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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 23.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

THE LEAGUE SUPREME.

FENIANISM IN THE BRITISH ARMY

The State Trials.

ARRESTS.

COERCION BILL OBSTRUCTED

By Telegraph to Post and TRUE WITNESS.]

LONDON, Jan. 11 .- The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian mentions with some degree of credit that Earl Cowper desires to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, principally, however, for private

More than forty-five members of Parliament attended the meeting of English and Irish Liberals yesterday. Only about five represented Irish constituencies. It is stated that none of those at the meeting could be classed as Whigs; all were sincere admirers and adherents of Gladstone. The joint deputation of Home Rule and Liberal members which is to wait on Gladstone on Wednesday will urge that it is essential, in order to secure unity and enthusiasm among the Liberals in Parliament, and contentment in Ireland, that the Land Bill shall include a comprehensive scheme of peasant proprietors, accompanied by the "Three F's." The bill, as hitherto sketched by the Government, would annihilate the whole party.

LIMERICK, Jan. 11 .- A resident magistrate of this place, Lamed McCarthy, on Saturday received instructions to arrest the Rev. Mr. O'Kelly, a priest, and several other Land Leaguers at the meeting announced for yesterday at Castleconnell. An immense assemblage gathered at Castleconnell yesterday in anticipation of the arrest, which, however, was not made as the instructions had been countermanded by the Government, who had received the submission of the persons accused. A flying column is being organized

rals have adopted a memorial to Mr. Gladstone, declaring that a satisfactory Land Bill must embrace the "Three F's," provisions for arterial drainage, the reclamation of waste lands, and the extension of a peasant pro-

At a meeting of English Liberal members. to-day, over 30 resolved not to vote on the question of coercion.

The Fenian scare has extended to Ports-The authorities have received various anonymous warnings of contemplated attacks on the Government establishments. but they do not attach much importance to

Duelin, Jan. 11 .- In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day the Crown announced that their case was completed, with the exception of one witness who is now on the way from

The Pall Mall Gazette is deserving of attention. Discussing last night's debate it says : "Thirteen members spoke in all, but only three represented Irish constituencies. Of that thirteen four were Home Rulers, four Irish Liberals, two English Radicals, one English and two Irish Conservatives. Only a single speaker expressed any satisfaction with the bill foreshadowed. The impression produced by the whole of the speeches, is that in Ireland opinions are not only practically unanimous in favor of the three F's and of peasant proprietary, but that in the words of Archbishop McCabe which are reschoed a thousand times for Mr. Gladstone's ther action concerning him. Government not to touch the question at all, rather than deal with it in a half-hearted fashion." One Conservative, Mr. Plunkett, with characteristic courage and sagacity, rewere unwilling to consider the grievances of the Irish tenant. All the other speakers, without exception, demanded a thoroughgoing Land Bill. The Liberals were more argent than the Home Rulers. Mr. Charles Russell, in the course of an eloquent and forcible address, which made a marked impression, warned the Government that the Bill spirit of compromise. It would be better for Ireland, better for Mr. Gladstone's reputation, to leave the question alone. The Irish appear to have made up their minds for nothing less than the three F's with such measures for the present proprietary as can be regarded as a settlement in any sense of the word. If Ireland were self-governed, a land bill not

embodying these provisions would not even

be looked at, whereas a measure which accepted the three F's as a basis of legislation

would command the united support, not only

majority of the Conservatives of Ulster.

Mr. Shaw made an important con-

tribution to the discussion when he announced that all the members of the Land Commission had come to the

conclusion that in future there must be some

tribunal placed between the landlord and

tenant of Ireland to regulate the rent. The Pall Mall Gazette concludes as follows:—
"Any measure which does not deal effectu-

of the Liberals and Home Rulers, but of the

of all sections of the Irish people." London, Jan. 12. - Fifty-four members

of Parliament were present at yesterday's meeting to arrange for a deputation to wait on Mr. Gladstone in regard to the Irish land question. Lords Monck, Monteagle, Powerscourt and Emly are expected to accompany the deputation. The London correspondent of the Newcastle Chronicle, Mr. Jos. Cowen's paper says :- "Should the representations of the deputation which is to wait on Mr. Gladstone to-day not is duce the Government to abandon the anticipated measure on the proprietor of the Kerry Independent, and Mr. Irish land question, the original idea of Jeremiah Leaby, President of the Firies united action by both English and Irish branch of the Land League, were discharged. Liberals, which was yesterday abandoned, in Concerning other prisoners, the magistrates the belief such a combination might have deferred their decision until to-morrow, they the appearance of a threat to the Cabinet, will be resorted to. Further action will be in any event suspended until the draft of the bill is in the hands of members."

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, asked the members whose bills are on the orders of the day not to insist on their rights, as the Government desired to proceed with the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech. Irish members began obstructive objections, and the wrangle continued. It has now lasted three hours. Ultimately a motion that the debate on the address be re- them being insufficient. sumed was carried by a vote of 230 to 33. In the House of Commons this afternoon, just before a division was taken which closed the obstructive debate, Mr. Parnell said his party had made their protest against the action of the Government. He said his conduct in the House had always been fair and above board, conduct of himself and his friends when bills he was obliged to admit that some of the

London, Jan. 13.—Mr. Shaw (Home Ruler) has written a letter to Mr. Parnell formally disassociating himself from Mr. Parnell's scheme of agitation and his party. It is believed that other moderate Home Rulers will

Land Question, and presented a memorial recommending as essential to secure unity and enthusiasm among the Liberals in Parliament and contentment in Ireland that the Land Bill should include a comprehensive scheme sideration of the subject of reclamation of sary in order to obtain justice in each case. waste lands. The deputation discussed the subject in a conversational manner for fully two hours. Mr. Gladstone said he was glad to have the opportunity of hearing their tation, certain alterations in the Land Laws, views, and hoped he would not introduce any was a necessity which not only Ireland, but for suppression of disturbances in County linestectual Bill. It is understood that the limerick.

We Charle followers and the Ulster Liber deputation deemed the result of the interview example of the linestectual Bill. The linestectual Bill. It is understood that the last England, was now urging. He cited the ment admits that there is small hopes of bringing the debate on the address to an end, because of the linestectual Bill. The last contract the last con satis factory.

Dublin, Jan. 12 -Mr. A. M. Sullivan. member of Parliament for Louth, who sued the Irish Times some time ago for defama- and delivered a powerful speech. He quoted tion, has obtained a verdict against the paper of £50.

Dublin, Jan. 12 .- At a meeting of the Land League to-day it was announced that the receipts for the past week amounted to £4.163. It is stated that the League will no longer give facilities to Government reporters or police.

LIMERICK, Jan. 12 .- The Tralee and Listowel mail car was attacked last night near Long Hill, Limerick county. The car was smashed and the mail destroyed.

Dublin, Jan. 12 .- The State Trials will be resumed to-morrow, when Mr. Macdonagh will open the case for the defence. It is expected that he will speak for two days. An extraordinary sight will be witnessed in Dublin to-morrow. Two hundred evicted tenants, men and women, from all parts of Ireland, will be assembled at the Land League office, when they will walk in processional order, two deep, to the Court of Queen's Bench. It is intended, if the Court permits of such a course, to produce these men and women as witnesses for the defence.

London, Jan. 13 .- In the House to-day Mr Forster, Home Secretary for Ireland, in r-ply to a question from Mr. Churchill, member for Woodstock, said that the Government were watching Mr. Davitt, who had returned by almost every speaker from the to Ireland contrary to the stipulation in his Liberal side of the House, "It is better case, and if necessary they should take furcase, and if necessary they should take fur-

LONGFORD, Jan. 13 .- Three hundred and fitty police and a squadron of dragoons are assembled at Drumlish, and infantry are momentarily expected. When they arrive, pudiated the idea that the Conservative party | the whole force will proceed to assist in the serving of ejectment notices on Lord Granard's property. The people are armed with bludgeons and pitchforks, but an encounter will probably be avoided by the exertions of the parish priest.

The Government has evidently been taken by surprise by the decided sympathy with Ireland expressed by provincial members of was narrow and inadequate and framed in a all shades of liberalism. A decided change spirit of compromise. It would be better for is visible in the bearing of the Ministry since the opening of the session. The excitement of the struggle has already told on Gladstone's

health. DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—At a meeting of the Land League to-day Davitt called attention to the immense services of the Land League in America. Parnell advised a postponement of the National Convention until the Government deals with coercion. The Orange Emergency Committee resolved to ssist several "boycotted" persons.

Macdonough's speech to-day consisted of a vindication and reassertion of the principles of the Land League, which organization, he said; was as legal as the Trades Union. He declared the Traversers professed the principles of John Stuart Mill, and but for their support English andlords would be driven Into the sea. People pay shopkeepers £40,000 for, seed. "Were they," he asked, "to deprive their wives and children of sustenance in order to pay landlords?" Before he con-

tegration of the Empire.

It is stated the London city guilds, which own estates in Ireland, have been sounded regarding their transfer to tenants under the terms of the new Land Bill. They are willcompanies will probably be thus transferred.

TRALEE, Jan. 14. - The examination of officers of the Tralee branch of the Land League was concluded to-day. Mr. Brassill, Jeremiah Leaby, President of the Firies meanwhile remaining in custody. The detence preferred no evidence.

Mr. Mitchell Henry refused to have anything to do with the Land League, and in consequence of his speech in the House of Commons on the 11th inst, during the debate on the address, in which he denounced the system of "boycotting" and repudiated the League, Michael Davitt, the noted agitator, in a violent attack upon him at a meeting of

the League, denounced him as a traitor.

Duslin, Jan. 14.—Two of the Traversers were discharged to-day, the evidence against

London, Jan. 14 .- A Dublin despatch says naval and military authorities in Ireland are arranging concerted action for their future movements.

Dublin, Jan. 14 .- In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, Mr. Macdonogh, the counsel for the Traversers, in his opening speech, said but he would not pledge himself as to the in regard to some points of the indictment for the coercion of the Irish people are intro- Traversers had exceeded the bounds of moder-

Mr. Macdonagh to-day continued his speech for the Traversers. Judge Fitzgerald at the outset intimated that, although Mr. Macdonogh would be allowed to refer in his speech to the famine period of 1848, he could follow his example.

A deputation of members of Parliament waited on Mr. Gladstone to day on the Irish donogh closed his speech he was loudly cheered. The trials promise to be protracted. On the subject of the desire expressed by some of the Traversers to have separate defences, Judge Fitzgerald said to-day that it would be practically impossible for the Court of peasant proprietary, accompanied by the to listen to the fourteen speeches, one for "Three F's," and also recommending the con-

> In the State trials Macdonough submitted to the jury that the Land League was a perfectly legal organization. To cause, by agi-Bisho, s, and drew a moving picture of the or of proceeding with the Coercion bills. The evictions which succeeded the Irish famine. Ministerial secrets are still so well kept that Samuel Walker followed on the same side, the charter of the Land League, and contended that it was legal to read extracts from Parliamentary speeches of Gladstone, Low and Bright, in support of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill. He insisted that the Traversers had said nothing more calculated to damage landlordism than was said in the speeches in Parliament referred to. The Court adjourned till Monday.

London, Jan. 15 .- The following Englishmen voted with Mr. Parnell last night in division of the House on Parnell's amendment:-Jacob Bright, of Manchester; Jesse Comings, of Ipswich; Henry Labouchere and Charles Bradlaugh, of Northampton; Thomas Burt, of Lodpeth; Arthur Arnold, of Salford; Joseph Cowen, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. Thomas.

London, Jan. 14 .- A despatch from Manchester says an attempt was made to-day, it is supposed by Fenians, to blow up the armory at the infantry barracks at Salford. A meat store adjoining was blown to pieces, but the armory, containing many thousands of arms, was uninjured. The explosion badly injured a woman and a boy who were walking on the street, and it is feared that the boy will die. There is great excitement over this dastardly attempt.

Dublin, Jan. 17.—Michael Davitt made a

very violent speech at Kanturk to-day.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—Mithcell Henry, in a letter to the Times, says it is true that his tenants have disappointed him very much, owing to instructions from Land League agents, which virtually are that every landlord is a robber and an intruder. Very few of his tenants, he says, have paid their rents, though many would do so, if not intimidated by the lawless confederation, who have succeeded in changing the character and behaviour of the people.

TRALES, Jan. 15 .- The remaining five officers of the Tralee Branch of the Land League were to-day committed for trial. Their attorney did not ask to have them admitted to bail. Eleven other arrests are expected to-night.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15 .- At Maryborough, six traders have been summoned on a charge of on Saturday were returned for trial. Inforattempting to compel persons to join the mations were sworn before the Magis-Land League. Davitt to-day, near Kapturk, vehemently attacked landlords. Government reporters were present.

Cabinet Council will necessarily consider the question of obstruction in the House of Commons. The Times charges the Home Rulers the sole object of frustrating its practical purposes.

NEW Youx, Jan. 16 .- A special cable from London says :- The debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment, protracted through seven sitting's, averaging eight hours each, appears to have convinced the Government of the absolute necessity of some modification of the of the country unless put to an end sold by rules of the House of Commons to prevent Murders, robberies and the sending of bottle. this scandalous squandering of public time, threatening letters, are of daily occurrence, of which the worst has not been sten. ally will hardly be worth the paper it is cluded the Court rose.

Perhaps Monday will witness the resumption ingeneration of the lashes. It is a combination of the interminable discussion, Mr. Molitary of an English Government which Government which Government which Government which Government will ask Parliament to adopt ex-Perhaps Monday will witness the resumption | ing that the existing Government has proved

interposes an English veto upon measures demanded by an overwhelming majority of of all sections of the Irish people."

traordinary measures for the suppression of the parnellite party, on the ground that they seek not constitutional reform, but the disinthis season is intended to take the form not sary to punish evil-doers and protect the lives so much of filibustering as prolongation of and property of your faithful and loyal subthe discussion. It is known that the Government, perceiving that no progress has been made in the last few days, is seriously considering the adoption in some form ing to make the necessary arrangements; of the previous question, or some other about 170,000 acres of land belonging to these means which will enable the majority of the House to bring this frivolous and wilfully protracted speech-making to a close. Parliamentary precedent requires that the debate on the address shall be terminated five days before proceeding with other business; hence neither the Coercion bill nor the Land Bill has yet been introduced. One obvious object of Mr. Parnell is to point triumphantly to this delay as a proof of the necessity of alleged urgency of coercion. Mr. Shaw's formal withdrawal from further Parliamentary action under Parnell's banner necessitates one or two rearrangements. Mr. Shaw's interest in Parliament is greater than with the Irish people, but may yet result in so reducing Mr. Parnell's following as to increase greatly the difficulty of pursuing a policy of sheer obstruction. Mr. Shaw openly expresses delight at the

conciliatory manner in which Mr. Gladstone received the deputation, and has strong hopes that the Land bill will yet assume a satisfactory solution. Mr. Parnell, on the other hand, stakes everything on defeating the Land bill, no matter how radical, this session, believing that he will be able to carry the lrish people to any length if the session closes without the passing of any measure of land reform, and intending then to revert openly to his original purpose to renew purely Home Rule agitation. It is the knowledge of this scheme, possibly, which disintegrates part of the English Badicals who were lately contemplating an offensive and defensive alliance with Mr. Parnell. Tuesday's conference was attended by several sincere Liberals, Mr. Stanfield, formerly a Cabinet Minister, presiding. Extraordinary efforts have been made by certain well known members to organize a combination against the Government, pledged to employ open threats. It is meant to exert pressure on Ministers for the purpose of minimizing coercion and augumenting the scope of land reform. This cabal, though believed to be receiving the secret support of one member of the Cabinet, has collapsed, at least temporarily. The Government is well pleased at the result of the division on the Parnell amendment. He voted yesterday with his tormer colleagues against it, the minority supporting Mr. Parnell, including only seven English Liberals and not one leading man, but it would be idle to try to permise nothing leaks out concerning the character of the coming measures, except that neither Irish eloquence nor Radical measures have affected the general scheme intended. Furthermore, Ministers know that yielding to Radical demands involves possible danger of Whig secession far more formidable in numbers and influence than any Radical coterie.

Some manifestations of impatience have been made out of doors, but, upon the whole, in the House of Commons seem to be watched with remarkable apathy, except in London, where great indignation about them is ex-An important section of the Radical party is disposed to support Parnell, believeing that a formidable land agitation in Eng-

for the indifference of the public generally to the fillibustering tactics of Parnell. The prestige of the Home Rulers has been greatly increased among the populace by their showing that they can defy the law in Ireland, and their now coming to England and beating Parliament. Such a delay in carrying the reply to the Speech from the Throne has never before been known in British Parliamentary history. The Government desires that the demand for stringent measures against obstruction shall come first from the people. There remain three more amendments to the reply to the Address from the Throne, each of which is likely to cause a long debate.

It is asserted that the regiment now quartered in the barracks contains many Irish, and that Fenianism has been previously suspected among them. It is rumored that a fuse has been found near the shed. The damage is more serions than at first reported.

Dublin, Jan. 16.—Land League prosecutions are cropping up all over Ireland. On Saturday no fewer than 96 summonses were served on six prominent members of the Maryborough Land League, charging them with boycotting and intimidation. Their offence consisted of calling on shopkeepers and endeavoring to compel them to join the League. The five Leaguers charged at Trales trates and warrants were issued for the arrest of the seven officers of the Kerry LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Daily News says the priest. The secretary of the Cork League and another member have been summoned for individual and distinct acts of intimidation. The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland with abusing the freedom of debate with has forwarded a strong memorial to the Queen the sole object of frustrating its practical on the state of Ireland, signed by Lord Enniskillen, Imperial Grand Master. The memorial states that in this portion of her Majesty's dominions coercion and terrorism prevail, which have become unsupportable and which must speedly drive every loyal and well disposed subject of her Majesty out and take place with impunity. After declar-

jects, that they may be able to live in peace and security under your beneficent sway." A letter has been received from the Secretary of the Home Department stating that the petition has been laid before the Queen.

London, Jan. 15.—It is stated that a series of local demonstrations against coercion have been determined upon. Preparations are making for a monster meeting in Hyde Park.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 15.—The police have found a clue which may lead to discovery of the perpetrators of the explosion at the barracks.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—The Court of Queen's Bench was crowded to day. Macdonagh, for the Traversers, said he intended to put in as evidence 41 Acts of Parliament, passed before and after the Act of the Union, regarding land laws and the preservation of the peace in Ireland. He called as witnesses 83 evicted tenants, whose feebleness caused a sensation in Court. The prosecution objected. The Court decided it was admissible if the prosecution intended to rely on the nineteenth count of the indictment, which charge the Traversers with conspiring to create discontent and disaffection among the subjects of the Queen, and ill will and hostility between different classes of her subjects, and then the Court said the trial would last for years. A short adjournment was granted on the application of the Attorney-General to enable him to consult his colleagues.

London, Jan. 14.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Sexton and O'Sullivan, Home Rulers, defended the actions of the Land League and attacked the Government.

Mr. Vivian, Liberal, said the feelings of the Irish were shown by the fact that many waded through the blood of Lord Mount-

Mr. Parnell said, "That is a falsehood,"
The Speaker declared if Parnell applied the
expression to any member of the House, he must withdraw it.

As Parnell neither withdrew nor repeated the expression, Vivian said he would leave the House to judge between him and Parnell. Biggar, Home Ruler, asked whether the United States had made any 'representations relative to the wretched condition of the lrish. He made an inquiry relative to the intervention of the Sultan in regard to Ireland, and was called to order, and the question was not allowed.

Childers, Secretary of War, strongly urged the necessity of energetic measures in Ireland, and said the Government could not tolerate revolution, and allow Ireland to be swayed by self-asserted authoricy.

Parnell's amendment to the Address was rejected, 435 to 57 The debate was then Six Liberals voted with the acjourned. minority.

Eighteen English members, including Arnold, Jacob Bright, Bradlaugh and Labouchere, voted for Pamell's amendment. Many Liberals abstained from voting. Thirteen Irish members voted with the majority. Shaw and Henry voted with the minority. Henry denies that he has quit Iteland on account of threats.

Dublin, Jan. 17.—On the re-assembling of the court, the Attorney-General announced that he would abandon the nineteenth count. the proceedings of Parnell and his followers and the evidence of evicted tenants was consequently ruled out. Macdonough closed the evidence for the defence. McLaughlin, who is specially retained on behalf of Brennan, made a telling speech. He said the prosect. tion was undertaken on behalf of landlords who were the hereditary enemies of peaceful land, such as they evidently desire, depends upon pre!iminary success in Ireland. While Parnell and Dillon were begging relief in America, the landlords even denied the existence of distress. It were begging relief in America, the landlords even denied the existence of distress. It was as impossible for tenants to pay rents as for England to pay her national debt. Mc-

Laughlin was loudly applauded.

Lane, President of the Killumsie Laud League, and O'Connor, Treasurer of the Charleville Land League, have been committed for trial for intimidation. Bail was allowed.

London, Jan. 18 .- It is generally believed that the State Trials will collapse early next week. The withdrawal of the gineteenth count by the Attorney-General bas brought the Land League evidence to a sudden termination. The concluding speeches will be short, and there only remains the Judge's summing up.

Mr. Bence Jones and family left Clonakilty for England to-day, after grranging that their farm should be managed in their absence by an attorney. The following is said to be the draft of the

Government land bill, which may, however. undergo modification before its presentment "The surplus fund of the Irish Church will be devoted, 1st. To the reclamation of waste lands; 2ad. To assist immigration from overcrowded districts; 3rd. According to a carefully drawn scheme to assist emigration." The measure will also include the three F's guarded, by certain restrictive provisions necessary for the practical working of the measure. With respect to the Coercion Bill, it is stated that the Government contemplates the creation of a Commission of two judges, for which precedents are alleged, with power in certain cases to supersede the ordinary judicial tribunals. A general Disarmament Act will be passed. As Government is still busy discussing the bill, however, many modifications are possible.

"Why, Charley," said his friend in astonishment, "what has happened? Oh, I see you have been using hair dye." "No such thing, my dear friend," replied Charley, "I have an honest head of black hair all my own, and I got it by using Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer" This wonderful remedy is sold by all chemists at 50 cts. per large

Mr. Martin Battle, of the Inland Revenue, of the interminable discussion, Mr. Mo- its inability to cope with the exigency of the flashes. It is a combination of the English or Scotch. The statistics as to early mar-

as from the contract with the street of the contract of the contract of

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Cocreion Bill-Gladstone Becomes Busty -Parnell's Exposition of Irish Feeling-Ready to Shed their Blood to Secure Liberty, if Perceiving a Chanco of Success -A Bold Defiance of the Government-Great Excitement in the House of Coma-

LONDON, Jan. 18, 1881.

In the House of Lords, Earl Fortescque Liberal) asked whether, in view of the obstruction in the Commons, the Government would not, with the object of saving time, introduce a Coercive Bill first in the House of Lords.

Earl Redesdale (Conservative) proposed that a Bill be passed through the House of Lords, then acted upon, and indemnity afterwards obtained from the Commons.

The Government repudiated the idea and

the subject was dropped.

In the House of Commons the Parnellite party came into open collision with the Government last night in a heated debate on Mr. Justin McCarthy's amendment to the address, praying the Queen not to use the Army and Constabulary to carry out evictions pending the reform of the land laws.

Mr. Gladstone re appeared looking much improved. He protested against the prolongation of the debate. If the practice of concluding the debate on the address as rapidly as possible was broken down, the convenient and dignfied method of meeting between the Sovereign and the people would become a public nuisance. If Irish members had taken a reasonable latitude of debate, they would have known by this time what the measures of coercion were. The Irish members had kept the House eight days occupied by resultless debates. He declared that, Mr. Mc-Carthy's amendment was an insult to the Throne. This was received with cheers on both sides of the House.

Mr. Parnell answered later in the debate. charging Mr. Gladstone with misrepresenting the Irish member He stated that he believed the Irish people would justify the shedding of their blood to secure their liberty if they saw the chance of success. He denied having encouraged armed insurrection because he knew England was too strong. He stated his belief that legislative independence would follow the downfall of landlordism, and under the new relations hostility between England and Ireland would disappear. The Government could not suppress the Land League, because if the leaders should be imprisoned the people would organize secret societies-murder and outrages would be increased tenfold by coercion. If the act of habeas corpus were suspended the arrest of the first man would be the signal for a general remeal to pay rents. Bishops and priests would advise this course, and the Government would be met with passive resistence of the entire nation.

Sir Stafford Northcote called on the Government to take action on the serious speech of Mr. Parnell, whom he accused of dictating to the Queen as an equal. Great excitement was manifested by the members during the

Mr. O'Dennell made a fierce attack on the Gladstone Ministry amid constant interrup-

Mr. Lalor (Nationalist) moved the adjournment of the debate after midnight. Lord Hartington refused to accede on the

ground that the debate had been sufficiently The Irish members charged the Govern-

ment with attempting to gag them.

Mr. Parnell stated that the conduct of Lord Hartington showed that the aristocratic element had obtained the upperhand in the Cabinet, and that the policy of coercion was fittingly represented by Lord Hartington, who as Irish Secretary, had caused the people of Dublin to be bludgeoned by the police at the Phonix Park. After the first division the Government agreed to adjourn the debate. Forty members voted with Mr. Parnell, all of whom were Irish.

ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE.

New York, Jan. 18 .- The World's London correspondent says the Secretary of State for the home department states he is in possession of details which show the formation of a gigantic secret society, with a local branch in every important town of the kingdom, by Fenians from the United States. alarm is felt at this new danger.

ANTI-COERCION MEETING IN ENG-LAND.

London, Jan. 18 .- The first meeting in connection with the movement in England against coercion, for the organization of which a Committee of Home Rulers have been formed, will probably be held at Bir-mingham on Saturday. Parnell will ettend.

The origin of the fire which destroyed the Edinburgh County military barracks was purely accidental.

FEMS OF INTEREST.

There are no soup kitchens in Montresi this year. It is probable Mrs. Parnall will attend the

Buffalo Land League Convention.

The reports concerning the quarrel between the Queen and the Princess Louise are denied in high places.

Mr. Bright speaks as from a "well of English undefiled," not even Mr. Gladstone himself can surpass him, yet Mr. Bright has neither Latin nor Greek, but has acquired his magnificent English through the medium of a hard study of Milton and the Bible.

The London Telegraph attributes much of the misery of the Irish pasantry to their incorigible "mania," for early marriages." The existence of this "mania," answers the Pall Mall Gazette, is an assumption which is not justified by facts. The Irish neither marry earlier has invented an instrument for testing oil nor multiply more rapidly than the English riages are conclusive.

The Mark Comment to Su

REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

CHAPTER XVII.-CONTINUED.

"Oh, among his poor patients somewherehe will be along to tea presently. Any news to-night, doctor? I mean..."

"You mean the Scarswood tragedy, of course, ma'am-nobody in Sussex, I believe, talks of anything else latterly. No, no news and no news in this case does not mean good news. The funeral is over, as you know, and there is no will, and everything falls to that pititul, pettifogging little screw of an attorney, Peter Dangerfield — everything, Mrs. Otis—everything. He's Sir Peter now; and among all the baronets who have reigned at Scarswood since the days of James I., I don't believe such a baronet ever disgraced a good old name. She's not got a rap, not a farthing, ma'am—poor as a church mouse, and poorer, for church mice can steal, if they get a chance, and she can't. She's got to work now, Mrs. Otis-got to go out into the hard world and earn the bread and beef of everyday life. Nursery governess or something of that sort she isn't qualified even for that, poor thing poor thing!"

"But, Doctor Graves, this seems a little too dreadful—too cruel. Where are all her friends—all our resident gentry? Must all turn their backs upon her because she chances not to be Sir John's real daughter?" "She's down in the world, Mrs. Otis, and

it's the way of the world to speed tho miserable sinner who falls with a parting kick. Still in this case a new have come forward and offered her a home generously enoughthe Talbots, for instance, and old Mansfield the lawyer. But she's a young woman of a very uncommon stamp, ma'am, and charity's charity, gloss it over as you may. She has acted very strangely from the first, in the last way any reasonable man expects. But you never can tell by what you previously knew of her how a woman will act in any given emergency. The Turks and other heathens who don't treat them as rational beings are in the right of it. They're not! Don't laugh, Mrs. Otis, it's nothing to laugh at. There's that young woman! Quick-tempered, passionate, proud, generous, loving, just the sort of a young woman to break out into tears and hysterics, and sobs and reproaches, making the place too hot for everybody, tearing her hair and rending her garments. Well, how does she act instead? Sits there like a stone, never says a word, never sheds a tear, and broods, broods in sullen silence. Women who don't cry and scold are women to be distrusted, ma'am. If I had seen her in hysterics I would have pitied her; as it is I honestly declare she trightens me. Now then, ma'am, I'll take a look at our wounded snake in the grass, and be off before it gets any later and colder."

He jumped up and stalked away to a large airy chamber opening off this cosey sitting-Like everything else in and around the widow's cottage, it was daintly neat and clean. The last rays of the chill January fell upon Gaston Dantree, lying motionless upon the bed.

It was an awfully death-like face-in his coffin the man would hardly look more ghastly, more utterly bloodless and lifeless than now. His faint breathing, his fluttering pulse were barely perceptible—no more. His damp, dark hair fell loose and curly over the white pillows, and in all its spectral bloodlessness his rarely perfect face kept its dark Southern beauty still.

Dr. Graves took his wrist between his fingers and thumb, drew out his watch, gave his head a little professional shake, and prepared to count with that owl-like solemnity of visage venerable physicians counting a her brain. Dr. Graves bent over her, and patient's pulse ever do wear.

And over her coal fire little Mrs. Otis and mused sadly enough on the fate of that anhappy young lady who a few brief days ago had been the brightest and most blissful of petted heiresses and happy brides elect. "And how strange among all she knew-

Dr. Graves and all-she should have chosen my Henry to come forward and cure the man she loved," she thought with that glow of pride widowed mothers of only sons always feel. "No doubt she knew, if others are too could ever be more tender in a sick room than he; and if it be possible for earthly physician or earthly drugs to bring this illsated young man round, Henry is the one to do it. But I doubt it .- I doubt it. He looks like death, and he knows nothing or nobody. Hark! here is Henry now!"

She started forward. The front hall door opened, a quick footstep crossed the passage, the sitting-room door was flung wide, and Mr. Henry Otis, "booted and spurred," stood pale as a ghost before his mother.

"Henry!" the word was a low, frightened cry, but Henry Otis' eyes turned from her to you take care of him for me until he is quite

"Is she here? Who is that?" He strode across the room to the inner chamber, then fell back with a look of sick disappointment. "Dr. Graves!" he said, "only you. And I was sure I should find her here. "Find whom here? What do you mean

young man?" "I mean Miss Dangerfield. What! don't I must go before it gets too late. Please vou know? She ran away either last night | take me to him at once." or this morning from Scarswood, and no tale or tidings of her are to be found. I thought | cold, and notionless, in the fast-fading dayshe might have come here to-to see him."

staring into it with a greatly disturbed she saw him again -- thus, She stood an inface. "Run away!" the widow and docter both

exclaimed. "Yes-run away-to her death most

likely."

"Henry! Good Heaven!"

"Women have been driven to their death before now by men-girls have committed suicide for less than she has undergone. It s not those who make most outcry over their roubles who feel them deepest. What has she left to live for—robbed of all at one struck six; she turned softly and lit the lamp, blow?"

He spoke bitterly-more bitterly than they dreamed he felt. Months ago he had lifted that inner room. Fifteen-twenty-the two his eyes to the darkly brilliant heiress of men looked at each other uneasily. Twenty-Scarswood, and had been mad enough to fall five-thirty. Then Dr. Graves spoke. in love with her. To him she had looked the fairest, brightest, best of women, and not his place for her in her present state. Mrs. Otis. in love withher. To him she had looked the own mother had ever guessed it. But some | do you go and tell her to come out." of the sharp, cruel pain of loss broke out of his voice now.

"When I think of her, and of him-the traitor-the dastard !"-he looked angrily toward the sick room-" I feel as though I should like to strangle him. If she is dead, then Peter Dangerfield and Gaston Dantree are as surely murderers as ever Cain was."

"Mr. Henry Otis," exclaimed Dr. Graves, with asperity, "will you restrain this incoherent language and violent manner, and tell us in a composed and Christian way what has happened? Miss Dangerfield went home all right after the funeral, with Miss Talbot. Did she run away herself, in the night, or did Peter Dangerfield turn her out ?"

"Scarcely that I think," Henry Otis return-

she suddenly made herappearance before the man Vavaser has been stopping, asked to see her, and was shown to her room. Mrs. Vavasor was out; she returned in about half an hour, and they were shut up together until half-past ten. Then Miss Dargerfield left the house alone and on foot, looking more like her own ghost, the landlord says, than herself. Her French maid Ninon let her in a little before midnight—she gave the girl money, bade her good-night and left her. In the morning she was gone. Search has been made but no trace of her as yet has been obtained. My own opinion is that she has made away with herself."

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"And my own opinion is, she has done nothing of the sort !" curtly interposed Dr. Graves. "Only arrant cowards commit suicide, and whatever blood flows in Miss Dangerfield's veins, there is not one drop of the coward in it. She will live and to terrible purpose, as Peter Dangerfield, Gaston Dantree, and that other little villain Vavasor will yet find. Katherine Dangerfield, whereever she is in this, is not in the other worldtake my word for that."

As he took up his gloves and hat, with the last emphatic words, there came a rap at the door. What presentiment was it sent Henry Otis to answer it with such a very unprofessional bound. He threw it open, and -yesthere in the spectral, wintry dusk before him stood the tall, slender, sombre figure-its black robes, its white face, and great solemn eyes-there stood Katherine Dangerfield

He could not speak a word; the unutterable relief of seeing her alive and there, for a moment almost unmanned him. It was she who spoke first, in that faint, sweet voice that haunted him forever after his life long. " May I come in? It is very cold, and I want to see him."

There was something so forlorn in her look, in her loneliness, in the soft, plaintive tone something so like a spirit about her, that the words he would have spoken died on his lips. She stood before him alive, but surely death was pictured on her face.

"Come in," he said simply; and she glided past him, and into the presence of the other

" My child !" Mrs. Otis said, with a motherly cry; "thank heaven, you are alive, and have come to us. Sit down; let me warm your hands-poor, little trozen hands. Oh! my child, what a fright you have given us all! Where in the world have you been?" She sank wearily down in the chair, and 'et her hands lie in the elder woman's warm

clasp. "I have been with Hannah," she answered slowly; "at Bracken Hollow, with my nurse. And to-morrow I leave Castleford, and I could not go, you know, without seeing Gaston, poor fellow. I would have come before, but I-I dont know-my head feels all wrong somehow, and I think I have been half asleep all day. And the walk was so long -so long, and so cold-ah me! and I was so dizzy and stupid all the way. How warm your fire is, and how nice it is to sit here!"

Her voice died drowsily away, her head day came through the muslin curtains and drooped against the back of the chair, her eyelids fell heavily. The three about her looked in one another's startled faces in dead silence. What dtd this mean?

"My child-Miss Dangerfield!" Mrs. Otis murmured. "Oh, look up; don't lie like that, Miss Katherine! Miss Katherine!" "Yes, papa," drowsily; "but I am so sleepy, and I dont want to get up to break-

fast yet. Has Gaston come? It is cold for him to ride from Castleford to-night-and he hates the cold-poor Gaston! Call me when he comes, papa—I want to sleep now."

Her eyes closed heavily again, her mind was wandering. Her troubles had been too much forher then, after all, and had turned shook her slightly.

"rouse up-Gaston has come-Gaston is here!"

She sat up and gazed at him, a bewildered look in her eyes "Who calls?" she asked. "Oh, Dr. Graves, is it you? Where am I? Is papa sick again? Way, tris ian't—" She looked

around, and memory seemed slowly strug-gling back. "Yes, I know now-this is Mr. Otis' house-Gaston is here." She rose up studied to find it out, how clever he is, how suddenly, fully herself. "I am going away, good, how thoughtful, how kind! No woman and I want to see Gaston. How is he tonight, Mr. Otis?" "Much as he has been from the first. Miss

Dangerfield-little better, little worse." "But he will not die? Mr. Otis, you told me he would not die!"

"I think he will not: I have seen worse cases recover. It is a sort of concussion of the brain. He does not suffer, or at least is conscious of no suffering." "Thank Heaven for that!" she said softly,

'May I see him at once now-and alone? I don't know when I may see him again; and, Mr. Otis, you have been so kind, will well again? I can't pay you now --- I am poor -but some day if I live, I will."

"I need no pay. For your sake, Miss Dangerfield, I will care for him gladly. I would cherish a dog that had been yours." She held out her hand to him with the old bright grace.

"Thank you. I knew I might trust you.

He led her to the chamber door. White, light, Gaston Dantree lay. She had not seen He crossed abruptly to the fire, and stood him since that fatal wodding night, and now stant; then she entered and closed the door. They heard the sourustle of her dress as she knelt by the bedside, then silence fell.

No one spoke. The moments passed; the night had entirely shut down; the wind howled through the desolate churchyard, whose ghostly gravestones they could see glancing in the darkness. A hushed expectation held them—of what they knew not—

then stood waiting again. Five minutes-ten-no sign, no sound from

The little widow, full of foreboding, tip-

toed to the door, and tapped. No answer. A second tap, louder; still no reply. A third rap—loudly this time, but the only answer profoundest silence. "Open the door, mother!" called the voice

of her son, sounding strange and huskyopen at once!" Mrs. Otis obeyed-ever so little at first and

not looking in." "Miss Katherine," she called, "May I enter?" Still no response. Then she opened the

"Henry, the child has fallen-she has fainted!" Henry Otis was in the room before the ed. "Even he would hardly dare do that, words were spoken. Katherine was lying on Let us be off at once. I tell you she can't be ed thought in drink.

door wide, and recoiled with a cry.

was uplifted in Henry Otis' arms and borne landlord of the Silver Rose, where the wo- out into the light. Her head fell limp over his arm, her eyes were closed, her features rigid. He laid her upon a sofa-the two doctors bent over her-one with his hand on her heart, the other on her pulse. The heart lay still, the pulse beat no longer. Rigid, white, stark she lay, already growing cotd.

"Oh, Henry, speak" his mother cried.
"Doctor Graves tell me, has she fainted?" The elder doctor removed his hand from her heart, and stood up very pale himself in the lamplight.

"Not fainted, madam," he said quietly;

Sir Peter Dangerfield sat alone in the library of Scarswood; the silken curtains were drawn; firelight and lamplight made the room brilliant: his purple easy chair was drawn up before a writing-table littered with deeds and documents, and Sir Peter, in goldbowed spectacles, was trying to read.

Trying-not reading. For ever between him and the parchment page, a face menacing and terrible kept coming, the face of Katherine, as he had seen her last.

Where was Katherine? Dead or alive, she had sworn to be revenged. Was she dead? He shuddered through all his little craven soul and heart at the thought. Men had looked at him darkly and askance all day, and turned coldly away from him while he spoks. There had been whispers of suicide, What if while he sat here in this warm, lighted, luxurious room, she lay stark and frozen under the stars—dead by her own hand!

There was a tall, smoke colored bottle on another table, with glasses. He was usually a very anchorite for abstemiousness, but he sprang up now, with a muttered oath, filled himself a stiff glass of brandy, and drained it at a draught.

"I wish to Heaven I had given her that inferbal three thousand, and be hanged to it!" he muttered, flinging himself back sulkily in his chair. "Curse the luck! What's the use of a title and a fortune if a fellow's life is to be badgered out of him in this way? There's that greedy little devil, Mrs. Vavasor, not a penny would she throw off. And now there's her. If they ever find-I mean when they find her-I'll give her that three thousand, if she takes it, and have done with the whole confounded thing. But she's so confoundedly proud that likely as not she'll turn cantankerous and refuse. Ther's no pleasing a woman any way; refuse it and you insult her, offer it and you insult her more. Oh, come

in, whover you are, and behanged to you!" This pleasant concluding adjuration was in response to a rap at the door. A tall, serious footman in purple plush breeches and white stockings appeared.

"Dr. Graves, Sir Peter," spake this majestic menial, and vanished.

Sir Peter arose and Dr. Graves, hat in hand very pale and solemn of visage, stood before him. News of Katherine at last. He grasped the back of his chair with one hand and faced his visitor almost defiautly, as one who should say "Whatever has happened I at least have had nothing to do with it."

"Well, sir?" he demanded. "Sir Peter Dangerfield, I bring news ofof Katherine. She is found."

The little baronet's heart gave a great leap Found! then she had not committed suicide. "Ah!" he said with a look ot sulky injury, "I knew as much I thought she wasn't the sort of girl to take arsenic or throw herself into the nearest mill-stream. So she's found, is she? And where has she been, pray, since she ran away from Scarswood?"

He resumed his chair, folded his arms, and looked up at his visitor. But still Dr. Graves kept that face of supernatural solemn-

"When she ran away from Scarswood, Sir Hollow. About three hours ago, while I was at Otis' cottage, seeing that unlucky chap Dantree, she came."

"She did! To see Dantree, too, I suppose. Extremely forgiving of her, I must say, but not in the least like Katherine Dangerfield. Perhaps she is going to turn romantic sicknurse to her wounded cavalier, and end by getting him to marry-"

"Stop, Sir Peter Dangerfield !" the old doc-tor said hoarsely; "not another word. Katherine Dangerfield will never marry Gaston Dantree or any other mortal man. She is dead !"

"Dead!" Sir Peter leaped from his chair as though he had been speared. " Dead, Graves! Good God! I thought you said—I thought

His white lips refused to finish the sentence; he stood staring with horror-struck eyes at the elder man.

"Yes, Sir Peter-dead! Of heart-disease, no doubt, latent and unsuspected. This la how it happened: She came to see Dantree words. She looked shockingly ill and haggard, and her mind seemed to wander a lit- hunt him until they drove him mad? tle. She fell into a sort of stupor as she sat before the fire and complained of her head. We aroused her after a little time, and she went into the sick room. She shut the door,

had fallen on her face and was stone dead! "Great Heaven!" "She must have been dead some minutes Peter-it is horrible! And only yesterday,

as it were, this house was all alight for the wedding." And then the old doctor's voice broke, and he turned his back abruptly on Sir Peter and

fased the fire. Dead silence tell. The clock ticked, the cinders dropped Doctor Graves looked fixedly into the ruddy coals, and Sir Peter sat stiff and upright in his chair, quite ghastly to look

"Dead or alive, I will be revenged!" The horrible words rang in his ear like his deathknell. They meant nothing, perhaps; they were but the passionatc, impotent rage of an outraged woman, who knew his cowardly nature to the full, but they did their work. Katherine was dead! and Katherine was viudictive enough to carry her batred and revenge into that world of shadows whither she had gone, and come hack from the grave to pursue him. Greater and wiser than poor little Sir Peter Dangerfield have devoutly believed in ghosts; he was superstitious to the And Katherine was dead-deadcore. dead! Great, heavy drops stood on his pinched, pallid face, and his voice was husky as he

spoke: "Dr. Graves, there must be some mistake here-there must. She couldn't die in that way—it is too horrible—and she was so young -and so strong-never sick a day in her life, by George! Ob, it is impossible, you knowentirely impossible. It's a fit or a faint, if you like-not death. Let us go back and see | made no appearance among them, but shut what can be done for her —I'll go with you. himself up in his gloomy mansion and drown-

Miss Talbot left her at Scarswood, and went her face on the floor by the bedside, where dead. I don't want her to die. It's a prohome with her brother. About nine o'clock she had softly fallen. In one second she longed fainting fit, doctor—take my word for it—nothing more. Strong, healthy girls like Katherine don't drop off in a minute like that."

"Sir Peter," the old physician said quietly "I am sixty-five years of age, and for the past forty years I have seen death in all its phases-lingering and instantaneous. And I tell you she is dead. But we will go to her as you say-you can convince yourself with

your own eyes."
But still Sir Peter would not be convinced would not-could not "make her dead." He hurried from the room, changed his dress ordered round his horse, and in fifteen minutes the two men were galloping full speed through the keen, frosty night into Castleford.

The town lay hushed and dark-It was close upon eleven now. Neither spoke a word; the breathless pace did not admit of talk They reached the Otis' cottage, its whole front lit, and figures flitted rapidly to and fro. And Peter Dangerfield's heart under his riding-coat was throbbing so rapidly, he turned sick and reeled dizzily for an instant, as he sprang from the saddle. The next he rallied and followed his leader in.

On the sofa, in the little sitting-room, where they had first placed her, Katherine still lay. They had removed her hat and cloak, and loosened all her clothes, but over that rigid face the solemn seal of eternal sleep had fallen. The had closed her eyes and folded the pulseless hands, and calmly, as though sleeping, and fairer than ever in life, she lay. The haggard look had all gone and a great calm lay upon it.

So Peter Dangerfield saw her again. There were three persons in the room. Beside Mr. Otis and his mother, the old ex-Indian nurse from Bracken Hollow, sad, gaunt and grey, sat close by her nurseling, swaying ceaselessly to and fro, and uttering a sort of moaning cry, like a dumb creature in pain. She lifted her inflamed eyes and fixed them with savage hatred upon the pal-

lid face of the baronet. "Ay," she said, bitterly; "you're a fine gentleman now, little Peter Dangerfield, and you do well to come and look at your bandiwork; for you're her murderer, you and that Katherine. I wish I hadn't said what I did to lying, false faced villain lying yonder, as sure as ever men were murderers. The law won't hang you, I suppose, but it has hung men who deserved it less. I wonder you aren't afraid as you look at her-afraid she will rise up from her death-bed and accuse

He turned his tortured face toward her, quite horrible to see in its fear and ghastliness. "For Heaven's sake, bush!" he said. "I never meant this! I never thought she would die! I would give all I am worth to bring her back to life. I couldn't help it-I wouldn't have had it happen for worlds Don't drive me mad with your talk !"

"Liar!" old Hannah cried, towering up and confronting him; "double liar and coward! Who refused her dying father's bequest? who offered her the deadliest and most dastardly insult it is possible to offer woman And you say you are sorry, and ask me not to drive you mad! I tell you, if the whole town rose up and stoned you, it would not be half your deserts. I say again, I wonder that, dead as she lies there before you, she does not rise to accuse her murderer. Mr. Henry Otis. this is your house, and she thought you her friend. Show yourself her friend now, and turn her murderer out!"

"Hannah. Hannah, hush!" interrupted Mrs. Otis, scandalized and alarmed. Whatever Sir Peter might be, it was not in this good woman's nature to do other than reverence the Lord of Scarswood, the man of eight thousand a year.

But her son stepped forward-pale, cold and stern.

"Hannah's right, mother," he said, "and he shall go. Sir Peter Dangerfield, this house Peter, she went to her old nurse at Bracken is no place for you. You have come here all by you and that man yonder. He is beyond the pale of justice-you are not; and, by Heaven! you shall go! He threw wide the house door, his dark eyes flushing, and pointed out into the darkness. "Go, Sir Peter, and never set foot across threshold of mine again. She turned to me in her trouble. she came to me in her dark hour, and she is mine now-mine Go!-vou coward, vou robber and insulter of helpless girlhood, and

come here no more!" The fiery words scourged him, averted faces met him on every side. And, calm and white, Katherine lay before him, with closed eyes and folded hands; most awiul of all! Without a word he slunk away like a whipped hound, the door closed upon him, and he

stood alone under the black winter night. Alone! Would he ever be alone again Sleeping and waking would not that terrible white, fixed face pursue him. "Dean, I will come back from the grave if the dead can!" Would the words she had spoken, the dreadbefore leaving Castleford—those were her ful words he had laughed at once, ever cease to ring in his ears now? Would they not

Sir Peter Dangerfield rode home. Home! What was Scarswood better than a haunted house now? He shut himself up in his library, lighted the room to more than and we heard her kneel down. Then there | the brilliance of day, locked the doors, seized was a long silence, so long, so profound, that | the brandy bottle and deliberately drank himwe grew alarmed. Mrs. Otis knocked again self into a state of beastly stupor. When and again at the door, and received no an- morning dawned. Sir Peter, lying on the Then we opened it and went in. She hearthrug, was far beyond all fear of ghosts or

goblins in heavy, bestial sleep.

And Katherine Dangerfield was dead. The papers recorded it, the town rang with ten or more, for she was already growing it—the whole neighborhood was utterly cold. I left her there when I found life was shocked. That little cottage on the oututterly extinct, and nothing more possible to skirts of Castleford awoke and found itself be done, and came here. It is shocking, Sir famous. Crowds flocked hither all day on toot and in carriages, poor and rich, to look on that placid, dead face. And so the tragedy of Scarswood had ended thus. Sir John Dangerfield lay in his tomb, Gaston Dantree the brilliant adventurer lay in his darkened room hovering between life and death, and Katherine, so bright, so dashing, so full of life and hope, and love and happiness only a few brief weeks ago, lay here-like this. "In the midst of life we are in death," Everybody shook their heads and quoted that: the funeral sermon was preached from it. All who had ever known her bowed down now in reverence before the solemn wonder of the winding sheet.

People came forward-two or three of the county families, the Talbots at their headand offered to take the body and have the obsequies of appropriate grandeur. But Henry Otis set those resolute lips of his, and doggedly refused.

"It was to me she came in her trouble." he answered, "not to you. No man alive has a better right, or a stronger claim now than I And I'll never give her up. She refused all your aid alive, she shall not seek it dead. From my house she goes to yonder churchyard-I will give her up to none of you."

Edith Talbot never left the house. She sat by her dead friend, weeping incessantly. Feeling against the new baronet ran very high and bitterly. No one but old Hannah knew of the terrible insult of that other night, but everybody suspected foul play. He

The funeral took place two days after, and they laid her in a remote corner of that little obscure churchyard, among the lowly of Castleford. A fir-tree reared its gloomy branches above the grave—a gray cross mark-ed the spot. They laid her there in the twilight of a wintry afternoon, with bowed Katherine Dangerfield was told and done. One by one they dropped away to their homes, Edith Talbot among the last, still crying behind her vail, and led away by her brother. And then Henry Otis stood alone over the grave of the woman he loved and had lost. He stood with folded arms while the short,

He had leved her as he never would love any other woman, and this was the end. KATHERINE, ÆTAT 17.

REBURGAM.

dark gloaming ran on, his hat lying beside

That was all; no second name. Who knew what the name might be, or if she really had a claim to any name whatever? And so, while he stood there, the twilight fell, and it was his mother's voice, calling plaintively, that aroused him at last.

"Henry! Henry! come home, dear! You will get your death standing there bareheaded in the cold!"

An hour later, when the slender crescent moon lifted her sickle over the blue sea-line, another pilgrim came to that new-made grave, fearfully, and by stealth. Peter Dangerfield had not dared to come to

the funeral, but he came now to the grave. He was horribly afraid still, but all the same, he could not stay away. It was like a hideous dream to him. Katherine dead!-that bright, dashing young Amazon, whose laugh had rang so clear, whose eyes had flashed so bright! Katherine dead! And they call him her murderer!

He made his way along the little pathway, worn by humble feet, to the spot where they had said her. The faint new moon flickered on the granite cross. He knelt on one knee and read the inscription:

KATHERINE,

ÆTAT 17. RESURGAM.

What a brief record it was! And, Resurgam-what did that word mean, he wondered, stupidly. Then it dawned upon him " Resurgam" meant "I shall rise again." "I shall rise again!"

From her very grave the dead girl spoke and threatened him. How long he lingered there he never knew. He felt half stupified, partly with the liquor he had beeh drinking, partly with abject fear, partly with cold. He was cramped stiff when at last he arose to go. His horse stood outside the little gate. He mounted him, let the reins fall upon his neck, while his head sank upon his breast. How the animal made his way home-how he got into the house, into his own room, into bed. he could never have told. All that shone out vividly from that night in his after life was

the dream that followed. He was wandering through a dark and unknown country—bleak and forsaken. He could see the stars in the sky, the new moon, a solitary fir-tree, and gravestones every where It was one perpetual graveyard, and a spectral figure, with long, floating brown hair, and waving white arms, beckoned him on and on. He could not see the face, but he knew it was Katherine. He was tired, and sick and cold and tootsore. Their dismal road ended at last in a ghastly precipice where, looking down sheer thousands of feet below, he saw a seething hell of waters. Then his shadowy guide turned, and he saw Katherine Dangerfield's dead face. The stiff lips parted, and the sweet, strong voice spoke as it did of old:

"Living, I will pursue you to the very ends of the earth. Dead, I will come back from

the grave, if the dead can !" The words she had spoken in her passionate outburst she spoke again. Then her arms encircled him with a shrick of terror he was hurled over that dizzy cliff—and awoke sitting up in bed, trembling in every limb.
Only a dream! And was this night but

the beginning of the end! PART II.

CHAPTER I. LA REINE BLANCHE.

THE place was Her Majesty's Theatre-the opera the " Figlio del Regimento,"-the bour after the first act-the time, the last week of the London season—and the scene was brilliant beyond all description. "All the stead. She's married, and a Marchioness; world," was there, and the prima donna was that sweetest of singers, that loveliest of women, that most charming of actresses, Made-

moiselle Nilsson. Her Majesty's was full—one dazzling blaze of light from dome to perquette, tier upon tier of magnificently dressed women, a blaze of diamonds, a glow of rainbow bouquets, a flutter of fans, a sparkle of bright eyes, a vision of fair faces, and lights and warmth, and Donizetti's matchless music sweeping and

surging over all. The house had just settled back in its seats. for a few moments, the whole audience had risen, en masse, at the entrance of royalty. in the royal box now sat the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Princess

The bell had tinkled for the rising of the curtain upon the second act of the opera when a fashionably late party of three entered one of the proscenium boxes, and a thousand eves and as many "double barrels" turned instantly in that direction. You saw at once that these late arrivals were people of note, and looking at them you would merely glance at two of the party, and then your eyes would have fixed, as countless eyes there did, upon the third face—a wondrously fair face. The party were the Earl of Ruysland, his only daughter, the Lady Cecil Clive, and his niece Ginevra, Lady Dangerfield. And the Earl of Ruysland's only dauguter had been the most brilliant belle of this London season, as she had been of the two preceding, and not in all that dazzling house, not in the royal box itself, looked forth a fairer, sweeter face than that which looked with perfect self-posses-

sion over the audience now. She had advanced to the front at once with high bred composure, drawn back the curtain with one slim, gloved hand and leaned ever so slightly forward, with a half smile upon her face. In the musical interlude, before the rising of the curtain for the second time, countless bows and smiles greeted her, whichever way she turned. All the lorgnettes in the house seemed for an instant aimed at that one fair face and queenly head, upheld with stag-like grace; but to my Lady Cecil that was a very old story, and, with all her woman's love and adoration, something of a weary one. She lay back in her chair, after that first sweep of the house, threw back her opera cloak, all silk, swan's-down, and snow cashmere, as seemingly indifferent to all those eyes as though she sat in the theatre alone.

A belle of Belgravia—yes, Lady Ceoil was that. It was a marvelously brilliant face on which the lamplight shone, with its com-plexion of pearl, its soft, large, lustrous,

Greek type of feature, the swaying grace of the tall, slight form. A rarely perfect face, and as sweet as perfect, with its dreamy ten der eyes, its gravely gentle smile. You would hardly have dreamed, looking at its delusive innocence, how much mischief my Lady Cecil had done in her day, how much, the gods will. heads and sad, solemn faces, and the story of ing, she yet meant to do. Those brown, serene eyes, had " slain thousands and tens of thousands," that delusively gentle smile had driven men blind and mad with the insanity called love. A pearl-faced hazel-eyed Circe who led her victims down a flower-strewn path with words and smiles of honey, only to leave them stranded high and dry on the desolate quicksand of disappointment, where him, the keen wind lifting his hair unheeded. the bones of her victims bleached. A flirt by nature—a coquette ripe for mischief, a beauty without mercy and without heart-that was her character, as half the men in London would have told you.

And yet-and yet-how lovely she looked, to-night! how radiant! how spotless! Dressed for some after ball, the loosely-falling opera cloak showed you a robe of rose silk, decollete, of course; soft touches of rich point-lace, a cluster of rich moss roses in the corsage, and lace draperies falling open from the large pearly arm. Looking at her as she sat there, you were half-inclined, knowing all the enormities, to forgive the deeds of darkness wrought by so peerless a siren. Fair and fatal; and when in repose, even with a touch of sadness, there was something in it that made you paraphrase the words of the southern sculptor, speaking of Charles Stuart, "Something evil will befall her, she carries misfortune on her face."

Her companion was a very excellent foil to the fair, pale, pensive beauty of the earl's daughter. Lady Dangerfield was a brunette of the most pronounced type, petite, four-and-thirty years old, and by lamplight, in diamonds and amber silk, still young, and still pretty. Her black hair built up in braids, and puffs, and curis, by the most unapproachable of Parisian hair-dressers, was a marvel of art in itself. There was a flush on either sallow cheek-art, or nature? who shall say? -and if the purple tinting under the eyelids made those black orbs any longer, bigger, brighter, than when they came first from the

hand of a benificent Providence, whose business was it but the lady's own? For the Earl of Ruysland-tall, thin, refixed, patrician, and fastidious-he was fifty odd, with a venerable bald head, shining like a billiard ball, and two tired, gray eyes. He had been a handsome man in his day, a spendthrift, a gambler, a dandy, a member of the famous Beefsteak Club, in his youth. He had run through two fortunes, and now stood con-

fessed the poorest peer in Britain. Two young men in the stalls had been among the first to take aim at the new-comers, at Lady Cecil, rather, and the longest to

"La Reine Blanche is looking her best tonight. Few reigning beauties stand the wear and tear of three seasons as the White Queen does. "La Reine Blanche!" his companion re-

stare.

peated. "I always meant to ask you, Delamer, why they called her that. A pretty idea too. "From some real or fancied resemblance to that other La Reine Blanche, Marie Stuart-

dazzleing and doomed." Starer No. Two put up his lorgnette and took another survey. "Not fancied, Delamer-there is a resemblance-quite striking. The same oval face, the same Greek type, the same expression, half-tender, half-melancholy, halt-disdainful. If Mary the Queen had a tithe of that beauty,

I can understand now how even the hard-

headed Scottish commoners were roused to

enthusiasm as she rode through their midst,

and cried out as one man, God bless that sweet face!" "That will do, Wyatt. Don't you get roused to enthusiasm; and don't look too long at Ruysland's peerless daughter; she is rhat'a their names know, who lured poor devils to death and doom. She's a thorough-paced flirt; her coquetries have been as numberless as the stars, and not half so eternal. She's the highest-priced Circassian in Mayfair, and you might as well love some bright particular star, etc.; and besides it is au courant at the clubs that she was bidden in and bought ages ago by some tremendously Cornish baronet, wandering at present in foreign parts. a sensible fellow, gives Queenie-they call her Queenie-no end of margin for flirting, until it suits his sultanship to return, pay the price, and claim his property. Look at Nillsson in-

but it's not half so dangerous, believe me, as gazing at La Reine Blanche." "I'm not looking at your La Reine Blanche," Wyatt answered; "I'm looking at that man yonder-you see him ?-very tall, very tanned, very military. If Redmond 0'-Donnell be in the land of the living, that is

Delamer whirled around, as nearly excited as the principles of his life would allow a

dandy of the Foreign Office to be. "What! Redmond O'Donnell? the man we met two years ago in Algiers—Le beau Chasseur as they used to call him, and the best of good fellows. By George! you're right, Wyatt, it is O'Donnell! Let us join him at

once. A few moments later, and the two embryo diplomats from the F. O. had made their way to the side of a tall, soldierly, sunburned man who sat quite alone three tiers behind.

"What? You, O'Donnell! I give you my word I'd as soon have expected to see Pio None sitting out the opera as Le Beau Chasseur. Glad to see you in England, dear old boy, all the same. When did you come?"

The man addressed looked up—his dark, grave face lighting into sudden brightness and warmth as he smiled. It was a handsome face, a thoroughly Celtic face, despite the golden tan of an African sun, with blue eyes, to which long, black lashes lent softness and depth, profuse dark brown hair, and most desirable curling mustache. It was a gallant figure, straight, tall, and strong as a Norway pine, and with the true trooper swing.

"Delamer-Wyatt-this is a surprise!" He shook hands cordially with the two men, with a smile and glance pleasant to see. - When did I come? Only reached London at noon to-day, after a smooth run from New Orleans of twenty-two days."

"New Orleans! And what the deuce took Captain O'Donnell of the Third Chasseurs d'Afrique, to New Orleans?" "A family matter-I'll tell you later. As

we only remain a day or two in London, thought I would drop in to her Majesty's and hear Nillsson for the first time." "We! O'Donnell, don't tell me there's a lady in the case - that the madness of matrimony has soized you—that you have taken to

yourself a wife of the daughters of the land. You Irishmen are all alike, fighting and lovemaking—love making and fighting. Ah!"
Mr. Delamer shook his head and sighed faintly; "she isn't an Arab, I hope-is she? O'Donnell laughed.

"There's a lady in the case, but not a wife. Don't you know I have a sister, Delamer? brown, gazelle eyes, its trailing hazel hair, Have no fears for me-my weaknesses are bound back with pearls, and roses,, the many and great-for fighting, if you like, but haughty carriage of the dainty head, the pure i not for love-making. A brilliant scene this

an anchorite as Gordon Delamer. "Fair faces surely," Wyatt said. "What do you, fresh from the desert, think of La Reine Blanche-that, brown-haired goddess, whose earthly name is Cecil Clive?"

Suddenly and sharply the captain of Chas-

seurs asked the question.
"Lady Occil Clive. : What, O'Donnell! has the spell of the enchantress stretched all the way to Africa, and netted you, too, in her rose chains? Is it possible you know La Reine Blanche!".

"No," the chasseur answered, with a touch of impatience. "I don't know your La Beine Blanche. I know-that is, I once knew,

very long ago, Lady Cecil Clive."
"My good fellow," Wyatt murmured plaintively, "don't call her mine—she isn't. The cakes and cream of life are not for me. And it's all the same-Lady Cecil, the White Queen, Delilah, Circe, any name by which fair and tatal sirens have ever been known-There she sits, Queen rose of the rose-bud garden of girls." The laureate must have had her in his eye when he wrote 'Maud.'"

The African officer raised his glass and looked long and earnestly at that brilliant vision, rose-crowned and diamond-decked. Then his glass dropped, and he turned away. Delamer looked at him curiously.

"The trail of the serpent is over all still! And you knew my Lady Cecil. How was it

_where was it?" "It was in Ireland--many years ago."

"In Ireland, and many years ago. One would think the lovely Queenie were a centenarian. How many years ago? Don't be so sphinx-like. Before you went to Al-

"Before I went to Algiers—over six years

ago.' "I hope she had nothing to do with you going-it is a way of hers, sending doomer men to exile! Anywhere, anywhere out of the world her slaughtered victims rush. She must have been young six years ago, but then some of these sorceresses are fatal from the hour they cut their first teeth. Say, mon brave, are you too in her list of killed and

wounded?" "ls she so fatal then?' O'Donnell asked,

shirking the question. a Fatal! fatal's no word for it! Ask Wyatt. ask Lord Longlands, ask Sir Geoffry Vance—ask—ask any man in London. The most merciless flirt that ever demoralized mankind."

"And still—at two-and-twenty—Lady Cecil Clive is Lady Cecil Clive."

"How pat he has her age? Yes, at twoand-twenty the conqueress still walks "in maiden meditation, fancy free." But the talk of club and drawing-room is, that early next season we are to have a brilliant wedding. Sir Arthur Tregenna, to whom she has been pledged since childhood, comes to claim her. One might say woo and win, only there was no wooing in the case. It's a family affair—he has the purse of Fortunatus, she the beauty of the Princess Perfect; what need of wooing in such a case? And yet," with a second curious look "do you know what she told me one night not very long ago?" "Not being a wizard-no."

" We were at Covent Garden; there was an Irish play—a new thing, and I was behind her chair. We spoke casually of Ireland, and she told me she had been there and-'mark it, Horatio'-that the happiest days of her life were those days in Ireland. Oh! no need to look like that! I don't insinuate by any means that you had anything to do with Apropos of no thing, where's that prince of followers, that paragon of henchmen, that matchless servitor of the last of the O'Donnells, your man Lanty?"

"Ah, yes, Lanty," Wyatt said; "haven't laughed once, I assure you, since I last saw Lanty. Don't say you have left him behind you in Africa!"

"Lanty is with me," O'Donnell laughed; inbad's Old Man of the Sea. couldn't shake him off if I would. I'll tell him what you asked." "And you only remain a day or two in London?" said Delamer. "Where do you

go-to Ireland?" "Not at present. We go, my sister and I,

to Sussex for a week or two; after that to France, then back to Algiers.'

"Then dine to-morrow with me at Brooks'. There's a morning party at Kew, the last of the season, and La Reine Blanche graces it, of course. No doubt she will be glad to see an

old friend; you will come?'
"No." He said it briefly and coldly. "Certainly not; my acquaintance with Lord Ruysland's daughter was of the slightest. 1 should never dream of resuming it. Call upon me to-morrow at my quarters. Here is my card. It is pleasant to see a familiar face in this, to me. desert of London."

"Cecil." Lord Ruysland said, "a word with

you." The opera and ball were over-they had arrived home, at the big, aristocratically gloomy mension in Lowndes Square—the casket which held this priceless koh-i-noor. It was the town house of Sir Peter Dangerfield, Baronet, of Sussex-of his lady ratherfor Sir Peter rarely came to London in the season, and Lady Dangerfield's uncle, the Earl, being altogether too poor to have a residence of his own, took up his abode with his

Lady Cecil stood with one slippered foot on the carpetted stair, paused at the command and its gravely authoritative tone. It was haltpast four in the morning, and she had waltzed a great deal, but the pearly complexion was as pure, the brown eyes as softly lustrous as eight hours before. With her silks flowing, her roses and jewels, her fair, patrician face, she looked a charming visiou. "You want me, papa?" she said in sur-

prise. "Certainly. What is it?"
"Come this way." He led the way to the drawing-room-yet

lit, but deserted—closed the door, and placed a chair for her. Still more surprised, she sat down. An interview at five in the morning! What did it mean?

"Cecil," he began, with perfect abruptness, "do you know Tregenna is on his way here? Will be with us in less than a week?

"Papa!" It was a sort of cry of dismay. Then she

sat silent, looking at him aghast. "Well, my dear, there is no occasion to wear that face of consternation—is there? One would think I had announced the coming of an ogre, instead of the gallaut gentle-

man whose wife you are to be. I had a letter from him last night. He is in Paris—he will be here, as I say, in a week. Will you read it? There is a message, of course, for He held it out to her. As she stretched

forth her hand and took it she did not look at him. A faint flush, all unusual, had arisen to either cheek. She took it, but she did not read it-she twisted it through her

fingers, her eyes still averted. WHer father stood and looked at her curiously. I have described Racl, Earl of Ruysland, have I not?-tall, thin, highbred, two keen gray eyes, a thin, cynical mouth, and long, slim hands and feet. "The ingredients of human happiness," says M. Diderot, pithily, "are a good digestion, a bad heart, and no

and faces fair enough to tempt even so austere conscience." The noble Earl of Ruysland DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION OF ossessed the ingredients of happiness in their fullest. He had never loved anybody in his life, except, perhaps, for a few months, a woman he had lost. He never hated any one; he would not have put himself an inch out of his way to serve God or man; he was perfectly civil to everybody he came across; he had never lost his temper since the age of twenty. His manners were perfect, he passed for the most amiable of men, and-he had never done a good turn in his life. He had squandered two noble fortunes—his own and his wife's, and he stood now, as Delamer had said, the poorest peer in Britain. He had been everywhere and knew everybody, and might have sung with Captain Morris:

"In life I've rung all changes through, Run every pleasure down."

At fifty-six every rood of land he owned was mortgaged, his daughter was portionless, and he was a dependent-nothing botter-on the bounty of his niece's rich husband, the Sussex baronet, Sir Peter Dangerfield.

They were a very old family, the Ruyslands, of course. The first had come over with Noah and the Ark, the second history mentions with William and the conquest. And the one aim and object of Lord Ruyslaud's life was to see his only daughter the bride of Sir Arthur Tregenna.

"I have a word of warning to give you Queenie," Lord Rhysland said, after that long pause; "it is this: Stop flirting."

" Papa." "You have made that remark already, my dear," the earl went on, placidly; "and there is no need for you to grow indignant. I suppose you won't pretend to say you don't flirt! I'm not a tyrannical father, I think. I haven't hitherto interfered with your pasttimes in any way. You were born a coquette, poor child, and took to it as naturally as a duckling takes to water. Let me see,' very carelessly this, but with a keen, sidelong glance-" you tried your sound weapon first on the Celtic heart of that fine young Irish lad, O'Donnell, some six years ago, and have been at it hard and fast ever since.

To be continued.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

London, Jan. 13. - The debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address has developed an unexpected amount of sympathy with Ireland on the part of the Liberal members. General disappointment has been expressed with the meagre outline of the remedial measures passed. Almost every speaker has urged Government to adopt a radical policy in dealing with the Land question. So far extraordinary unanimity prevails among the Liberal members in favor of a settlement which would meet the views of the Irish people. The Radical section condemn the Government's coercion proposals, because coercion will exasperate the Irish people without securing the restoration of order. The Irish Liberal members declare that the policy announced by the Government will lead to the extinction of Irish Liberalism, and the Tories are alarmed by the progress of the Land League in Ulster, and declare themselves in favor of a fair settlement of the repressive measures, for the only speakers who have unreservedly approved of the Government's foreshadowed policy, are the Tories. The Government have evidently been taken by surprise by the decided sympathy with Ireland, expressed by the Provincial members of all shades of Liberalism, contrasting in a marked manner with the views enunciated by the London press. Not one Liberal member has unreservedly accepted the outline of the Government settlement. The tendency of the speeches has been to demand strong measures of land re-form, as the price of support for coercive measures. Jesse Collins, head of the Liberal caucus, and mirably well. In the short space of one by Mr. Cowen, editor of the Newcastle month there are forty-five pupils, who can Chronicle, have signified their intention of articulate and read on the lips over five hunjoining the Irish members in resistance to coercive measures. Reinforced by this the result of this new system will be marvel powerful English contingent, Mr. Parnell and ous. his followers will, it is said, offer a strenuous resistance to the passage of a Government Coercion Bill. In view of the Radical opposition to coer-

cion and the general demand for sweeping measures of Land Reform, the Government feels checkmated, and is anxious to gain time with the supposed object of modifying the coercive and strengthening the remedial proposals to meet the temper of Parliament. A decided change has been visible in the bearing of the Ministry since the opening of the Session. No effort has been made to conclude the debate on the reply to the Address. Arrangements were made to-day between the Government and the Parnellite Whips not to take a decision on Mr. Parnell's amendment before Friday. As many other important amendments have to be proposed, several weeks must elapse before the reply can be adopted and the real business of the Session commenced. This is unprecedented in Parliamentary history. In the meantime the Government will revise their measure, for apparently no measure of land reform which does not secure fixity of tenure, fair rent and free sales, with liberal provision for the establishment of a peasant proprietary, will be accepted by Parliament. Coercion is the stumbling block before the Government. Neither the Radical nor Irish members will consent to the abrogation of the ordinary law which they claim is sufficiently stringent to enable the magistracy to suppress disorder. Should the Government Insist on the suspension of constitutional guarantees in Ireland, there will probably be a Radical defection, headed by Jesse Collins and Joseph Cowen, as the North of England Radicals strongly sympathize with the Irish land movement. This coalition might force the dissolution of Parliament, which the Irish party desire, teeling confident of securing large accessions

to their ranks. There was an obstructive scene in the House to-day, the Irish members objecting to the continuation of the debate on the ground that it was an invasion of private members' rights. Several hours were wasted in wrangling, but the Irish party finally gave way in persons are sick only from worms. 21-4 order that they might not exesperate the English Radicals. It is rumored that the Government Land Bill was submitted a few days ago to the leading English Radicals who advised the Government to put it in the fire. London, Jan. 13 .- The result of the division, on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the ad-

dress in reply to the Queen's Speech this evening, was as follows :- For the amendment, 57; against, 435. The Conservatives voted with the Government, and eight Eng-

TRUTH AND SOBERNESS.

What is the bast family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and billiousness, aid digestion and stimulate the whole system?

men voted with Mr. Parnell.

Truth and soberness compel us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harm-less. See "Truths" in another column. directions, saves large expense in doctor's bills.

MONTREAL.

A complete change in the form of instruction has taken place in this institution. Since the foundation in 1848 till the year 1870, the deaf mutes were educated by a French system, namely, by signs and writing. In 1870 Rev. Father Belanger, after a visit in Europe, brought with him the Belgian method, or signs combined with lip-reading. This new method so much spoken of had a good result, but, as the deaf mutes as long as they remained in this institution, experier ced no necessity of communicating with each other verbally-the signs, as it were, took the lead, and consequently the deaf mutes were excluded from society, the difficulty which every devoted professor tries to overcome. A universal congress of the deaf mute instructors, convened the 6th Sept., 1880, at Milan, Italy, Rev. Father Belanger was present, and

the resolutions adopted by the unanimity of the Congress were as follows:-The Congress—Considering the incontestable superiority of speech over signs in restoring the deaf-mutes to society, and in giving him a perfect knowledge of lau-

guage. That the Oral methods ought to be preferred to that of signs for the education and instruc-

tion of the deat and dumb. That the Pure Oral methods ought to be preterred : and

Recommends,-That Governments should take the necessary steps that all the deaf and dumb may be educated.

That the most natural and effectual means by which the speaking-deaf may acquire the knowledge of language is the "intuitive" method, via., that which consists in setting forth, first by speech, and then by writing, the objects and the facts which are placed before

the eyes of the pupils. That in the first, or maternal period the deaf-mute ought to be led to the observation of grammatical forms by means of examples and of practical exercises, and that in the second period he ought to be assisted to deduce from these examples the grammatical rules, expressed with the utmost simplicity

and clearness. That books, written with words and in forms of language known to the pupil, can be put into his hands at any time.

That the teachers of the Oral system should apply themselves to the publication of special works on the subject.

That the deaf and dumb taught by the pure Oral method do not forget after leaving school the knowledge which they have acquired there, but develop it still further by conversation and reading, which have been made so easy for them.

That in their conversation with speaking persons they make use exclusively of speech. That speech and lip-reading, so far from

being lost, are developed by practice. That the most favorable age for admitting a child into a school is from eight to ten vears.

That the school term ought to be sever years at least; but eight years would be pre

ferable. That no teacher can effectually teach a class of more than tenchildren on the Pure Oral method.

That the pupils newly received into the school should form a class by themselves, where instruction should be given by speech. That these pupils should be absolutely separated from others too far advanced to be instructed by speech, and whose education

will be completed by signs. That each year a new speaking class be established, until all the old pupils, taught by signs, have completed their education.

P. Zornari, A. C. JULES ZARRA, General Sec. President. On his return, Rev. Father Belanger having found his Professors, devoted as usual, with twenty-three new pupils, from nine to eleven years of age, and a large number of old ones who had already an idea of articulation, began forming fou The extreme Radicals, led by Pure Oral method, all of which advance addred syllables, therefore it is expected that

> Moreover, there are two facts certain, viz. 1. The deaf mutes who become deaf gradually can read the lips. 2. That the majority of the deaf-mutes of the Mile-End Institution have learned to articulate distinctly, the truth of which will be certified by paying a visit to the institution.

> The result of this new method has been ascertained at Milan, by the Rev. Father Belanger, who assisted at the examination of the institution of the zealous Abbot Yarra. The pupils conversed not only with their

> professors and visitors, but also with each other, and with the greatest facility. There is, therefore, place for hope, or rather certainty, that the deaf-mutes will be restored to society, and not remain as mere drudges.

But to accomplish this laborious task it is necessary to have recourse to the generosity of the people to supply means of educating this class of persons.

The Institution known as the Catholic Institution, Mile End, is replenished with pupils, and the Director was obliged to refuse the entry of at least thirty since the first of September.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.-Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, 21.2 often works upon the lungs.

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

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

RELIABLE.-NO REMEDY HAS BEEN more earnestly desired and more diligently sought for by the medical profession throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient and at the same time a safe and certain purgative. 9-2

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS supply this want. HINTS TO FARMERS .- Don't let your horses be seen standing much at the tavern door; it don't look right. Don't he without Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment Dear at hand to apply in case of accident. Keep good fences—especially line fences; it promotes good feelings among neighbors. Keep Down's Elixer always in the house, and

UNITED STATES.

Chicago is about to build a new Chamber of Commerce.

Vermont's Legislature was in session 63 days and cost the State \$63,425. Mr. Jay Cooke's income for the past three years is said to have been over \$75,000 a

The old home of President Lincoln in

A Hartford company has paid \$50,000 for the patent right of a machine for making

horse-shoe nails. In New Haven, according to the Register, plumbers are wearing seal-kin caps and living on venison.

Governor either elected or appointed who was born in the States. A Michigan tarmer has been detected in selling rolls of butter which had been made

Never from 1809 to 1880 has Illinois had a

hollow, filled with water and frozen solid. The last Legislature of Vermont gave to women the right to vote at school meetings | vian division was taken, it is said, at the and to hold school offices and the office of town clerk.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, has given away in all \$3,000,000 in public benefactions and \$1,000,000 in private charities. This was about three-quarters of his fortune.

Large quantities of whiskey are being taken out of bond in the Pittsburg district, the demand for fine grades have increased greatly. All the distilleries are running, for the first time in several years. The Boston Advertiser says that the new

nearly \$200,000 in taxes has been assessed upon life insurance companies doing business therein, is odious to the companies. A well-known grocer of Boston, who died

recently, left \$70 to be annually expended in caring for his dog, and that fortunate creature now eats sirloin steak three times a day and sleeps in a luxurious bed.

Sojourner Truth, who, they say, is over 100 ears old, declares that she shall not die until American women can vote, for she couldn't bear to go into the heavenly kingdom without being a full citizen of the American Republic.

Owners of large herds of beef cattle-a large herd meaning say twenty thousand or thirty thousand—winter in Chicago or St. Louis, or in the South, whence they return to their ranches in the "counting up time" in the spring.

A Baltimore girl was recently transformed by her mother from a brunette into a blonde in order to get her married to an eligible young man. The bride died within a year after her wedding in consequence of an erup-tion brought on by the substances used in colouring her hair.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Application is being made by the town of St. Thomas for incorporation as a city.

Mr. Irwin Stuart, head master of the Morrisburg High School, has been compelled through ill-health to resign.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Hearns, of Napanee, was smothered in bed on the night of the 4th instant. The Snyders come well to the front in

Waterloo. There are four in the County

Council and three in the Woolwich Township Boston, Mass., has organized a company with \$50,000 capital for the development of copper and other mining property in New

Mr. Harvey, of Wyoming, has purchased from John Evans his farm of 100 acres, one mile west of Wyoming, for the sum of \$3,400, eartially improved

Brunswick

Mrs. Peter Calvin, of Anderdon, in Essex, whose husband was frozen to death on the night of the 28th of December, was also frozen

to death the night following. A movement is on foot in Quebec for the formation of a company to build a steamer for the purpose of navigating from Quebec to England during the winter. The stock is

being rapidly taken up. A gentleman from the Gatineau reports a great scarcity of snow about 100 miles above | make it known to his suffering fellows. the Desert, the ground being in some places perfectly bare. He reports very mild weather up there all along.

A young man named William Johnston. engaged in felling a tree on the farm of David Findley, second con. of Emly township, on the 3rd inst., was struck by the tree in its fall and instantly killed.

Mr. Samuel Pollock, a resident of Goderich for thirty years, who has been mayor of the town, deputy sheriff, official assignee, and justice of the peace, is about taking up his residence in Michigan.

In Brantford the pugnacious English sparrow has met his match. For a day or two large numbers of small grey hawks have made their appearance in the city, and they gobble up sparrows with neatness and despatch.

James Appleton, of Ottawa, has invented toboggan guide and brake, by means of which, he says, the speed of the toboggan can be regulated and its course directed, or by which it can be stopped at any point in its course.

A dissipated man named Lloyd, of Goderich township, was found beside a creek on Wednesday with both arms frozen solid up thaw them out by dipping them in the run- people might have been surprised. ning stream.

ORANGEMEN AND LAND REFORM. A meeting of Orangemen was held near Six-

milecross, County Tyrone, the other day. Cloughfin, was well represented; also a fair rerepresentation from Aghnagar, and Sixmilecross. The following resolution was milecross. The following resolution was passed:—"Ist, Resolved unanimously, that we refuse support of any meeting held under the auspices of landlords and their cast, having no other aim than continuing the present over high rents, and, moreover, calculated to produce and embitter sectarian feeling, to prolong party strife, thereby disun ting tenant-farmers for the sole purpose of stifling their cry for help sgainst the existing land laws—and intended apparently to sustain and to give approval to landlord interest, now, as in the past, by an indirect appeal against a liberal land measure for the security of the tenants' interest." 2nd "Resolved unanimously as citizens and subjects. appearing a security of the tenants' interest." 2nd "Resolved unanimously as citizens and subjects. They expressed their deepest feelings of heartfelt loyalty and attachment to their good and graelous sovereign her Crown, and Constitution, but while doing so they could not refrain from giving vent to their abhorence of the present tyrannical custom of some landlords, who increase rent through caprice or greed, and pain of eviction, so soon as the tenant has improved his holding by placing a fax upon his industry, labour, and capital." Several memoers having given their views of what would be a fair and satisfactory land measure, it was resolved that they would not consider any bill or land measure sufficient to meet the wants of the people that did not give fixity for tenure use in cases of sudden coughs, i.e., as a safeguard against consumption and other
dangerous diseases. BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS, taken according to
directions, saves large expense in doctor's
bills.

measure sufficient to meet the wants of the
people that old not give fixity of tenure
approval of tenant, and practically, as
far as possible, the State to encourage peasant
proprietary. They further are convinced
Griffith's valuation of the land is the only fair
amount of rent a tenant should pay, and that to
be a permanently fixed annual rent. THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

PROGRESS OF THE CHILIAN FORCES

Panana, Jan. 12.-Latest dates received from the seat of war in the South Pacific are to the 22nd ult. The first skirmishes have already taken place, although losses are trifling. Early on the morning of the 19th Col. Sevalla learned that the Chilians had occupied Hervay plantation, and he at once started to make a reconnoissance. Finding the Chil-Springfield, Ill., is now a cheap lodging lians entrenched in an old Indian ruin, he attacked them with two companies of artillery and one of cavalry, and succeeded in dislodging them. The Chilians at once sent a force of 5,000 men, which compelled the Peruvians to retire with their booty. This skirmish took place retire about 100 miles from Lima. It is said that the 3rd Chilian Division had entered at Curaco at a point between Chili and Turin, and considerably nearer to Lima than any position yet occupied by the invading force This new contingent numbers about 10,000 men. On landing at Curaco they immediately advanced on Turin and that point, which was reported to be held by a Perupoint of the bayonet. A considerable force under command of President Pierola marched to meet the invaders, and the advance of the invading force was said to be in eight of a strong body of defenders of Lima. The forces landed at Pisco and are moving rapidly forward to the support of the 3rd division, who are in advance and at last accounts several days march divided them. The 3rd division is composed of new recruits, and their distance from the main body of their army exposed them to a disastrous defent at the hands of the foe law of Massachusetts, under whose provisions under Peitro. During an engagement on the 6th the Chilians lost one of their torpedo launches. Callao was under bombardment for several days, but no damage was occasioned. The heaviest firing was on the 11th, commencing at 1 p. m. and continuing till 4 p. m., when the Chilians moved back to the Island of St. Tarrento. One of the turret guns of the Huascar burst, killing all who were near it, and an Armstrong gun on board of the A Uyamos burst, leaving only the muzzle part on board in the jacket to which the trunnions are attached. The part blown out went overboard, carrying a great deal of the upper decks along and gear, and damaging the vessel so severely that she was at once despatched for repairs. DEFEAT OF THE PERUVIANS AT LURIA-TWO

CHILIAN STEAM LAUNCHES LOST.

PANAMA, Jan. 4 .- Three Chilians divisions are now on Peruvian soil advancing on Lima. The first and second divisions have ravaged the country around Pisco, and the various villages through which they passed have been forced to contribute to the maintenance of the invaders. The third division, 12,000 men, landed at Curaxaco, 25 miles from Lima, and advanced on Luris, which they took at the point of the bayonet, dislodging 9,000 l'eruvians from a good position after a combat of an hour-and-a-half and considerable loss on both sides. When the fourth division arrive there will be forty thousand invaders to attack the city, defended by from 50.000 to 60,000. Various skirmishes have taken place with varying results. No serious attempt appears to have been made to stop the invaders. The Dictator appears disposed to await their approach behind the fortifications of the capital rather than oppose their approach along the road, which offers rare op-

portunities to harass an invading army. One of the "Huascar's" turret guns, 250-pounder, also exploded. The loss of the Armstrong gun is a serious disaster. Several men were killed, among them Mr. Slater, a representative of the manufacturers of the gun. The Chilians lost two steam launches in recent attacks on forts at Callao, and suf fered considerable losses in killed and wounded.

Consumption Cared. 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 and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh Asthms, 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 Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester,

WIT AND HUMOR.

11-eow-G

Social amenities: Papa (to Mabel, who has been to a juvenile party), "Did any one pay you any attentions, Mab?" Mabel: "I don't know." Papa: "I mean, did any one talk to you, or dance with you?" Mabel: "Well,

there was a little boy who made faces at me.' A French gentleman who supposed he had mastered the English language, was puzzled one day when a friend looked at him and said: "how do you do?" "Do vat?" "I mean how do you find yourself" "Sair, I never loses myself." But how do you feel?" "Smooth you just feel me."

Some of the papers say that before leaving the ship which brought him over, Sir Bartle Frere wrote a letter of thanks to the Captain with his own hand." Now there is nothing remarkable in that. If he had written a letter to the elbows. He was endeavouring to with his own foot, or his nose, or his left ear,

Twa Hielan' surfaceman, who had newly got employed on different railways, met no lang after, and in the course o' their crack, railways, as was to be expected, cam' in for a share of their attention. "Man, Dougal," said Mac, "there's same awful braeson oor line, it's as steep as the riggin' o' a kirk. Where I was workin' the day the gradient was ane in sixty," Sixty," replied Dougal. "Man, that's naething. There's places on oor line where it's ane in a hunner."

DEATH OF MISS CARRRAY .- It is with deep egret and very sincere sympathy for her afflicted parents, bereaved relatives and many sorrowing friends that we find ourselves called upon to notice the early death of Miss Cecilia Carbray, the amiable daughter of our respected fellow-citizen, Felix Carbray, Esq., merchant, of the firm of Carbray, Routh & Co., Consul for Portugal at this port, and for some years past one of the most popular and esteemed Trustees of the St. Patrick's Congregation of this city, and now President of the Quebec branch of the Irish National Land League. It is true that the sad event was not altogether unexpected, as we learn that Miss Carbray has fallen a victim to that fell destroyer consumption, and that her illness has been a long and lingering one of nearly 18 months' standing. It will be remembered that Miss Carbray was the young lady who the Grand Duke has been systematically graduated with such high honors at the Belle- plundered by a number of his servants and vue Convent in 1878, carrying off at the same time the Dufferin modal.—Quebec Telegraph. of changes have been made in the household.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

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

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we

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

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

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

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

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

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

copy free and \$2.50. All the above subscriptions are for the term ending December 31st, 1881 (13 months).

Our readers will oblige by informing their riends of the above reruliberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfer-

ing with their legitimate business. The True Witness will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at

\$1.00 per annum in advance. Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible. more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their

sisters and cousins as well. In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow

their example at once. POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

Holloway's Pills .- Hale Constitutions .-When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses, or neglect, these Pills will repair the mischief. If they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box, Holloway's Pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all cases of nervous depression, whereby the vital powers are weakened. and the circulaton is rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. The Pills are suited to all ages and all habits. A patient writes:-"Your Pills, to be valued, require only to be known. During many years I sought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your Pills soon re-

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

mother. The Grand Duke of Baden has had a run of bad luck. His treasurer disappeared a little while ago, and took with him a large sum of money; now it has been found that by the Court furnishers, and a large number

Carto Confidential Sec

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 18 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company,

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dresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new adpress When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1881

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For January, 1881.

THURBDAY, 20.—SS. Fabian and Sebastian

FRIDAY, 21.—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr. SATURDAY, 22 .- SS. Vincent and Anastasius Martyrs.

SUNDAY, 23 .- Third Sunday after Epiphany. Espousals of the Blessed Virgia Mary and St. Joseph. St. Emerentiana, Virgin and Martyr. Less. Prov. viii. 22-35 Gosp. Matt. i. 18-21; Last Gosp. Matt.

viii. 1-13. Monday, 24.—St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr TUESDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul. WEDNESDAY, 26 .- St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr.

Our vigorous contemporary the Irish Canadian has been enlarged from 48 to 56 columns | indirectly. So long as there are peace and and has besides appeared in a new dress. May its shadow never be less.

Mr. Shaw has formed another Parliamentary party. Ireland now rejoices in a great many Parliamentary parties. If Parliamentary parties could help Ireland she would flourish exceedingly; but we wonder what will happen Mr Shaw and his new party, if a general election takes place in a few months?

AMERICANS will persist in calling Canadians "Blue noses" and other names, implying that they live close to the north pole. This may be permitted the people of Florida, but sprely Wisconsin and Minnesota where the thermometer registers forty or fifty degrees below zero, have no right to be offensive, nor Virginia-Southern Virginiawhere a village is snowed up.

Count Munster, a German nobleman, is astonished that the Government does not pacify Ireland by shooting down its people like rabbits. Some Hessian countrymer of his were imported both to America and Ireland some hundred years or so ago, to do that kind of thing, and it was they who were shot down like rabbits. The Germans, since Konigratz and Sedan, think of nothing but shooting, and they may yet get more than they want of it.

However derelict Irishmen in other provinces in Canada may be in their duty to the old land in this crisis of her history, Quebec is doing hers at all events. Within the past week Montreal has forwarded \$400 to Dublin, and the city of Quebec \$250, and it is not long since the Y. I. L. & B. Society, now what we may term the representative Irish society of Montreal, gave \$200 out of its funds and by subscriptions from individual members. Is there then no other Irish Society in Canada?

THE Kerry Land Leaguers have been discharged, which is not at all surprising, as they have committed no crime. This is the second defeat of the Government in the law courts, and if they do not hurry up their Coercien Bill more will follow. The time has arrived when Irish Juries do not look upon the efforts of their fellow-countrymen for reform an offence against the law, and the sooner the English Government recognizes this fact the better.

THE Ottawa correspondent of the Globe charges that E. King Dodds drew \$160 from the Government without earning it. The

Farmer," who, under the Mackenzie reg got the full sessional allowance of about \$380 for writing scurrilous "poems" against the Catholic Church in the Ottawa Free Press. A plague on both your houses.

One by one the delusions regarding Ireland are disappearing from under the eye of investigation. The latest is the early marriage delusion. The landlords have set down early marriages as one of the causes of the misery of the people, and now Government statistics tell us that on an average the people of England and Scotland enter matrimony at earlier ages than the Irish. One time whiskev was the cause of Ireland's poverty, then the Catholic religion, then early marriages. Quidnunc?

Many of our readers are not aware of the terrible nature of the Coercion bill Mr. Forster desires to have passed for the pacification of Ireland and the disarming of the Irish people. It is the same as was in force in 1833. It provides for the suspension of the almost eternally suspended palladium of the British Constitution-the Habeas Corpus Act. No Irishman must be outside his own -or rather his landlord's-house after the curfew bell, which is meant for sun down, the Lord-Lieutenant is empowered to arrest any Irishman, that is to say his birelings throughout the country are empowered, on suspicion. and keep him in jail till he rots, or until the beautiful Habeas Corpus Act is hung up again to dry. Martial law will obtain and any five British officers, provided they are over twenty-one years of age, can try an Irishman by drum-head court-martial and sentence him to be transported for life. Spies and informers, who now lie concealed in their holes, like the snakes and adders, will emerge and stalk boldly over the land, a terror to honest men. The landlords will rule the roast, and evictions will be as common as they were in 1850 and subsequent years; in a word. Ireland will be once more bound hand and foot and at the mercy of every coward and slave who comes along and chooses to spit upon her.

An era of extraordinary prosperity dawned upon the United States two years ago, which it is said by political economists, is likely to last. It is reasonable to think that it will last-as why should it not. America is large enough for five times its population, every man has free scope to develop the resources of the country in his own peculiar way, there is land enough and to spare for agricultural purposes, facilities and capital for manufactures, and there are two oceans bounding the country on the east and west on which to float commercial navies. It would be strange indeed if the great Republic did not prosper under the circumstances. But there is another powerful reason why it should continue to prosper. It has neither an army nor a navy to eat up the revenues of the country, except a few battalions of infantry on the frontier and some dozen rotten men-of-war can be considered such. She has, besides, no sovereign and his family to draw millions of dollars a year from the treasury. We should be glad of America's great prosperity, for we gain by it plenty among our neighbors Canadians will not starve, though it is to be regretted we are not equally well off. At present our bone and sinew are crossing the border for better terms. even if some of them do come back again with means and a stronger love than ever for Canadian institutions.

FRANCE is at peace with all the world and inprecedentedly prosperous. The only enemy she has to fear is Germany, but so powerful and dreaded has that power grown that, if she moves, it is not improbable the same kind of combination will be formed against her which used formerly coalesce against France when she pretended to supremacy in European affairs. She has, therefore, time to look after her colonies, and, if possible, to secure new ones. Algiers is now a real French colony, and the Government exercises a protectorate over Tunis, which may be changed to absolute possession any day, as the poor Turk, to whom it rightfully (or wrongfully) belongs, has no teeth, and a very weak voice for protest. Besides she allowed England to seize Cyprus, and has not France, another ancient ally, as good a right to Tunis? But the views of France extend further than Tunis. She has her eyes fixed on the Sahara, which her scientists firmly believe can be converted into one of the most fertile of countries by submerging, and that said submerging is possible to a country like France. which is enormously wealthy. If France had only England to contend with during her Bourbon and revolutionary wars, she might now be the most extensive colonizer in the world, and the French the language of commerce instead of the English. She is, however, making the most of present opportunities, and it is, perhaps, well for her she does not own India, from which its present occupant is liable to get the grand bounce at any moment the Mahommedans and Hindoos chose to

WE are now having a second edition of the astonishment which succeeded the general elections of last April in the United Kingdom. The dear newspapers of London, from whose columns the Associated Press agents take their cablegrams for America and the outside world, found out, when too late, that the London newspapers did not reflect the public opinion of England, much less of the United Kingdom, and they were as much surprised, and, perhaps, disgusted at the collapse of Disraeli, as our esteemed contemporary, the Montreal Gazette. London is money was paid on the supposition that he | not England, nor are the Jews, who control was sessional clerk for forty days, when he most of the London newspapers, representwas not. That's nothing. We remember ative Englishmen! Labouchere, editor of an individual calling himself the "Low | Truth, is far more likely to have a correct | it is a concession to the intrepid Parnell.

idea of English feeling than the Hebrew proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, his rival and enemy, Ben Levi, or some such name of Oriental origin. It is, therefore, without much surpsise that we learn from to-day's cablegrams that the bloodthirsty vaporings of the London dailies are all moonshine and are but the voice of certain warlike Hebrew-Cockney editors-this, and nothing more. It is those same editors who screamed Gladstone into sending an army over to Ireland and into doing all the idiotic things that he has done lately. It is those editors who create scares and panics in England. They go to sleep and dream that a tall Tipperary man is after them with a pike and they awake and, while still in deshabille, they write coercion editorials as panicky as the beating of their cowardly hearts. And now Mr. Gladstone sees the terrible blunder he has made, and he has become sick with disgust at his own folly in listening to the advice of his enemies. He finds himself de- side issue, they would also lose the power of serted by his friends; he finds that he has lost the power of guaging public opinion, and, he finds that even the Tories are prepared to | party in England at present would swal ow a go further in doing justice to Ireland than he. after all his orations which promised so much. It is a singular spectacle truly, and the world awaits its changes and phases with interest.

THREE years ago Sir Bartle Frere quietly

annexed the Transvaal and deprived the Boers of their independence. The Boers, who are a patient and persevering race, waited until the British army was withdrawn and then rose in arms to recover the liberty to govern themselves in the way that suits them best, and they are now in military possession of the Transvaal. When Sir Bartle Frere put in practice his high-handed measure the Jingos were in power in England, and, as they are not the kind of gentry to look at any act from a moral standpoint, they cheerfully endorsed the outrageous policy of their Commissioner in South Africa. Since then a party which does pretend to political morality has got hold of the reins of government. The public opinion alter it), and we are content. Is it not then of the world-which now travels fast-has singular that even a question of finance or a condemned the iniquity of annexing a free people without their consent, and the Whig Cabinet knows not what to do. It has not courage enough to give the Boers back what they have been so unjustly deprived of, but it enters into a compromise with its conscience and says, "when our armies subdue the Boers in order to re-establish our prestige, we shall bestow upon them some kind of shadowy independence." That is to say, when thousands of precious lives have been lost and British injustice vindicated, we shall acknowledge the Boers were perfectly right. A parallel case is that of Ireland. Ireland has been suffering from oppression through centuries. Resident landlord tyrangy and absentee draining have brought that country to a desperate condition, and this the Government acknowledges. To such a condition have the Irish people been brought that they found it necessary to unite against these 10,000 tyrauts (Athens was only afflicted with thirty) and establish the Land League. And now the same Government which pretends to political morality says to the public opinion of the world: "It is true, those people are right, and landlordism is wrong, and to show you how just we are we are going to coerce them and then fling them an instalment of justice." This, it must be confessed, is a serio-comic sort of Government

THE stand taken by the Irish National

Party in the British House of Commons will cause a flush of pride to mantle the cheeks of but the rank and file refuse to follow them Irishmen and their descendants the world all | for they are men of intelligence who will not over. It is a bold and a manly stand, beled by a bell wether. Under present coneminently befitting the representatives of a ditions it would be impossible to witness bold and manly but unfortunate race. The such a spirited stand in Canada. The Conwhine of the Irish members who formerly servatives are bound to jump after Sir John misrepresented Ireland is missing in the and the Liberals after Mr. Blake, no matter present debate. The members of twenty if by so jumping the country jumped with ago, while they denounced England's treatment of Ireland in a manner theatrical, were all the time secretly beseeching British Ministers for places, and well the Ministers knew the geniry with whom they had to deal, and that the crack of the division whip would bring them into the lobby as submissive as spaniels ready to vote coercion for Ireland or any other measure they wanted passed through the House. But all this is changed. The Irish people have now a body representing them who ask for nothing for themselves, but who demand justice for their country and will be satisfied with nothing less. Timid spirits there are who say, "Oh, half a loaf is better than no bread; accept an instalment of justice and do not anger the great British nation; do not vex the House of Lords." And then the advisers of the Irish people, the men who condemned Parnell and his gallant confreres from the beginning and called them rebels and traitors, they also are whining in their own way and begging the Irish members not to go too far, for that if they persist they will get nothing. But it seems to us as if Parnell would be justified in turning scornfully round and saying to them: "Peace, babblers ; twenty millions of the Irish people whose hearts are set on the regeneration of Ireland. and I would be unworthy of the high position they have given me if I whined in the House of Commons. The Irish people shall whine no more; it is I, Charles Stewart Parnell, who says so." And, of a certainty, the stand and promised something like a peasant proprietary, and he has so modified his intended Coercion Bill that instead of a full swinging to pacify Ireland. It is not much, surely, but us to confine ourselves to the respective Heaven, have influence among us. Sir

An astonishing thing about the Canadian a negative policy. The motives of parties member of Parliament is his consistency are nothing to us; we must look to the good to party. Consistency is not always a good that will result from a certain line of action. quality; it is very often not a jewel but a piece Now, we don't believe for a moment that the Government will accept the offer of what the Gazette calls "the Political Syndicate," but if it has the effect of causing them to amend the objectionable clauses in the agreement with the first party, it will have accomplished a good thing. If, however, the Government do not pay any attention to the second offer but pursue the even tenor of their way as if it had never been made, then the Liberal party gains this advantage. It will enable them to pose as patriots between now and the general elections and fill the land with denunciations of a Government which gave away a tract of Canada as large as Ireland, without consulting the people to whom it belonged. It is well known that the Opposition leaders have expressed themselves to the effect that, as the bargain has not been submitted to the sense of the people, they will repudiate it when they get into power. But is it likely they can get into power before mischief be done when it is considered tuat it is the Syndicate who will virtually rule Canada? Once let the Syndicate understand that, if the Liberals obtain power the agreement will be annulled, and they will take particular care there will be no change of Government until they have either completed the road or placed the bulk of the millions to be gained from its partial construction in their pockets. We all know what a Conservative institution the Grand Trunk was, but what were the political power and influence wielded by the Grand Trunk to those of the Syndicate of the great railroad? Sir Hugh Allan spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to keep the Conservatives in power, so that he might obtain the charter, some say he spent a million, and hence we can easily imagine that the Syndicate will spend moneystill freely and exert all their great influence to preserve the charter they have gained. They will make the Pacific Railroad a tremendous political machine, and they will govern the Dominion of Canada through their deputies. the Parliamentary majority; no more the representatives of the people. History repeats itself; men are no better now than in the days of Walpole in so far as political morality is concerned. When the Syndicate owns the best part of the lands of Canada and controls the Government what is there left worth preserving in the country. and what is left to induce emigration? The Government should weigh these matters carefully before taking the irrevocable step. Facilis descensus Averni, sed revocare gradus. BRITISH AND CANADIAN ORATORY. The Montreal correspondent of the Mail

says that a gentleman whom he has spoken to, and who has travelled a good deal, gives it as his opinion that Mr. Blake is a greater orator than Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Charles Tupper a finer orator than Mr. Bright." that he ventured his opinion. The correspondent of the Mail should recollect that a man keenly alive to receive fresh impressions most beautiful, and falls in love with it for awhile, and that he is liable to surrender his judgment in favor of the last eloquent speech in like manner. There is no question about it that Colonists are prone to exaggerate the talents and greatness of prominent men in the centre of the imperial world, and to decry their own public men; but, granting all this, we doubt if Blake and Tupper are as accomplished orators as Bright and Gladstone. It must be borne in mind that a British orator is all the time surrounded by restraining forces. It has become the fashion in England to look down upon the mere orator and extol the debater. and it is said, with some degree of truth, that the worst thing an ambitious young politician can do on entering the Imperial Parliament is to make an oration, in the common sense of the word, which means to get into a passion, and show the divine affatus working in him. The rule is to speak in measured words, to quote once or twice from Horace or Virgil, to throw in a syllogism here and there, and to make a sparing use of gesticulation. Things must be done circumspectly in the British House of Commons. It is true that John Bright, in his moments of inspiration, tramples those cold blooded rules under foot and soars aloft into the highest realms of genuine oratory, but then his reputation was made at a time when the aristocracy ruled England more thoroughly than they do now, and when therefore they had in their own ranks the most brilliant speakers of the time. It was only when the democrats burst through and forced their way into Parliament, and showed themselves superior as orators, that patrician social circles began to regulate what should constitute a good Parliamentary speaker. and to pronounce it, not skill in oratory but in debate. This screened their own inferiority for awhile, nor has the rule vet lost its force, except among the Home cial restraints with the same scorn as they do other British institutions. But here in Canada our Parliamentary speakers have full swing, and an orator is considered superior to a mere debater. The eye with fine frenzy rolling, the passionate utterance, the hand pointed to

is a debater Blake tries to Conservatives and Liberals respectively, adstrain himself in order to make himmitting that the Liberals have anything but self perfect; and be like unto the perfect British debater, for if his idea of confederation of the Empire be carried out he may have to enter the lists against Lord Churchill and Lord Selbourne and Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gibson. As between Blake and Tupper one might say that the former is the more accomplished debater, the latter the better orator, or to use the words of Hazlitt when comparing the merits of Pope and Dryden, if the flights of Tupper are higher, Blake continues longer on the wing. There is no mistake about it, we have some first-class speakers in the Ottawa House of Commons ag well as in the Local Houses, but it can scarcely be expected they will compare with the Imperial orators, drawn as they are from a population of over thirty millions. The Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Fraser of the Ontario Government, Mr. Blake, Sir Charles Tupper, Huntington, White, Laurier and several others are speakers their country should be proud of, but we honestly think Mr. Blake is the best speaker of the Dominion of Canada

MORAL AND PHYSICAL FORCE Mr. Parnell's Waterford speech startled the

people of England, Scotland and a portion of

the people of Ireland, for in it he announced

that a people were justified in resorting to

physical force to establish their rights, it

what were understood as constitutional

means failed them, and he said further that the time might come, though he hoped it would not, when the manhood of Ireland would have to go outside the constitution to carry on the struggle for national existence. When that time comes said Mr. Parnell, if come it must, your present leaders will not be found wanting : they will not ask the people to incur any responsibilities they are not ready to share themselves. These were not the exact words spoken by the Irish leader but they are the ipsissima verba. The speech was a bold one and excited consider. able comment in the English press But we may suppose that Parnell knew what he was saying, for though a young man, he has a cool head and a clear intellect, and never uses words which are not well weighed. This is one of the reasons why Parnell. notwithstanding that he speaks a good deal, never has to make an apology. He possesses the daring and the caution so essentially necessary to a successful political or national leader. Many there were who gave it as their opinion that the bold words spoken at Waterford were drawn from him in a moment of excitement, and that he would not dare repeat them in his place in Parliament. And yet this is almost what he has actually done, and, indeed, what might be expected from such a man. In his speech last night he denied that he is inciting the Irish people to insurrection, but he contended that the shedding of blood would be justi-Tupper than Mr. Bright, or to put it in his | fiable if the chances of success were good. own words, "Mr. Blake is a more fascinating | This means, in effect, that if moral sussion speaker than Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Charles | or moral force is not sufficient a suffering people are justified in having recourse to We suppress the thrill of exultation arms. Most of our readers remember the this announcement causes to rise in our old man who threw sods of grass at a boy patriotic Canadian hearts while we ask the who refused to come down from his apple question is the gentleman referred to a tree. That was moral force. Then he threw judge of oratory, or was it while still under | stones at the bad boy, and the boy the spells of the last speakers he had heard descended with alacrity. That was physical force, and was undoubtedly justifiable. Moral force is, in fact, but the shadow thrown to the front by the body which represents thinks the last pretty face he has seen the physical force. Let us suppose a hundred thousand mon were to assemble to-morrow in any part of Great Britain or Ireland to demand the redress of a heavy grievance. Let us further suppose that they were all men of bright intellect, that they were gifted individually with the most powerful eloquence, and that their demand was so just that it could not be gainsaid even by their opponents, but that unfortunately they were all deficient of a right hand and could therefore not fight. Would their demands, backed by the most brilliant reasoning, be granted by a party who had the power but who would lose certain privileges by complying with the request? The answer to. this question is to be found in the refusal of the demands of the Irish people in 1776, and the granting of them in 1782, when the volunteers held arms in their bands. or if we would come down to later times to the refusal to grant emancipation, until in 1829, when the Duke of Wellington calmly announced that in case of a refusal the result of a civil war would be doubtful, as half the British army was Irish Catholic. Even O'Connell held physical force in terrorem over the British Government when agitating for repeal of the Union, or else what meant the marching in battle array of hundreds of thousands of able bodied men to the moneter meetings? It is true he afterwards proclaimed the "drop of blood" policy, but at that moment his power was gone for the British Government recognized it was dealing with moral force only and acted accordingly. Moral force represents the demand for justice, while physical force stands ready to act if necessary. This is recognized throughout the world. But in order to justify a resort to physical force the chances must be good and Parnell is right when he says that he does not incite the people to rebellion, as he knows England is at present too strong for Ireland. The Rulers, who look upon such false and artifi- future may, of course, equalize the chances, and it is to the future Parnell looks when he speaks so defiantly. He knows that a waiting policy is best. He recognizes that the secret societies are of no account; that Fenianism is a dead failure; but he thinks that if the union of his countrymen now going on be completed, which it undoubtedly will if merits of the two offers, or the policies of the Charles Tupper is an orator, Blake large concessions be not granted, and that if

PARTY POLITICS.

of paste, especially when it usurps the place of intelligence, and when persistency would be the more appropriate name for it. We can understand how, in times requiring great political changes, one body of men calling themselves Conservatives should oppose them to save their privileges or what they incorrectly consider their rights, and how another body, calling themselves Liberals, should desire them for the general good, or let us even suppose, for their own selfish purposes. We can also understand that each party would naturally support its leaders in any policy they would choose to adopt, even if it were one aside from the main point, for the reason that, if they were defeated in governing on the main question. We can understand for instance that the Liberal crotchet of Gladstone's, even if they thought it was a little mischievous, sooner than defeat him by their votes, and thus give the Tories a chance of delaying the grand object they have in view of pacifying and reconciling the Trish people by a revolutionary land policy. But there is no necessity for the keeping back of conscientious scruples here in Canada. There is no great question of principle involved; the real difference between the Liberal and the Conservatives is tweedledumish and tweedledeeish, and vet the Canadian politician is the most singularly consistent creature in existence. He will not go back on his party, right or wrong he remains steady, or obeys the whip with cheerful alacrity when required. Canada is well enough governed, her laws are as nearly perfect as they can be, we have a liberal suffrage enough, we have no State religion to insult a section of the people, we have free land, (if the Syndicate does not railroad, or reciprocity or any other equally neutral subject, such party feeling should arise? Is it note political phenomenon that one body of men because they are named Conservative, should think everything black, and that the other because it called Liberal, should think it white, or at least pretend so. How, for instance, does it happen that all the Conservatives should think alike on the railroad question, and all the Liberals alike? It is not a question of universal suffrage at which the Conservatives might grow frightened; it is not a question of the abrogation of the vote by ballot which might alarm the Liberals,-it is a question of a railroad. And yet Conservatives would almost soon change their religion as their opinions. The fact of the matter is our politics are rotten, there is no genuine faith among partizans because it is not required. there being no reason for it. The members toe the line, not because their intelligence guides them, but because they hear the crack exists a change must come or party government will become a farce too broad to be tolerated. We should take a lesson in independence from the Liberal majority in England at this moment. Some of their leaders, the majority of them we believe, and certainly Gladstone, Hartington, Granville and Argyle, are for coercing Ireland,

of party.

them into perdition. Let us hope that the

rising generation of Canadians will burst

these pitiful party shackles, and as Curran

says, "stand redeemed, regenerated and dis-

enthralled," from the slavery and degradation

and then passing a contemptible land bill.

THE TWO SYNDICATES. Syndicate number two has formally tendered for the construction of the Pacific railroad and, as an earnest of its good faith, has placed the sum of \$1,500,000 in the hands of the Government. Syndicate number two has also offered more favorable terms to the Government than Syndicate number one. What effect this offer will have upon the Government it is premature to discuss. Indeed it is probable the Government themselves have not made up their minds on the matter. If the creation of the second Syndicate is a party move it is entirely successful as, if it succeeds, which is not likely, the Government will have to resign; whereas if it does not succeed, then the Government will find itself in the awkward predicament intended for them by the Liberals. But it should not matter to the people of Canada what intrigue underlies the question; what they want is a modification of the terms, and I take counsel of my conscience; I represent | if the offer of Syndicate number two brings about that consummation the motives of the originators should not be scanned too closely in a country where you can scarcely turn on your heel without inviting hostile political criticism. Looking at the matter from an independent standpoint we reason thus:-The Government conclude a bargain with a taken by Parnell and his friends is bearing | Syndicate to complete a work already comgood results. Gladstone, according to the menced, giving the said Syndicate an imlatest cable news, has thrown in the other F, mense bonus in money and lands, and almost unlimited power for the future. If we take it for 'granted that the road has to be built according to treaty it relieves us measure there is to be a Judges' Commission of a good deal of responsibility, and permits

England be engaged in a great war, the Irish people, assisted by their countrymen in Grert Britain and America, may be able to take a fall out of John Bull. And this policy is a good one, if we remember that England never granted Ireland a concession that was not wrung from her by fear. The England of to-day is prepared to make great sacrifices in order to avoid even a successful civil war, and the three F's, and the promise of the establishment of a peasant proprietary and Local Government are undoubtedly great sacrifices. Parnell is acquainted with the English people. He knows that outside the aristocracy they are prepared to do justice to Ireland, but he also knows that threats of physical force will accelerate their movements, the bombast of the London dailies to the contrary notwithstanding.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAND LEAGUE FUND.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,-A voice from the League in Ireland, calling upon their brethren on this continent to assist them in their endeavours to overcome landlordism in our native country has reached us here in St. Ann's, and we take this opportunity of responding to it by contributing to the funds of the League. We recognize the fact that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues are working unselfishly for the good of Ireland and of humanity, and we do all we can in our small but modest way to further the great cause. Yours sincerely,

PATRICK J. KELLY, PATRICK CLEARY.

St. Ann's January 10, 1881.

The following are the names of the subscribers :- Ptk. Kelly, Sr., \$2; Ptk. Kelly, Jr., ; Dennis Kelly, 2; Patrick Cleary, 2; Jeffrey Power, 2; Patrick Carney, 1; Bridget Carney, 50c; James Lee, 1; Barney Burns, 1; Julie Tremblay, 1; A Friend, 1; A Friend, 2; A Friend, 1; Mrs. Baptiste Dault, 25c; Michel Leger, 40c; A Friend, 1; Mr. Monicey, 50c; Mr. P. Cassidy, 1; Mr. Gean, 10c; Mr. Leroux, 25c; Oliver Lemuel, 25c; Mr. F. Dennis, 25c; Mr. Lavigne, 25c; Mr. Saguelor, 10c; Mr. Patrick Kane, 1; Mr. Michael Kane, 1. Total, \$23.85.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR,-Below I append the names of a few of the generous and patriotic Irishmen of this locality, who have placed in my hands twenty-six dollars, (\$26), to be forwarded to the Land League Fund, which amount I herewith enclose-proving that here, even up here on the Ottawa, the pulse beats in unison with that of our oppressed and struggling fellow countrymen at home. We know that we express the wishes of our countrymen in general, (an odd viper excepted) when we bid the good work God speed, and pray that it may roll on in strength and volumn until our country stands free from injustice and oppression. 'Tisglorlous and gratifying to know that the cruel and relentless blood sucker, the Irish Landlord, is at last ordered to halt, take a fair valuation for his ill-gotten plunder, the land, or "bundle and go." This is as it should be; these parasites have preyed too long on the vitals of a nation-so think all just men. Parnell, the noble Parnell and his co-workers, have opened the eyes of our countrymen, and have shown to the worked that hideous monster, Irish Landlordism, in all its naked deformity. 'Tis writhing in the grasp of an outraged people, may it expire and that quickly is the earnest wish of

Your humble servant

Your humble servant
LAWRENCE SLATTERY.
SHEEN, 15th Jany., 1881.
Rev. M. Shalloe, P. P., \$5 00; James McCool.
Sr., 4.00; James McCool. Jr., 1.00; James
McGuire, 1.00; M. Doyle, 1.00; H. Downey, 1.00;
John Suillvan, 1.00; Ed. Carlin, 1.00; Lawrence
Slattery, 1.00; M. Hayes, 1.00; John Shea, 1.00;
Ed. Lefevre, 1.00; P. Masterson, 1.00 Wm.
Jennings. 1.00; Wm. Gleeson, 1.00; Daniel Shea,
1.00; Thos. Suillvan, 50c; M. Meers, 50c; Ed.
Henry, 50c; James Sweeney, 50; B. E. McIver,
50c; Denis Shea, 50c.

CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF BROCKVILLE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR.-The annual meeting of this association was held in their rooms, corner of King and St. Andrew streets, on Friday evening last, when the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:-President, Hon. C. F. Fraser; 1st V'ce-President, Mr. D. O'Brien; 2nd Vice-President W. Braniff; Corresponding-Secretary, O. K. Fraser; Recording Secretary, H. Downey; Financial-Secretary, Jas. H. Kelly; Trensurer, Thomas Brady; Librarian. J. Bann; Marshal, M. McGlade; Deputy-Marshal, J. P. Mervin; Committee of Management, Messrs. R. Downey, R. C. McHenry, M. Kehoe-P. M. Garvey, Jas. O'Brien, C. Callaghan, Thos. Jones, J. Marron, J Sharkey and M. O'Sullivan.

Auditors—Messrs. J. Gerardin and S. Webb. Yours, dc. OLIVER K. FRASER. Corresponding-Secretary C. L. A. of Brockville. BROCKVILLER, January 17.

PERTH NOTES.

Of the many days of excitement of various natures, caused by civic and municipal candidature for membership to political posts of honor, and other festive attractions which usually accompany the Christmas holidays, none proved more attractive, nor did the ancient town of Perth present a more gala appearance than did last Monday, there being no less than four weddings celebrated in the Roman Catholic

Although the morning was storming at a furious rate, and the snow and sleet were whirled through the air at an alarming rapidity, yet, when noon arrived the storm had expended its fury, the snow and sleet had ceased, the sun had lifted its pallid face from behind the distant clouds, and the afternoon gave promises of brilliancy. Prominent amongst the contracting parties were D. J. Hogan, of Huntley, and Miss Devlin, of Drummond, the sidesg couple being Mr. Whalen, of Nepean, and Miss Devlin, of

After the ceremony the bridal party retired to Mr. Murray's Hotel, where a few hours of pleasant enjoyment ensued. It might here be remarked that the kindn of Mr and Mrs. Murray to their guests we it such as not soon to be forgotten. The wedding party again resumed their journey and proceeded to the residence of place of the Archbishops of Halifax. The the bride's father, where a bountiful repast and a pleasant evening ensued. On the following day the bridal party accompanied by a number of the bride's friends left for her future home where another grand reception awaited them. The new married couple bear the good

wishes of their friends and acquaintances. The Bazaar is going on in Perth in aid of the R. C. Church; it is anticipated a handsome sum will be realized.

There is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Bil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures lameness and soreness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public

Archbishop Hannan and his Priests.

As before stated, an address was presented by the priests to His Grace the Archbishop on his departure for Rome. The priests from the country missions, who could possibly leave their parishes, came into the city on Friday to bid farewell to their Arch-bishop. They assembled on Friday evening in the drawing room of the Archiepiscopal residence and awaited His Grace's arrival. When he entered the Very Rev. Canon Carmody advanced and said that an honor had been conferred upon him by his brother priests (an honor which he feared he was unable to sustain) that of being the medium of presenting His Grace, on the eve of his departure, with an address,-a true though faint expression of their feelings of love, affection and reverence for him, their good and revered Archbishop. No address, he said, no matter how well conceived and shaped, could give life and reality to the feelings which on the present occasion crowd and cluster around the heart-feelings which are the growth of years, and intensified by religion and abiding friendship. Once before he had enjoyed the privilege of presenting His Grace with an address; it was on the eve of his elevation to the exalted position which he now so worthly occupies. Then his heart was exuberant with joy; now it is saddened by the thought of separation. But the hope of soon seeing him again in recuperated health and spirits would cheer and encourage them all.

ADDRESS. May it please Your Grace,-

We, the priests of the Archdiocese of Halifax, kneel before you to receive a last blessing ere you take your departure for the Eternal City. We do so with mingled feelings of sorrow and joy. Our sorrow is great at parting, even for a short period of time, with him who has ever proved himself a father to his priests. In hours of distress and sorrow we have ever found you a kind and generous sympathisers; in hours of difficulty and trouble, we have ever found you a prudent, cautious, and wise adviser; in hours of sickness, you have been, if it were possible, a consoling visitor at our bedsides; and, at at all times, we know that the first thought of your mind, and the first feeling of your heart, have been devoted to the welfare and the good of your priests.

A true shepherd, as you are, to the sheep of your flock, is it any wonder that we all have a deep and affectionate love for you? The easy way in which we can approach you, the corfial familiarity, if we may use the word, which you allow between yourself and us, has produced such a family friendship between Archbishop and priests that it has been at once the admiration and the envy of the bishops of other dioceses who have from time

to time visited your Grace. When you lay on your bed of sickness, hanging between life and death, such sorrow and anguish were in our hearts as were never surpassed by priests grieving over the threatened loss of their pastor, and earnest and continued were the prayers we sent up to God that he in his mercy might restore you to us. And you, yourself, remember the looks of joy and gladness that beamed on our countenances when we gathered around your couch that night on which your medical advisers pronounced you out of danger. Well might you say, as you did that night, that never had Bishop more devoted priests than Your Grace has in us.

Our sorrow at your departure is allayed by the joy we all feel that you are going to kneel at the feet of the Holy Father. When there, we shall be with you in heart and in spirit, and when you ask for the Apostolic Benediction you will not forget us, and you will beg His Holiness to send his blessing to his and your devoted children, the priests of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

While you are away our people and ourselves shall be united in constant prayer that God may bless you with a safe and prosperous journey, and trusting that you may soon be back again in our midst we beg to subscribe ourselves Your Grace's most obedient and devoted children in Christ.

(Signed), John, Canon Carmody, St Patrick's, Ha ifax; Patrick, Canon Power, St Mary's, Halifax ; Patrick L, Canon Madden. St Anselm's, Chezetcook; John, Canon Woods, St Peter's, Dartmouth; Peter Danaher, St Joseph's, Halifax; Sumuel S Biggs, St Patrick's, Halifax; Philip M Holden St Joseph's, Kentville; Edward F Murphy, St Mary's, Halifax; David C O'Connor, Bedford and Truro; W B Hamilton, Londonderry Mines; Charles Underwood, Sheet Harbor; James Scott, Upper Prospect; Patrick Donnelly, Amherst; Richard Kearns, President St Mary's College; George H Ellis, St Mary's, Halifax; James T Bresnau, Herring Cove; Edward J McCarthy, Chester; Eugene d'Hommie, St Ann's, Eel Brook; Philip Walsh, D D, Hamilton, Bermuda; Wm McLeod, St Peter's, Pubnico; John M Manning, Tusket Wedge; Patrick W Brown, St Gregory's, Yarmouth; J. C. Bernard, St. Vincent of Paul Salmon River; James Daley, St. Martin's, Church Point; William J. Mihan, St. Bernard's, Weymouth; Michael Driscoll, Digby; Thomas Butler, St. Jerome's, Caledonia; Hugh Malone, Transfiguration, Parrsboro; Thomas J. Grace, St. Denis, Minudie.

At the couclusion of the address the priests all knelt and received the Episcopal Benediction from His Grace, who was visibly affect-

His Grace could not, he said in reply, make any adequate response to the touching and that they knew of the absence of all the his gouty toes, and gave it such a squeeze address they had honored him with. He would not attempt it, for, sprung on him so suddenly as this was, he could not clothe in suitable words what he would like to say to them. In spite of his feelings, however, he would say that he thanked them from his heart for the affectionate expression of respect and attachment they had manifested towards him, and which had prompted them to gather around him in such numbers on that night. He said they had referred to the easy access they had to him, but he must remind them that if he extended a cordial welcome to the priests who approached this house he was only preserving the traditional hospitality which had ever distinguished the dwelling two Archbishops who had preceded him had ever been famed for the kind and genial way they had always received those who visited them, and living as he had done for forty years in this house under the administration of both he had done all he could to foster that spirit of hospitality. He would continue ever to do the same and he trusted and hoped that whoseever his successor might be he would follow in the same footsteps. There were times when his occupations prevented him from showing them all the attention he would like to bestow; but he was always satisfied that they would never be neglected. He was well aware that Father Power's room was ever open to them, and they always have there the same hearty greeting with which he himself tried to receive them, for he must bear testimony that

spoken of him in flattering and undeserved terms; but no one was more sensible of his faults and short-comings than he himself, but he could safely say that the interests of religion, the interests of the people, and the interests of the priests themselves always guided him in everything which he had done in the administration of his diocese. One source of great anxiety to him was always the changing of priests fro n one part of the diocese to another, and never did he make a change until he felt absolutely certain that that change was the right thing to bring about. Over and over again he was accustomed to turn such matters in his mind and sometimes it was after months of consideration, during which sleepless nights were passed by him, that he formed his decisions. He always considered in these matters the difficulties and trials of their positions. The absence of congenial society, that is ever a cause of keen suffering to an educated gentleman, the hardships of travelling through such a bleak country, expos d as they are at times whole nights to the inclemency of severe winters, the struggle for life itself which many have to make by reason of the poverty of their missions-all these difficulties made him appreciate in the highest degree the self-sacrificing spirit which animated his priests. Some of them had labored for long years in the vineyard of Christ; others had only just commenced their

of hospitality which had ever been character-

istic of this house. In the address they had

not fail to bring all this before his notice, and he would solicit a special benediction on their behalt. Again, in conclusion, he thanked them for all their kindness and devotion, to him, and, if God spared him to return, they might rest assured that it would be his effort still more to extend the hand of hospitality and kindness to them and to make himself worthy of the high appreciation they entertained for

him. At the conclusion of the reply, Sir Edward Kenny stepped forward and requested a parting blessing; simultaneously all those present knelt, and His Grace, in the most feeling manner, pronounced the episcopal benediction .- Halifax Chronicle.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The new Roman Catholic Church in Galt has just been opened.

A new Roman Catholic church has just been opened at Bothwell.

The dedication of the new Roman Catholic church at Chelsea took place the other day, Bishop Duhamel officiating. The structure cost about S7.000.

Bridget Malone, who has been housekeeper for the last thirty-four years for Mr. Laurent Tetu, has left some \$2,000 to different Roman Catholic charitable institutions in Quebec. The Irish at home and abroad will be

delighted to know that the Archbishop of Tuam celebrated on Christmas morning his three Masses without leaving the altar, as he did on Christmas Day in the year 1814-sixtysix years ago!

Some sacrilegious wretch recently entered the little Catholic Church on the Esquimalt Road, not far from Victoria, B.C., and stole the entire altar service. The discovery was not made till Sunday, when the priest repaired to the church to say mass.

The College of Cardinals in Rome have undertaken to erect a statue to the memory of the late Pope Pio Nono, the model of which has just been finished by the sculptor Jacomettl. Pio Nono is represented in his stole, kneeling at a low pric Dieu. The statue is to be executed in white marble and will be placed in one of the churches of Rome, probably in the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore.

Says the New York Methodist :- The history of Roman Catholic missions during the last four hundred years, for earnest zeal and selfsacrificing devotion, coupled with a far-reaching estimate of agencies to be used, and results to be accomplished, has very few parallels in all the records of human heroism. The motives that impelled to such efforts and personal sacrifices were probably very much mixed with other elements than simple zeal for Christ's cause and tender concerns for perishing souls; but whatever they were, they were effective in devloping a species of heroism to which Protestant missionary movements have produced but few parallels.

ROBBERY AT LA BONNE ST. ANNE .- DUTing the Christmas midnight mass at La Bonne St. Anne, it appears that two men, wearing masks, entered a house there, whose proprietor was absent at church, his wife being the only person at home. Approaching the terrified Madame Giguere-for that was her name-they warned her that if she budged | take nothing for granted. or cried out, she would be a dead woman. Then while one of them kept guard over her, the other ransacked the premisas from garret to cellar. Finally, the two robbers withdrew carrying away with them two overcoats, a fur cap, and \$47 in money. They, however, did in their full sight on the wall, because, presumably, one of these watches was worthless and the other had the name of the owner engraved inside. It is thought from this incident that the robbers were strangers neither to the parish nor to the victimized family, male members of the household and designedly took advantage of it to effect their nefarious purpose. It was reported in town last night that some of the stolen articles had been sent back to the house, but be this as it may, Judge Chauveau, accompanied by Mr. Murray, Clerk of the Peace. and Mr. Gale, High Constable, left at ten o'clock this morning for St. Anne, to thoroughly investigate the whole affair .-Quebec Telegraph.

BREVITIES.

Serious floods are reported in Spain. Weather in England still remains very cold

and wintry. A training school for nurses is being established in Chicago.

France has withdrawn her arbitration proposal on the Greek frontier question. The Hanlan-Laycock race will be rowed

on Saturday. at 4 p.m., weather permitting. The woman under medical treatment at Fredericton, N. B., is said to have swallowed a lizard.

A person answering the descripton of the Brantford missing man, J. B. Sage, has been found near Chicago. An official statement estimates the net cost of the war in Afghanistan at £17,500,000, in-

cluding frontier railways. Mr. Glen, M.P., has received a petition from South Ontario against the Syndicate Father Power had imbibed that same spirit! with over eleven hundred signatures.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

MR. EDITOR,-I am now a week in this

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN.

great and glorious country. I have recruited myself considerably. I am getting fat and contented with my lot in life. What a difference there is between Ireland and England. If some of the British population are poor they have the consolation of helping to govern a great part of the world, or think they have at least. If two or three hundred thousand of London's population have to go to bed supperless (when they can procure a bed) the feeling that they are suppressing the Boers or coercing the Irish sends a thrill of exultation to their hearts. It is truly a grand thing to belong to a great imperial nation, especially to that part of it which knows where its board next week is to come from. My salary as Assistant Usher of the Back Stairs in waiting is not large—a nominal sum of £750 a year, but then the duties are not fatiguing. Now there are the Dukes of Wellington, Marlborough, St. Albans, Richmond and others-descendants of great generals and mistresses of a Kingwho get thousands a year each, and what have they done for it? Not that I am envious or jealous, but I do think a man who has suffered so much for his country as I should | definite information can be given, but further missionary career, but the same spirit and zeal, he was delighted to say, inspired them all. He had been enabled, thank God, to station be encouraged to suffer still more by a better place. Let me see what is this I suffered. pricats in places where spiritual consolation But it does not matter. I took a nice house had hitherto been afforded the people only in Belgravia, wrote a few letters to the Times from time to time; and one of his ideas in about myself and my misfortunes, was going to Europe was to obtain more priests elected a member of a few aristocratic to supply the wants of his diocese. When clubs, and was soon floating along in the in audience with the Holy Father he would middle of the stream of society happy and joyous as a bird just set free from a cage. I was unfortunate in not merting this hero of my dreams, my old friend D'Israeli. I cannot bring myself to call him Beaconsfield. When we knew each other he was Mr D. and was Mr. O'Regan, and now he has forged ahead and created himself a K. G., while he has made his royal mistress an Empress. Great man is D'Israeli. He stirs abroad but rarely now and then only in company with a duke, for my old friend is a thorough-going snob and tufthunter. But I was determined to see him, and see him I did with great difficulty. I managed in this way. Knowing that he loves to dabble in oriental literature, about which he knows as much as your Joe Beef of Montreal, I disguised myself in a long flowing beard that reached to the middle of my shins, and looking like a venerable Jewish rabbi as I did, I went to the Premier's house in Picadilly and knocked. The door was opened by Lord Corry, Beaconsfield's valet-de-chambre. A loveable feature of Dizzy and characteristic of his genius, is that he will not allow any one near lower in rank than a lord, and him even his cook is a Baron. Look at his novels. All his characters belong to the nobility, and if he mentions a Mister it is

> "What do you want?" said Lord Corry. "Can you spik the Brahma lankitch, greet princely lord?" said I. "I would half spitch with the Mogul-Great Beconfill."

merely as a villain or huckster.

"What the h-l do you want? Come in, anyway, you look like a Brahmin or Rabbi, or some such Semitic humbug, an | may be able to amuse the old buffer. I suppose you know he has the gout?"

"Yaiz, Sahib, I know; Robbia Gladstone gave him the gout very bad, and that the poor patient suffers without swearing," and saying this in I walked. The great Jingo sat along near the grate Turkish fashion, and he smoked a chibouque also in Turkish fashion. He loves to be oriental. He took the chibouque from his mouth now and then, and inserted one of his great toes instead, for you must know, Mr. Editor, that the gout is painand was amusing himself looking at the Order of the Carter around the calf of his leg.

"Say, Corry," cried D'Israeli with a cry of rage, "who is this venerable cuss? Am I never to be let alone?"

"It is a Chief Brahmin from Bengal, my Lord, who comes to give you his opinion of the Aryan and Semitic races. I thought he'd amuse you. "Hurry," growled the author of Endymion

to me, "take a chair or seat yourself in Eastern fashion, which you will? "Thank you, my Lord, I'll follow your glorious example," and down I squatted on

the carpet with the easy grace natural to the Irish O'Regans. "My Secretary represents you as a high class

Brahmin, and if such be the case, I'm not sorry you have come hither. I confess to you I have never yet mastered the mystery of the Nirvana, nor have I come across any philosopher that could explain it to my satisfaction. The Semetic races are prone to accept negative doctrines without careful enquiry, and although one of that great branch of the human family, myself, I would fain "Faith, and my Lord, this same Nirvana

is a mighty queer thing, which I am not as well posted in as a good Tory should. Now if 'twas boycotting you wanted explained .--

"Say, scoundrel, what means this travestey You are no Brahmin, but an Irishman, and not take two watches that were banging up | for aught I know, a Fenian, with dynamite'in your pocket. Ha! by the head of Victoria Regina, you have a false beard," and as he spoke, he grasped the venerable appendage and wrenched it from my face. His astonishment was so great on seeing my face, that he had no time to call out before I seized one of that he nearly fainted. "Oh! sir," he screamed, "who are you?

Mercy! mercy!" "Why, you old idiot, don't you know one of your most ardent and sincere admirers, I am Sir Myles O'Regan."

"Oh, you are, and what brings you here pray. I understand by the papers you have been appointed Assistant Back-stairs in waiting. Well, I'll have my friend the Queen discharge you for insolence."

"You'll do no such thing. Forster has ap-pointed me, and Forster is stronger than you. But, you driveller, can't you see what advantage you possess in having a friend on the back stairs. When you go round by the back stairs to see Her Majesty and intrigue against Gladstone, is it not good I should be in my place to watch over you? And I might prevent you if I were so minded."

"You are always right, but please let go my toe. You Irish are so impulsive.' D'zzy is not such a bad fellow when he is not crossed. I stayed with him a few hours, drank with him, smoked with him and agreed with him that bullets and emigration were the only true remedies for the evils of Ireland, although it was with regret and a feeling of want of loyalty to Forster that I surrendered buckshot and substituted bullets therefor.

After a few hours conversation on "Endymion," I parted from the ex-Premier on the understanding that we were firm friends and allies sub rosa.

Myles O'Regan, Bart. London, 7th January, 1881,

ST. GABRIEL VILLAGE.

PLECTION OF COUNCILLORS. The final result of the elections recently, in spite of the great efforts of the supporters of the late majority in the Council was :-Milton, 405; Fanning, 384; McConomy, 379; Germain, 279; Pare, 260; Favreau, 231; McKeown, 23. The result was received with great cheers by the friends of the successful candidates.

A MONSTER MEETING.

IN NEW YORK ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT WHICH PARNELL AND DAVITT WILL BE PRESENT-IRISH SOCIETIES AND DELEGATES HERE, IN-

An idea which will in all probability carry with it the support of every Irishman, or his descendent here, has just been communicated to us. We understand that preparations are now going forward for a monster demonstration of American public opinion, in the shape of a procession and convention to take place in New York on St. Patrick's Day, at which societies and delegates from every city in the Union and Canada are to be present. The great Irish agitators Messrs. Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Davitt, will also promote to the greatness of the day by their presence. The various Irish national societies here will all be invited, and one of the greatest demonstrations of the age is expected to be witnessed. With the rather meagre information now at our disposal no particulars are expected.

PILFERING FROM A WRECK .- On last Thursday a Grand Trunk car jumped the track on the bridge at St. Ann's. It contained several hundred dollars worth of freight, and which, by the accident, lay strewn and exposed on the ice. A number of the inhabitants gathered around and began to pilfer everyone for himself. among these Detective Flynn of the Grand Trunk Railway ferreted out Pierre Benault, and two brothers, Thomas and Joseph Ranger, whom he arrested. Several articles of the wreck were found in their possession. This morning, the Magistrate on being informed that Thomas Ranger was going to be married to-morrow, discharged him on his not pleading guilty. The other two pleaded are remanded until guilty, and Wednesday, when Detective Flynn expects to have several other offenders arrested, and they will be all tried at once.

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

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING NOTICES.

From the Montreal Gazette, Dec. 24th, 1880. WE ARE PLEASED to notice that a great many of our best citizens have bought Dr M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Cutarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and to satisfy our curiosity we visited Dr. M. Souvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention. so that we could speak with our own authority of it. We think that such a method, which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity. instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and ful, otherwise one would think the Knight deranging digestion. These wonderful instru- from 15,052 960 gallons in 1879 to 18,619,383 might have fallen into his second childhood, ments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souveille, after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a welllearned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instruments free of

charge. [From the Montreal Star, Oct. 23rd, 1880.]

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

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

New York, Jan. 11 .- The Parnell Land League of America forwarded yesterday \$1, 500 to Patrick Eagan, treasurer of the Land League in Dublin.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 15.—The Globe correspondent publishes a cablegram from Parnell, in which he says : "It is rumored on good authority that the Government wishes and may try to create a pretext to expel or seize the Irish national representatives in Parliament, because our attitude renders the immediate passing of any proposed coercion for Ireland highly improbable. Shaw's defection introduction into the family. The son would has long been discounted, and has no signifing the result of the result of the result. has long been discounted, and has no signifi-cance. There is no flinching in the popular mind of Ireland. Her people are firmly bent has had him arrested on a charge of stealing on this,—the final struggle with the exactions some trifling articles, in order to separate of landlordism."

ROUND THE WORLD.

Governor Seymour is seriously ill.

Sing Sing convicts are farmed out to con-

A Jew was recently crucified in Morocco for usury. Jefferson Davis and his wife are going to

Europe next summer. Two separate issues of the St. Louis Times, by rival clarmants to the ownership, are pub-

lished every day. There are about fifty vacant houses, in St. Thomas at present—a larger number than known before in years.

A number of men employed at a Sarnia elevator recently handling barley, had their hands badly poisoned. Workmen in the Weber Piano factory,

New York, struck yesterday against a ten per cent reduction in their wages. Brooke Cheese factory turned out 128,2161 lbs. of cheese from 1,274,595 lbs. of milk.

Over \$11,000 was paid to the patrons. T. H. Preston, formerly of Ottawa, has taken possession of the Walkerton Telescope,

and will greatly improve it. A writer on dogs says that every one given to sedentary pursuits ought to keep a dog, as the necessity of giving exercise to the dog

will exercise the man. Application is to be made to the Legislature of Ontario for a bill to erect the district of Parry sound into a county under the name of the County of Teguin.

The following is an epitaph from a tomb near Versailles: Except in 1859, during which for several days she took lessons on the piano, her life was without a stain. Sir R. Wallace, who has done so much for

the poor of Paris, wishes to get up a colossal ball in their aid, at which every nation is to be represented by its most picturesque cos-Niagara is now in its glory. The Horse

shoe Fall is frozen solid two hundred feet from either shore, and the ice mountains in front of the falls have reached a height of upward of 120 feet. August Lessler's wife had pneumonia at Fond du Lac, and he was advised to lay a

warm flat iron on her chest. He was drunk when he applied the remedy, and caused her death by using a red-hot iron. The Earl of Dunmore's concerts are a feature of the musical season in London. The Earl

conducts the orchestra in person. The our of opening is 11 P. M., and that for closing 2 A. M. Smoking is allowed. Slosson, the American champion billiard player, has returned home to New York. He speaks in indignant terms of the manner in which he was cheated out of the victory, in

the recent match with Vignaux. Mrs. Sifton, the oldest person in the county of Middlesex, lives in Appin. She is now 105 years of age. Sne is remarkably vigorous, makes up her own bed every morning, and can get around quite lively.

John Musgrove has sold his farm of forty acres on the Bostwick line, Southwold, to Thomas Thomas for \$3,000. Mr. Musgrove has purchased another farm of 100 acres in Delaware from Mr. Malone for \$1,650.

The protectionists have had a set-back at the antipodes. Notwithstanding an active high-tariff propaganda, the voters of New South Wales, the mother colony of Australia, have again elected a free-trade Assembly.

If the Burdett-Coutts estate is carried into the courts, as is now threatened, to test the validity in the clause in the will about marriage with a foreigner, even that clossal fortune may dwindle like a snow man under the

With an increased production of spirits gallons in 1880, Peoria, III., claims to be the largest spirit producing city in the world. The internal revenue for last year amounted to \$10,694,421.

A Cambridge (England) correspondent remarks that, to those delighting in long sermons, Bishop Littlejohn's visit to that university has given great satisfaction. The Council of the Senate proposes to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The French of New Orleans are a third of the whole population. They almost exclusively occupy all the lower or older part of the city, Speak French in their daily intercourse, and have little to do, in trade or soiety, with the rest of the people.

Two old soldiers, one of whom fought under Napoleon at Waterloo, while the other fought under Wellington at the same battle, partake of the sacrament at the communion table in the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn once a month, side by side.

A memorial presented to the Home Secretary by various London parish vestries protests against further operations under the Artisans' Dwellings act, and states that the Metropolitan Board of Works has lost \$2,810,-000 by its purchase of property under that Many remarkable incidents took place at

the last English election, but probably no more extraordinary item occurred in any election agent's account than in one furnished when Sir Francis Burdett stood for Middlesex: "To extraordinary mental anxiety on your account, \$2,500. It is a molancholy fact that crystal palaces

do not pay. That at Sydenham has been a financial failure, and now the Alexandra Palace, on the northern heights of London, with its beautiful park of 470 acres, is announced for sale next month. The expense of keepling up these places is so large as to absorb all the profits.

The Police Board of St. Louis were petitioned by the colored Republican Union of that city to recognize the status of the negro as a citizen by making some Africans policemen. The petition, although it cited the fact that in several Southern cities, for example Memphis, negroes were already employed as policemen, was rejected.

In some of the islands of the South Pacific where the clam attains a great size, diving for clams is one of the occupations of the natives. The diver thrusts a sharp iron rod into the mouth of the clam, which closes its shell with such tenacity that it can be pulled out of its hed. Occasionaly divers who have carelessly allowed themselves to be caught in the grip of too powerful a clam have only saved their lives by cutting off their fingers, and leaving them at the bottom of the sea.

A. Bamberger is Chicago's largest furniture manufacturer. His son fell in love with an Oshkosh girl, while visiting that city, and married her without parental censent. father went to Ushkosh to take a look at her, been cutoff pecuniarily, but the angry parent him from his wife.

FATHER RYAN.

He comes—the poet sweet—
To lay down at our feet
His pearls of thought and feeling:
Shall it be said that we
Could e'er insensate he
To all the beauty of his soul's revealing?

Know we not how sad holding
Our banner, when 'twas folding
His tears bestirred the nations.
How he made heart-pulses beat
With tenderest sympathy
When the sword of gallant Lee,
"Defeated, slept without a stain,
Proudly and peacefully."

Oh! The poet-priest doth know,
Like the soldier, every blow
That the heart receiveth in the strife:
And his "Life is not all "Dreaming,"
For "The Master's Voice" is seeming
"From the Depths" to lead him onward,
Upward through the "Sunless Days."

When the days are cold
And the heart is old.
And the spirit is bowed with care
And the soul hath grown
As cold as the stone
That lies on the hearth so bare,
Then cometh the priest—
What poesy here
Doth he find in the hearth-stone bare?
Nought but when he
Thinks of Gal.ilee,
And the stableand manger there.

When the days are cold

And thus to the poor And thus to the poor
A ratuge sure
Is the priest forever and aye,
And his poet's soul
Seeketh ever its goal
In the heaven so far away.

When the sun's flerce rays When the son's here have,
Poured all through the days,
And the nights with horror were dark;
When human skill
For the terrible ill
Delayed not the vital spark;
"From the Depths" Rose the priest In the "Vale of Tears," In the "vale of lears,"
Soothing the sinner
Allaying his fears,
Thinking himself of the Roman spears,
Of the awful thirst upon the cross,
And holding his own life but as dross

Compared with the horror of one soul's loss, "Suffer little children to come unto me,"
"The Master's Voice" hath said:
And "Suffer little children to come unto me,"
The poet-priest hath read.
"Let us lead them up to the Master,"
The poet priest saith he,
"For in the great hereafter.
Of these will His kingdom be."

And thus to the poor, A refuge sure, Is the priest forever and aye;

And his poet's soul Seeketh ever its goal

In the Heaven so far away. SIBYL. -Richmond Va., Dispatch, Jan. 2.

THE IRISH CRISIS.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

The man who works the land should own it. When labor fails to provide food and raiment for the toiler and his family there is injustice somewhere. Vested rights, in a conquered country, are gen rally legal fictions, salled into existence by radical defects in ownership. This is true in general, and especially true in the case of Ireland.

It is not necessary, at this late date to enter into any lengthy dissertation concerning the manner in which the majority of Irish Landlords acquired possession of Irish soil. Robbery and apostacy from God and country, are the sole titles which three-fourths of which, by every just claim, belongs to the people of Ireland. What has been obtained by force and fraud in the beginning can never claim prescription, because bad faith, as all moralists hold, radically vitiates such a claim.

We hear a great deal about "Feudalism," in connection with this Irish agitation. As an intelligent comparison can only be made bewe clearly understand terms nerhans it will not be out of place to say a few words touching the question of Feudalism.

The adscripti gleba of the Romans consisted of two classes, the Colonist and the Slave. The Colonists stood between the two extremes of the freeman and the slave. At first, the Colonists, who were held, like the Southern Negro, as "chattles," possessed no guarantee or protection beyond that which custom or contract gave them. Later, their status was regulated by statute. Proprietors could not dispose of the Colonist without the land, nor the land without the Colonists. The condition of the Colonist differed from that of the slave in that the former was free with respect to everyone except his landlord and that he could contract a veritable marriage, a privilege refused to the slave. But the Colonist was. in reality, though specious legal terms, said otherwise, the slave of his landlord, who exhausted the unfortunate laborers' heart's blood with crushing rents. If the poor man was utterly unable to meet his obligations, his landlord scourged him unmercifully. The Irish landlords have improved upon the ancient Imperial custom; they do not scourge their tenants; they merely cast them out upon the bleak, wintery highway to die in a ditch like dogs. But, happily, Irish landlords are Christians, not Pagans, and this is the Nineteenth not the Second century. Let us be proud of our civilization.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, and when the beneficent action of the Catholic Church began to influence the march of events, we find the condition of the land toilers a good deal ameliorated. The bonds broken by enfranchisement, or by a prescription of thirty years, which was called pre-scriptic trentenaria. The Colonist could also bring an action into court (no packed jurys), and possess personal property. Had the Church been left untrammelled feudalism would never have cursed Europe.

But, the barbarous tribes, to whom the mighty Empire fell as a spoil, furnished in their tribal organization a powerful obstacle to the complete liberation of the farm laborers. The conquered provinces were partitioned out among the great chieftains of the invasion; the conquered people went with the land, and their condition became as bad as it was under their Roman masters. To their own customs the barbarians, after a time, added the worst features of the old Roman land legislation, till at last the idea grew and, to a large extent, prevailed, that the occupant and workers of the soil were "things" to be treated well or ill as the spite of Popes and Bishops the brutal argument of the strong hand prevailed against justice and humanity. A thousand paths to improvement and emolument were open to all but the poor land slave. If he be atrocionsly injured by his master, there is no legal

Surely that was the golden age of landlordism, and my Lords Leitrim, Mountmorres & and apostles of soup. Co. were born centuries too late. One spot stood well the immortal and indignant cry of

redress. If his family honor be outraged, no

civil hand is raised to avenge him.

free; YOU ARE ALL ONE INJESUS CHRIST!" She enfranchised the soul, the conscience of the poor workman; she blessed his marriage; she supernaturalized his weary yoke and hopeless struggle for existence; she lifted him up to the contemplation of an eternal home. where the rude conditions of his earthly existence would one day be changed with an unspeakable glory. She divinized labor by teaching its faltering victim to unite it with

His labors who came to rescue and to save. Centuries before civil governments ac-knowledged the equal rights of all before the law, the Catholic Church had taught the poor and persecuted farm laborer his just and inalienable claim to those rights.

Well, as time advanced the descendants of former barbarous chiefs became the great names of European medieval history. They had thrown off the barbarism of their ancestors, but not their rapacity, cruelty and injustice. Strange! All classes, except the monarchical and aristocratic, were transformed by the Catholic Church. A good king, a just nobleman, is as rare to-day as in these far-off times when the inspired messengers of Heaven bewailed the royal and aristocratic rascalities of Juda and Israel. You can find a crowned Achab or Athalia without crossing the boundary of the nineteenth century, and aspirants to once, Christian thrones may, in our day, reproduce the orgles of Tiberius or Caligula, without dimming the has the slightest right to an Irishman's lustre of his pretensions or the loyalty of his

worshippers. Those high-toned, be-plumed gentry who prance cap-a-pie, armed and accourred, through they also monopolize the fruits of the sweat and blood of the poor. They insisted, with support indifference to the voice of the Church, that the poor laborer's only reason for existence at all, was to serve with laughed to scorn the foolish, plebeian pretension that obligations suppose reciprocal us for continuing their extortions, robberies, murders, starvations and outrages on female vi:tue? same pleasant relaxations! They are like their prototypes, the robber heirs of robber | with the blood of the informer and priestinvaders.

The famous Pierre Desfontaines, full of has a thousand justifications for fighting if of the spirit of the Catholic jurisprudence, ad- | she possessed means adequate to a reasonable dresses the landlords of the 14th century probability of success. The doctrine is that thus :- "Know well, landlords, that accord- of St. Thomas, not mine. ing to God, you have not plenary power over your tenants. If ye take from them more than a fair rent, you take it from God, as robbers, and on peril of your souls!" He was but repeating the language of the Church, which anyone may see for himself who takes rights of the Irish people? Those land the trouble to consult the numerous and swindlers never had the slightest sympathy provincial councils and diocesan synods of with anything Irish. They have remained the Middle Ages.

But two great movements of the Middle Ages did more than anything else to shatter to pieces that cruel oppression known in ancient times as feudalism, and in our day as | in Ireland; consumers but not producers; landlordism. The Catholic Church, seeing that "moral suasion" effected nothing, had of whose poor, afflicted, but faithful children. recourse to what? Keep your tempers, good landlords, and ye who defend them, Kawtholic snob and Protestant ascendancy monger! Why, the Church of God organized a-LAND Irish landlords can show for holding the land | League! And, moreover, there was "Boycotting"! Districts were established, embracing a certain number of families, forming a kind of Syndicate, Suitable persons were chosen for the various duties of the worst contempt of reason and posterity, the farm. All those families were directed and defending those worthless harpies, as if by one man, who was called the Master of the Justice herself could say one word in their community. He could restrict improvidence and compel obedience in those things which sors, at the very moment when the masses of concerned the general welfare. This was the the people of England and Scotland, not to on the continent. Then, she was the market origin of the municipality, and I this was accomplished, we are told, according to the con- convinced of the reasonableness of Irish land stitution of religion, another name for the agitation, and amzaed at the sublime patience agency of the Church.

Any man of common sense can see what an immense protection these Municipalities passed in the annals of human endurance. were against the oppression of the landlord. Hence, the waning power of the landed class dates from those unions. A solidarity of in- mits high treason against humanity. Such terests and individuals taught the community its strength, and when several districts allied themselves in self-defence, the rapacious landlords feared to drive things to extremities. It was to all intents and purposes an ancient form of our modern Land League.

And, now, as to "Boycotting," I shall let M. Guy Coquille explain. "And because disunion and separation would infallibly occasion the disruption of those Syndicates and, consequently, an utter failure, it was resolved that those who refused to enter, or, who having entered, manifested a spirit of dissent, should be cast aside and rejected from every community." So, there is nothing new under the sun.

The second great movement in favor of the seris was the Crusades. If those great uprisings of Christendom did nothing more than relieve, in a permanent way, the hard destiny of the children of the soil, they should receive applause instead petty little Protestant dish-water. For, the Church declared that every serf who took the Cross in the mighty contests that saved European civilization ahould be free, and that no master could hinder the Serf from doing so. Again, from the 7th century, the Church struck a powerful blow at land which held them as part of the estate were slavery, by allowing Serfs to become owners of land in fee simple. The moment a Colonist of the Times newspaper. "What remedy do or Serf became such, his serfiom ceased to be personal. By renouncing his proprietorship he treed himself from all servitude.

By degrees, the causes for enfranchisement were multiplied, thanks to the ever-watchful energy of the Church. 1st-The Serf might be freed by free or constrained enfranchisement. 2nd-By the ruin of the estate which made him serf. 6rd—By a judicial sentence. 4th-By remaining a year and a day in certain privileged cities. 5th-By marriage. 6th—By the thirty years! prescription. 7th—By the banishment of the landlord. 8th-By cruelties, exercised by the landlord. 9th-By any place or function requiring personal liberty. There are several other causes, but what I have given here is sufficient to exhibit the immense advance made toward universal emancipation.

In the foregoing we have a slight sketch of feudalism in principle and practice. All whim or caprice of the landlord dictated. In its most oppressive features are found in the condition of the Irish farm-holders to-day. The difference is only in name; the Irish tenant is nominally free. But is he free? Yes, to starve and die on the roadside, or eat out his honest heart in one of England's philanthropic bastiles, the workhouse, a penurious official grudging him his state regulation dole (stamped with the broad arrow) and his hapless death-bed vexed by State proselytizers

Ordinary arguments are not exactly applicalone remained for the down-trodded suffer- able in discussing the relation of landlord ers-the sanctuary of the Catholic Church. and tenant in Ireland. It is a fact, which For, the great mother of true freedom under- the common Englishman, and a few here in America, look upon as mere fiction, that the St. Paul, in the face of Roman oppression :- starving and wretched tenants of Ireland are this query :- Has any human being a right

or any such unpractical transcendentalism. The poor Irish tenants are, in nine cases out of ten, the legitimate descendants of the former legitimate owners of the soil. Through the generations that have elapsed since the hour of unjust confiscation, a continual protest and reclamation has been kept up which prevents to-day's occupant from alleging, with the slightest show of reason, any prescriptive argument whatever. The greatgreat grandchild holds unjustly what the great-great grandfather began to hold unjustly. All the special pleading in the world cannot change the great truth, that he who commences possession of anything in bad; but a sophism of the very worst kind. faith cannot transmit a legitimate title to an beir. But, say some, the Government can make a title legitimate. Yes, if there be a doubt, Government can decide, not on grounds of justice, but simply for public reasons. And this supposes jurisdiction. But who gave Ireland a right to transfer the soil of Ireland from Irish freemen to English robbers and Hessian slaves? Is brute force then an argument of justice? England has no more right to claim obedience in Ireland this hour than she has to dictate the financial policy of the Secretary of the United States' Treasury. When Irishmen submit to England's State machinery in Ireland, they do so on grounds of expediency, not because the alien Saxon obedience. And, let me say to our English, Scotch, and American friends, whenever you meet an Irishman and a Catholic who professes a sincere loyalty for the pages of history, in list, tournament and | England, don't trust the fellow with a dollar battle, are dazzling objects to look upon in or a pound of tea, or you will rue it. Whenpublic, but rather poor ruffians in private. ever you meet with one of those Irish If they monopolize the ballads of their time, moralists who are nervously fervent in showing their horror and condemnation of armed patriotism and the argument of the battlefield,—who are full of quotations frem Bible Fathers, Councils and Casuists in support of passive obedience and non-resistance, (both Protestant hobbies of the Land stripe)—who ling caste. For, that Becetian middle class an absolute devotion the pleasures Protestant hobbies of the Land stripe)—who and caprices of their worships. They are emulous in praising O'Connell's famous, yet false axiom-for Liberty-true, glorious Liberty-is worth, not one, but millions obligations. They answered every argument of drops of blood; I appeal to you, for justice as their petty, bastard imitators in Ireland answer at this hour. "Didn't our fathers do as we are doing, and can you blame us for continuing their extortions, robberies, owen Roe! to you, Sarsfield! to you, noble Washington! is not Liberty worth more than We have a prescriptive right to the a drop of blood? Whenever, I say, you meet with such a creature, he is a craven coward,

> But to return to my argument. If England never possessed a right to transfer Irise soil to the base ancestors of a baser posterity, how can these latter allege government warrant for their infamous usurpation of the just to the present day true exponents of the anti-Irish spirit which dictated the accursed cruelty and hidious oppression of their progenitors. They have ever been aliens and strangers bitter haters of the land, the sweat and lahor kept them in luxuries that recall the worst excesses of Oriental despotism and Western Cassarism. The money that deprived honest Irishmen's wives of decent covering and their children of bread, went to keep prostitutes and enrich gambling hells in every capital of Europe; and yet, we find unreflecting individuals, nay, even some Irish Catholics, daring tavor. They can find a defence of the opprestion America of the Irish people, a "patience" writes Colonel Gordon, of Egyptian fame, "unsur-

hunter coursing through his veins. Ireland

Anyone who speaks against the Irish Land League and its avowed, just purpose, coma one is more guilty than he who points a pistol at a king's person; for what is a king? What all the temporal kings and queens of the earth compared with the welfare of the people? The day will come when the meaning of the word "monarchy" will be as difficult to translate as any cuneiform character or Egyptian hieraglyphic that ever baffled the acuteness of a Champollion or a Jones. But the people are the life of the ages and time ends with them. The people are the guardians; kings, the jailors of liberty. The people have fought for liberty; kings, never! only people history presents as born thralls of monarchy, are the black bandits of Ulster, the flam rovant Orangemen. Yet, even they are beginning to manifest some public notions of justice and humanity, to show that their souls are not wholly eclipsed. They are beginning to see that life has more solemn duties than getting drunk toasting the "glorious, pious and immortal" memory of the crowned atheist of Nassau, who, I doubt not, is perfectly satisfied with the toasting he is getting in the shadowy Netherlands with-

out any mundane addition thereto. They are those who imagine themselves profoundly shrewd, when echoing-with that unconscious superficiality common to the average Englishmen-the insolent demand you propose? You talk a great deal, but where are your plans?" Most practical people! How quickly you settle most difficult problems of statecraft! To concoct a satisfactory Reform Bill is a thousand times less difficult than to remedy a national ulcer of seven centuries. And yet for fifty years, O Sapient Dogberrys! you have been making, unmaking, changing, enlarging and modifying a plan of reform, which fits the English people as aptly as a square fits a circle. As to the Irish land question, you have produced the disease, why not furnish the patient with a remedy? The Irish leaders are bound by humanity and patriotism to seek a cure, you you are obliged by justice, before God and the world's opinion, to furnish one. The overweening conceit and profound selfishness which make you ask such an insolent ques. tion lie at the bottom of Ireland's sufferings and wrongs. You have had your day; Ireland will have her's. The crimes of nations are punished on this earth. As surely as Greece is but a name and imperial Rome a memory, so surely shall God's retribution fall upon the empire of Britain, confounding her policy, frustrating her plans and beating her to the ground as His wrath dashed to destruction the proud battlements of guilty Jerusalem. Read history's page, consult the chronicles of the past, follow the footsteps of empires, and close your eyes, if you can, to that majestic Providence who moved with their march and when the appointed hour came, changed their glory and power to oblivion and ruins!

To those who ask questions I beg to put

land? You say he bought or inherited the estate. I say he could neither buy nor inherit justly in the face of the natural law prohibiting such a thing. Two-thirds of the arguments, by which the landlords and their friends attempt to support their false position are derived from a set, of sophisms which have their birth from the landlord abuse, itself. Get rid of the crying abuse of landlordism and the extreme sophistry of toeir "reasons" will be seen at once. must defend itself with sophism; it is of the nature of an abuse to abuse everything, logic included, and what is landlordism in Ireland,

Another thing we hear from the wiseacres one often meets with : "Others" they say, with a pitying smile of intellectual superiority, "will be landlords in Ireland after you have annihilated the present proprietors. This cry against landlords is an Irish bull." The illuminated gentry who speak thus, can never see beyond the nose on their face. "Irish landlordism" means something more than the ordinary relation between landlord and tenant. It is a concrete term. It means oppression, rack-rent, injustice, eviction, famine and death. There is nothing in the wide world, there has never been anything since Herodatus wrote, like Irish landlordism. The helots of Greece, the slaves of Rome, the parishs of India had some recognized rights: the Irish tenant has none. Pagan rulers had more numanity, a keener sense of justice, than most Christian England. And, by the way, I see Mr. Redpath, who deserves every honor, asserts that he does not mean the "people" of England. but British bureaucracy and the state of feudalism when he says "England." As far as my observation has gone, I have generally found English cabinets and English parliaments rather ruled and guided by English popular opinion than the contrary. we come to speak of official England, I strongly hold that the English middle class must be ranked with the aristocracy and the govenhas ever hated Ireland, her aspirations, her religion and her people with a malignant consistency of unreasoning prejudice truly Saxon. The poor and downtrodden of England, those whom the Southerners, in the heyday of haughty insolence and slaveocracy, were wont to term "greasy mechanics." the miners, the farm laborers, the children of toil of Britain, whose condition is immeasurably worse than that of the Irish, because they are without the faith and religion which save the latter from despair, all those of the "residuum" to borrow a term from Mr. Gladstone, are sympathisers with the Irish people in this supreme hour of their social existence. The suffering and oppressed are always the best friends of their poverty-stricken brethren, irrespective of creed, color, or nationality. And he who is profoundly convinced of the fact, shall be the most efficient champion of the peoples' cause; he can make it a .lever more powerful than cabinets or armed batal-

lions. One hour of good will on the part of the British government could settle permanently and satisfactorily this whole Irish business. The principles of justice are self-evident; although endless statues have smothered and defaced her noble figure. Law, as between the powerful and the poor, is the greatest enemy of justice. Even modern equity, in this sense, is easily influenced by the arguments of the guinea.

Let English rulers, for once, do that for justice which they shall be compelled one day to do through fear. Wellington, who never feared a foe (and whose lucky destiny brought him face to face with the immortal genius of Corsica after Providence had abandoned him) flinched before united Ireland. and, from an enemy of the Relief Bill of '29 became, not its friend, but its advocate. Is the England of to-day the England of '29? Then, she held Europe under the thrall of gold; now, she is without one friend or ally of the world- now to use Berkely's words "the march of empire" is towards the West. The mighty arms of the American Republic are felt to the extremities of the earth; she is successfully disputing the commercial supremacy of England; she is the bread-winner of the world; the nations of the earth are compelled to respect her as a predominent faction in the march of events. And what makes the matter more serious. American. that is, republican ideas, go hand in hand with the progress of her commercial supremacy. It is true American republicanism is changed to a spurious pretender by the monarchical traditions of such nations as France, whose republicanism is a grotesque list of Gallican theatricals, nevertheless, as the masses of Europe become better educatedas soon as they are taught that republicanism does not mean emancipation from law, divine or human-the moment they begin to feel their power, by the exercise of those rights which republicanism, except humbug republicanism, always recognizes, that moment the "privileged classes" will sink to their natural level and social abuses, as well as national, shall be remedied by the irresistible

action of popular forces. Now, England cannot afford to despise the influences of which I have just spoken. In former days she might have done so, in the midst of vast applause; but things are changed. If the nobles and "privileged classes" of France had delgned to recognize the the ominous change that was taking place among the "proletariat," (that contemptuous name, sprung from ages of tyranny, "the childern-producers") in the year '73, they might have kept their heads on their shoulders in the year '93. Like causes produce like effects and everything in England at this hour points to a catastrophe before which the worst madness of the reign of terror shall be mild and insignificant. There are elements of brutality in an English noble which were absent from even the devilish sans culottes. Woe to the stars and garters, royal prerogative, stately castles, princes and paladins, when that mob gets the upper hand in England! There will be red skies and bloody

highways in that day. Cannot England see that in wilfully at tempting to perpetuate the infernal abuses of the past in Ireland she is preparing blindly the materials for the terrific storm which even now is lowering upon the imperial horizon? Race barriers are everywhere breaking down between the working classes of different nations. Can England be blind to the fact that in striving to crush the just demands of Irish people she is irritating profoundly the laborers within her own borders? And is not her present conduct justifying to themselves the murderous agencies which, to-day, lurk concealed in their lodges and to-morrow shall flaunt their red flags and anti-social devices in the streets and market squares of every capital in Europe? From the days of Henry II. to this year of grace, 1881, England has been an influence of greater evil than good in the world. Rapacity, injustice, usurpation, cruelty, murder and confiscation, those are the words that ought to be engraved

upon the jewels of England's crown. Let no man imagine that Ireland can ever again be pushed back to the condition from which the land agitation has rescued her. It would be as easy to resuscitate the social neither man nor woman, neither slave nor literally, and not referring to "first principles" of his fellow-men are starving for want of movement is not a physical, it is an intellective hung on the 25th February next.

tual uprising. The people of Ireland have become impregnated with American Republicanism; they have not cessed to love, but they have ceased to cling to the monarchical traditions of the past. Washington has taken the place of Brian in the national aspirations, and, through the glories of the sunburst, flash and sparkle the stars and stripes of Columbia's proud banner.

It should not be a very difficult thing to settle this land question to the satisfaction of all parties. Suppose something were done after this manner :--

1.-The halding shall be estimated by arbitration, as to its value at the time the present tenant began to occupy the same. 2.—The value of improvements made by the tenant shall be estimated in like manner.

3.-A fair rent shall be imposed, which shall not include improvements, and ten per cent. of such rent shall be set aside and added to the sum total of improvements, as a Tenants' Fund.

4.-This Tenants' Fund shall be so adjusted that the land shall fall to the tenant in fee simple, at the expiration of ten years.

5.—If, at the end of ten years, the money value of improvements and the ten per cent. off the rent, be not sufficient for the purchase of the holding, in fee simple, what is wanting shall be taken from the surplus of the Disestablished Church Fund.

6.-A Board of Arbitration shall be established in each district, which district shall be coterminous with each Catholic parish, and this Board shall consist of three members chosen by the tenant-farmers, of such district, and three by the landlord, with the parish priest as chairman, who shall have power to name a substitute, and shall, whether personally or by such substitute. have the right to a casting vote.

7.-All differences between landlord and tenant shall be settled by the Board of Arbi-

I think something like the foregoing might bring matters to a peaceable conclusion and avert from both Ireland and England a grave danger. One thing is certain, the day of dallying with this great subject is gone. It English statesmen be wise they will heed the signs of the times and yield to \$18,000 cash down, pure gold. the just demands of the Irish nation. I send my mite to the League Fund and

beg to be inscribed on the roll of member-

FR. GRAHAM.

THE "SOJERS" IN IRELAND. WHERE THE BRITISH ARMY IS AT PRESENT LOCATED.

The latest corrected list of the Irish garrison, numbering about 36,000 officers and men, under command of General Sir Thos. Montague Steele, K.C.B., is as follows:— Artillery.—Royal Horse Artillery: B Bat-tery, A Brigade, Dublin; C Battery, A Brigade, Newbridge; K Battery, B Brigade, Dublin. Field and Garrison Artillery: H Battery, Second Brigade, Fermoy; I Battery, Second Brigade, Athlone; K Battery, Second Brigade, Kilkenny; headquarters and depot, Third Brigade, Newbridge; I Battery, Fourth Brigade, Clonmel: L Battery, Fourth Brigade, Curragh; M Battery, Fourth Brigade, Limerick; F Battery, Sixth Brigade, Athlone; depot, Tenth Brigade, Kinsale.

Cavalry.-Second Dragoon Guards (Lieut-Colonel Sneyd), Dundalk; Third Dragoon Guards (Lieut-Colonel A S M Browne), Ballincollig; First Royal Dragoons (Lieut-Colonel J G Graham), Longtord; Second Dragoons (Lieut-Colonel J W Hozier), Dublin; Seventh (Queen's Own) Hussars (Lieut-Colonel H D A P Burnell), Cahir; Nineteenth Hussars (Lieut-Colonel C M S Fairbrother), Dublin; Twentieth Hussars (Lieut-Colonel F Cheneviz-Trench), Newbridge.

Engineers .- Sixth Company, Curragh; Fourteenth Company, Dublin, and Eighteenth Company, Cork Harbor. Army Service Corps.-Fourteenth Company, under Deputy-Assistant Commissary-

General E J Bocock. Infantry.—Second Battalion Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Wigram, Dublin; First Battalion Scots Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel R White, Dublin; First Battalion Ninth Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel F Probart, Limericke; First Battalion Fifteenth Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Twyman, Londonderry; First Battalion Sixteenth Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Horne, Belfast; First Battalion Twentieth Foot, Lieutenant Colonel Edridge: Second Battalion Twentieth Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel J O'Nelll, Curragh; First Battalion Twenty-second Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel H Watson, Newry; Second Battalion Twenty-fifth Foot, Lieutenant Colonel Hallowes, Fermoy; Twenty-eighth Foot, Lleutenant-Colonel Brodigan, Birr; Thirty-sixth Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Carr, Cork; Thirty-seventh Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Painter, Kilkenny; Forty-seventh Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel J Stratton, Dublin; Forty-el-hth Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel E Fairtlough, Tipperary; Fifty-seventh Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel J Tredennick, Dublin; Sixty-fourth Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, Templemore; Seventy-sixth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J M D Allardice, Castlebar Eightieth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, C B, Dublin; Eighty-fourth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel F E Wilson, Curragh; Eighty-seventh Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel C H Browne; One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Dublin; Ore Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J Wilkinson, Mullingar; One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, Athlone; One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Johnstone, Buttevant; First Battalion King's Royal Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas; Second Battalion Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Glyn, and Third Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholl.

Including the Grenadiers, the Irish garrison will thus be composed of artillery, ten batteries; cavalry, seven regiments; engineers, three companies; infantry, twenty eight battalions, and a company of the Army Service Corps.

GREAT MERIT.

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

A dead pauper's coat, at Fort Scott, Kansas was found to be lined with \$500 in good money which goes to the State, no heir appearing.

Col. James Francis Keegan, convicted of having libelled ex-State Senator Winfield, has been sentenced to one year at hard labor in the State Prison, and thence until the costs of the prosecution are paid.

Jean Bte. Narbonne, convicted of having murdered his brother Dan. Narhonne, and Francis Narbonne, the father, and Genevieve Lafleur, the stepmother of the victim, con-"In Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, the real owners of her soil. I am speaking to hold large tracts of land when thousands conditions of a century ago. This land fact to the murder, are condomned all three to victed of having been accessories before the

MISCELLANEOUS.

California's debt is over \$11,000,000 The Straits of Canso are filled with Ice. Mr. Gladstone has reduced his rents 25 ner cent.

A London cable says the betting is 9 to on Haulan. In England the feudal Christmas is rapidly

becoming extinct. Timely advice to the striking ice men up

the river : Keep cool! Sarah Bernhardt has been somewhat of a failure in Chicago.

The Earl of Fife has resigned his position in the Government.

Robert Kay, the editor of Bradshaw's well. known guides from their beginning, is dead. The cattle that were on board the strander steamer Ottawa have all been landed at Qua

Canon Liddon seems, by a recent sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral, to favor disestablish. ment.

The literature of the Chinese contains very little about love. Their stories are mostly about cats,

Mr. Wintz, President of the New Orleans City Railroad, has been indicted for embezzl. ing \$50,000. The King of Sweden has published a

volume under the title of " Poems and Leaves from My Diary." The postal telegraph employees in Eng-

land are increasing their agitation for a redress of grievances. Gambetta's name, it is calculated, will be presented successfully at the next election at

14 constituencies. John Res, the Fenian-Orangeman, one of O'Connell's fellow trraversers in the 1843

state trials is dead. Nine hundred men employed by Baltimore firms in cutting ice on the Susequehanna, at Havre de Grace, have struck.

Mrs. Smith Sprague while travelling in Europe bought six yards of point lace for

The Peruvian dollar is now worth 21 cents, and the Peruvian who can head a charitable

subscription with \$50 is a rarity. At Mentone, France, a committee was formed to induce the French Government to

abolish gambling at Monte Carlo. A grand orservatory, eighty feet higher than Bunker Hill Monument, is to be built in

Boston. It will be ascended by elevators. Denaldson, the submarine diver, has wagered to jump into the Niagara River from the Suspension Bridge on the 24th of May. A harp, discovered in Egypt in 1823, had

several remaining strings which responded to a touch, and awoke from a rest of 3,000 vears. General Skobeloff denies having been com-

pelled to retire after the engagement with the Turcemans near Geok Tepe on the 24th ultimo. Elliot Stock, a London publisher, lately issued an edition of the New Testament for

two cents. He had sold 400,000 copies at last accounts. The Paterson (N.J.) rolling mill has spent \$15,000 boring an artesian well through 2,100 feet of red sand-stone, only to strike a stream

of salt water. A family never becomes extinct in Japan. If there are no male descendants, a young son of another family is adopted, and takes the family name.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has presented w the Refuge of Notre Dame d'Anglet the library of 25,000 volumes her husband had installed in the Villa Eugenie at Biarritz.

There have already been made forty entries for the international six days' go as-vo please walking match, which begins in New York at 1 o'clock on the 24th inst. A friend of George Eliot, in speaking of

says that one of her most constant thoughts turned on the waste of force in the world. A meeting of persons interested in the proposed scheme for building a railway from

the deep tinge of melancholy in her books,

Ottawa to the Desert, was held yesterday morning, 12th inst., in the City Hall, Hull. There is a rumor affoat that the Marquis of Lorne is to be created Duke of Greenwich,

a title once held by his ancestors, as all readers of the "Heart of Midlothian" will remember. Under the provisions of the law of Michigan forbidding the sale of liquor on holidays,

the temperance agitators of Detroit have se-

cured the arrest of twenty of the most wealthy and influential saloon-keepers there, and will try to discipline them in the courts. Edward Richardson, of New Orleans, is called there the "cotton king" of America He is said to be worth \$15,000,000. He own ten or twelve cotton plantations on which

from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand bales of cotton are grown each year. The life insurance companies of Massachusetts say they will be driven from the State by the tax of one-half per cent. on their reserve unless relief is afforded. The courts will be asked to declare the law invalid, and

the Legislature will be asked to repeal it. Sheik Mograbin, an Egyptian dignitary, has been condemned to death for murdering and plundering rich ladies, whom he enticed by pretending to cure the most difficult diseases. Poor patients he sent away unharmed with some specific, while those wearing jewellery and costly dresses be made away with. He confessed to eighteen of such

The influence of the persecution to which the Jews have been subjected in Germany is visible in the attempt that has just been made by persons unknown upon the lives of prominent Jewish residents of Trieste. to whom letters have been sent through the Postoffice of the city that exploded upon being opened. No secious injuries have been reported as the result of these attempts, but that fact is hardly to be attributed to the benevolent intentions of the persons by whom the missives were mailed. No clue to them has been obtained.

EPPS COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up un!! strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shait by keeping ourselves -fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil. Service Gazette. Sold only in packets inbelled _ "JAMES Errs & Co; Homoopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epra's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

MY GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

My grandfather's clock was too high for the

My grandfather's clock was too high for the shelf.

And it reached forty feet below the floor;
And he used to take a lightning-rod to wind it himself.

While he stood on the top of the door.

It rang like a quarter horse long years ere he was born;

When he died it ran faster than before,
And every; time-that he heard the tune,
The old—man—swore.

CHORUS, by the entire congregation:

About 459,000 years without slumbering.
Tick, tock; tlck, tock, tum, 'um-tum; tum, tum-tum; oom-pah, oom-pah, ora-a-a-a!
Whistling and roaring and shricking and thundering!
Tick, tock; tlck, tock, toot, doot, toot, de doot, trala la ha.ha!
Ah! Scree-eee! Whoop! Whoop! Wa-ha-ha-ha-a-a-a!
It went! Faster! than it ever went before, When the old—man—died!

The man who lived down at the corner of the block,
With a voice tike a broad gauge bassoon;
He made a bass solo of "My Grandfather's Clock,"
And he never sang any other tune,
He sang it every morning and he sang it every

night, And he sang it while the congregation cried: But his neck: tie; fited-his-neck-too tight, On the day—he—dled,

CHORUS, by people who whistle, but can't sing with a lingering, suspicion of inflection on the neck-tie" as though circumstances indicated that several menihad helped the musician to

Forty nine hours to-day without slumbering, Toodle de doo, too de doo, toodle de doo tooty The multitudinous notes of the crickets out-

numbering; Toot! Doot! Toot! Doot! Toot! But his neck; tie; wasn't-adjusted-right, On the day-he—died!

in the choir, Was also addicted to the tune; Was also addicted to the time;
He used to pitch the air about twenty octaves higher
Than the key-note of the man in the moon.
His cracked notes pierced through the azure fields above.

And the handsome young man who sang tenor

fields above, Till Olympus couldn't sleep if it tried; But great; Jove; gave-one-of-his bolts a shove, And the young-man-died!

CHORUS, for first tenor voices, with a shivering kind of an intonation on the thunder, indicative of the feelings of a young man when he is struck by lightning. Now, then, all

Up to high C without stumbling, Squack, squack! squack! squack! Squack without any quavering or straining or

Squack without any mumbling mumbling Squack! squack! squack! squack! squack! squack! squack! squack !

There were forly million people in the land of our birth, With voices from a squesk to a roar, And they warbled that tune through the ends of

earth,
In the church, in the car, and the store,
Till the old man's ghost re-sought the glimpses of the moon,
And he tore at his silver flowing hair,
And the old; man! whenever-ne-heard that

Would cavort—and—swear! Chorus, softly, by any person of the company who knows the words, with old man obligato:

" But it stopped-- short''-

-1--11--11

stern realities. Hauling logs to the saw-mill, drawing out manure, cutting firewood, harvesting ice, cleaning stables, and otherwise caring for a large stock, are not holiday pastimes. The Winter, with its short days, brings little leisure to the energetic farmer. Not so with the long Winter evenings, beginning at 5 o'clock and ending at 10. Here are five hours which can be made as pleasant and profitable in the farm-house as in the city mansion. As Virgil put it to the Italian farmers of his day: "O most privileged of mortals, if you only knew your privileges." We can but think of Virgil's remarks as we go into the houses of some well-to-do farmers of a Winter's evening, and find the family gathered around the kitchen stove, with a tallow dip on the sidetable, giving just light enough to make the darkness visible; the father stretched on a lounge, the mother and daughters knitting, while the boys are shelling corn and strewing the floor with cobs and kernels, and this with a good living-room in the front part of the house furnished with a Franklin stove, a kerosene lamp, sofa, centre-table, piano, and other comforts, but kept for company occa-

Thanks to the progress of civilization, there is less of this kitchen life in the farmhouse than formerly; but there is still too much of it, and we would gladly contribute our mite to its total abolition in all cases where it is not a necessity. For an intelligent, well-to-do farmer to doze away his long winter evenings, and to confine his wife and children in what odght to be their holiday hours to the work-room the house, with few facilities for social, literary, and moral culture, is bar- tained their most approved medicines, and neglect the welfare of their families in these Persian and Hindustance, that it might be long Winter evenings is not because they are shown and published throughout India as a tired and sleepy, but because they do not mark of the appreciation in which the remefully appreciate the importance of cultivations were held by his Highness. Thus is the ing the intellects and affections of their career of Thomas Holloway-one of the children, and have never made it a study to know how boys and girls should be developed into a symmetrical manhood and womanhood They understand how a flock of lambs or a litter of pigs can be made to thrive, for they have made it a matter of thought and close observation, but as for boys and girls, they will grow up somehow, if they are neglected. Yes, they will grow as Topsy did under neglect, but what a dwarfing of the intellect, affection, and all true manhood is the result. We have in our mind's eye a young man who has grown up in this way. The only son of a forehanded farmer, with little society, few books, or other attractions to keep him at home, as soon as the day's work is over he is Dame Parish Church, and thence to the seen wending his way to the village to Roman Catholic Cemetery, and was largely seen wending his way to the village to lounge away his evenings smoking in the bar-room, or wherever men are congregated, talking horse, or, what is worse, listening to the gossip and scandal usually discussed at village gatherings. This is not a solitary case. There are too many such, even in cultured New England. To avoid such a fate for their children farmers must rouse themselves to the duty of making their homes attractive, and during these Winter evenings special pains should be taken to stimulate social and intellectual culture in the house-

In the first place, do not live and est in a dark and unsavory kitchen so long as you have a well-lighted, well-furnished, comfortand lighted, and the family made time to see parties, but we are very much comfortable. The civilizing influence of drove in our business. a well furnished, cheerful room is of more importance than some farmers seem to think. That great and good pioneer missionary to the Zulus, Lindley, said he felt greatly en-couraged when he had induced the Zulu boys to put on a shirt and sit on a chair. So long as they were stretched on the ground in a state of nudity, the dirty little fellows could not be inspired with any desire for learning or manhood, but once clothed and we believe it farmers' boys could have the privilege of occupying the living-room these winter evenings, they would immediately aspire to fit themselves for the duties and enjoyments of society.

But this is not enough. The parents must be there also to direct the studies and entertainments of the evening, and these should be of such a varied and interesting character as to leave the impression that home is the this. It they only have a will for this work the capacity will be developed as they proceed. It certainly requires no great skill History of England," Coffin's "Boys of '76," and the numerous-too numerwe think-works of fiction adapted to juveniles. The prize to be secured is certainly worth the effort, for it is nothing less than the manhood and woman hood of our children. There is no way in which time and money can be better invested than in improving the minds, manners, and morals of our children. If there is any heaven on earth it is in the family, and this circle never appears to better advantage, and never does its appropriate work better, than when gathered around the centre-table of the dining-room of a winter's evening, each contributing a portion to the happiness of the We would not, however, confine the chil-

dren wholly to the society of the household, though the home party is the best of all for a | ful or inflammatory disease, or for accidents steady feast. There are neighborhood as well as family obligations, and it is always well occasionally to invite in neighbors and enlarge the sympathies and affections of the also in the family circle, music should, if well-known and valuable remedy at hand. possible, lend its charms to make the evening pleasant, and some simple refreshments are not out of place. The great trouble with the latter is that they very commonly take too prominent a part, and are damaging to the stomach and the purse. "Man is an eating animal," a great preacher once said, but it is not necessary that he should be fed on ice-cream and rich cake. Good biscuits and doughnuts make better refreshments for children. Apples alone often suffice for this pulpose, and nothing can be healthier. A molasses candy pull is not a bad entertainment for a Winter evening. In some of these ways the Winter evenings in the farm-house may be made to add a zest to farm-life, and give it pleasant associations.—N. Y. Times.

WINTER EVENINGS IN THE FARM-HOUSE.

BY ALEXANDER HYDE.

Winter has been called "the holiday season of the farmer." This was said by one who looked at the farmer's life from a distant point of view and who knew little of its stern realities. Hauling logs to the

SMALL BEGINNINGS -GREAT DEVE-

LOPMENTS. In contemplating all the works of Nature, the most striking fact everywhere apparent is the small beginning of her grandest productions. The towering cak began as a small acorn, and the largest animal as a mere speck which a pin's head would cover. It is very frequently the same in the busy walks of life-great wealth or great distinction often emerges from the smallest, the humblest beginnings. Among our merchant princes how many instances could we not recount in illustration of our theme? There is one, however, whose career, as reported to us, is one of the most remarkable in modern times. Some forty years ago, the name of Thomas Holloway was unknown, unheard of. He was only one of the multitude each of which eclipses his neighbour, and is in his turn eclipsed. But now, owing to the eminently successful medical theory and medicines which he has invented and introduced, his name is known in every town of the United Kingdom, and in almost every town and city of the habitable globe. The late King of Siam not only constantly ordered Holloway's Medicines, but even directed his ambassadors when over here to visit the Professor at his establishment. This they did in one of the Queen's carriages, and presented him with a large and magnificent jewelled ornament of great price in the name of the King. Rajahs of India have in like manner trequently visited Protessor Holloway; so has the secretary of the famous Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who was knighted by the Queen Other foreign princes have thought proper to inspect the famous establishment, whence their subjects had ob-The reason why so many farmers one of them wrote an autograph letter in striking instances of a great development from small beginnings.—The Man about Town.

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> FUNERAL .- The funeral of the late Dr. Beaubien took place Wednesday morning from his son's residence at Outremont to Notre attended. The following were the pallbearers : Messrs. E. H. Trudeau, M.D., Thos. E. D'Orsonnens, M.D., Raphael Bellemare, P. M. Galarneau, J. P. Rottott, M.D., and the Hon. Justice Berthelot. The medical students of Victoria University attended in a body.

Uxbridge, Oct. 15th, 1880.

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> Yours with respect, H. LAISHLEY, Elgin.

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It is not always the man that knows the most who has the most nose. One frosty day in winter a gentleman accosted another, saymost delightful place in the world. Farmers ing, "helo! my friend, you have frozen your need not say that they have not capacity for nose, I fear." "Well maybe I have," replied the other, "but I have rubbed it as far as I could reach." If he had rubbed it with Hag-yard's Yellow Oil he would have speedily to read such books as Scott's "Tales cured the frost bite. Yellow Oil is the great of a Grandfather," Dickens' "Child's specific for Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, Chilblains, Wounds, and for internal use in all painful and inflammatory diseases, curing Colds, Bronchitis, Croup and Sore Throat speedily. E23-2

> An African "King" at Accra has been foiled in an attempt to overthrow the British Empire. His sable majesty became mutinons, and the European community were in danger for some time. Fortunately, however, the war vessel Foam appeared in the roadstead, and the King was arrested and sent on board. The Dido arrived soon afterwards, and a court was formed, which sentenced the King to imprisonment for sixteen years.

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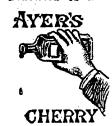
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cause.

Montreal, 7th December, 1839.

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. Dame Ciotilde Laurin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Benard, butcher, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Napoleon Benard, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, on the Twentieth day of December, 1880.

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A PHYSICAL WRECK .- A hacking cough saps the physical constitution, not alone because it destroys the tissue of the lungs and developes tubercles which corrode and destroy them, but also because it rulus rest and impairs digestion. How important, thereiore, is a resort to judicious medication to stay its ravages. A total physical wreck must inevitably ensue without this. In the choice of a remedy the pulmonary invalid is sometimes mislead by specicus representations, to the serious prejudice of his bodily well-being. The only safe resort is a tried and highly sanctioned remedy. The credentials of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda entitle it to the place it occupies, viz., that of the foremost cough medicine and lung invigorant sold on this continent. The testimony of veteran physicians, and a popularity based on merit, combine to give it

the prestige of a standard medicine. In cases of asthma, weak chest and lungs, bron-chitis, laryngitis and other throat and lung complaints, it may be implicitly relied upon. 8-A2 Jan.

Finance and Commerce.

TUESDAY, JAN. 18. FINANCIAL.

The local Stock Market, to-day evinces much stronger aspect, the majority of the stock having advanced in value. Buyers are, however, rather stringent in the number of shares which they purchase. Montreal closed at 1751, an increase of 3 per cent. since

Morning Board-50 Montreal at 1741; 25 do at 1731; 65 Ontario at 99; 26 Molsons at 104; 35 doat 154; 3Merchants at 1181; 28 do at 117]; 96 Union at 90]; 9 Commerce at 137; 190 do at 136; 25 Exchange at 62]; 16 do at 61½; 100 Montreal Telegraph, 117; 200 do at 118; 100 do at 117½; 140 Richelieu & Ontario at 54; 75 do at 541; 50 do at 531; 40 City Gas at 1521; 5 do at 153; 20 Montreal Building Association at 65; 25 Canada Cotton Co at 125; 50 do at 125.

Afternoon Board-25 Montreal, 1741; 50 do, 1751; 20 Ontario, 983; 75 do, 1041; 20 Molson, 1042: 25 do, 1042; 25 Merchants, 1171; 30 Commerce, 1371; 25 Montreal Telegraph, 118½; 75 do, 119½; 50 Richelieu & Ontario, 54½; 25 do, 55; 25 Canada Insurance Co., 56; Globe Co. Bonds, 40.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There is an apparent revival in some particular lines of business and prospects for the spring trade begins to brighten. Anticipations for the coming spring and summer are savorably expressed by mercantile men, and there is a visibly better feeling of trust becoming general. The recent "break" in Montreal stock, is ascribed to various causes. As a dividend paying stock it was said to have overreached its value, while others ascribed its "drop" to syndicate rumours. We give below a general review of the wholesale markets for the past week.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Orders for Spring goods are coming forward freely; some leading houses report a larger number of orders on hand than at any corresponding period. This, however, may be partially attributed to the fact that travellers started out earlier than usual this year; still there will undoubtedly be a much larger trade done this season than last Spring, for there are already many more new customers. The tendency of the demand continues to be for more leather and less prunella goods. Prices unchanged, but generally maintained at quotations. Remittances continue favorable, but more bills mature in February than during this month.

COAL AND WOOD .- The demand for anthracite coal in this market continues fair for the season, and one or two dealers report heavier orders and more of them than at corresponding periods heretofore. Prices remain steady, at the late advance : \$8 per ton for stove, day. There is a good market for good cattle, and \$7.50 for egg, chestnut and grate; of course some concessions might possibly be made for round lots, but the great majority of large consumers lald in fair supplies before the close of navigation. Soft coal is also reported in good demand, at \$6 to 6.25 for Scotch, and \$5.50 to 5.75 for Lower Ports.

Wood. Large quantities of hardwood are now arriving here by rail, being shipped per the Q. M. O & O. road but the demand is not brisk, and prices remain unchanged: \$8 for the best Maple, \$7.50 to 8 for Birch, and \$7 to 7.50 per cord for Beech.

7.50 per cord for Beech.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Under an improved enquiry from one or two shippers, who are taking hold of fine grades of Eastern Townships and Morrisburgs, the local butter market rules firm this week. A few small parcels of these goods have changed hand at 21 to 21 tc, and the market is left almost bare of the grades wanted by shippers. Any good butter arriving meets with a ready sale at about outside quotations; enquiries are being made by cable, but without leading to new business. There is plenty of butter here, but it is chiefly of medium and poor qualities, which are neglected. The market may be reported healthler than it was prior to the holidays; during the past week, the shipments are estimated at about 4,000 tubs, and the aggregate shipments of butter from this port for the past year include 256,973 packages, against 259,901 pkgs. for 1879. There is some demand from the cal trade for fancy Fall pkgs. at outside quotations. In New York the demand is generally reported moderate and without tendency to handle large parcels on home account. Special grades to ault exporters are held at high figures; 22c is said to have been paid for State firkins, and for fine Western 20c has been paid in that market. Holders are asking still higher rates. The Cheese markets. Here and abroad, continue to strengthen, with the tendency in values upward. In New York business is on the increase, but holders here refuse to sell, in the face of rising foreign markets. The shipments of cheese from Montreal for 1880 were 534,984 boxes, against 571,704 do for 1879. The sales at Little Falls. N.Y.. on Monday were 100 boxes at 12c; 4,000 boxes stand. The shipments of butter last year from New York were 7,000,000 lbs. less, and those of cheese 3,409,000 lbs. less, than during the preceding year.

and those of cheese 3,409,000 lbs. less, than during the preceding year.

DRUGS AND CHRWICALS. Advices by steamer report more hopeful feeling in chemicals, but no change in prices. A Liverpool manufacturer of bi-carb soda submits a special offer of £9 for round lots, present shipment, and £9 2s 6d for for small parcels. Boda crystals are reported in short supply in Liverpool and Newcastic. Other goods unchanged. No change of prices in this market.

FRUITS.—The market continues easy. There is no change whatever to note in last week's prices.

FISH.—There has been rather more enquiry during the week than for a fortnight previous, but it has not resulted in much business, nor is it expected that much activity will be experienced this month. Prices for all kinds remain nominally unchanged. Labrador Herrings are offered in large lots at \$5.25 per bil.

offered in large lots at \$5.25 per brl.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The English markets continue very quiet, without any change in values. On the continent there is nevertheless a steady demand for wheat and corn, which is partly supplied from American wheat and to everybody's surprise from Southern Russia. During the last week of November 52 wheat laden vessels passed the Dardanelles, including 28 yessels from Russia and 24 from Turkish and Danubian ports; they were destined for various ports of Southern Europe. It is to be believed that the needs of Europe will receive sufficient supplies from that source to keep speculation within reasonable figures on this side of the Atlantic. On this continent, there is a firmer feeling in the Chicago and New York markets, but any ndyance is quickly followed by a reaction, in consequence of the accumulation of action, in consequence of the accumulation of a supplies from the chicago and New York markets, but any ndyance is quickly followed by a reaction, in consequence of the accumulation of action, in consequence of the accumulation of action, in consequence of the accumulation of a supplies from the chicago and New York markets, where they bring good prices. Venison saddles are selling at 8c to 9c per lb., other parts of the animal are bought for thirty cents unchanged. Fowl is becoming scarce, owing to the fact that American dealers are buying up all they can get from farmers, packing them with the feathers and shipping them to their own markets, where they bring good prices. Venison saddles are selling at 8c to 9c per lb., other parts of the animal are bought for from 4c to 4½c.

How the fact American dealers are buying up all they to about the feathers and shipping them to their own markets, where they bring good prices. Venison saddles are selling at 8c to 9c per lb., other parts of the animal are bought for thirty cents and clouding scarce, owing to the fact that American dealers are buying up all they to about the that American dealers are buying up all they to about the th

stocks out West. The quantities in sight on the 1st of January were: Wheat, 28,514,000; Corn, 16,399,000; Oats, 3,754,000; Rye, 927,000; Barley, 3,198,000. In this market, there is hardly any thing doing, and the values are entirely nominal.

nominal.

GROCERIES.—Net much business done since 1st inst., but indications now are of a fairly active trade for remainder of Winter. We are favored with snow pretty generally. Sugars—Yellows are to be higher, while. Refined Whites are unchanged. In West India, Sugars not much doing. Teas.—Stock full, prices keep low and consumption should be stimulated largely in consequence. Market not active, and the week's changes are not much. Molasses.—For choice Barbados there is little alteration. Coffee Rice, light trade. Spices—Pepper, firm, also Pimento. Nutmegs and Ginger. Fruits.—Valencia Raisius scarce and rather higher, say 7/c to 8/c. Malaga Fruit dull. Currants firm, and reported again as rather higher in Greece.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—A fair winter busi-

To to Sic. Malaga Fruit dull. Currants firm, and reported again as rather higher in Greece. HARDWARE AWD IRON.—A fair winter business is being done in hardware, at unchanged prices; small sorting-up orders continue to be received, but there are no quotable sales to report. Some houses are not yet quite through stock-taking. Travellers will start out on their spring trip towards the close of this month. Remittances continue satisfactory. Bar iron is reported a shade firmer in England, but there are no porcels of consequence moving out of this market, and we have no change to note in quotations. Tin and Canada plates, etc., quiet, steady, and unchanged. Canada plates in Liverpool are quoted at ±11 for Penn brand, and are held firmly here at \$3.25 per box for round lots. Cable advices report lingot. Copper firm at £83, and lugot. Tin has has advanced from £83 to £95, with an upward tendency; quoted in this market at 25c to 26c. In pig iron, there has been no movement of consequence here since our last report; the present is always a quiet period, but large consumers seem to have made up their minds to wait for lower prices, or see the end of the struggle, even if it should be at their own cost, and are buying only for present wants; sa es for the week are confined to small lots, at nominally unchanged quotations; an exceptional sale of ten tons Gartherrie at £22 is reported, but, this is no criterion of values. A cable from Glasgow, received yesterday, quotes warrants at 53s 6d, an advance of 3d to 6d on last week's rate. English makers are reported to have advanced bar iron from 2s 6d to 7s 6d per ton and steel rails to 10s per ton. New York advices concerning Scotch pig iron are discouraging.

Hills AND SKINS.—The local market is re-

raging.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The local market is reported steady and unchanged. There are fewer oft hides offering than before the holidays, yet the supply is about equal to the demand, and there appears to be no exceptions to the established prices, which have been quoted for several weeks. There have not been many sheepskins offering and prices rule steady, at \$1.15 to 1.25; occasionally, \$1.20 is paid for extra choice qualities. Califskins are beginning to come forward rather more freely, but the offerings are not large; quoted at 12c per lb.

LEATHER.—The demand from manufacturers

LEATHER.—The demand from manufacturers has opened up, and there has been n. ore movement in all descriptions of leather than during the two preceding weeks. Prices are generally firm stour quotat ons. Sales this week include several lots of 1,000, sides of No. 2 B. A. Sole at an average of 22½, while smaller lots have changed hands at 23c to 24c; and No 1 is worth 25c to 25c. Light Uppers are in fair request, but sales are small. Harness has sold, in small lots, at last week's quotations, and Buff, which is scarce, continues to move off rather freely, both for ship, ing and local account. Splits are in light demand, and no quotable sales have been reported. Slacks of nearly all kinds of leather are pretty full, and expected to prove ample for all requirements. LEATHER.-The demand from manufacturers

all requirements.

OILS.—Remain quiet and steady, at nominally unchanged quotations for most kinds. Sales for the week include a few small lots of Cod and Steam Refined Seal, for immediate requirements. Linseed quiet steady, and unchanged. Stocks of Newfoundland Cod oil reported light. Naval Stores-Spirits of Turpentine have further advanced in value, being now quoted at 80c to 82 per Imp. gal; concessions are made, however, for round lots,—a sale of50 bris having been reported at 62 c. and of other similar-sized lots at 62 c to 65c wine gal. Petroleum rules steady at 21 c f.o.b. at London per Imp. gal. Car lots in store here 2 c. Small lots 25 c to 27c. Crude at Petrolea \$1.70 f.o.b. in bulk.

WINES AND LIQUORS—Trade is reported very

to 27c. Crude at Petrolea \$1.70 f.o.b. in bulk.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Trade is reported very I mited by dealers, there being no demand except for brandy and gin, the prices for which are firm for jobbing lots. Prices unchanged throughout, as before mentioned in this column on account of the complete failure of the vintage of 1880, Messrs James Hennessy & Co., announce that they have no brandy younger than 1877. They has itate to name a price. 1877. They hesitate to name a price.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-JAN. 17.

There was an evident stir at the above market to-day, and dealers report the state of trade in live stock favourable. The market is plentifully supplied with stock, although not more than the demand warrants. 'Consequently prices are higher and firmer. Some at \$1,402; on the 8th, 7 at \$698; on the two hundred head of cattle were offering today at \$4 to \$5 per hundred weight, an in-crease on last week's prices. About one hun-19 at \$2,370; do., 20 at \$1,737; do., 28 at dred and fifty of the cattle in Viger Market \$1,823; do., 19 at \$1,349.50; do., 16 at to-day were from St. Gabriel Market. Sheep \$1,276. selling from \$3.50 to \$4.50 her head, and in fair demand, with about 30 head offering toand farmers avail themselves of the present good feeling to dispose of their stocks.

and farmers avail themselves of the present good feeling to dispose of their stocks.

Since the 15th inst. there were received at the G. T. R. yards. 147 cattie, 2 cars of sheep and 13 horses. The receipts of cattle at St. Gabriel market to-day comprised about ten carloads, part of these being sent down to Viger market. There was some enquiry for export, Mr. N. Kennedy purchasing several lots at 5c to 5½c per lb. live weight. He also bought two very fine carloads of sheep from Mr. Walters, which he is shipping through to Great Britain via Halifax. The terms of the sale were not made public, but it is believed they cost about 5c per lb. Mr. Acres was also buying on foreign account, having secured a few lots of choice cattle at prices ranging from 5c to 5½c per lb. He is shipping via Halifax. Mr. Kennedyshipped two cars to day via Portland. A lot ef 8 very nice shipping cattle changed hands at 5½c per lb. At Viger Market, M. H. Bennallack Bought 10 very fair cattle at 4c per lb. A moderately fair demand was experienced for sheep and lambs the formur selling at \$4.50 to 5.50 each and the latter at from \$3.50 to 4.50. The offerings of live hogs were scarcely sufficient to establish a basis of value, and prices are quoted hommal at \$5.75 to \$6 per 100 ibs. Dressed hogs were in fair supply and prices were firm. The lowest price paid to-day for car lots was \$8.60, while a carload of choice hogs averaging 775 lbs brought \$6.75. The principal dealers having cattle in the market to-day were as follows:—Hugh Kelly, 1 car of cattle and Frank Rogers, 3 carsdo from Toronto; Harry Gould, 1 car do from Whitby; Thomas Robson, ilcar do from St. Marys; Fred. Ritching, 1 car do from Toronto; Geo. Webber, 1 car do from Peterboro; Richard Woods, 1 car do from Brock-ville; R. J. Hopper, 2 cars do.

FARMERS PRODUCE MARKET .- JAN. 18,

The present good condition of the country roads had the effect of bringing an increased number of farmers to the Bonsecours market to-day, their principal offerings being beef, grain, and dairy produce. If the present fine weather continues there is no doubt that the market next week will be of much larger demensions, and the supply of beef, and other products, much greater than the demand. The market to-day was not, however, overstocked, there being even a better demand for farmers' beef than the supply and consequently higher prices were obtainable. Next week, for reasons above mentioned, it is thought that prices will have a lowering tendency, as a matter of course. There is no change whatever in our former quotations for grain, fruit, butcher's meat or poultry, the other products being but little had expenses of about \$1,000 a month, it is altered also. Eggs are somewhat cheaper, but not likely that the second meeting of credit-still rather expensive; a few small lots were ors, to be held on the 17th inst., will be very disposed of this morning in baskets, new laid, for 45 cents per dozen, but good December stock can be bought for thirty cents distributed among Montreal, Brockville, Toper dozen. Butter is unchanged. Fowl ronto and London houses. His assets, inculd-

Peas, bush. \$1; Buckwheat, per

to \$5.00; White Grapes, per lb., 15c to 20c;

6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb., 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c; hares, couple, 25c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 35c to 40c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 22c; eggs, packed, per doz., 20c to 24c; new laid, 40c to 45c; Roll butter first-class, 20c to 22c. Venison, 4c to 4½c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-JAN. 14 The above market during the past week has been more active than previously, the number of sales reported being of larger dimensions and more numerous. The quality of the stock offered for sale is principally common, although some good stock is said to be offering. Superior stock is, however, in better demand, the prices for which average \$50, \$60 and \$70. A pretty fair trade has been transacted in horses for exportation, and the anticipations for the coming week are favorable. Several complaints have reached us through American buyers, of the practice of publishing the price for which they purchase their lots. Their reason for this is, that dealers on the other side of the border refuse to give a fair figure for animals bought here, knowing the prices for which they were purchased, thereby materially injuring the trade in Montreal, and causing buyers to frequent Western markets. There is, however, two sides, of course, to the question. The buyers f equenting this market are principally shippers and speculators, but very few being bought for personal use. One American House yard authority expressed the opinion to our reporter this morning that there was more business transacted in one week during last season than there has been done since the snow fell, this winter. This is, however, rather an exagerated idea. At present there is ample stock the market to satisfy the demand, and buyers will find it to their advantage to make their purchases here, prices having a lowering tendency. Messrs. Edwards and Philips, of Croton, N. Y., this week bought 19 horses; Mr. F. Benson, of New Bedford, Mass., and Mr. F. Chase, of Baldwin, Me., are also in town with the intention of buying; Mr. Hansom, of Lowell, shipped 19 horses; Messrs. Walley and Swansey, of New York, purchased four horses for their own use; Messrs. Bond and Schaefer secured 16 horses; Messrs Patter and Fleming, of Oneida, N. Y., shipped 28 animals, at a cost of \$1,828; an Indian doctor bought 2 horses for personal use; Mr. R. Elting, of Ellenville, N. Y., purchased 16 horses; and Mr. Thomson, of New Haven, shipped a carload for Barbadoes, West Indies. Mr. Howe, of Maine, also sent a carload home. The following is a list of the horses exported from here, taken from the books of the American Consulate, and from which may be guessed the price for which above-mentioned operations secured their stock :- On the 7th, 2 horses at \$150; on same day, 15

MONTREAL HAY MARKET-JAN. 15. There is no material change to report in the condition of the above market since our report of last Saturday. About the same quantity of hay was offering, at prices which fluctuated in accordance with circumstances and the weather. On Thursday the value of hay decreased \$1.50 per load, but yesterday resumed its old figure at \$13. Owing to the fact that all the river roads are now completed, it is expected that next week's market will be of larger dimensions and at easier prices.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Licensed Victuallers of Kirgston are procuring signatures to a petition to the Local Legislature for an amendment to the License Act, providing that bars of hotels may be kept open till 11 o'clock on Saturday nights,— claiming this as the most effectual means of suppressing the unlicensed traffic.

For the better security of depositors in savings banks, it has been provided that hereafter the agents must grant bonds as follows :-- When the balance on the 30th of June is \$25,000 and under, \$3,000 guarantee; over that amount and under \$50,000, a bond of \$4,500; over \$50,000, a bond of \$6,000. Four per cent. interest is to be allowed on deposits.

Business Changes .- M. McKenzie, general store, Lockalsh, Ont., is offering to compromise at 20 cents in the dollar; A. DeVillers, general store, Cacouna, Que., who was sued recently for some \$3,600, is offering 25 cents in the dollar; John W Thompson of Trenton, Ont., has assigned in trust; the estate of R. Pattison, Walton, Ont, sold by the sheriff, the 5th inst.; Robert Hutchison of Amherst, N. S., who assigned recently, has left the place; Goe. Ross, grocer, Truro, N. S., has given a bill of sale for \$2,500; E. Parsons, grocer, Harbor Grace, Nfld., has been attached; N. McManus, tailor, St. John, has also been attached.

Victor Deom, confectioner, etc., wholesale and retail, St. Catherine street, this city, has assigned in trust for the benefit of his creditors. An investigation is being made into his affairs by Mr. W. S. Walker, advocate, at the instance of Perrin & Co., London, Ontario, and from the fact that Deom kept no books and claims having favorable to the insolvent. We learn that Mr. Deom's liabilities amount to about \$1,300, ronto and London houses. His assets, inculding stock, plant, book-debts, etc., will foot up to about the same amount. It transpired at the meeting of creditors yesterday that he has been paying out during the past year about \$1,000 per month, but he appears to have no bank account, and the books do not indicate in the slightest degree what his receipts have been. No cash-book has been kept. It also FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour, per 100 transpires that he has paid out some \$300 lbs., \$3 00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.30; since calling the meeting of creditors, and since calling the meeting of creditors, and has denied himself and family no luxuries. The creditors have placed a man in charge of

bush, 60c.; Beans, white, and yellow, per brish \$1:60.

Frank, Cape Cod, \$7.00 of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil the pain and per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 \$8.00; lameness disappeared, and although three months has elapsed, he has not had an attack of \$5.00; White Grapes, per lb. 15c to 20c.

of it since."

Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valentia Oranges, \$5.00 per box; Columbus Pears, \$6.00 per box; Social Sweet do, per box; Columbus Pears, bush, 30c to 45c; onions, new, per bri, \$4.00; cabbages, new, per dozen, 30c to 50c; beets, per bush, 40c to 50c; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c; turnips, per bush, 45c.

Poultry and Mear.—Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; black ducks do, \$1.50; turkeys, 9c to 10c per 1b, \$1.80 to \$2.25; partridges, per brace, 70c to 80c; woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25; beef, per 1b., 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; woodland to the strated that where a business house prospers and grows, it is through honesty and fidelity to the interests of their trade. In business as in every-day life, it is equally true that honesty is the best policy. The grat Seed House of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., has grown up from small beginnings, and we take it as an indication that they are a reliable firm, whose representations may be trusted, and whose goods are first-class. Their Seed Annual for 1881 is a beautiful book as large as a magazine, and contains a wonderful amount of information. It is given away free to any who apply for it. Send to them for your Seeds, and you may depend upon it you will get the best that the market can supply.

MARRIED.

RYAN-MOONEY.—At St. Patrick's Church, Pakenham, Ont., on Monday, the 10th January. 1881, by the Rev. Father Lavin, P.P., C. T. Ryan, eldest son of Michael Charles Ryan, formerly miller of the Bellemount Milis, Cork, Ireland, to Miss Annie Mooney, teacher, daughter of the late William Mooney, of Pakenham, Ont.

DIED.

KELLY.—At Joliette, on the 4th inst., Mary Lcuisa, only daughter of Francis Kelly, J.P., aged nine years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Very Rev. JAS. A. CORCORAN, D.D., Editor January number for 1881 now ready. Contents:—I A Glance at the conflict between Religion and Science—Rev. S. Fitzsimons II. The Joyous Knights; or, Fraii Graudenti—Rev. Bernard J. O'Reilly. III. The Anti-Catholic Issue in the Late Election; the Relation of Catholics to the Political Parties—John Gilmary Shea. IV. Ireland's Great Grievance; Land Tenure in Ireland and other Countries—M. F. Sullivan. V. Lord Beaconsfield and his Latest Novel—John MacCarthy. VI. The Religious Outlook in Europe at the Present Day—Rev. Ang. J. Thebaud. S.J. VIII. The Existence of God Demonstrated—Rev. John Ming, S.J. VIII. The French Republic; Will it Last—A. de G. IX. Book Notices.

From the Boston Pilot November, 1880.—The present number closes the fifth year of the existence of our admirable Quarterly. Its success was long since ensured; and as number succeeds to number, we are more and more struck with the sterling worth and value of the papers presented for our perusal. There is no pampering to popular taste Each paper presents its subject from the highest point of view, and brings the reader close up to its own level; while broadest scope is given for strong individual opinion. The influence of such a Review upon the community must be great, and cannot fail of good effect. We hope the number of sub-Very Rev. JAS. A. CORCORAN, D.D., Editor

dual opinion. The influence of such a Review upon the community must be great, and cannot fail of good effect. We hope the number of subscribers for the coming year may be very large. It is a matter of honor to American Catholics that they uphold, by generous support, a Review which represents the finest intellectual and theological culture of the country.

THE REVIEW contains 192 large octavo pages, printed on the finest white paper, and is issued in January, April, July and October, at \$5.00 per annum, payable in advance. Agents wanted. Address:

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WEEKLY TEST!

Number of purchasers served during week ending January 15th, 1881......6,733 Increase......1,143

CORRECTION.

We were wrong in stating that Shareholders of Co-operative Stores would be liable for double the amount of their shares the same as Bank Shareholders are. This makes this Co-operative movement more unfair stil' to business men, who are held liable for all the debts they may incur.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

S. CARSLEY'S ANNUAL CHEAP SALE. Our Annual Clearing Sale closes on the last day of January. The reduced prices hold good only during this month.

REDUCED PRICE LIST. STILL MORE CHEAP LINES. 28c Fancy Mohair, reduced to......16}c

25c Pancy Monart, reduced to 65c 25c Canvas Cloth, reduced to 165c 25c Canvas Cloth, reduced to 165c 165c Plain German Serges, reduced to 165c 29c Plain Poplin, reduced to 22c Plain Poplin, reduced to 12c 16c Polka Dott's Cloth, reduced to 14c 17c Spotted Satin, reduced to 14c PRINTS! PRINTS!! \$PRINTS!!!

Useful Wide English Prints, reduced to..... 7c Extra good quality of Prints, reduced to.....12lc

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WINCEYS! WINCEYS!!

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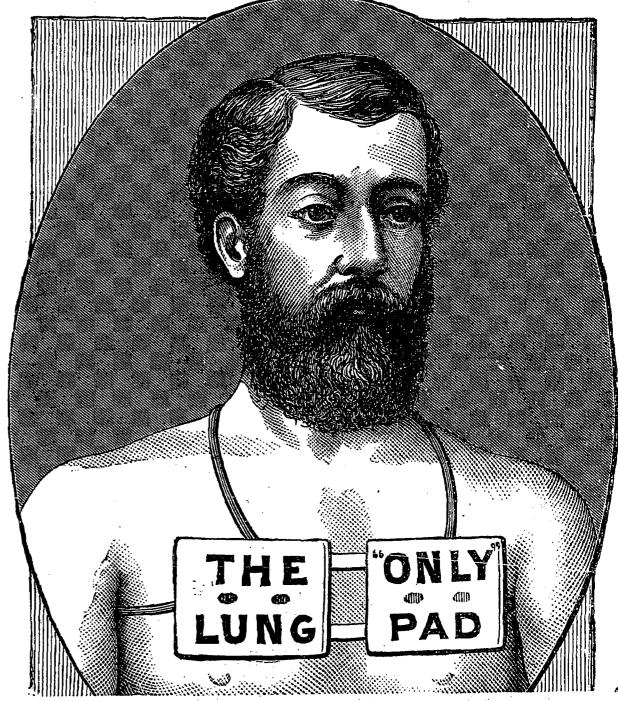
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