the land belonged to a class of habits of extravagance. But the rents of if the land belonged to a class of their Irish extates were not sufficient to keep absentees who boasted of belonging to up the style of living which they learned in another race and despised their own : if England. Then followed the dust system of absenteeism and rackrentism. For a while the Irish people were able to pay the extortionate rents demanded of them. England remain in this state. (Cheers.) This was a was at war and agricultural produce sold at high prices. When there came remittances from friends in America and Australia it men who had been its enemios, was the sal- from friends in America and Australia it abroad, but if he did not much mistake they vation of Ireland, and it would also be the enabled the Irish tenents to pay those rents would just as soon select him themselves valion of freehing, and it would also be the salvation of the English, Irish and Scotch a little longer. But important economic (tremendous cheering) if they were governed democracy. He also referred to the following expressions made use of by Earl impossible to pay rack rents. The chief of army of 30,000 and the police force in

United States since that period then the whole territory of Great Britain and Ireland. Then the land in America was own-si by the men who cultivated it, while the tenant farmers in I eland were weighted down with heavy rents, which made it impossible for toem to compete with the freeholders of the United States and Canada. To find a semedy for the coils under which the Irish tenantry were grouning the Lind League was organized in 1879. One of the first results of the I nd ago tion was the passage of the Land Act of ISSI He was a-ked in the States why Ireland was still disturbed after so much had been done for it by Mr. Gladatone Ba: this land act drew a distioction between the yearly t maute and those who obtained larges. The lasts received no benefits from the law as it was considered that they were sufficiently protected by their leases. Then the lumbard class soon ob tained a predominating inflaence in the land courts. They were officered b, men

IN THE LANDLORD INTEREST,

and the decisions of the courts favored the Prices of agricultural produce continued to go down until the people were reduced to greatest poverty. He then quoted the coaton of Sir Jones Kerr, endorsed by selit mais in the Lonsen Times, to show that it was impossible for Irish farmers to pay their ronts, and that the rental must be wiped off as a had debt. ' I have a distinct recollection," continued Mr. Davist, " of having been imprisoned three times during the last seven years, not counting a previous term of hospitality in one of Her Mejesty's prisons for uttering senti ments on the Irish land question much milder than those pronounced recently Sir James Keir and the Loudon Times As a testimony of the inhamsn manper in which the Irish people wore treated by the landlards, Mr. Divitt read a letter, written to a friend by General Corton, the "here of Khartoum," on a trip through the south west of Ireland to see if some cure could not ba effected for the evils of Irebund. David paid Gordon the compliment of expreasing his belief "that the valuet soldier had novor told a lie in his life." He reed that there which told of the hardships the Irish form to endured, which were worse than those of any proplets the world, and concluded with the sentence: "I am a poer man, but I week give £1,000 to Lord Bentry er some of those landlards if they would live for one week in the kennels and on the same food on which these poor devils are obliged to subsist."

Mr. Davitt then referred to what he termed

HOME RULE QUESTION

proper. In order to explain what this really meant he submitted the following proposi

tions :let-That the demand for home rule is just : 2nd-That the system which is sought to be abolished is subversive of the constitutional rights as understood by Il and a denial of popular rights; and, thirdly, that the Irish people, in asking for the moral support and sympathy of civilization, are only seking what all understood to be tair and just. Home rule for the Irish people means the right of managing their own affairs and an untrainmeled use of the genius of the race and of the land which it occupies. This was not a revolutionary demand. England has distinguished berself in every quarter of the globe by sympathizing with every just cause except the Irish cause. (Hear, hear) government, but she has denied this to cause which was being carried out by just and Ireland. She has advocated right and constitutional means. | justice for Hungary and Poland, but has deprived her victim across the changel of it until recently. English writers had decisred that the Irish were not fit for self government. The world has been educated since on this subject, and this claim was no longer believed. (Cheers.) Iroland has obtained a hearing in parliament and her case has thus been brought prominently before the vidual as that which it witnessed last night, would have done more credit to tribunal of the world. (Applause) We ask The stage was filled with invited guests, in the Czar of Russia than to constitutional for a judgment and we are widing to stand everal moments. Cheer upon oheer rest the cluding representative men in the varied purgovernment in England. The right to hold by the evidence produced. Ireland would several moments. Cheer upon oheer rest the never cease asking for the rights which had been robbed from her eighty six years ago. She is asking for her legitimate rights. Nathe Irich No.: Longue, His Worship agitation were by unconstitutional means immaged and the island endowed Mayor Beaugroup, Hon. A. Turcotte, Hon. A. Turcotte, Hon. A. Turcotte, Hon. A. Turcotte, Hon. Separator Trudel, Alder that in this nineteenth century the people of it the home of a contented people. On the English statute book was to be found a recognized graniple that no power on earth had a right to make Irish laws but the Irish themselves. (Cheers) The people will struggle heart and soul until this law has been re-enacted and Dublin Castle rule banished. (Checra.) In the darkest hours of tyrenny and oppression the Irish people had never lost faith in the justice of their cause, and in this fact perhaps was to be found the strongest chaim which they were now presenting for their rights. The act of union had been styled by Gladstone the acme of baseness and blackguardism. The people were told when it was passed that a closer union would benefit the weaker country, that English capital would be invested in the country, that class intercate would be subordinate to the general good and that taxation would be lessened. These boons were promised by Pitt and Castlereagh-(hisses) -but the record of the union "Union of the shark and its prey." (Chers.) botten down to five millions. Ten millions secturer then drew attention to the proved to serve of the richest land in a climate as English farmer became dissatisfied with the the population decreased by 3,500,000 in 40 where he and his family could earn an honest | paid when the population was over 8,000,000, living. But the Irish farmer has no such and, moreover, the people have no voice in

position they would believe themselves in if the government of their country was in the hands of a landed aristocracy and military men, self-appointed, who levied taxes and expended the proceeds as they pleased; if all \$10,000,000 was taken out of the country picture of the state of Ireland of to-day. Canadians have a Governor sent from abroad, but if he did not much mistake they Spencer at the conference of the National Liberal Federation, and which were nothing more than the plainest argument and pleading in favor of self-government for Ireland. Coming from Earl Spencer, who had always

telerated here for 48 hours. (Cheers) The I leish system had been dragged into the glare of the world and with the assistance of the English, South and Welsh democracy it would be arrangled in its own lar of Dublin Castle. England has enacted 54 coercion acts in 86 years to reconcile the people to the present system, but had utterly tailed (theers). To overthrow this system was the determined object of the Lague and people (cheers.) The means to h taken to attain this end were a constitutional movement and justifia le nouve ti so to force the Parliament to remedy hish griev nies and to educate the masses on the que meming of the Irish question. This is a pacific policy. There are some who believe that stronger arguments, that public meetegs and speeches should be resorted to to obton justio. He believed they were honert in their belief, and no Irishm n could be found to leay that Ireland would not have the same astificatin in doing this as Canada had app ause), if this was the surest means of winning what they wanted. It was only just anat the people of Ireland themselves should be permitted to select the best method to adopt. The fighting element of the Irish race was now to be found in Counda and the United States. The people of Ireland have no navy, no army and no army exchequer to draw from, and by using force would only be playing into their enemies' hands, and enabling them to win an apparent victory. In the present circumstances the Home Ruleys, though apparently defeated. were really the victors. (Cheers.) Eight a few remarks by the distinguished patriot, years ago tan question was enveloped in inular obscur ty; while now Great Britain and the world were discussing the question. Tue position is reversed. Iroland now has the sympathy of the world, and the landlord class policically battered and broken. (Cheers.) A few years ago she had 30,000,000 of people question. against her in Great Britain, while now she has the sympathy and help of Scotland and Water and half of England. Five years ago Parnell and 1,000 other Irishmen had been imprisoned by Gadstone, who was now converted to their cause. (Chears) Parnell's policy spoke in trumout ten s, and was the on'y one which would clothe Ireland with the in e-tiling its land question dignity of a nation, (Cheers,) In a short ane Irich members will not go to London nut to College Green. (Cheers) Irelan

cannot be heaten now unless English right shemselves are sacrificed. Glasscone having destroyed for a time in Ireland the jury system, the right of meeting, the liberty of the press and reverting to all kinds of secretor, har been for ed to admit that he and commend a blunder and that coercion was no remedy. (Cheers.) Gladstone's deteat had been a moral victory. With 70 000 nore votes out of 4,000 000 he would have had his aid adopted. The Home Rule verdist was not irreversible as Lord Randolph thurchill had said. (Cheers.) Gradstone had a great victory in store for him. The League had the scalps of three Cabinets in its belt and would soon have those of a faith Cabinet unless. Home Rul. was granted. (Immense cheering) Pories anneunced a semblance of Home Rulfor Ireland. No half measure would be accepted. (Tremendous cheers.) English Liber de were now Home Rulers, and Engrich Tories had become English Leberals. Luighter.) It was from the people of Great Britain that Ireland would obtain her rights The Iss house had become the cause of the democracy of England, Scotland, and Wales, and it was bound to succeed. (Loud cheers) It was only recently that the English democracy had been enfranchised and siready great progress had been made. One touch of nature makes the world aking The Irish cause was the cause of humanity. (Cheers) It was that of the tollworkers of England and Scotland and would stand as rong as human misery existed. (Cheers.) Mr. Davits concluded his address, (which we regret to have been forced to curtail for want of space) by stating that the Irish people were determined to force a recognition of their rights, and the free enjoyment of all the boons o nierred on mankind by an ever mindinl Providence. He was given a tremendous air, and the enthusiastic waving of hate and hankerchiefs was a tribute which any king

might be proud of. Master F. McKenna, one of the pupils of Brother Amod's school, then read in a masterly way a patriotic address of welcome to Mr. Michael Davitt, while Master J. Smith, another young pupil of the same school, pre-sented the distinguished visitor with a beautitul bouquet. This pleasing consideration, together with the patriotic sentiments embodied in the address, caused again repeated cheers to be given for the eminent Father of the Land Leigne. When this demonstration had subsided Mr. H. J. Cloran, chairman, called upon Mayor Beaugrand to propose a

vote of thanks to the lecturer of the evening. A REAL IRISH SPEECH. When His Worship Mayor Beaugrand stepped forward he was greeted with enthusinstic clears. He delivered what was, perhaps, one of the warmest and most eloquent speeches in favor of the Irish national cause which has ever been made in the city of Montreal by a French Canadian citizen, and his remarks will not soon be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of hearing him. He started out by referring to the fact that some time ago, when he presided at a meeting in shall continue to go around and advise tavor of Home Rule, he was asked what he people to take their stand, now or never, had to do with such a movement. In reply for fair rents and free homes. I say he said he was the chief magistrate of the that you need not be at all afraid as to city; he was there not to look after the result of this movement it you follow the interest of one particular class, our policy as honest men, as brave not of his own race alone, but of men, and men faithful to one another, the English, Irish, Scotch and French Lord Dillon is absolutely powerless before Canadians, who formed the citizens of this you, but I must remind you that in carrying great metropolis of Canada, and who lived in out this policy you are not to lie down and peace and harmony together. Was it any sleep. In every district on this estate memwonder then that, when any of these races bers of the different leagues should meet formulated a demand which he considered every Sunday and as regularly as they go to just, he should have decided to lend it his Mass discuss the situation. Whenever writs just, he should have decided to lend it his support and co-operation. The Irish citizens or processes are served you should meet toof Montreel were an honest, law-abiding element, but there was one particular feature among cert in classes towards them which he could not understand, and that was in tacking on to the end of an advertisement "No Irish need apply." During his experience he had always found Irish servants most obedient, willing and energetic. He then re-ferred in a very happy manner to the friendship that had ever existed between French and Irish Canadians, and to how the French were at one time fighting on the banks of the St Lawrence while the Irishmen were in the heat of battle at Fontenoy. Regarding the question of Home Rule itsels, he said he could not refrain from paying a tribute of thanks to Mr. Davitt for the able and enthusiastic manner in which he had revealed the cause and troubles of Ireland. He was certain that there were many in the hall who, from Mr. Davitt's lecture, would learn a number of interesting points regarding the struggle which they had never heard of before. Home Rule, he said, was not the cause of Ireland alone, it was the cause of humanity. (Loud applause.) He then compared briefly the success attending Canada since it obtained Home Rule, and how this free country

who was afraid to give voice to that opinion, was a coward. (Appliase.) He then briefly referred to the manner in which Cinada managed to obtain Home Rule for itself. At that time the Papineaus, Baldwins, O'Cal aghans, Cardin alsand Deformiers were the Parnells, McCarthys, Davitts and Sextons of to-day. (Applause.) He had no doubt of the astimute and early success of the agitation now being carried on, and could only quote a phrase, which he had read in an English Protestant newspaper of Montre-I, and which was as follows; "With Parn I, the leader, Sexton, the silver-tongued erator, McCarthy the thinker and Davitt the agit for, the success of the Home Rule movement was as sured. The citiz as of Montred had already had the plasure of hearing three of these eminent men, and he only hoped that it could be so arranged that they would also be honored with a visit from the fourth. (Applause.) His Worship concluded his cloquent address in the most enthusiastic manuer. He said be was glad to be able to welcome Mr. Divitt to Montreal in his official expacity as Chief Magistrate of the metropolis of Canada, and felt that he voiced the unanimous feeling of the City Council of Mentreal in doing so and in wishing him success in the noble work which he was pursuing and upon which the Canadian people were looking with great attention. (Applause.)

Mr. C. J. Doberty, in an eloquent address, seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Davitt which was carried amid loud cheering. After there were calls for Hon. Mr. Mercier, who was also loudly cheered on coming ferward. He delivered a very neat and historical speech, showing how in Canada, after we had succeeded in obtain obtaining Home Rale, that it was very easy ofterwards to settle the land The troubles with the seignorial rights he dwelt upon at some length, and followed along carefully some of the events and incidents which occurred during the last forty years in the tight to secure for Canada the government which it enjoys. He had not the slightest doubt that when freland obt and Home Rule there would be no dellicalty

The meeting then dispersed, after enthu siastic cheering, and while Brother Arnold's boys song in a beautiful manner "God Save

COERCION RULES.

NATIONALISTS PREVENTED USING FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Duelly, Nov. 27.-The proclamation of the Marques of Londonderry, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, probabiliting the holding of the National league meeting at Sligo to-morrow, nash en posted throughout Sligo and has that leaders next week. The troops in Ira-land will be reinforced by at least 4 000 men. Since, Nov. 28 .- The Nationalist chiefs icki a private meeting in the town hall today and discussed their future course of action. Messra, O'Brien and O'Kelly, members of Parliament, went to Riverstown to address a meeting. A platform was erected and the chapel bell was tolled. Mr. O'Brien made a speech in which he denounced the Government and declared that the Irish would be able to overcome the anworthy schemes for repressing opinion. The police threatened to arrest thom, but although be defied them he was not molested. Mr. O'Brien then went to Ballygate, where a priest advised him not to talk. Hep reisted, owever, and the meeting was dispersed by the police. The excitament in Sigo is in-tense. The streets are guarded by police and cavalry. Commoner Tanner began a speech near the town, when a body of police appeared and dispersed the meeting with bayonots. There was no riot. A meeting at Tully, County Mayo, approved a plan for the coming campaign. John Deasy, M.P. for West Mayo, addressed the meeting. He said if Welliam O'Brien and John Dillon be without friends. The landlords were entitled to only four or five years' purchase. Thomas Mayne, member for Tipperary, de fended boycotting. A Government reporter, guarded by constables, was present and noted the proceedings of the meeting Commoners Maurice, Healy, Holden, Line, Fox and O'Hen spoke at a meeting at Balbeigh. They all decided that the Government could not terrify them, but their speeches were generally moderate and guarded. LONDON, Nov. 29 -In his speech at Bal-

aghaderin, John Dillon said the Government may attempt to suppress the movement. They have struck the blow. Already a detective from Dublia has banded me a process. That is the blow. I am still here. These papers declare that I have been guilty of bad conduct towards the Queen, because I have induced tenants on several estates in Ireland to combine together, in order to compel the landlords to reduce rents. If the Government have no other blow to strike it | Grooms, and many others. will have very little effect on me. They may rest perfectly certain that if writs of processes have no more effect on you then these documents have on me, it will be a long time before Lord Dillon gets his rents. In spite of these grand legal documents, we gether and express your determination to support men who have been struck, and send up word to us in Dublin as soon as writ serving begins and we will call the biggest meeting ever assembled in the town. (Cheers.) If you stand firm, as I know you will, the battle is won, and you will soon ace Lord Dillon haul down his colors.

DUBLIS, Nov. 29 -Lord Mayor Sullivan has summoned a menting of citizens of Dublin to assemble next Friday to protest against the Government's tyranny toward the National League. John Dillon will defend himself in the case against him by the Government. Hugh Holmes, attorney general of Ireland, and John G. Gibson, solicitorgeneral, will conduct the prosecution.

SCOTCH AND WELSH HOME RULE.

A committee of Welsh Liberal members of Parliament has been formed, with Mr. Rich ards as president, who aim practically to obtain Home Rule for Wulcs. The leading planks of their platform are disestablishment and disendowment of the church, land reforms and free education. The Scotch Home Rulers will hold a conterence and mass demonstration at Edinburgh on January 12, Their platform urges that national legisla-tures be granted to the respective nationali-Dublin Castle rule (loud and prolonged ties of the United Kingdom, each legislature applause), and any many with contocontrol all local affairs, with an executive

The Father of the Land League Entertained to Supper at the St. Lawrence Wall by Br. J. P. Whelan -An Enjoyable Evening with the Patriotic Agitator,

After the lecture in the Queen's bail, Friday evening, in response to the kin l invitations steaded by Mr. John P. Whelan, fully one hundred and fifty gentlemen of all political persuasions and of different races and creeds ssambled in the St. Lawrence hall to entertain he illustrious Father of the Land League, Mr. Michael Divitt, at dinner. The ever hospitable host, Mr Hogan, had spared no pains in preparing a menn well worthy of the occasion. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. P. Whelan, who had on his right the guest of the evening, and on his left Mr Il J Cloran, President of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League. Among others seated at the honor table were Hon Mr Mercier, Messrs J J Curran, M P, Robidoux, M P, Bergeren, M P, Pre-fontaine, M P, James McShane, M P P, 6

J Doherty, D Barry and numerous others.
After full justice had been done to the choice things provided, the chairman, Mr. Whelan, rose, amid loud cheers, and read letters of regret at their inability to attend, by reason of previous engagements, from Messrs Goo W Stephens, ex M P P, James C'Brisn, C J Coursel M P, Hon J R Thibandeau, Eiward Murphy, M P Ryan and Hon J A Chapleau. He then preposed in choice terms the toast of a true, patriotic Irishman whom they had all been pleased to meet and hear at the Queen's Hall, Mr. Davitt. The tosst was loyally drank, the company vising and singing heartily "For he's a jolly good fellow.

Mr. Davitt then delivered a pleasing address, luring which he was frequently interrupted by applause. The toast of "Charles Stewart Parnell" was then proposed, enthuciastically drunk, and olequently responded to by Mr. H. J. Cloran. "Treland as a Nation" was then proposed and elected a happy reply from Mr. J. J. Curran. The chairmen then proposed the teast of "Canade," which was well received, and neatly responded to by Mr. Mercier. Mr. Charles Verner, better known now as Sharins O'Brien, now playing Academy, was then called for, and besides delivering a nice little speech, also contributed a patriotic song and a de-clamation. The toasts of "Glodstone," and also several of minor importance were also duly honored, and a most enjoyable time was spent, altogether. produced a great excitement. The Government has decided to prosecute other Nationcoursed some choice Irish national airs, which were very much appreciated.

Mr. Whelen has every reason to feel proud of the success which attended his efforts to render hen ir to so dietanguished a patrict. The following is the list of invited guests : Hon Merchand, Hon Laurier, Hon Mercier, H. J. Cloren, C. J. Doher v., B. Con-manghton, W. J. O'ibea, S. Davis, E. Ronayne, E Ediott, P J Ronayne, Jos Carrol, Wm Cummingham, J. B. Lene, Mayor Beaugrand, U.J. Coursol, J.J. Curran, L.O. Devid, las McShane, J Fogarty, T Fogarty, Jas McGresely, Dr Kannon, J G Ken nedy, Wm Clendinneng, Dr O'B Word, J H Hall, Bergeron, M Hart, M Kelly, W Donovan, B. Wall, H.D. Burne, P. Kenny, A. Dorion, W. Jarvis, H. Stifford, F. Stifford, Thomas Stafford, John Bernategham, Ald Prefentaine, J. E. Mullin, Denis Barry, O. Onimet, Jos Cloran, J. D. Parcell, J. M. Fortier, M Estzgibbons, Jas Sheridan, J H Semple, F Kiernan, R M Greevy, La Patris, E Silonis, D M Quinn, Jas Whelan, W E Daran, M P Ryan, Jas O'Brien, B J Cognlin, Dr Gaerin, Ald Beausoleil, M J F Quian, Jac Cox, Jac Crilly, Ald Gray, W.D. Stewart, Dr Hingston, Peter Crosbie, H. Thomas, Thos. P. Owers, Star, Witness, Herald, Le Monde, La Minerve, La Presse, L'Etendard, & Grest, D McEntyre, E. McEntyre, E. Marphy, Hon L O Taillon, M Ctorun, P J Cayle, Alderman Farrell, W Kayaoagh, H J Kavanagh, G W Stephens, ex-M PP, Denis Tansey, B Tansey, R McShane, M Loughman, W. J. Rafferty, W. Wilson, Ald Rome He. Thos. Tribey, M. J. Murphy, J. B. Lane, J. Robidoux, M.P., Boyer, M.P., Thibeaudeau,

W Maloney, M.S. Connolly, E. McKenna, J. Sene, J. E. Walsh, R. Ryan, J. Burne, E. Reynolds, Hon. A. Turceve, A Quinn, Thomas Buchannan, P Nugle, Ottawa, Jan W Real, Char Verner, Michael Davitt, M F Murphy, James O'Farrell, P M Groome, Eugene O'Rancke P M Groome, Eugene O'Rourke, George Clarke, James Corbeil, E Guerin, F Gormley, T Kenny, M Guerro, M Colvin, Jas O'Neil, R Anderson, W S Walker, O'Donoghue, Montreit, Holmes, M E Muchn, P McCrory, R Davidan, J D Whelan, John Quinn, John O'Brien, E Branken, - Kerosek, Thos Bird, John Fahey, P Raynolds, Jas

TO DAVITT.

Oh! thou from Erin's verdant land, Its sylvan vales and ocean strand, The father of thy country's cause And Freedom's glorious laws! elcome to our northorn skies, Thy exiled brothers gladdened eyes: Oh! our greetings loud we raise, Mingled with a heartfe't praise.

Welcome in a thousand fold. Velcome chieftain, fearless, bold, Let our joyfulness be told : To the waiting dauntless band, In old Erin's beauteous land, Let the people's shout be heard, Let their voices be one word, Only one, to tell through thee, Fatherland and Liberty !

Long, too long, we've borne the yoke, But from serfdom we've awoke, And the chains of slavery riven, While our eyes to god in heaven, Upward through the darkness raising, ving thanks in glorious praising; That a prophet such as thee Bid the captive ones be free.

Once again our joy ring out, Let the heavens catch the shout, While round Freedom's fire flaring, Rises up the people's swearing, To the vaults of majesty-Swearing, swearing to be free ! Let the thundering clang ring out, Echoing the people's shout.

Oh! our hearts are full to-day; For the past in dark array, Passes in the hurrying crowd, Like a spectre in its shroud : And the people's hearts are burning With a stifled, boundless, yearning, Yearning for the night to flee, To had the morn of Liberty!

Montreal, Nov. 25th 1886. E. F. D. DUNN.

Beef, Iron and Wine

As propared by M. H. BRISSETTE, of New York Montreal, is very highly recommended for all per of both sexs and of all ages. Deblitated per should ask for its of take no other.

AN OVATION.

HON. WILFRID LAURIER FATHUSI-ASTICALLY WELCOMED.

An Imposing Meeting in the Bon-cours Ha I - The Covernment Arraigned by the Silver-longued Orator Spe ches by Mon. Mr. Mercler, Mr. Bergeion and Others.

As was anticipated, the recort in tendered Hor. Mr. Laurier, leader of the Quebec Opposition in the House of Commens, on his arrival tast night, was a large and outhusiastic one. At the Bonaventure Depot there was an immense gathering, who cheered the great politician to the echo. When he appeared with Han Mr. Mercler he was greeted by Mayor B angrand and presented with a bouquet by olderman Prefontaine, M. P. The Harmony Band were in attendance, and when a passage was elbowed through the crowd to allow Hon. Mr. Lourier to enter a e-rringe, the procession formed and proceeded by Notre Dame street to the Hall. There was a long line of carriages, and large numbers of friends of the national cause walked along the sidewalks. At the space ous boil it was almost impossible to gain adaption on sordensely was it packed, on labe sometimes visitor was literally carried to the placerm. Here he was again the of just of a great ovation, the cheering and waving or hats lasting for some monieuts after he appeared. There was a brantiful and extensive display of benting and flags throughout the hall, and the platform was tastefully decor sted.

On the platform were curvavings of Hen Edward Blake, Hon Luc Letteller, Hon Mr Louise and H n Mr Mercier. I would take up too much space to give anything like a first of the prominal citizens pre-sent. The flowing, however, were noticed: Mayor Benggani, Hon Messrs Mercici, Marchand, Thiombern, Mesor. Protentialie, M.P. J. G. H. B. reston, M.P. Roblioux, M.P. P. David, M.P. P. Boyer. M.P.P. Roschelson, M.P.P. P.Len, M.P.P. Lee fentifies, M.P.P., Bandomais, M.P.P., Ald. McShane, M.P.P., Carson, M.P.P., Ald. Boans lett, Att. Malone, Eng. r. Judge and W S Willier, Prestient and Secretary of the Young Men's R form club. Hor, Wilfrid Lumber on cottolog forward

re cived an exation. He thank I the immeans and indee for the condist acception of which how as the all just to voice, "you do serve is", and is it, a ted the moeting up the success of the carein. The whole affair was a magalificent expression of their sympathy -net so mach with him personally, but with the cause of which he was, he assured them, a sincere represent ative | the rel. It was with considerable satisfaction that he had dearn of they had elected so hands mely an ellifricial of his [Mr. L. O. Dwal to a present to mat Quebec [Cheers] It was for him an honer and a pride to count Mr. D vol among his best friends. Their iri-relship had dired a long time back when political tray were at the antipodes of each o her. Mr. Devilliad been bern a Conservative, while he [Mr. Laurie] had been a Liberal. They had to the Province delections achieved a great versity after a vigorous campaign. (Caers.) They were, no considered, on the eve of another election which might be settled within a few weeks, or perhaps a few months, but already the confect had commenced. was well known that for some time the Generalment had contemplated an very description, which if it had notiken place before this it was because the traversion is were waiting for the coming into operation of a law that he did not op ether day, in one of the papers-Le Models—(risess) -a paragraph which convince I min that the elections were at hand. The prograph spoke about the prosecution of work upon the Northern Townships Rodway, a micrait having been signed byt v on Mr. Coupled and Mr. Biemer. It was are mark this fact that every time new electi na were concemplated this railway turned up there was no constitutional reason why end clie servall come of so soon, but tiell great too ground was elipping from beneath hei feet the Administration fan civitha positily they might shatch a viefor . If they precipitated matters. He was no prophet nor did he desire in that cap, my to sound the trumpet of victory in ad ones, but when he looked around him he Extractes which told him that

THE TRUTTIONS WERE CLOSE AT HAND, of the exercise the flower time of at Office and the exercise of existence by an indiga no proper whom they had for so long thisgov rue a. (Cheers.) There were without doubt certain undergable signs which showed that the Oftewa Government had forfested confidence of the great mass of its former supporters in this province, (Cheers.) He noticed on this platform a number of old Conservatives who were not Ministerialists and who would not support a Government that had failed to vindicate the principles which they had at heart. Looking at the recent provincial elections he could not but conclude that the Government had been defeated who were in power at O tawa. The people, he felt, would have condened many polititawa administration (cheers), from which it would not separate itself. Moreover, although the Local Government had pursued this course it was ashamed of the altimore, since when attacked on this account Attarney-Beneral Taillon had pulled his oig beard was no wonder that the Local Governmont had been defeated or that they hold on to office like drowning men. Liberals had been long in the minerity, or had culminated in the bloody tragedy of and distruct in the Conservative party, whose members had protested and had finally made an open breach because they were not in harmony with their leader. Tou principles of the Conservatives were not those of Sir John Mucdonald, who had directed the policy of his party with the concurrence of his colleagues against the ideas of the Conservatives of this province and in wiel stien of its autonomy. (Shame!) This was the primary cause of the change that had taken place. If there were one thing that should be respected as the apple of the eye it Was the provincial autonomy. (Cheers.)
The people of Canada were in a majority The people of Canada were in a majority attention in 1883, as also to the fact that one Consumption to admirers of legislative union as was the legislative union

principle that the Irish people were) sgitating, and he hoped they would ere long obtain it, as he was essured they (Cheers.) That, he was convinced, would assure and strengthen the union of Great Britain and Ireland, whose union to-day was a source of weakness instead of strength, as in this country. He had every confidence in liberty, and it was impossible to govern people otherwise. (Cheers.) We had in Canada is territory as big as that of the United States, but were less homogeneous. In 1841 Upper and Lower Canada were united in a legislative union, but w at had been the result? Trouble between Upper and Lower Canada for twenty-seven years. The remedy was found in the union of all the British provinces on the Federal principle. Delegates were sent to England. those for our two provinces having been Messes. Macdonild, Carter, Gult and Langevin. It was historical fact-and he could cubstantiate his statement by fine public documents-that Sir John Macdonald when once in England folsified the resolution of the House and did all he could to induce the British Parliament to accept not a Federal Union but a Legislative Union. [Sname.] That statement was recently made in L'Elendard, which had declared that Sir George E.

Cartier had forced Sir John Macdonal I tocarry out the views of the Parliament of Canada. Thus, if we had our present constitution with all its imperfections, it was due to Sr S reams Act of the Mowat Government. Mr. Blake, Mr. Mowat and his colleagues fought like liens in defence of the law and found candid sympathizers in this Province, the battle having been that of all the other Provinces. The Privy Council had decided that the Federal interference was illegal. Then there came the license law, which was essentially a local affair. Mr. Larier next instanced the Dominion License Law as another invasion of Provincial autonomy by Sir John Macdonald, who, mercover, had stracked it in his law regulating the electoral consus. This was a purely to al matter and was based on a principle which was not that of the Conservatives, but of the Liberals. Mr. Mercier had proposed to extend the fron disc to numbers of people who did not enjoy it, but Mr. Ross would not accept it and lett it to Sir John Medionald to les with it. When Mr. Morener became Firs Minister - when he directed public affairs

exercised in the family and they should not DRAGGED INTO COLITICS.

in them respectively. He desired as many people as passible to have the right to vot.

but he del not trink a man should have a

vote merely because he existed. There

should be some kind of a qualification.

(Cheers.) Sir John Macdenslet wished to

give the franchise to women, but fer his port

he believed that their influence should be

different qualitiestens

(Hear, hear.) These matters, on the part of Sir John Macdonuld, had been protested against, not by the Liberals alone, but by the Conservatives. In 1885 the rebellion had reforming, but prudeme required that it broken out in the North West. That had been a surprise for everyone. Everyone knew that the half-breeds were the descendants of the royageurs, but they were not acquainted with their social conditions. When they took up arms, the principal M n isterialists had naturally asked what was the cause of the rebellion. The refly was that the Government was ignorant on this point, but as a matter of course, it was due harhed from power.

The influence of Rief. (Shame.) They Mr. Louder then resumed his seat amid were assured that there were no courses of complaint, and Mr Chapleau voters. The extension was a just one and was losed on the principle advocated by Hon. Mr. Blake (Cheers) He had seen the other decision was found to the principle advocated by a censure of the Government for their negligible of the other decision. I had declared over his own signature that hat no complaint had been formulated. They whaling kept the touth, and this was gross lying on their part. [Cheers.] A few days after the ministerial members domoniled from the Government elemency for the people of the North West. There was a facil under standing that elemency would be extended; but they all knew what bad counced. (Shame!) Messrs, Trudet, B-Herose, Houde, Gigault, Dupont and others had strengly ir tot d : also Messrs, Borgeron, Coursell birouard, Desjordins, Gandet and others. Neither Conservatives nor Lib rils could fail to cordemn the Government on this account, no matter bow much they might differ on questions of policy, administration, or expensiture. This right of the people to approach the foot of the Throne with their grievances had been devied them for seven years, the Government declaring that they had no grievances, Had their complaints been futile and unfounded they should have been replied to and the neglect of this constituted a gross grievance. In 1883, on motion of Mr. Blake, an order of the House was issued for a copy of all complaints which had been made by the halfbreeds, but it was only in 1885, more than two years after, that the papers were produced. [Shame.] This was a flagrant denial of justice, and had the papers been brought down the matter would have been discussed, and in all probability there would have been no rebellion. (Hear, hear.) If the Metia had revolted it was because the Government because of its alliance with the Government and their offi ials had taken their lands from them. La Minerve had denied that any of he felt, would have condened many political off them had been deprived of their call off nees, but they could not pardon the property; $L\alpha$ Presse had done the Ross Government for supporting the Otsame; but with the returns before them he gave them the most emphatic lie. (Cheers.) He affirmed that many of the half-breeds had been dispossessed and placed under such conditions as led others of them to expect that in their turn they would be dispussessed. Mr. Laurier produced a copy of and indignantly protested against "the a resolution of the North-West council passed odious charge." Nevertheless, so soon as the in 1882, asking the Dominion Government for meeting was over he had been seen in close a new survey, also a letter from George companion hip with Mr. Chaplesu. (Shame!) Duck, of Prince Albert, in a similar sense. Here was duplicity on their part. There But the Government had always refused to reply or take action in these matters. Mr. Laurier also read a letter from Pere Andre, dated 5th January, 1883, addressed to Sir (Chieve.) He would not deny that the John Macdenald, pretesting against the Liberals had been long in the minority, or gross injustice done the halfbreed that the reason of the change in public senti- settlers. This, too, remained unanswered, m no had been the series of events which The Government had further undertaken to square the farms in St. Louis Regime (Shame.) All observers must have de Langevin, where the halfbreeds had deseen that for long there had been uneasiness clared they did not want their neighbors' property, and for lack of satisfaction had driven away the surveyors. Let Mr. Chapleau, if he can, deny these accusations, (Cheers.) Then there were petitions signed by William Bremner, Maximo Lepine, who had been taken prisoners at Bitoche—(cheers)—and others who had taken up arms in defence of their homes and their rights; but their requests also had remained unheeded. [Cries of shame.] One, Thomas Salter, had wished to obtain a quar-

ter section occupied by a halfbreed. He was

dispossessed and the property transferred to Salter. To this case Father Leduc had drawn

possession of halt of it. This showed that the proprietary rights of the Church were not even respected. With this evidence now before the public in the Govern ment's possession how could the Government say that no halfbreeds had been dispossessed. (Shame) These were invasious actually sanctioned by the Government, and he would ask any one with a heart in his breast if he would not take up arms against such outrages? But this was not all. There were still more odious outrages. No sooner had the rebellion opened in March, 1885, than the missionaries tried to stop it. The surveyors went on to Edmonton to prosecute their work there. The halfbreeds declared that they would not allow their land to be divided. Father Leduc was then asked by the surveyors to get his people to allow the work to go on, on the promise that their rights should not be affected by the survey. But no sooner was the survey completed than an order was telegraphed from Ottawa to divide the land; but instead of taking arms, as they might have done, they held meetings and appointed a delegation consisting of Father Leduc and Mr. Maloney to go to Ottawa. Sir Joha, Sir David and Sir Hector received them with most graceful smiles, and promised them all that they asked for. Father Leduc insisted that the promise should be reduced to writing. To this they demurred, saying that justice should be done. George E Cartier. (Cheers.) The first how He finally got the promise in writing, fell on Ontario against the Rivers and and returned home full of joy, anand returned home full of joy, an-nouncing the glad tidings to all the Metis settlements along the Saskatchewan. But that promise was never fulfilled. (More "Shame!") Ministerialists were cries of now saying that it was the desire of the Nationalists to make a war of races. But if they had espoused the cause of the halfbreeds it was because they were refused the rights of British subjects. (Appliese.) He would say that, whether the aggreeou parties were French or English, Catholic or Protestant, he would espouse their cause in Parliament. (Cheers.) Now that the elections were approaching, he might be asked what was

He was a member of the loyal opposition in the House of Commons belonging to a group which had as its leader the Hon. Mr. Blakes-(applause) -a m n whe, by his character and talents, stood above every one class. He (Mr. Learner, had no particular programme to adopted. He defended the principle of justice to all. Mr. Blake have different qualifications that that prevailed and for his own part he asked that the Proomer of typebed should regulate its own suffrage. Todays when the franchise bill bad come up he had proposed the same franchise is it then existed. Sir John's bill was car-Another question. One paper had asked if he (Mr. Lauriers was in favor of the establishment of year trade. He would reply that three works ago Mr. Blake had de clared that our position did not admit of face trade but there were rerusin injustices in the tariff which be would be prepared to remedy. For instance, the tariff hare too beavily on the working classes and required should not be an ented in answer to the prejudices of anyone (near, hear) The circtions might be on at any time. Every onshould be ready to do his duty. Let them not be isfly need by fanaticism or injustice, but, alove al, let them comember that the interests of the country demand that to-men who had betrayed not only the Found right intevery citizen of Canada should be

RIS PROGRAMME.

round after for n l of app ause, waving of hats and boisterous encer ng

UNSAFE.

Yellow Ol; for some throats, colds, should glands, &c., it has not found to give relat, and for my children it is so easy to administer. Mrv. Henry Oolds, Berei fale, P. O., Oat.

DEMANDING A REDUCTION.

Dumiis, Nov. 23 .- A large body of temants on L v (Dillou's estates, in Aghanore, B. kan, Knock, and other p. v shos in the county Mayo, marched to Lord Dillou's office today, companied by Fathers Waldron and Keaney, and demanded that their rents be reduced 30 per cent. The agent agreed to consult Lord Dilien on the subject. The tonants deposited their rents with a trustee.

THE EVIDENCE OF A JUSTICE. Esquire Pelton, of Grass Lake, Michigan,

a justice of the peace, was given up to die win ma'urfal fever. He testifies to a cire from Burlock Blood Bitters, after physicians' and other medicines failed.

ROME AND ENGLAND.

ROME, Nov. 23.—Archbishop Smith, of St Andrew's, is visiting Rome on business re-lating to the affairs of the Scottish dioceses. He had a long conference to day with the Pope, respecting the best means to bring about a renewal of diplomatic relations bitween England and the Vatican. It is reported that a special apostolic delegate will be sent to England with this object in view.

NOTHING LIKE IT.

"I was nearly used up with a leavy cold, from which I g t no relief until I trial Hagyard's Pect rat Balsam. I found it a suca cure. There is nothing like it," says Edward Cousins, Basson Out. Ranson, Ont.

A FATAL LIGHTNING STROKE.

EDNA, Mo., Nov. 25 .- Taylor McKenzy and his three sons were husking corn in a field yesterday, when they were prostrated by a stroke of lightning. Luther, aged It years, was instantly killed, and William sas veryly injured that his life is dispaired of. It my min is missing. What became of him is not known, but it is supposed he was band for crazed by the shock and wandered away. The father was only slightly injured.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills, Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, &c., should try them.

THE ANTI-RENT WAR.

DURLIN, Nov. 25 .- At Ballyhannis yesterday three hundred tenants on the Moore-O'Farrell estate marched to the agent's office and demanded that their rents be reduced 25 per cent. The agent refusing to do so, the tenants left in a body without paying. In some cases where five years' rent is due the agent accepted rent for one year and gave a clear receipt.

THE DEAD CANNOT BE RAISED.

nor if your lungs are bad'y wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is, however, unequalled as a tonic, alterative, and nutritive, and read ly cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, couchs, colds, and incipient consumntion. far courses, cones, and interpret consumption, far arrpassing in efficacy of d liver oil. Send ten cents in stamps for D. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buf-

MORE COERCION.

The Surprise with which Ireland is whither, whither do they journey? for they Again Afflicted.

MOVEMENT TO SUPPRESS NATIONAL LEACUE MEETINGS.

A Patriotic Parnellite to be Sacrificed.

John Dillon Summoned to Court Recause he Advises Pacific Measures on the Land Question.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26 .- The city is agitated by rumors of the wildest character relating to the Government's intentions in regard to the suppression of the rent reduction agitators. Michael Hicks Beach, chief secretary, and General Buller have returned to the city, and have been in consultation all day at the Castle with the legal and military authorities. They attended a meeting of the Privy Council yesterday, at which important measures were decided upon. The Marquis of hendonderry, lord lieutenan', who had intended to go to England, has postponed his departure. A great national meeting called az Siigo has been groclaimed. Another great meeting of Nationalists called to assemble in the sucuries of Trishtown on Suntay will, it is thought, be probabited. John D tien has been summerced to appear in court on Monday to show cause why a criminal information should not be sword out against into for publicly advising ten into to submit to evictim rather than pay rent. These vidences of the Government's intention to inter upon a vigorous policy are creating mtensa excit ment throughout the country The officials of the Irish National league do not app , to be disturbed, frey are all passin their avocations in the ordinary way, and all of them say they have no idea of what the Government has decided to do if it has decented upon anything. The Irish Times (Conservative) says the Government has realized to promptly suppress all anti-rent and other illegal combinations, to curtail the liceuse of the press, to foreibly suppress intimidation, to enforce the laws governing the process for the collec-tion of debts, to proclaim all meetings called ried. Mr. Bodow if carled to power, would for certain purposes and to arrest certain dallsh Sir done i franchise bill. (Cheers.) preminent agitators of the anti-cent policy. preminent agitators of the anti-rent policy. The I ones also says it is reper conthat troe; have been sent to the different paints in the country where action applied the authrent azitation in meant.

The charge against John Dillon is Gat his language at the meeting held at Lengford on the Tth instant led to an about wear a sail if and resistance to the execution of a decree, that at the Marroe maching on Monday last he made a specie call united to in-timidate. The affiliavition which a summors was izened was made by the police inspectors. and stemographers who with income as the meeting referred to. The citation collapse Pilion to find sureties for his good bahavior, in default of which he will be commut d to jail. Messis, billen and O B i r attraded wimeting of Lord Delou's tenantte-night. They usged the tensors to firmly resist all attempts to compel them to pay un just rents. Mr. D I'on had stronged to speak at other meetings, and it is expected he will on timue to fill all his engagements before he returns to Dublin. On his return he will prove by give but for trial and thus compet "I never feel s fe to be without Hagy rid's the bovernment to 11 we the flegant y of his The Government has ordered that the the

eaverns in Sogo be closed on Saralay.

The Linewak transh of the National League at a meeting to-day ador ted a resoluthat in which they deprecate assisting to the Queen's jucilies and advisor leish may rest to refuse perfects of knighthood tid Home Rel.

has been granted to Itelan a.

The Nationalists have decided its held and Tomerary in order to evade the Government probibitien.

LINCOLN, New., Nov. 26 -President John Firzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, has received the following of legrave from the secretary of the league in Ireland : The Government of prosecuting John Didon, M.P., and proctaining public meet ings, white its inability to govern Ireland without correion. We will not flinch. Segred, Timothy Harrington.

TWO SHINGLE-MAKERS FROM MUS-

KEGON, MICH. Chas J. Heramann, the holder of one-fif h of the First Prize. Ti ket No. 26,442, costing \$1, drawing \$75.0.0 in Th. Louisiana State Lottery, at Muskegon, Much., visited the Company. They were publishy received by M. A. Dauphin, when a check for \$15,000 was ready f r them, which was paid by the N. O. National Bank. Messis. Brown and Hermann are intelligent business men, controlling a mill which turns out annually 80,000 000 shingles, to say nothing of dressed lumber.-New Orleans Picagune

The difference between a buzz-saw and a bul dog is that when the former is most dargerous it never shows its teeth.

HORSFORE'S ACID PHOSPHATE

PRODUCES SWELT AND NATURAL SLEEP. Dr. C. R. DAKE, Bellevide, 111., says :-- " have found it, and it alone, to produce swee and natural sleep in cases of wakefulness cause by over-work of the brain, which often acous with active professional and business men."

Among other interesting phenomena it may be mentioned that the fly is a confirmed financier. He always goes on speck.

Holloway's Cintment and Pills .. - A frequent cause of gont and rheumatism is the inflamma-tory state of the blood, attended with bad direction and general deb.lity. A few doses of the Pd's taken in time are an effectual preventive against cont and rheumatism. Anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the pills, must infallibly effect a cure. These pills act directly on the blood, which they putity and improve. Having once subdued the severtty of these diseases, perseverance with the Ointment, after fementing the affected joints with warm brine, will speedily relax all stiffness and prevent any permanent contraction.

A South Carolina hunter recently shot a buck whose head was white and whose horas were short and curved like the horn of a goat.

A Western man has a cyclone cellar, which he retires to when his wife commences house cleaning.

A musical exchange has an article on "Silen Music." The worst of it is that there is altogether to little of the article. THROUGH THE YEAR.

Marching onward, ever onward, like a serried host appears,
With its sow and mea used footsteps, the procession of the years; Looking far adown the ages, one unbroken line

come not tack again. On they go, across the river, silent river deep

and wide;
There the long procession halteth, marshaled on the other side;
Waiting till the last one crosseth, till the angel

by the shore Shall processm with voice of trumpet tones that "Time shall be no more.

Each division is in order, for its discipline is Every regiment is numbered, every company is named; "Eighteen eighty-five" has vanished, with its blessings and its woe;
"Eighty-six is pressing onward, pausing not to: friend or foe.

January's snowy whiteness, February melted fast; March came on with noise and bustle and its storm-clouds wherling past;
April skies looked down upon us, violets blos-

somed by the way.

And while birds sang sweetest carols, April glided into May. May, with a'l her happy voices, laughter in the very air,

Fragrant with a thousand springing, ounding blo soms, everywhere,
Deeper gr w the b un above us, te. der grew the song h rds' tune,

song h rds' tune, Life and joy and love exulted with the thrill of blissful June.

While the breath of roses ravished all our senses

with delight,
Lo! the daily san was shining in its splendor clear and bright;
And the gargeous, golden, glowing stammer days went state on t soon.
As the objected facts of August shone beneath the August moon.

Then the cool September mornings showed u many a facing leaf,
And another summer left us only mem ries sweet, as boof : And Octobber with her rainbow bues bathed

the scarlet maple tree.

And her brilliant colors barnished all the wood from sea to sea. Som again, with garnered harvest, we shall

gather round the file, In Thanksgiveng's also required—maid and matron, son and sire. While November rains are failing, tenderly we

say go.d-.ight; In the m rning, lo! December snows are glis-toning pare and white. Air! December, with its Christmas, with its

watch night and g od-by To the at year; how the paring touches every hear, and eve. So they leave us-will they journey onward, whitter w shall go; Swe t the thought, we there shall gather all their cities to we below. - Boston Transcript.

HOW TO SEE ONE'S OWN BRAIN. Dr. Fraser Holle some years ago communicated a remarkable discovery to the Engish Mechanic and World of Science. Fifty years have slapsed since Purkings observed not by passing a candle to and fro several times by one side of the eye the air in front was transformed into a kind of ereen on which was reliefed what was then supposed to be the originated image of part of the retine? Sir C. (then Mr.) Wheat some believed in to be the sandew of the vascular network. Mayo thought t was 'no image of the blood vessels of the retira' Sir Benjumin Bradie, to whom Dr. Halls wrote on the subject, could neitheutify it with any part of the retina, and said that it was to him really incomprehensible. By means of more careful rawings. Dr. Flaser Halle resumed the explotation, and subsessed in identifying the picture with the representation of the "anerror love of of the cerebrum." The picture outsits, he has long observed, of "red convolutions with dark interspaces, among which a whitish admixture is some times visible. These, he says, constituexactly the image of tokis of the anterior lobe of the brain with the furlows between them. The canole should be moved to and tro about meetings at diff cent parts of Singo. Galway have pears below the eye, and three and a quart r in ha trum the face. When the movement comes, the undulations, of course, stance we, and the image disappears. A redtion mist appoint first, and the image is soon developed and defined. Night is the best time first, but it can be seen in a dirk place mintly in the day time.

HUMAN ENDURANCE.

An experiment to ascertain the degree of heat it is possible for a man to bear was made come years ago in Paris. The man on whom this experiment was made was a Spaniard of Andalusia, named Marrinez, aged 43. A sylindrical oven, constructed in the shape of a dome, had been heated for four hours by a and his employer, Win. II. Brown, President of very powerful fire. At ten minutes past 8, the Lewis L. Arms Shingle and Lumber Co. the Spaniard, having on large pantalogns of the Spaniard, having on large pantaloens of red flannel, a thick closk also of flannel, and a large felt hat, after the fishiou of straw hats, went into the over, where he remained sested on a footstool, during fourteen minutes, exposed to a of from 45 to 50 degrees of a metallic thermometer, the gradation of which did not go higher than 50. He sang a Spanish song while a fewl was reasted by his side. At his coming out of the oven, tho physicians found that his pulse heat 134 pulsations a minute, though it was but 72 at his going in. The oven being heated answ for a second experiment, the Somiard reentered and scated himself in the samo attitude, at three-quarters past eight, ate the foal, and drank a bottle of wine to the health of the spectators. At coming out his pulse was 176, and the thermometer in licated a heat of 279 egrees of Pahrenheit. Finally, for the third and last experiment, which almost immeanager to lowed the second, he wastratened on a plank, surrounded with lighted candles, and thus put into the oven, the mouth of which was closed this time. He was there meanly five minutes, when all the spec-tators cried out "Enough, enough!" and anxiously hastened to take him A nextous and suffocating vanour of tallow filled inside of the oven, and all the candles were extinguished and melted. The Spaniard, whose pulse was 200 coming out of the gulf of heat, immediately threw himself nto a cold bath, and in two or three minutes after was on his feet safe and sound.

A STRANGE CASE.

Mr. Robert Kissick, of Coulson, Ont., nas ecently recovered from a remarkable diseasea tumor of the spleen with dropsy. The tumor estimated to weigh about six pounds. He medical counsel gave him no hepe, but Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.

Look not upon the wine when it is red, no yet upon the cider when it is mellow, for though it may hardly affect the head it surely will thy pockets, good fellow.



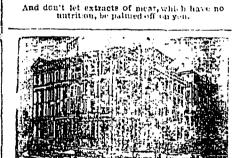
This powd'r never varies. A marvel of parity, strength and wholesemeness. More economical than the or heary kinds, and cannot be sold a competition with the multipute of lew test, short which alum or phosphate powers. Sold only in cans. BOYAL BAKKS POWDER CO., 106 Walfatt, N.Y.

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronte.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritions constituents of the Region -ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST TOL-

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Organized with a full Staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Caronie Discases.

OUR FIZLD OF SUCCESS.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Siung Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Biseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Nerveus Affections, cured here or at home with or without seeing the patient. Come and we as, or send ten cents in stamps for our "invalids" Guido Book," which gives all particulars.

Particulars. Norvous Debility, Erros

ind all Norbid Conditions emissid by Northful Follies and Permicious solitary gractices are specific and perminently cured by our mind perminently cured by our post-paid, in cis, in stamps.

[INPLIES.]

KALPITURE, or Breach, rad-without dependence upon the search of the learning of the stamps, pain, Pook sent for ten cens

RILE TIMORS of STILLING HE feeted with the greatest see. Hood, a feet ten come in stand, which say West Tresensative Magnetic A SOCIATION, GR M of the tention, Bullato, N. Y.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those diseases peculiar to

WOMEN. at the Invalids' Hotel and sorried large experience in adapting remodes for their cure, and WOMEN

DR. PIERCE'S

Favorite Prescription is the result of this vast experience

is the result of this vast experience.

It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, impurts vizor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, bencorrhea, or "twhites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolupsus or failing of the eterns, weak back, antoversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pair and tenderness in ovaries, internal weat, and "female weakness,"

It promptly relieves and cures Nausen and Weakness of Stomach, Indiges-It promptly relieves and cares Nausca and Wonkness of Stomach, Judices-iton, Bloom is, Norvous Profitation, and Slooplessness, in either sex.

PRICE \$1.00, PER BETTLES. Sold by Druggists overywhere. Sent on cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensery Modical Association, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N.Y.



Billions Frendache, Dizziness, Constination, Poelingston and Silions Finels promptly Preserved promptly Pierce Purgatents

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE -IB THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTH ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleters and the state of th leterious substance, is so prepared as to #1 readily with flour and retain its virtues for \$1.000.

long period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark of he package.

MOLLY MURPHY.

AN IRISH BALLAD OF REAL LIFE. THE AUTHOR OF WHICH IS UNKNOWN.

Holly M moby, five and for y, lived along the Molly at reperty, nive and torsy, fived along the Cook y stront—
Lived by serving fish and cockles—and the sighed for Womney's Land.

Money was a man of fortune, owned a pony and a cart

Mooney was a man of the state of fortune! owned poor Molly Murphy's heart.

Molly's hours was very tender, though her hand was rough and red,
Scarred by fifty and and crosses in the toil for daily breat;
Molly's waist was far from dainty, and her voice was somewhat load.

Heard above the tin of purchase in the little market crowd.

Dessed in dangget gown and praskin, neath a

Meoney's mother lay in fever Mooney's self was stricken down;
"This is taking," said the declor, who had driven out from town.
"It may be their death to move them"—all the neighb as shrenk in draid—till, as there is none to nurse them"—will nurse them," Molly said.

" It may cost your life, good woman," said the doctor, cold and dry.

God ts good !" was all she answered, purpose planted in her eye.

Bravely spoken!" cried the doctor. 'But the

man will soon grow wild;
After that should be get through it—you must nu se him like a child." Thulbe sought his car and left her where the

die i away; Hovering between their pallets, Molly marked the wining ight,
And she took his "He'll rave to morrow—he
must have the priest to- ight?"

But the new bad all gone fishing out upon the evening tale.

And the free isd name of fever made the wom a terrified. m a terra ed. Years before the fed destruction devastated all

No, she coust not scare the neighbors; she herself vill by eg the priest, Though he live far down the parish—two long Irish nelles at least. With a can uncred benefiction on the little theoreted abode,
Maly hisped the door behind her and pro-

brught his blessing there.

lish a une-boat. It may be remarked that the programmer be more han three weeks old.

All the lave she tong had cherished, often with For the origin of roast pig see Charles Lamb.

a sense of Riange.

For it course and sturdy Mooney now she felt was fee from blame.

Elessed leve that links creation! Love unsultable wild ducks. Everybody outsit to know how to do that. But there is a good sauce for them Hel, brave, serene, Makes the proud of queen a woman- makes the ı queen! humblest "

in all 1 : raving told what Meoney ta + Mody has known. Told the second his passion for the disk hared K to Malme; Kate Malore was young and bleoming, decked with ribbons fi se or dismert.

And p or M sty as she listened, felt the words
go through her heart.

Did she teave him? Friends, I fear me I have told my ale in vain
If you quest on thus of Molly—hones Molly, poor and plain. No! she tended son and mother days and nights | jelly.

wh n both were wild;
Then, a first the doctor said it, nursed them gently like a child,

Ard when Mooney's strength came to him and he mixed once more with life. Gratitude within him prompted and he sought

to make her wife.
"No," she stid, "you love another: love is not for such as me; Kate, no doubt, will make you happy—I would rather far be free

Kato Malone is Mrs. Mooney; children crowd her cottage floor; Molly Murphy trots to market as she did in

While her back can bear a burthen Molly's crust is pretty sure.

After that—well, there's the workhouse-wealth's last tribute to the poor!

COMSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy an i permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchi is, Catarth, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this re-

THE IRISH LEAGUE FUNDS.

DUBLIK, Nov. 24 .- At a meeting of the National League yesterday it was announced that 2005 had been received since the last meeting, and that 2149 had been granted to evicted tenants. Mr. Harrington repudiated The O'Connor Don's allegations respecting the appropriation of league funds.

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Celebrated Voltaic Balts and Electric Appliances on thirty days' triag to any man afflicted with Nervous dibility Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphiet in scaled envelopes with full particulars mailed free. Write them at once,

THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

[The Editress is prepared to answer all questions on matters connected with this repartment.

Curring Ecos with Rice -- Boit ball a dozen ego quate bad, shell them and out them up into thick rounds or there. Free them in the indille of a small dash, with this bookst rice arranged in a ring ar und them. Slice two or three omous and fay them in a little butter; add one or two spoonfuls of energy powder to one dessert scoonful of flour and with ball a pint of water; pour them into the trying pan. the corry is made pour over the eggs. Garnish with slices of emon.

A NOVEL DISH. Dessed in danget gown and praskin, neath a kerchic fred and green, with a cord behind her shoullers, sturdy Molly might be sen;
There is note good in gushing, still I think that I may say, Had the work no Molly Murphys truly 'twere a world day!

Money's mother lay in fever Mooney's self Mooney's mother lay in fever Mooney's self of the following will be a novelty to the majority, and they will probably be not 1 zy to go to the trouble of pr. parmy the dish. But the loss will be their own. It cost the lady who thought out the dish for an invalid much time: Take a press of b-ef, which may be larded or not; lay it in a fitting pan or deep dish with a cup of best vinegar, a few shalloss or one large only referd, have leaves, a dozen. or one large onion eliced, bay leaves, a dozen juniper berries, a half of a lemon cut in thin slices, a spountul of soy, a tenspeouful of black pepper, a blade or two of mace and a dessert spoonful of moistsugar. Turn the ment every day for three or four days in this mixture, and when r ady to cook it, make but or hot in a stewpan just large crough, put he beef in and set over a brisk fire, let leg the steam e-cape telasten the browning; diedge with flour when one sid is brown; after this add the pickle with a pint of water in which carrots have been holl-d. Let it steam slowly from two to three hours, adding a little water when necessary. At serving time take up the beef and keep it hot while the fat is skinmed off and strain the gravy. The un-broken carrots may be laid around the beef, add lemon juice or vinegar if the same required more acid, thicken with browned flow, give it One of each end of the cabin, as the daylight and serve the rest in a sauce tween.

FARRAGON VINEGAR. There is no reason why you should not some-times have a nice relish for c. let meat when you can make a pint of it not six cents, as I will give a recent for it. Get a bench of tarragon; it will a st five cents in the summer, when it is green and strong, and not much more in the winter; put it in an earthen bowl and pour on it one pint of scalding hat vineger; cover it and let it stand until the next day; then s rain it And the recollection filled their frightened tight. Either put more via gor on the tarragon frences for everymore. more; you can make a gallan of sauce from ou-bunch, only every time you use it you nutst let it stand a day longer — India! Corson.

ROAST PIG. This holes at least.

With a same more I bene liction on the little the chel abode,

It hesped the door behind her and proceeded down the road.

When she reached and told the curate, said dealy the saw him stirred.

Eke a twir that sways and trembles under reaches the feer I duid.

"Father dear," she cred in anguish, "you are young and tear from strong!

Will go," the young priest answered, deathers a primor on this cheek:

"Now your recervace no, acushla!—this is have primor on this cheek!

He is ed his nerves are steady, as your own will be some day.

Please Geet!" Molly curtseyed, left him, and in da keess sped away.

In the solemn hours of morning, when the watcher by the bed

Feels the avial set set of silence weigh upon his heart like led.

Myoung pig to be used for the table requires peculiar care in fatteeing. It should be feel in sweet and principle and principle and at least twice a day. The manure heap cutsed must be supplied and trembles under the feel in a great in the color of the his is the first pens should be clean dat least twice a day. The manure heap cutsed must be put for on the supplied of the his is the first pens. Now comet the pense are steady, as your own will be a metal set and butter in a cloth and greate the first pense to dry, then have stine butter in a cloth and greate the first pense to dry, then have stine butter in a cloth and greate the first pense to dry, then have stine butter in a cloth and greate the first pense and plenty of clean dry ther. The pense should be suffered in some abouter, such as your one that of the first pense and plenty of clean dry ther. The pense should be suffered in some abouter, such as your and began and the first pense of the set of the first pense of the pense of t A young pig to be used for the table requires weath fath is pray r, connected better rolled in flour, 2 tablespoons of Graefur the Ead found the l'ather and had comme of better rolled in flour, 2 tablespoons of comme for a minute or two and serve

> which very few probably know of. One salt-spannful of salt, half a saltspann of cayenne, one descertsmon of powdered sugar, two dessert-spoons of Harvey's autor, three descriptions of port wine well mixed and heaten; score the

bird and pour the said over. CRANBERRIES. Wash and pick over a quart of granberries Pat them in a poro land limed saucepen or an corrhenware creek, with a cud and a tall of sugar and haif a cup of water. Fut the mon the back of the range and let them stew very slowly for two hours without stirring. When turned out to cool every cranoerry will be found plump and

NEW ENGLAND BROWN BREAD.

shole, and imbedded in a dirm, ruby colored

One quart of tye, two quarts of Indian meal (if fresh and sweet do not readd it; if not, scald it); half a tercup of molasses; two teaspoonsful of palt; one teaspoons lof saferatus; a teacup of home-brewed yeas, or ha'f as much dis illery yeast. Make it as stiff as can be stirred with a spoon with warm water; let it raise from night till morning. Then put it is a large, deep par, and smooth the top with the hand dipped in cold water and let it stand awhile. Bake five or six hours: if put in late in the day let it remain all night in the oven.

MUSHROOMS.

Broiled mushrooms are very nice: Peel, wash and drain twelve fine, fresh mushrooms; put them in a pan with two tablespoorfuls of sweet oil, seasoning with pepper and salt, and let them remain for an hour and a half; then broil them on both sides. Arrange them on a dish with melted butter, minced par-ley and chives. Sprinkle with lemon juice and serve with buttered toast.

PICKLED TOMATOES AND CHOW CHOW.

One peck of green tomatoes cut in slices; three onions, not too large, finely minced; a quarter of a pound of mustard seed, two ounces of mustard, one tablespoonful each of ground allspice, cinnamon, cloves and ginger, and a saltspoonful of cayenge pepper, half a paund of brown sugar and vinegar enough to cover the tomatoes. Put all in the preserving kettle and set on the stove, where the pickle will be kept just at boiling heat for one hour.

PICKLING CABBAGE.

This way of pickling cubbage is recommended: For two quarts of finely shredded cabbage allow one pint and a half of mineed tipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 140 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

[11—19eow] canoning attow one pint and a half of minced bell peppers, the seeds removed, one tablespoonful of fine sait, half a cupful of mustard seed, one small teaspoonful of ground cloves and the same amount of ground cinnamon. Mix well together, put in jars, and pour over the mixture. together, put in jurs, and pour over the mixture enough boiling cider vinegar to saturate it, but not to rise above it. Cover securely and keep in a cool, dark place.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and muchooi guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it, but if you are compelled (o, then borrow enough to make it pay you.

CANADA'S COMMERCE.

A LARGE INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS DURING THE LAST MONTH THE RETURNS

ANALYZED

Miscellaneous 63,016

This gives a grand total of \$11,472 227, besame mouth list year :-Mine, \$10,330; fisheries, \$120,073; for \$300,303; animals and there products, \$200,313; manufactures, \$1,810. Agricultural products show a derease of \$123,537, and miscellaneous of

\$1 \$10.

Taking the first four months of the fiscal year the total exports of goods the produce of Canada is \$35 163,166, against \$34 720,146 for the same period last year, showing an increase of \$443 020. In goods not the produce of Canada the increase for the four months \$704.886, making a total increase of experie for the four months of \$1,147,906. The increase in goods the produce of Canada is wholly in animals and their products and manufactures, the fermer showing the large increase of \$1 177,286 and the letter \$40,810 All other articles show a decrease as follows:—Mines, \$102,542, fisheries \$161,178, forest \$231,143, p. r. cultural products \$179,721, mich-lineous \$495. In goods not the product of Canada the increases are: Mine \$67,448. Change the choreages are: 37th \$6, 440 lisherics \$17,768, forest \$152,650, agricultural products \$706 460, miscallaneous \$18,016. The decreases are: Animals and their produce \$184,766, and manufactures

\$83 620. The etitoment for the goods entered for consumption in October is: Datiable goods,\$6 090 913

Free goods...... 2,775 260 Total \$8 888,437 Duty coffeeted. \$1 694,826

IRISH LANDS 10 BE SOLD.

LONDON, Nov. 25 -- The London city compapies have resolved to sell their lands in the with of Ireland on casy terms to the tenunts. The Silters' Company will transfer 25 000 acres at the purchase price of \$1,000,000 maler terms of the Asabourne Act. The Fishmongers company will transfer 20,500 series at a yearly rental 213 (8, 202). They offer to sell to tenants at the city years purchase of the Government velocities, the tenants paying annually! I per cent, under the present rental. The Drapers' company offers 27 022 acres at a yearly rental of \$62 - 500 at eighteen years' purchase. The tenin's accept the offer. The transfer covers nearly the whole county of Londonderry.

The tender passion; The antipathy against tough steak

EBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary. A Dictionary

118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, Gazetteer of the World of 25,000 Titles, and a
Biographical Dictionary
of hearly 10,000 Noted Persons, All in one Book.

A CHOICE HOLIDAY GIFT.



FREEMANS WORM POWDERS.

had pleasant to take. Contain their own Perentivo. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



TEACHER WANTED

For the second division of the Male Separate School, Belleville, a Female Teacher, holding a second or third class certificate. Applications, stating salary and giving references up to the 22nd December. Address, P. P. LYNCH, Sec.-Tres., Box 503, Belleville, P.O. 17-3

CONSUMPTION

Brench Office, 37 Younge St., Toronto



ARNPRIOR.

WANTED—For the R. C. Separate School of this village, one Head Teacher holding a second-class certificate, and two Female Tenchers holding third-class certificates, for Ontario. State salary, and what knowledge of French, if any. Testimonials required. Applications received till the 10th of November.

13 A. CHAINE Sec.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

ANALYZED

OTTAWA, Nov. 26 - The following is a streament of the value of the exports from the Domineum of Canada during the month of October last:

Produce Produce of other Canada, cambles, Canada, cambles, S. 45,999 8 62,377

Produce of the fisheries, 985,982 16 626
Produce of the fisheries, 985,982 250,326

Anends and their products (3713,138 74,138)
Agricultural products (2.218,015 541, 67)
Manufactures, 376,692 36,807
Miscellaneous, 63,016 9,286

Miscellaneous, 10 Miscellaneous, 11 Miscellaneous, 12 Miscellaneous, 13 Miscellaneous, 14 Miscellaneous, 15 Miscellaneous, 16 Miscellaneous, 16 Miscellaneous, 16 Miscellaneous, 17 Miscellaneous, 17 Miscellaneous, 17 Miscellaneous, 18 Miscell

DPROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Su erior Court. Dame Olive Landey, clointiff, vs. Jean Emmanuel Viger, lumber me chant of Montreal, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the Platotiff, in this case, has instituted an action in separation as to properties, against the Defendant, on the 18th of October Last, Montreal, Nov. 6th, 1886.

Montreal, Nov. 6th, 1886.

J. T. R. LORANGER. Attorney for Plaintiff. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Carl sent to may buly whose mother with sent textue comes of two or more order had a latent for each stable and the most prompt of the major Card to the major and by Sungre Card to the major much whoshes information.

Wells, Eichardson & Co., Montreul.

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HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dol ar a bottle, and

Lench your system with nauscons slops that prison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Me neal Work, entitled

SELF-PRESERVATION. Three bundred pages, substantial binding-Contains more than one hundred invariable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopoin, for all forms of chronic and aonta diseanes, besido being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid.

scaled in plain wrapper. ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or out this out, for you may nover see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bullinde t., Boston, Mass. 49.6

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Near Montreal.

APPRICATED TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC, FATHERS OF THE HOLY CROSS. Course Classical and Commercial Terms: Board and into per year, \$100; Bed, Beddlar & d Wastern, \$100; bed, Beddlar & d Wasternsein cover Canada tendo through the medium of the Embirah Laguage. The Commercial course is a cover Canada tendo through the medium of the Embirsh Laguage. REV L. GEOFFRION, CSC. President.

FACE, HANDS, PERA,
and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth
Marks, Moies, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red
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57 3. Pearl St., ALBANY, N.Y. Est. Vid 1870, Scald We. for book FACE, HANDS, FEET,

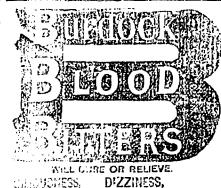
55 to SS a Day. Samples and duty FIEE lines not under the horses' feet. With BREWSTER'S SAFFTY RES. HOLDER Co. Holly, Mich., 42-G

Sarred is our fath we can cure you, dear sufferer, we wist mail enough to convince, free. ii S. Lauderbach & Co., Newark, N.J. 15-13cow

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Hard Rubber Pocket Inhaler

Has stood the test for 14 years. Now the acknowledged "terme" of Pocket to haders. The only scientific and effective inhaling apparatus in use. A positive fure for funerh, Bronchitts, Colds and Lung. A flections. Price reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, each lobal craceompanied with lottle of Ozonized to hader, to last three months. Send for Paraphlet. W R. Critin D. M.D.,
G-G St. Catharines, Ont., Canada



CAMOUCHESS, DYSPEDSIA, DROPSY, NEIGESTION. FLUTTERING PARNOICE, ER SIPELAS,

OF THE HEALG. 40 YTIC'GA THE STOMACH SACT REEUM, HILL STEURN, DRYNESS PER PACHE. OF THE SKIN, way species of diseases ansing from

COWELS OF CLOCK. MUDURN Co., Proprietors, Toronto

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREM GIVEN
that application will be made
to the Parliament of Canada, at the next Session, on the
mad of Dame Sugan Ash, of the City of Montreal, in
the Jistrict of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, to
obtain a bill of illvorce from her husband, William
Manton, of parts unknown in the United States of
America, on the ground of describin, and because the
said William Manton having obtained a divorce from
the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the
state of Massachusetta, one of the United States of
America, has contracted a second marriage. Montreal,
18th September, 1856. DUILAMEL, HAINVILLE &
PLAICHAU, Attorneys for the said Dame Suzan Ash.

7 27

DROVINGE OF QUEEEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Mrs. Mary ann Dussait, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Gingras, undertaker, of the city of Montreal, said district, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff in this case has instituted an action in separation as to properties against the Defendant on the Isihof October last. his came properties against the against th

OUPERIOR COURT, DISTRICT OF MONT-BEAT, No. 947. Dame Exilda Thirnens, duly authorized to ester en justice, wife common as to properly of John Albert Saunders, trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action against her husband for separation as to property.

Montreal, 15th November, 1886.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEC & MARTINEAU,
16-5



CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000

"We do hereby certify that we supermise the arrange ments for all the Mouthly and Quarterly Drawen's of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in pt so miamage and control the Drawings themselves, and half he same are conducted with honesty, fairness a sea a good faith toward air perties, and we authorize the Company to use this contificate, with lacesimiles of our signatures. si maturer tracked, in its advertisements.



We the undersigned Books and Bankers will pay all rizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBI, Pres Louislana Nat'l Bank. J. W. KILESEPH, Pres. State National Bank. A. Ballowan, Pres. New Oricans Ant'l Bank. UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED,

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capit of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$50,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchisewas made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879.

218 Grand Single Number Brawings will take place monthly. It accorporate on the following distribution:

196th Grand Houthly

AND THE

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing In the academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 14, 1886

Under the personal supervision and management o Gen. G.T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, Gen. JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

4 47	Nodece	- 1140164	in it.	Ten Sounts L. Tenths, h	0711113.
	RED LAN.				•••
		L'e	r of ran	EKS.	
1	CAPITA	t Pruzi	(OF	8150,060	
1	GRAND	PRIME	015	60,000.	50,000
1	GRAND	LRIZL	OF.	20,000	20,000
	LALGE	PETER	OΕ	10,000	20,000
- 3	LAKGE	PRIZES	OF	5,060	20,000
	PRUZES			1.000	20,000
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100			61		
100	14		••	75	7,500
2.279	Prize 0	mounti	rg to		\$522,500

Application for rates to embesshould be made only the onic of the Company in New Orleans. For the temperature write clearing giving full addressed Presental, APPEN, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed.

83. A. DATEMEN.

New Orleans, In

or M. A. BEFFHEN. Weshington, D.C.

Make P. C. Mency Orders payable and address regisered Leitersta NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,



action on ontons state of the system, and its process. Namesa, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Frin in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

II) adache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pinsare equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this amonging complaint, white they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver were constate the lowels. From it is eyonly cared

HEAD

Acte they would be almost price is a to those win suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end is es, and those who once try them will find these little pills value their products of the complete try them.

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills care it while at the safe of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills care it while at there is bittle Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of parge, but by their gentle action please a twin use them. In vials at 25 cents; five [51. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by hard.

CARTER MEDICINE CO..

New York City. DILES Instant relief. Final cure and never returns. No indelleacy. Neither knife, purpe, salve or suppository. Liver, kidney and all bowel troubles-especially constipation—cured like impic. Sufferers will current assimple remedy free, by addressing, J. H. REEVER, 78 Nassau St., N. Y. 11 (1)

11.G

HEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries 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 MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are worderfully efficacious in all ailments in the constitution of th incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENT

its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub hed on the Neck andChest, as salt into meat, it Cures Scr. Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn - u to fail

Both rn and Qintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d. 4s, 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address ally between the hours of lan 4, or by letter Particulars at COMMISSIONER



NDOR CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CARADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

886---Wirter Arrangements---1867

This Commany's Lines are composed of the f howing d ubb-engined, Clype-buit thox STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight e inpartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time or record.

Vessels.	Tonnege.	C.m.	manders.
Numidiau		Builb	ng.
Parisian	 		d and M
Sardinian.	4.650		H. Switt
Polynesian	1 4,160		J. Rotch
Sa matian	3,600		Hugh W
Circa scian		**	W. Rich.
Peruvian.	3,400		John Fr.
Nova Scot	san 3,300 -		R. H. II
	3,260		Barret.
Carthagim	an 4,600		A. Maer
Siberian	4,600		R. P. M
Nerwegian	3,531	44	J. G. Su
Hiterriian	3,440		John Bre
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Nestorian	2,700		W Dalz
Prussian	3,000		Alex. Me
Scandinav	ши3,600		John Pag
Bu nos Ay	yrean 3,800		James Se
Corean	1,000	11	J. C. Mo
Grecian	3,600	11	C. E. Le
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Camadian	2,600	11	John Ke
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Builling. Supt. Joines Wylio. Lt. W. H. Steich, R.NR. Capt. J. Retcher.
High Wylin.
W. Richardson. John France. R. H. Hughes. Lt. R. Barret, K.N.R. Capt. A. Macnicol. " R. P. Moore, J. G. Stephen. John Brown.

J. Ambury. W. Dalziel. Alex McDougal. John Park. James Scott. J. C. Menzies, C. E. Letischi, R. Carrethors, John Kerr, D. McKillep. D. J. James, W. S. Main, C. J. Myline.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line solving fro Liverpool on THI DESDAY, from Portland on THI RESDAY, and from Halliax on ATTRICYS, calling st Louish Foyle to receive on braid and Lind Johnson Passencers to an from Irichan and Scientifi, ore in-tended to be despitched.

FROM BALLUAN FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOLL, VIA BALLEYN . Rate of possing their Montread, viribody, and $-\chi$ is n=67.50,-77.50 and s=0.00 converting to be stray eduction). Intermediate, S 55.50, if terms of 20.00

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE The steamers of the fire for, Mail Time from Uniform of Laverson, Alas to John's N. Force integral of to see de-potenced FROM HALIF, N.

Ca pian. Morday, Dec. 8
Ca thogradau Men'ny Dec. 20
ales of possage between Habray and of holyay
Com 22, 0, intermediate, Allon victure \$8.06. During the section is SERD, because \$6.00.

G1. S. OW LINE.

During the section of Norther Navie them a retainer with hour spatch of regularly from Glospew for Environce in Hallies when a cover top next, and regularly from Hallies when a cover direct, is to except the BO21.

Norwegian area for 22 Manutchon are a for 1 me

THROUGH BELLSOF LADING. granted in Liverpool and Glostov, and at all Continental Paris, to all points in the United States and Connels, and it non-all non-one in Canada and the Lord States and Connels, and it non-one in Canada and the Lord States to Liverpool and Gossow, via Baskon, ever bedfor H. Laxy, Connectons by the Intercent to more Grand Trute Railways, via the tree to the Railways, via the Control Vermont as Grand Trute Railways, (National Despatch, and by the Control Railways, (Merchants' Despatch, via Laston and by the Grand Trute Railways, via Control and truth Grand Trute Railways, via Laston and by the Grand Trute Railways, Company, via Laston and by the Grand Trute Railways Company, via Laston Truth Railways Railways and Truth Railways Company, via Laston Truth Railways Railwa

and by the Grand Trink Karsen Company, va Por thod.

The high Rates and Through Bilts of Lealing for East, bound Traffic can be of arrived commany of the Agents of the above mained for least, and the Agents of the above mained for least, apply to John M. Chine, 21 Quain 10 has a Havie; Alexand raffinate; thun Glack Pars; Havie; Alexand raffinate; thun Glack Pars; Aug. Schmicz & Co., or Ruchard Bars, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rocherdan; C. Hane, Hamburg; James Woss & Co., Bordeaux; Tracker & Belance, Schulsch Mo. S. Eremen; Charley & Makedin, Boltad; thus, Scotter can, Quernscrow; Allan Enos, & Co., 203 Leab inhabitie L. E. C., Tendon; James on Faver Alm, To Grad Cly le street, Guscow; Allan Bethers, James street, Laverent; Alas & Soc, 204 Beachway, New York, or to G. W. Rohmson, 1763 St. James street, opposite St. Lawerence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN. 4 I dia street, Portland. 80 State street Boson, and 25 Common street, Montrest. Nev. 9th, 1886,



MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells

Greatest Experience. Larges Trade Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON II. HENEELY BELL COMPAIR



D-G eow



McShane Bell Foundry. Fit ast Grado of Bolls.

Chines and Peals for Croncors, Chines, Tower Clocks, etc.
Pully versanted; satisfaction guarantees, Seed for price ad careby Sity. As MIANE & Co., Artista, Management St., Median 1884, p. 33.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultiv tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Chura Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and

EST TERMS LASY. TO

S. CARSLEY.

Continued from first rage. MR. DAVITT SPEARS.

Mr. Davitt, when he appeared at the win-When the outperst of eaprelonging. When the outcurst of entituding subsided the Fother of the Land Leagne said : "Citizens of Montreal, for once in my lie I find is utterly impossible to suy; in worse what I feel is my mind and my heart. Knowing how generously you have welco ned every representative Irishman, and as I have heard Mr. Pernell fell how magnificently you received Lim. I expected a hearty and generous cool mills failthe at your haves. But I was not prepared for heart. Knowing how generously you have abything like this truly magnificent man, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's demonstration which awaited me on my arrival in your city tranight. I would Billget's T A & B Society; M Walsh, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president St. Billget's T A & B Society; M Walsh, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Macdonald, president S. Ann's Catholic Young Men's society; Daugald Men's society; Daugal fe i numifiated if I thought for one moment | deut St Bridget's Irish Conference of St that this was intended solely n my account (cise re, and crus of "It was") knowing as I president St Mary's Catholic Young Men's do now undergring I am of any such splen lid Society; John C'Neill, president St Catricis resent a on a count of any humble service rentered by me to my fatherland. (Carers) But, as Mr Chran has told you, I sceept it -in the nit will accept it-as a demonstre consulveur part in favor of home rule, | Lacrosse clab, ami to a jet of the Irish leader and the great English Liberal leader in their efforts soon to see event (Covers for Parnell and Claistone) I may on a tour sinder or coversion like this use the stereotyped language of public men and tell you how much I appredist what you have done to night for me.

A voice - We dil not do enough. (Cheers.) Mr. Divitt - Man I will not not thus. I will do it in a noise satisfactory momen to you and to me. There theavely you to-night that I we not be repetited is exacted a beaten caus, then the content we of a move-ment which is noticed and certain curcess. A very than going you may succeed.

(End mens)

M. Reconstructions as we become ringgled and of on as we have to a costed, we never pace to creditive they of me lengthy in fre-

land.
A color. No recor will. (Cl. 18)
M. Procesi. Charles a supply that everwhich map of the land in consequenties from
denations also show the consequent. (Cliebra) And to declare each is not only winning, anneally to the metal the world has a bloom the world has a bloom to the state of French there person Marken for the great hon a they have consenie to child. I accept their conjumns on all the grittinde of ma hear, knowing that it comes from a people who have suffered oppression, but who knew law to best down (yranny (cheers), from a nation who have fought for the rights and freedom which they now or jay, for the continuous laborty which we shill stortly enjoy in my fatherland ichiera I am gual to find myself upon this seat, conscirated as it is with the blood of French martyrs, shed willingly for the cause of homen treedon; and on behalf of the paople of Ir stand, whem I represent to night, I to uk you, French-Canalians, for your sympathy with Infinit and its cause. (Cheers) This conse of Iroland is more than a local resus. We fight for something more than the right of the Light people to manage their own office. We fig t for the great pr n it le ef a timal right -- that mank and has minimys should have the right to have access to those agen descreated by God for the & netit of the possile (cheers). We in Ireland dight for it e card, and we extend the hand the represents the sovereign, but he is, strange if sympothy to the struggling people of every to say, invested with powers in Ireland which if sympicity to the struggling people of every (per aftern wer's wholest striving like us to wit the 1 nd for the people. Therefore, we, Though he is nominally the representative of the people of Issian', con appeal to the the sovereign, he is in reality the representa-The following were the rectifies of two with the green in and one would his party, it a strength we are engaged in which is a strength of the window party man and pluteaus.

The following were the rectifies of two strengths and trength party man and pluteaus.

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The following were the rectifies of two strengths and trength party man and pluteaus.

The following were the rectifies of two strengths and trends the following twenty in the first of the f Transia Carabbas and to the people of the simply of whatever political party hapmost spee And now one work more and I

and the line of the time it was their own young and note leader, Mr. Parned, 1 at cherring), are bound together in an | The result is the Irish Boards are outside Irish regardinction etringar then any which has ever tofore existed in Ireland. (Cheers.) Whilewe, being thus unsuited, look across the English thannel and see the English people divided into two parties-one fighting the other-not on English issues, but upon the question of heene rule (cheers), and thus, at last, do Irishman adopt the policy of their enemies-divide and conquer." (Loud cheering, during which Mr. Davitt retired.)

The crowd then dispersed after renewed cheers had been given for the great patriot, and an informal reception was subsequently held in Mr. Davitt's suite of rooms. The presidents of the different societies, who took part in the procession, prominent men in politics, business and in the legal and medical preference, as well as citizens generally, were introduced, and some time was speat in social discourse. Mr. Davitt expressed himself as highly pleased with the cordial reception of which he was made the object.

Mr. H. J. Clorus, president of the Mon-treal branch of the Irish National League, read the following address, on behalf of the united Irish societies of Montreal. To MICHAEL DAVITT, ESQ.

SIR-The members of the united Irish societies of Montreal bid you heavily welcome. You come among us no stranger. It would, indeed, he difficult to find, the world over, an Irishman who would not hail you as an old friend, one in whose ears your name has not a familiar sound, to whose heart that name is not as dear as to his ear it is familiar. Though for the first time this evening we have the pleasure of meeting you, the fame of your services to the old land has preceded you, assuring you, even under the cold skies of Canada, as warm a welcome as could greet you even in the very heart of Ireland itse'f. We feel that we can utter no praise that will be more grateful to your own feelings and at the same time more adequately ex-gress those of Irishmen towards you than in naving in words as earnest as they are simple, that we recognize in you him to whom Iceland owes the inauguration of that great movement which has already achieved such happy results, which is destined shortly to be orowned with complete success, him who can y received and has worthily borne the little of "The Faller of the Land Largue,"

you in your own city by the Land Laguers greatest son, Charles Stewart Parn II.

that you may be spared to witness the triagain," may long count among her most layed govern the counties and assess and distribute cheering and waving of hats again and again and devoted sons, Michael Davit, "the the taxes. father of the Land League."
We are, on behalf of the united Irish

societies of Montreal: H J Caren, president Men real Brench Irish National League; Denis Barry, president of St Patrick's So-ciety; Ed Murphy, president St Patrick's TA & B S ciety ; J Colley, president St Anthony's Catholic Young Men's Society; J D Parcell, p esident Emerald snowshoe club Wm Stafferd, hon president Shamrock

OUR IRISH LETTER.

Mr. Clancy's Pampalet - A Resume of the Position of Trish Government.

Dublan, Nov. 17 .- A most timely and in structive pampinet has just be a less of it in the pen of Mr. J. Clamy, M. F. f. Dab In County, dealing with the "Costs" systems and, as the true organity of this centolly did system is but little and esteed by ort or our felecus or our enemies ourside o I died, I talok, perages, the most useful quip so to which I could devote this let or would be to trivily anomorize its Launce area. In Jame of het year Mr. Chamber han made his memorable special on this type. tion, in which be said : —

"I do not inchese that the great major y

e of E-glishman have the sightest on a p-"tion of the system under which this w " nation attempts to rule a clater country. "It is a sy tom which is it under the the " beyone cor 30,000 selviters encompad per a na nearly is in a histile country terms of wesherm'). It is a system as compact? Constrained and buseou ratio as this vi-" which Russia governs Poland, or is "is which was common to Venice under Au-" trion rule ('shame'). An Ici-hanan et tos " moment connot move a step, he cannot ld. "a hoger in any parochiai, municipal, or educational work, without being confronted, interfered with, comer fled by, as English "lish official appointed by a foreign govern-" ment, and without a seriow or shade of representative authority. I say the tim has come to reform altogether the absurd and creating anachronism which is known "as Dablin Cas les-to aveep away altegether " these all n boards of foreign efficials, and to substitute for them a genuine Irish administration for purely trish business. (Checrs.)

So for from this neing an exaggerated deseripsien, it is in reality so reely a rong Ireland is governed.

LORD LIEUTENANT, the vicercy, is the supreme ruler of Ireland. the queen cannot exercise in Eagland.

In England, it is true, similar Boards consist of pominated members, but this is the deciretion. In England they are nominated may and concers to mo to him as Alemate, and disinference responsible to the proper To Ireland they are nominated nanuari. Now the frish people, under by the Lord Lieutenaut, and he is not in any way responsible to the people of the country. control, and, as a natural consequence, are utterly careless of Irish opinion. They mismanage their business, they equander public money, and they systematically insult the aspirations of the country. The "Board of National Education," save the mork, will not sanction the teaching of Irish history in Irish "National" schools!

POOR LAW POARDS.

The only agency in the local government of Ireland in which the people are permitted to have any share, whatever, is the Poer Law Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30: to 40c; Boards, and even here, as I will show, their Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; power is checked in such a way as to make it worthless. First of ull, more than one-half Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c. of all these Foor Law Boards is composed of magistrates, who are guardians ex-officio, and who are, of course, made magistrates by the Lord-Leutemant. The remaining half of the Boards is elected by an abound franchise, under which a landlord may have as many as thirty-six votes and the average tenant only one. To call beards if so constituted representative ones would seem absurd, yet they are the on'y bodies in the government of the land in the constitution of which the people have any voice whatever. But, in addition to the restrictions I have mentioned, the Poor Law Boards are all under the complete control of the Local Government Board in Dublin. nominated, as I have said, by the Lord-Lieutenant, which may refuse to approve the minutes of their meetings, may set aside their resolutions, may dismiss and dissolve the Poor Law Boards themselves and appoint paid guardians to their posts.

THE MAGISTRATES. The next agency in the government of Irag land is the magistracy. The appointment of magistrates rests with the the licutenants of magistrates rests with the one ficutenance of \$2.50 to \$2.75; fields, \$4.50; fidesich are counties, and they are appointed by the Lord Lon, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:—Pig, Licuten int in Dublin. Four-fitchs of the \$3.75 to \$4; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 population of Ireland are Catholic, but to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; three-fourths of the magistrates are Protest spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; ants. In the county of Formenagh, out of 77 magistrates, there is only one Catholic, yet in this county the Catholics outnumber all tin, 270 to 280; inget copper, 12 10 130; 8 1801 the other creeds put together, and the Nation- zine, \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; alists have won both Purlismentary seats.

THE GRAND JURIES. The principal local authorities in the coun-

Lieutenant. To these bodies is entrusted the appointment of all the county officials, the groatest son, Charles Stewart Parnell.

Permit us to express the hope that your recollections of your Canadian visit will not be the least pleasant of those you will carry back with you to the old sact, and to convey to you the assumance of our express wishes that you must be expressed to willow the reconstruction of the power of assersing the "blood money" that you want be expressed to willow the reconstruction of the power of assersing the "blood money" the power of assersing the " to be paid in displete where outrages on umph of that cause you have so voliantly curved. The prople have thus absolutely no upheld, and that Ireland, an Nation once representation whatever on these bodies which

THE POLICE. In every part of England, outside London, the police are under local conscol. In every part of Ireland the police are as much an Imperial force as the army, being under the command of an Inspector-General in Dubin Cartle, who is bunself under the cortrol of the Lord Lieutenant.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL. The Privy Council is the last department of the Castle system of which note need be akeu. It is appointed, too, by the Lord Lieutenant. It consists of judges and exjudges, of about a dozen bitterty auti-Irish peers, of about 8 Englishmen ex-chief secretaries, of one or two Government officials, and of five of the most unpopular men in Iteland, like, for example, Colonal King Harman, who in no constitue ney n the country could secure a parasinentary majuity. Thus we see the enthe government of Ireland is in the end vested in the L r! Lieutenant and his little ting of advisers in the Castle. He appoints every official, he nominates every bound, he controis every function of Government from high affins of State down to the perfiest detal of local centern in every 1 t le town and realized 17c. hamlet in the country. He is min-sea responsible, not to the people of La land, but to the Paditment of Eng. und, in in that Pad amont the Irish members are in a permenent into raty of about 1 to 5 1 do not think it is possible to conceive a system. The people have practically no voice hiereser. in et ag er exe uong the less the Cover not of their emary is e raied on not only wit and their ernsent but in direct of position system which carret stand discresion is to \$7.50 eyes, in which earlier stand directions is failed in the control of an expension of the Costilly of the product of the cost of there its domnised bant. The character of a property of the figures. Consider the New York are not to pulled down. The character in the specific to the figures. Consider the New York are not to pulled down. The only piley to as strong the figures of the figures. times of our great across, we can have become or how to if regarded entering and which ob-ordered with noting from an indicase. I follow hove to approximately and \$6.50 to \$7.50. country rack with corruption and there is an expected with another have belt to the around, and then per but, and country berrier at \$5 to \$6.

Charter was come to the task of real extraction, and country berrier at \$5 to \$6.

Charter was come to the task of real extraction, by Journa in bexes at \$4, and in bits at \$7.50. Journa in bexes at \$4, and in bits at \$7.50 to see a no tradity are apposed to flome Rale, in \$8, to really in a hater enquey for bots. I could it and be specific resemble even by those and tradity are opposed to flow Rule, that the only reason too and safe system to mild up in its place and to be one eased upon crain to the crookle, and upon the principle of specientative institutions.

J. E. REDMOND, M.P.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets:

In geoceries, metals, drugs, etc., business is considered thir, but in dry goods, books and criming. Let me explain briefly, then if M. is considered being but in dry goods, noors and criming. Let me explain briefly, then if M. is considered being but in dry goods, noors and Clincy's back as my text, the way in which is those, Is then a small. tances are good.

Day thoms. -There is nothing of a rotewarthy character to report in this line. Values in all lines of domestic manufactures ore firmly maintained.

somewhat firmer, but prious remain was \$150 to \$175 per grass ton. change to Considerable low grade molas s has been eading in. We quote Barbalous 32c to 33c in fair quality, Parts Rica 30 to

Scotch grained, 360 to 40c; Splits, large, 22: to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, Soc; Imitation French Calfskins, Soc to 850; to \$1.60; do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.50; City Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30; to 40c; bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$0.00. Pebbled Cow, 11e to 15te; Rough, 23e to 28e;

METALS AND HARDWARE -Business in Iron and metals continues very fair. Locally, wholesale stocks of pig iron are with The remaining in very moderate compass, as I the team to a landlord thirty-six votes modes, \$17.50 to \$18; Gartsberge \$17.50 to S18: Langlosa and Coltness, S17 50 to \$ 2.00; Shotte, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Eghaton and Dalmellington, \$15.00 to \$16.50; Calder, \$17 to \$17.50; Cambrico, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Hematite, \$20 00; Simeus, No. 1, \$17.50; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1.85; Siemons Bur, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.30 to \$2.35; Penn and Pontpool, \$2 50. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 642; No. 26, 7c, the usual ex tra for large sizes. Hoops and bonds, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; lboiler plate, per 100 lbs, \$2.25; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2 10; Steel boiler plate, \$2 50 to \$2 75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet sleigh slice, \$2 00 to \$2.25; round machinery bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2 40 per 100

lbs. bs.

SALT.—Stocks are not all removed to store

SALT.—Stocks are not all removed to store

MALT.—No. 1 Montreal is quoted at 900 to ties are the Grand Juries. The members of yet, and prices are still unchanged as below, Malt.—No. 1 Montreal is que the Grand Juries are selected by the Sherill but will likely be altered by next week. We 95., and Outerio at 75: to 85c.

a title, if we mistake not, first heatowed upon and the Sheriff is nominated by the Lord quoto:-Coarse elevens, 49: to 52c; tor Strong St pure dairy \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton; Turk's \$1.20 to \$1 30.

Island 30: a bushel. Wool.—Matters are rather quite, with values not so firmly held. We quote:—Cape 17 to 20; Australian none; A supers 28: to 29:; B super 23: to 24:; unassorted 21c to 23c; fleece, 23: to 25c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE. - There have been sales of colored at 124c to 128; and of white at 114c to 12; one choice lot of white bringing 121: Business has also been done in good white at 1140 to 114. We quote:—Finest Fill colored, 124: to 1280; finest, do, white, 1140 to 12ch; time, 114c to 11hc; medium to fair, 104c to 11c; lower grades, 94c to 104c.

BUTTER.-There is no really choice dairy grocers who must have the finest goods have to full back on creamery, which has sold in Western, there is no brisk move-ment at the moment, the last carl ad reported being at 15 to. We quote :— Creamery, 20: to 25:; Townships, fine to in st, 20: to 21c; do, fair to good, 16: to 19a; Morrisburg, fine to finest. 19a to 20:; de, fair to good, 16c to 17c; Brickville, fine to linest, 18c to 190; do, fair to good, 14c to 170; Western, fine to fine t. 150 to 160; do, er to good, 14e to 144e; low grades, 10e to

ROLL BUTTER. - A fair demand has been experienced for Wistern to Is from grocers and retail dealers, at 145 to 165 per lb, when lextes choice boxes and small berrels having

FRUITS, &c.

Arries,-The mark t is quiet as usual after the occan steamers are all gone, but prices prestordy. Several ears of medium to for stock have been sold from \$1.60 to \$1.90, of more thereigh and complete despit sin. with sides tops it dief good to choice winter verifies at \$2 to \$2.25, sales having been made of r until test \$2, \$2.10 and \$2.25. Prais -- Bern pours have been told at \$2.50 to \$3 r. h x s, and in Western baskers.

75 reach. B rick are quoted at \$3

reported as that figure.

Charberhues .- A little but or demand has

Lemons - There is not much demand at the norm me, but prices are steal. Malage of seed in a quotadia \$9 and in because at \$4 M seems are absorbed at \$4.50 to \$5 per bon.
Cocoxxxxxx.—The macket remains from at

GENERAL MARKETS.

\$6.50 per 100.

Fish thus -There have be reconsidered to receipts of cod of recently, which have ten led to weaken priors, which we quit set 371 to 40 for Newfoundken i, and at 321 to 34 for Nov. Section. Cool liver oil is quoted at 50 to 65 as to quality. Scame refused scal oil, Oystens-Bivolves continuo to meet with

good enquery, with sales of good to encice Malpeque and Narrows at \$3.50 to \$1.50; C mm or \$2.50 to \$3 Hand Coal -The market remains steady

at \$6.50 for stove, \$6.25 for chestuat, and \$6 for egg and monor, per 2,000 lbs, delivered. STEAM COAL-The market keeps very fi m, stocks being smal for the season, and higher Greenings -- Inc week has been a very prices are expected. We much Cope Breton foir one. Reflaces cam that sugars are \$3.75. Picton at \$4 to \$4.25, and Scotch at

LIVE STOCK.

muskrat, 10c; raccoon, 50 to 60c; skank, 40c; to \$1, as to quality; otter, \$5 to \$20.

Learnier and Shorts—The leather trade

Learnier and the shorts—The leather trade

Learnier No. 2, 195c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 27c; oak sole, 40c to 45c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 36c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Santa Sant \$2.65 to \$2.75; Mildlings, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Pollarde, 80 00 to \$0.00 ; Ontirto bags (atrong) 28: to 32c; Calfakins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70: to bi. \$1.75 to \$1.85; do (spring extra), \$1.50

OATMEAL -The market is quiet and unchanged, car lets of ordinary cameal are nucled at \$3.00 to \$4.05 per thit, jobbing lots quiet at \$4.30 to \$4.50. In bage, we quote \$2 cheese, for which higher prices are exto \$2.10 for ordinary, and \$2.15 to \$2.25 for pected. granulated. Mouthie is very quiet, and prices conge item \$20 to \$23 per ton. Cornment \$2.45 to \$2.75 per bbl.

812 59 on track, Shorts, \$14 to \$14 50 on track. WHEAT .- The market is unchanged, but

holders are not anxious sellers. We quote prices steady as follows :- Canada red and white winter wheat 81c to 83c, and spring wheat 80: to 82:; No. 1 Duluth 85c to 86c, and No. 1 Manituha hard 87c to 88c. Rather Quioter advices were received from England yesterday.
Coen.—The market is dull, and prices are

nominal at 450 duty paid and 530 to 550 in bond. PEAS -Stocks are large, both here and in

the country. The demand is slow, and prices favor the buying interest. We quote prices as more or less nominal at 650 per 66 ibs. affort and \$42 in store. OATS -The market is very quiet, and in

the absence of quetaions prices are unchanged at 27c to 28; per 32 lbs. BARLEY.—A few cors of good malting bar-ley have been sold at 58; per bushel, and we

quore 55; to 600 as to quality.

Ryg.—There is no business to report in this art ole, the best bid being 45c. BUCKWHEAT .- A little enquiry has been experienced, but buyers are not inclined to puy the price asked. We quote 42c to 43s

SEEDS -- We quote timothy \$2 25 to \$2 40 per husbel. Cover quiet and nominally \$6.50 per bushel, Alaska \$7.00, and flexseed

HAY AND STAW .- Sales of fine to choice loose hay have been made at \$12.25 to \$13. Medium to fair qualities have soli at \$9.50 to \$11.50 per 100 ouncles. Pressed hay is firm an I quoted at \$11.50 to \$13 per ton as to quality. Straw is quiet but firm at \$4 50 to \$6 50 per 100 nundies.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &: - There is no particular change in hog products. Lerd is quiet but steady, with sales of Western 1eported at 91; to 91: in palls, as to quantity. We quote:—Montreal short out pork per brl, \$00 to 00; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$15 00 to 15 25; Mess pork, Western, per hrl, \$13 00 to butter to be had now, and consequently 1325; India mess heef, per toe, \$20 00 to 22 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$12 00 to 00 00; to fall back on creamery, which has sold in Hams, city cured per lh, 123c to 13c; jub ng lots at 22: to 25:, as to quality. In Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Hams and Hams, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½c tr 9½c; Lord, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 9c to 00c; Bacon, per lb, 10½c to 114; Shoulders, per lb., 0 00 to 0 00; Tu! low, common refined, per lb, 43: to 54:

DRESSED Hoos -Receipts are confined to small commission lots, which are iccreasing, and we have sales to report of from one to six and eight hogs at \$5.85 to \$6.00 per 100 lbs.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs. - During the past few days there has aprang up a batter demand for eggs, with sales in bbls and cases at 18: to 20:. Now lad from near by points 23; to 25; per dex. Limed are being freely edered, and sales are made at 17c to 18c.

Brans, -- A few soull sales of white hand

picked mediumi have taken picee at \$1.30 to \$1.35 per Inshes, but ordinary beans have sold in small fet; at \$1.10 to \$1.20 per bushel.

FORLY -We quote 93 to 11c, as to quantiby in a quality. Comb honey has been sold at 125 to 14 per lb. Isutation honey is quich at Super loon tine. Lors. -We quote 10s to 204; as to and

Game -Under rather fluited engiles and great enquiry, the market has inted firm, the sales of deer our a escat I candout little for ctusto 10 per ib; and we quote 6 to 7s for the sumes, ordered and 8s to 10s for such les, as toquan- costumes, ty and quanty. Partriles have gone off costumes. well at 455 to 50) per brace, some helders remains to sel under 55; Dressen Meyrs, - incredipts of farme

and may increased, and hind quarters is at 4½; to 5; as to quadry, and of F. 4; for fore quarters. Matten care... 4: for fore quarters.

quite las 65: to 7: per la.
POTATOES -Torre is a little steadier . . . has been sell in quantities at 65; per an

and in smaller loss at 75: 10 80 : Sweep Cotatoes --There have been sides oring the past few days at \$3 to \$3.50 per ONION: -The rate was made of 300 bbls of

red and yellow onlone: t \$2.50, but nothing can new be had at on br \$2.75, and we quote \$2.75 to \$3, as to quantity.

Asmes -The market shows very little obang some cur last rep r, sales having ben made of ites, poss at \$3.75 to \$3.80 per

100 las. TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business generally is very good and routh more ser fir.

Boots AND Shors -- Some houses have all ready went out their traveless, who report severally of the prospects, having some in a faw good orders for spring stock together with some cotting up successes.

Fish, -Some small lots of like berrings

are or the market and sell in helf horrels at \$2.25 for round, with heads on, and \$3 for spire, with heads off.

Though And Mulata - Prices of their appoint

tinuss very dull. Provisions.—Trado keeps quiet. Choice butter is enquired for at 17c and 18c, and large rolls sell from 14c to 16c. There is no demand for common or inferior. In hog products there is but little doing; long clear is worth from Se to Sic; lard 9ic to 9in. Hams are dull and neglected. Rolls bring 9: and bringing 'rom \$4.10 to \$4.25. Granulated is 91. Eggs are firm at 18: to 19c, so also is

Wook .- For fleece the enquiry is good. Ordinary combing is worth 22s to 25c, and 8 unidown 25s to 27c. We quote pulled BRAN. -Sales are reported at \$12.25 to super 23c to 25c, and extra 27c to 30c.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK. A change for the better has come over the

British live stock trade and cables indicate an improved trade and a more healthy state of affairs, which has been brought about by diminished supplies from all quarters. There has been an improved demand all round at higher prices. Receipts of cattle from Canada and the United States have fallen off, At Liverpool there was was a steady demand at an advance of half a cent per pound and a better clearance was effected than for a long time. The market closed stendy at the advance. Prime Canadian steers were at 10½c, fair to choice grades at 10c, poor to medium at 9c, the sheen the contract of th and inferior and bulls at 710 to 80. The sheep also was stronger owing to light supplies. Inere were small offerings and a fair demand, values showing an advance of one cent compared with two weeks ago. Best sheep were at 13; secondary qualities at 11c to 12c, merinnes at 10 to 11lc, and inferior and rams at Se to 91c.

The Professor's request for a pinch of snuff: " Permit me to emerce the summits of my digits into your pulverous utensil to excite a grateful titulation in my olfactory wood, engineer of the freight, badly injure nerves."

Warted experienced Knitters on the Franz & Pope; also, ton Lamb Knitting Machines. Apply to Knitting Department. S. CAR LEY.

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THE NAMEST STYLES
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
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The above goods are made up in the latest styles and new stimatorly s. The must be examined to be appreciated at lowest prices. S. CARSLEY. S CARSLRY. GOOD STYLISH DOLMANS IN ASTRIC SCOOTH GOOD STYLISH DOLMANS IN KYRLE 11, 001, 40 OD STYLISH DOLMANS IN SCHELL CLARK GOOD STYLISH DOLMANS IN SCHELK SE COURS GOOD STYLISH DOLMANS IN GREAT VALUTY

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Black Saim schock sink black sink black sink black Browne in British solk. Bearing sold design, Na y obegind design, Na y obegind satur, byth corrected satur, byth corrected satur, i 19wn cashinere, Nav Cashin re, the large twicety for the form, Coloni to S. CARSLEL. Congress
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PROVINCE OF QUILEE, DISTRET of Montreal, Superior court. No. 1811, Dance Eloise Pounier, wife of William A. J. Whiteforth, joweler, of Cote a St. Leaks beautiful at a cost of page 181. band an az i actor's per thon as to property Montrea, 20 h November, 1886. Cas. C. Delogimier,

Actorney for Pi mith.

PARTIFICATES

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O DO OFFER. To introduce these, of the Community of the Away to the community of the Commun 11 - 1

senooner Seylia. The schooner Lightlast for this port with a cargo of fluir and p. ovisions for Barrington, anchered in Clarko's harbor, juried her chain, drifted on the rocks and became a total wreck. No insurance. She ner Oliva A. O'Mullin, from this port for Sydne y in ballast went ashore at Whitehead harbor. Schooled Ripple is stranded at Arichat and is a total

A SOURCE OF DANGER.

CHOLERA IN ARGENTINE MAKING RAPID GRESS AND SPREADING TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 27 .-- Spread cholers in Rosario is creating great als Yesterday seventy-two new cases and if four deaths were reported. At Cerds there were seven cases to-day. Congress h closed. Cholera has also appeared in I

Janeiro aud Paraguny.
Austin, Tex., Nov. 27.—State Bealth
Officer Swearingen and Dr. Blunt, quarantin officer at Galveston, are in communication with each other regarding reports that choler has appeared at Buenos Ayres. The matter is causing considerable discussion, as there direct communication between Buenes Aye and New Orleans and Galveston. It is there are eleven ships bound for the transparent from Buenes Ayres and due to arrive by Christmas.

A FATHER SACRIFICES HIS LIFE! SAVE HIS TWO SONS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28 .- A fatal collision attended by dramatic oircums ances, occurs at Andersons station on the Cincinn Southern railroad this evening. An engine making a trial trip, in charge of Einst Drohan, an old and experienced engine collided with a freight train. Drohan had the cab his two sons, 5 and 7 years old, also John Maher, aged 5. Perceiving the langer ahead, he threw the three child through the cab window and remained at post. He sacrificed his life for the his John Maher was also killed, and Frank la