Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

The Land War.

HE LEAGUE HUNTS

THE LANDLORDS DO NOT HUNT!

Ah! More Measuers of Great Importance.

LONDON, Jan. 3 .- Patrick Hart, a returned Irlah American, has been arrested at Carrig-

tohill under the Coercion Act. The letter read at the meeting of Ennistown

Commissioners, purporting to come from Herbert Gladstone, is declared a forgery.

Conk, Jan. 3—The Corporation has conferred the freedom of the city on John Dillon,

member of Parliament. Copies of the reso-lution were sent to Gladstone, Forster and the

Irish corporations.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—Six thousands persons attended the Landlords' meeting here to-day, which was the most influential ever held. All the principal representatives of the landed interest were in attendance. Resolutions were adopted, severely criticising the Land Courts' decisions.

There was a general opinion at the meeting of landlords that, until appeals from the decision of the sub-Commissioners are heard, a demand for compensation would be premabure. A copy of the Corporation's resolution conferring the freedom of the city upon Parnell and Dillon, will be sent to the Lord Lieutenant accompanied by a request that Parnell be allowed to attend the City Hall and receive his certificate of freedom.

The Corporation has conferred the freedom of the city upon Parnell and Dillon by a vote

New York, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of delegates of branches of the Parnell Land League here to-night, resolutions were adopted endersing the labors of the Chicago convention, ing to furnish a share of the \$250,000 proposed to be sent to Ireland, and fovoring the grouping of Irish organizations in the States and Canada into a federal league.

London, Jan. 4.—John Bright in a speech at Birmingham said :- "I do not pretend to be a Democrat. What I favor is such a degree of freedom as will give security to freedom, but not such a degree as would destroy it. Some who blame the Government are ignorant of the principles on which alone Democracy can be made tolerable. The principles they profess regarding coercion might lead them, if at sea, to object to muting being suppressed by putting the mutineers in irons. Irish Americans have organized conspiracy committees, with the miserable idea that they could influence the policy and safety of Great Britain by such means. Doubtless, many of this class who were at the Chicago Convention were, though mistaken, honest and patriotic, but took their ideas of Ireland from tales of by-gone times. Joseph Chamberlain said the Government would suppress open or covert sebellion, and would find means to nable the Land Courts to deal with ases coming before them. He had no sympathy with absentee agitators, who, from a afe distance, counsel others to commit crime, while they administer funds sent from America, in safe retreat in Paris or London. Chamberlain ridiculed the landlords' demand For compensation. He thought the tenants rather ought to be compensated for excessive rent extracted from them for many years.

The following were the resolutions proposed at a meeting of the more moderate section of the landlords in Dublin yesterday, at which the Duke of Abercorn presided to, criticize the Land Court decisions:—This meetling sees with alarm that the Land Act is being administered in a manner at variance with the pledge that it would not diminish the walue, or disturb the foundation of property, and contrary to the assurances on the faith of which Parliament was advised not to provide Afor compensation to landlords.

"That the antecedents of many of the assistant-Commissioners do not insuro the mpartial judicial exercise of their functions. "That the Commissioners have determined ents after a cursory examination of lands, and that they have been indiscriminately reducing

"That if appeals from decisions of assisant-Commissioners result in the sanctioning of those decisions, the Legislature should provide compensation for these landowners hose property will be thereby unjustly

llminished. "That a petition embodying the views this meeting be presented to the

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.-Archbishop Croke, of

ras not a League meeting.
The police selzed at Kilrush a box containing twonty rifles and bayonets, and 450 festo and its endorsement is calculated to rounds of ammunition.

passed by the Corporation conferring the Dublin and in New York, Chicago, Boston freedom of the city on Dillon and Parnell and Buffalo as in Rochester .- Ottawa Catholic will be applied for at the Court of Queen's Shield.

Bench, on the ground that nobody not a Burgess can secure the freedom of the city. Whelan and Ryan, who were last week committed for trial on a charge of treason and felony, were released to day on applica-tion of the Orown, but subsequently arrested under the Coercion Act.

Dublin, Jan. 5 .- If the point be established by the Queen's Bench, that no one who is not a Burgess can under the existing clause of the Corporation Act receive the freedom of the city, it would vitiate all the votes of such freedom which has been passed, if anybody chooses to press it. Thus the names of Gladstone and Gen. Grant would be erased

Duslin, Jan. 5.—The magistrate has granta summons against three policemen for seizing copies of the Irish World at a news shop without producing the warrant.

The Irishman denounces the public items purporting to come from America, recommending assassination and use of dynamite. A process-server, named Huddy, and his nephew have disappeared from near Ballinrobe. It is thought they have been murdered.

London, Jan. 5.—Mr. Forster declares Kavanagh's statement at the landlord's meeting: that secret instructions were given to sub-commissioners, the acceptance of which was the condition of their appointment, is

absolutely without foundation. A treasury minute has been issued including occupying tenants in Ireland among those authorized to borrow money from the Government for improvements.

Dublin, Jan. 6.—The Lord-Lieutenant has refused to permit Parnell and Dillon to receive the freedom of the city at the City Hall.

The entire tenantry of the townland of Lacks, North Tipperary, were evicted to-day.

The military were present.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Messrs. Givan and Dickson members of Parliament, are making arrangements for a series of meetings of tenant farmers in Ulster. They state that the tone of the landlords' meeting in Dublin yesterday was calculated to intimidate the assistant ommissioners.

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- The Cabinet Council tolay unanimously agreed that the state of Ireland necessitated additional precautions in order to bring to justice persons engaged in supplying arms to the people. Forster will submit important documents relating to Irish affairs to the Queen on Sunday.

It is announced that measures of great importance were adopted yesterday by the Cabinet Council. Some suppose it was determined to proclaim martial law in Ireland. There is little doubt that the Ministers decided to introduce the cloture at the opening of Parliament. The Conservative and Irish members will oppose this with all their

Despatches from Ireland show a great namely Land League hunts. A number of these were organized to-day, and quantities of game destroyed and preserves damaged. In some instances the hunts were prevented by sending out large bodies of troops. The necessity for moving troops and strengthening the hands of the authorities is most serions.

At the Cork Assizes ten persons were convicted for assaulting a bailiff.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The report that Bismarck sent a note to the Quirinal regarding the safety of the Pope is denied in London.

Rev. H. Pinkmey Northrop was consecrated Catholic Bishop of North Carolina at Baltimore, Md., on Sunday, the 8th inst.

It is stated semi-officially in Vienna that no European Government has taken any official or confidential step regarding the Papal guarantee.

The clergy connected with the Basilica, Ottawa, have announced their determination not to solemnize marriages in the future after dark, unless in special cases.

La Defense of Paris publishes a telegram from Rome, saying Biamarck has sent an explicit note to the Quirinal, stating that, in his opinion, the Pope's independence cannot be regarded as a question for Italian home politics, but should be held to be an International question. The note declares an intention on the part of Bismarck to promote a meeting or a Congress of the Powers for the purpose of making the guarantees of independence for the Holy See stronger and more effectual. The telegram adds that Russia, Austria, Germany, England and Spain, favor the holding of a Congress as early as possible. France has not yet enunciated her views. La Defense save all arrangements are complete for the departure of the Pope for Malta, in

case he deems it impossible to remain in Rome. There has been much comment on the late pronouncement of Bishop McQuaid, in his Cathedral, Rochestor, against " falso doctrines at variance with the teachings of the Sovereign Pontiff." and his intimation that such doctrines were adopted and proclaimed at Chicago, with the support and approval of some priests, who "would do well, now that they have returned to their homes and their prayers, to sit down in serious calmness and re-read the Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, beginning Disturnum, and pulished in June of this year." "It is a pity;" adds the Bishop, whom all respect for his high attainments as well as his sacred character, "the remembrance of it did not come to mind in time to keep them from leading the laity astray. ashel, bitterly complains of the police in- There are others who have, no doubt, carefully uding into a parochial residence on the oc. studied the Encyclical referred to, and who sion of a watch meeting in connection with hold distinguished rank as Theologiansbazaar, although they were assured that it some of them Bishops too-who do not view the "No Rent" Manifesto and the Chicago resolutions in the same light. If the Manilead people astray, surely faith and morals are A mandamus to quash the resolution as much imperiled thereby in Meath as in

LATEST IRISH MAIL NEWS.

[From the Cork Herald Dec. 24.]

Two boxes containing rifles and other weapons were stolen on Monday night from the Cahir station of the Waterford and Limerick Railway.

At a meeting of the Property Defence Association at Bray, on Tuesday, it was resolved to organize the loyalists in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow in preparation for any emergency that may arise.

Mr. Brooks, M. P., has given notice of an amendment to the resolution for conferring the freedom of Dublin on Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, based on the fact that they were signatories to the "No Rent' manifesto.

"K" in the Times urges Irish landlords to form a combination in each county for the collection of rents, and in default of payment to serve writs of ejectment simultaneously all over the country. The writer of this letter is stated to be a Cabinet Minister.

The Mayor-elect of Drogheda, who is an imprisoned "suspect," has written a letter from Dundalk prison stating his intention of applying to the Chief Secretary for Ireland for permission to come to Drogheda on the occasion of his installation as Mayor.

The Dublin police made a seizure of arms on Saturday night, to which they attach considerable importance. In two houses in Brabazon street they seized twenty-six rifles, a very large number of cartridges, eight hand-grenades, and two small parcels of

An inquest has been held in Phillipstown into the circumstances attending the death of Sub-constable Roddy, who died, it was alleged, from neglect while on duty at Edenderry on the 8th of November. The jury tound a verdict against a head constable who refused to get the deceased a cab. The Sub-inspector, though the Coroner handed him a warrant, refused to arrest the head constable.

The agent of "Irish M. P.," who resides for many months in England, has written to tell him that he might as well be looking for the bones of Franklin or the philosopher's stone as for rent. I went to E- (he says) to collect your rent, and not one of the tenants came near me. I went to C-, but the tenants told me they dare not pay. "So I came as I went." He concludes with this consolation for the Irish M.P. "There is scarcely a proprietor or agent getting any To make the wound bite, the Irish M. P. is told that the suspects are living on the fat of the land. Ohristmas fare is ordinary prison diet!

[From United Ireland.]

The town of Youghal was on Sunday last found to be posted with " No Rent" placards. | damned in all their hideous deformity One of them was put up on a chapel gate, but the priest had it torn down. The poster contained but a few words-" No Rent. By order of the Executive."

The "officers and gentlemen" of the 20th Hussars had a "spin" near Cashel, whither they went to enjoy the day's sport with the harriers. The people gathered in hundreds and made the officers spin barrackwards as fast as they fled from Majuba Hill.

Telegraphing from Castletown-Bere, Miss Hannah M. Reynolds announces the specimen of law and interpretation of justice which the court in the above town has given over her case. This is the despatch verba-

tim:-" My name has been enrolled as a member | his district. of the Legion of Honor. I have got one month's imprisonment."

The Daily News says the Government in their effort to restore order to Ireland have to contend not only with the disaffection of the he himself robbed and plundered the house lawless classes, but with the apathy of the of one Mr. Hobbs, whom we presume to be law-abiding portion of the people. The helplessness which is so often laid to the charge of the Irish peasant does not belong to him alone. The dispositio to do nothing, or as little as possible, for himself and to expect others to do nearly everything for him characterises the Irish landlord as well. The Times asks for a fair trial for the Government of Ireland until the assembling of Parliament, but warns Ministers that if failure of their measures for the restoration of peace has then to be reported they must take the consequences.

Another story, equally eloquent in display. ing the progress made by our upholders of "law and order," comes from Youghal. Again it is a bailiff who figures in the opening chapter, and reflects credit on his training, his ingenuity, the bribe held out to him, and his sublime indifference to a roll in the gutter. A sheaf of write for distribution in that district had been for some time handed about from one legal bearer to the other. At last the documents found rest in the hands of a man named Dewer, but though taking them in charge, he shrank from delivering them at the addresses given. A deputy was entrusted with the duty. This hardy scout started on his errand, but a few hours after his departure from the town re-sppeared there once more shorp of his hat, his write and his courage. Four men with blackened faces, he stated, tell upon him on the way, seized upon his commission, pounced him in the mud, and then sent him back to Youghal with the injunction to serve writs no more. The moving tale, however, did not stand scrutiny, the police having ascertained that at the time and place indicated the imaginative writ-laden bailiff was trudging quietly along the road alone. The papers were gone, and his clothes stained with clay, and he was the victim of a "brutal outrage."

HOW CRIME IS MANUFACTURED IN IRELAND.

It may be supposed that such a defence could not count : that there could be nothing Donohoe see him, with his own eyes, posting World.

the placard-and was not the testimony of a man who risked his life to give evidence far more trustworthy than the evidence of witnesses who may have been afraid not to come forward? A jury who should acquit a prisoner on such grounds would certainly receive an avalanche of anathemas from the just and judicial press and public of Britain.

What did the bench do? What could they do but pooh-pooh the evidence of the alibi witnesses and consign Brennan to jail? Not so fast-there was a hitch. Donohoe was recalled—Denohoe was cross-examined -and out of Donohoe's own mouth came

evidence that overwhelmed the magistrates : "Mr. Nolan, solicitor, Birr, who appeared for Brennan had Donohoe re-called and crossexamined him at great length. So clear were the facts that the bench, consisting of Messrs. Byrne, B.M.; Captain Mansfield, R.M. R. Nugent, J.P.; and J. M'Dermott,

J.P. made an order to have Donohoo prose-cuted for perjury. Brennan was acquitted." This is a thunderolap. What! the virtuous, the honest, the staunch, the sterling Donohoe—the "good and faithful servant"—Donohoe, tender, true, and trusted"-seized thus by the throat and flung into jail as a perjurer ! The man who saw the "village ruffian," Brennan, the man who with a sublime heroism at every risk and sacrifice volunteered to identify the piratical placard-poster-this man branded as a presumptive perjurer!

James Kelly, of Kiltormer, and a sub-cona double-barrelled gun, which was stolen some months ago from Mr. Hobbs, of Killimon, and a six-chambered revolver. They also tound, secreted in a match-box, a notice corresponding with the one produced in court. Several threatening notices and letters were found in a drawer. Donohoe was arrested and conveyed to Loughrea Bridewell. Today a special sessions was held at the Loughrea Courthouse. Beveral charges were preferred against Donohoe. The notices found in his house, together with several threatening letters received by Constable Gannon, of Kilmore, were produced. Letters written by the prisoner to friends were also produced, and all were in the same handwriting. After a brief consultation, Donohoe was sent for trial to the spring assizes on several charges-viz., robbery of firearms, having firearms in his possession without a licence writing and posting threatening notices, writing threatening letters, and perjury. recent prosecutions, and at the last spring assizes two men were imprisoned for three months on his evidence."

What a hell of horrors is revealed there! infarnal regions were thrown open for a

The man came forward to swear demnation for a crime, reckless of what is proved.

Threatening Notices on hand in his house-Letters. These he evidently intended to

farmers. He plotted other purjuries. It is demonstrated that this man was the author of " several threatening letters receivof all, the Threatening Letters received in

It is also fully and conclusively demonswas concerned in a burglary and robbery of a landlord.

This Crown-witness therefore was not only a periurer but a robber.

Again, it is known beyond dispute, and it ful character was "the principal witness in several recent prosecutions, and at the last Spring assizes two men were imprisoned for try.-N. Y. World. three months on his evidence !"

Men presumably honest and peaceful have thus already suffered imprisonment on the evidence of this horrible man, now committed for discovered perjury and robbery ! Now, we wish to know, what was this

man's object? It could be one only :-- to make money. What moneys did he receive? What bribes were in his way? What fees were heavy enough to make him thus betray official paymasters (if he had any) by the pretended discovery of crime-and destroy the reputation f the country, and do his best to ruin the life of peaceful men, and break up the homes of happy families?

The Government has been guarding against Phamtom Foes—let it guard against the Second quarter...... 1.478.856 37
Donohoes—the greatest, worst, bitterest, and Fourth quarter....... 1,675,103.63
Fourth quarter.......... 1,685,155.87 deadliest enemies of every Government in Ireland. — Dublin Irishman.

PROBABLE RELEASE OF MR. PARNELL. London, Jan. 9 .- Friends are endeavoring to secure Parnell's release before the opening of Parliament. It is believed the Government is considering the matter.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN CORK. CORE, Jan. 9.-A large force of police and

military proceeded to Millstreet last evening, it is supposed to make arrests on a large reals. Several persons have been already arrested. There is great excitement, and it is said the authorities are acting on information from Connell, arrested for having arms in a proscribed district, who has turned informer.

A hotel is to be built at Quebeo over the place where Montgomery charged and the for it but to commit the man Brennan for charges in the future there will probably be trial. Did not the staunch and sterling a long way ahead of Montgomery's .- Toronto

PANIC IN A CHURCH. ANOTHER SENSELESS RUBH WITH THE USUAL DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES.

Quixcy, III., Jan. 5.-This afternoon during the funeral services of the late pastor of Salem Church, while the church was densely crowded, a panic, from an unknown cause, ensued. Ten or twelve persons were serionsly injured, and thirty or forty others were

LATER .- In the rush for the street some forty persons were injured, six ladies seriously. The church is one of the largest in the city, and was filled with friends of the deceased. It is said that a seat in the gallery broke down. People in the vicinity thought the gallery was giving way, and a rush commenced. Men, women and children poured out of the doors leading from the main floor and galleries into the hall leading to the street. All efforts to stop them were fruitless. In a few minutes the doorway was blocked, and the scene that followed was indescribable. Women were thrown down and trampled upon. Their shricks, combined with the shouting of the men, who seemed frightened out of their senses, were fearful. Half a dozen women lay on the steps under the feet of the frightened crowd some minutes before they were rescued. Mrs. Spilker received internal injuries and it is supposed she will 'Acting on private information Constable die. Maggie Meyer was bruised in the face by boot heels and injured internally. stable, searched Donohoe's house, and found | Mary Keyes, Mary Ann Retter, Minnie Bundy, and Mrs. Dickbut received serious wounds and their recovery is doubtful. Mrs. Dale-man, Mrs. and Miss Lohman, and Miss Wiseman are badly injured. Rev. Dr. Hollenback had a rib broken. There was no cause for the scare or panic. After the excitoment, which lasted about half an hour, had subsided, the funeral ceremonies were resumed.

LACROSSE IN THE UNITED STATES RESULTS OF THE SHAMROCKS' VISIT.

The game of lacrosse flourished in the metropolis in 1881 as it has not done in any previous season since it was introduced here nearly ten years ago. The largest assem-blege of spectators ever gathered at a lacrosse match in the United States marked the tourney at the pologrounds last fail when the Shamrocks, of Montroal, paid us a visit, and more regular club matches were played here last season than ever before. Lacrosse Donohoe was the principal witness in several has advanced more rapidly in popular favor here in two or three years than the English game of cricket has in a quarter of a century. This is due to the enterprising efforts of the leading votaries of the game, and also To read it is as though the entrance to the to the short time it takes to play a match, while the excitement of a contest is kept up moment, and one saw the iniquities of the from the moment the captains of the two competing teams "face" the ball until a goal is scored by one side or the other innocent man's liberty, to compel his con- Moreover, it is a game every spectator can understand almost at a glance punishment might befall him. That much These are some of the reasons why it should take the place of football It is also fully and amply proved that he as a college game. It affords the same had a store of Threatening Letters and scope for physical activity, endurance, pluck, courage and strategic skill which football which was a private factory of Threatening | does, and possesses advantages in grace of movement, the absence of liability to danuse. He purposed sending them to other gerous accidents, and of the trials of temper characteristic of football. A great impetus was given to lacrosse on the occasion of the visit of the Toronto club players two or three ed by Constable Glennon "-no doubt, he is | years ago, who came here upon the invitation the author of a large number, of most, if not of Mr. Brastus Wiman, of Staten Island, in order to show us some of the beauties of the Canadian game. This was supplemented by the visit of the Shamrock club last fall, when trated that this man, the Crown-witness ! our citizens were enabled to see the game played by its most skilful exemplars. firearms-and the inevitable inference is that | these visits and the special efforts of those energetic members of the New York Lacrosse Club, Messrs. Flannery and Merrit, together with the liberality of Mr. Herman Oslrich the President of the American Lacrosse Association, the game last season renched a point in public estimation which has given it a is a fearful thing to know, that this fright- foundation as one of our established sports. Next season will undoubtedly see a large in crease in lacrosse clubs throughout the coun-CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

AMOUNT OF DUTIES PAID DURING LAST YHAB --- A LARGE INCREASE-INLAND BEVANUS.

The statistics of the year's business at the Custom House show a very marked increase over the returns of former years, the revenue for the past twelve months having been 20 per cent. larger than in any similar period previously. The total amount paid in for duties for the year was \$7,672,268.32, as against \$6,349,789.47 in 1880, an increase of \$1,322,478 85. The quarterly statements for both years are as follows :-

First quarter\$1.416 173.55 \$1,744,771.60 1 827,761.98 2,201,621.69 1,838,113.15

\$7,672,268,33 Total......\$6,340,789,47 During the last month the sum of \$525,688 was received, and on the 30th inst., (Friday last) the large amount of \$113,354 was paid in. This payment is the largest ever made in one day, with the exception of that on the 8th of March, 1880, when \$134,700 was taken. The increase for the whole of the month (December) over the corresponding period in 1880 was \$88,000, or 20 per cent. The total amount of imports for the year

was \$43,546,821,an increase of twenty-five per cent., and the exports \$26,461,188, a decrease of 15 per cent as compared with the previous year, the decrease being entirely in the shipment of grain.

The Inland Revenue receipts for the year were \$1,354,312, as compared with \$1,209,674 in 1880, an increase of \$144,638, and the largest sum ever received in the office.

Bexton and Schaefer have completed arrangements for another cushion carom game | he has been brought up from earliest infance of 600 points for \$2,500 a side, to be played at Tammany Hall on April 27.

"UNDAUNTED."

(From United Ireland.)

Unfurl the standard of the League! O Erin's sons and daughters, Bear it right proudly round the world, And float it o'er the waters, Till every true and loys heart, To motherland grown tender, Shall in the glorious cause bear part, And echo, no surrender!

Think of the homes made desolate! Think of our 'prisoned leaders! Think of the graves of martyred dead! Dear Erin's silent pleaders. Read the sad record of the past, By sage and post chanted, And Join the millions roused at last, By tyranny undaunted.

In solid phalanx, see! we stand, Intrepid, bold and fearless, Our war-cry, "God and Ireland!" Fair Ireland the peerless; No more like cowering slaves we lie, Fearing the lash uplifted, No more we'll starve, but we can die, As dies the brave and gifted.

War to the knife!" our leaders cry, " No Rent" for itching fingers, War to the knife!" our hosts reply. " No Rent" while justice lingers; Unsheathed the Land League's gleaming swor Sheath it no more forever. 'Till England learns to keep her word.

Or we our bonds shall sever. Ah, cold indeed must be the heart, And sluggish its pulsations, That would not wish his native land Placed high amongst the nations; Not such the sons of Erin's race, From patriot sires descended,

Who m. t the Saxons face to face, And Erin's rights defended. Be ours the task in later days, Those rights to guard and cherish, And in the righteous war we wage, To conquer or to perish: The time has come, the hour's at hand, God speed the blissful moment,

When free, united Ireland,

Shall face the world triumphant. ANGELIQUE DE LANGE.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Order reigns in Warsaw, and in Dublin

The lame chimney swallow has a defective

Meriden, Conn., has only fifteen practising lawyers.

A domestic drama requires no regular prompter.

Alderman Henchey is spoken of for Meyor

They are ploughing in Manitoba. Snow ploughing.

Alderman Watson's chances of re-election are excellent.

If you have a frugal wife nover meter with a big gas bill.

Sir John Pope Hennessy says Ohristianity is dying out in China. A photograph likeness is what attorneys

call "negative testimony." Hon. Mr. Mackenzie has accepted the nomination for East York.

The F.ench are constructing honolads more rapidly than the English. The emigrant is often a fellow of infinite

chest .- Cincinnati Saturday Night. Some far Western "Christmas" papers are still coming among our exchanges.

It takes many men a whole lifetime to learn how to carry a ten dollar bill home without breaking it. If Sir Hugh Allan buys up the Q.M.O. &

O., it will be another powerful monopoly brought into existence. "The cup was found in Benjamin's sack " is the record, but it doesn't say in Hossack that

Massachusetts tunnel was found. Young ladies schould keep out of postry writing. They should remember that " poets

are born, not maid."-Glasgow (Ky.) Times. It is getting so that a newspaper man can't ride from here to St. Paul on his cheek without having it punched by the confuctor .-

Stillwater Lumberman. One of the most disgusting things at the theatres is the "encore" fiend, who claps his hands that are as hard as leather until a singer

repeats. - Kansas City Times. A Georgia editor says: "Gold in thirtythree counties in this state, copper in thirteen, iron in forty-three, diamonds in twenty-

six, whiskey in all of them, and the last gets away with all the rest." Smart Aleck met Jones this morning, and after the usual manner of the slang singers, he said: "Hello, Jonesey, old man, what do you know when you don't know anything?"
"I know you," replied Jones calmiy and

serenely, and Alex withdrew to a sequestered spot to ruminate.—Steubenville Berald. " More trouble in Ireland." said Mrs. Partington. "I wonder," said the old lady, laying down her spectacles and blandly regarding Ike, who was trying to ties knot in the cat's tail. " I wonder that Government doesn't incorporate that Parnell for life and send the ringleaders into blandish-

ment, and then there wouldn't be any more

of these aquarium outrages." A New York goat came West with a lot of poor children sent out to Western homes, and the first day it was on an Ohio farm it ate half a mile of barbed wire sence and wanted more. It is impossible to teach a New York goat to eat grass or clover when on corset-rods, tomato cans, and wrocked hoop-skirts.

Musical Instruments.

"All Artists give them the Preference."

"THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."

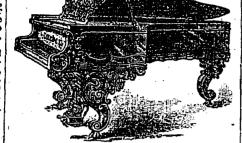
Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States.

"There is an extraordinary richness and purity of tone-a capacity of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Piano."—ITALO COMPANIO, Tenor of M. M.'s Opera.

"The wealth and fashion of the metropolis call it their piano, and not to have a Weber Piano in the drawing-room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribuns.

"Weber's Planos were Weber's Pianos were

"Weber's Planos were unquestionably the best on exhibition; the Weber Grand Plano was the finest we ever touched or heard. His planos are undoubtedly the best in Americaprobably in the world-to-day."—CENTENNIAL io-day."—Cen Exposition.



"The tone of the Weber Piano is so pure, proonged and of such inexhaustible depth. that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. We not only commend them in the highest We not only commend them in the nignest terms, but consider them the best pianos in the world."—HER MAJESTY'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

We not only commend them in the nignest wells instruments makes his instruments of the special favorite of every great musician."

New York Times.

mainly to that some-thing in the tone, that extraordinary sympa-thetic richness of the Weber Plano which

NEW YORK PIANO CO., 226 & 228 St. James Street. Montreal.

Medical.



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Aver's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They application to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

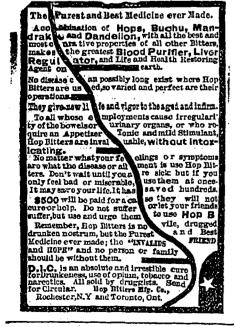
's Pills are Constipation or Costiveness, Indiges-tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered other diseases resulting from a disordered State of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimu-late the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.



HOPETEDEAF Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTE W RESTORE THE STEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address, H. P. K. FECK & CO., 858 Broadway, New York.

Miscellaneous.

566 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 600 outlit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-G

No. 20 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, 1 authorized to receive Admeratisements for this Paper.

GUILTY OF WRONG.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most or the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them .- Tribune.

The Taux Wirness has within the past Vear made an immense stride in circulation. and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also laim 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 is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 33 years in ex-Istence.

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 effects 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 for one year.

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.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western pers she, with quivering lips.
States of the Union, who can, by serving our "You are an angel," replies he, fervently. interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering 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 smounts 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. Rate for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties subscribing for the TEUR WITNESS between this date and the 31st December 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada

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. 741 ORAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

Consumption Cured.

Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and tound so effective for the speedy

permanennt cure of Consump and Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and tion. all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English .- W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 16-13eow

As a health renewer Burdock Blood Bitters acts like a charm. In Malaria, Bilious Complaints, Scrofula, and all disorders of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, this great combination of Vegetable Medicines proves a certain specific. A few doses regulate the Flora. "You might as well have staid at bowels, and as a restorative Tonic it has no home and looked after Kitty, for all the good lequal. Trial Bottles 10 Cents.

BEAUTY'S DAUGHTERS!

By THE DUCHESS.

CHAPTER XXXIX .- CONTINUED.

She looks at him triumphantly, as one might who had paid him-and was glad to pay it—the highest compliment that heart

"Oh, is he?" says Blunden, weakly, trying hard to appear overjoyed. "Well, I'm sure you know that is very gratifying, and satisfactory, and that. But, my darling g'rl, is my nose like that?" could conceive.

"The very identical same. Don't you see it?"-anxiously. " I don't," says Blunden, ruefully. "Well, perhaps not exactly just yet; but it will be quite yours when it develops."

"Oh, when it develops!"
"And his heir is the very color of yours."

Gretchen enters.

"Don't overlook my nephew," she says. gayly. " Remember, you have not sole claim to him; he is quite as much my son as yours. Kitty "-fndignantly-" is it possible you are trying to wake him? I never heard of anything so iniquitous. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. And you to call yourself a mother! Come to your auntie, my bonny boy, and she will not disturb your blessed slumber."

"You will notice with what success Gretchen has been studying and borrowing from Nurse's vocabulary. She is now ready for examination in all the choice terms of endearment meant for a babe of six weeks old. I'm quite nowhere in comparison with her," says Kitty, with a laugh so gay, so merry, so like a swift shy glance at Sir John. the ringing laugh of the old days that Gretchen's eyes fill with tears.

Kitty, seeing and understanding her emotion, turns and lays her hand upon her shoulders.

"You knew of Jack's coming," she says, with a would be repreachful smile, "and never told me! Traitress!"

"I knew nothing of it until this morning -quickly and thoughtlessly.
"No?"—in amazement. "What, then, were you not the one to write and tell him about baby?"

Gretchen shakes her head. "How often did you make me promise not to do that?" she says.

"Who, then, did it?" demands Kittv. clancing inquiringly at her husband, who, toming up to her, e circles her with his :rms. "Let me tell you" he says.

"No, let me" interrupts Gretchen, hastily, feeling strangely nervous. What if Kitty should receive the intelligence in bad part? - I am sure I know. I have reason. It was-Fancy Charteris!" Kitty turns very pale and looks down.
"How did she learn my secret?" she asks,

constrainedly; and then Gretchen tells the story of her visit to Laxton, and Kitty learns for the first time-because Gretchen, not expecting Sir John's return so soon, had shrunk from telling before, not knowing how the ex-planation would be taken—of the unfortunate mistake about the domino.

When the recital is at an eud, Kitty, after a zevere struggle with dislike and prejudice, says, quietly,—
"It was kind of her."

"I knew you would agree with me on that point, dearest," says Gretchen, and then she remembers opportunely that baby must want Nurse, and leaves the room in search of her. "Then you took me to your heart again-

you forgave me-while still believing me so guilty towards you?" says Sir John, regarding his wife earnestly. "Yes. Am I no; mean-spirited?" whis-

"My darling, I am glad you have told me this. Now indeed I am forever convinced you love me."

"Did you ever doubt it?"-reproachfully. "Well, there were moments when I did," confesses she slowly; "but they are at an end-never to return.

And then they look into each other's eyes a little sadly, as memory, filled with painful doubts and fierce heart.burnings rises up and overpowers 'hem.

Gretchen's somewhat abrunt entrance turns the current of her thoughts.

"I have just received a telegram, cries she with flushed cheeks and trembling hands. "It is from Kenneth. He will really be home on Thursday, as he told me in his last letter. I hardly dared believe it until now. Do not our blessings 'crowd,' as the Americans say?" She is laughing tremulou ly, with a soft gleam in her eyes and a faint catching in her breath.

"Then we shall all be together again soon!" says Kitty, joyfully. "How good that sounds! Dear old Ken! I wonder"—dreamily-" what he will think of baby?"

At this both Sir John and Gretchen laugh unrestrainedly, and are still laughing when the door i. thrown open to admit Miss Flora Tremsine, who enters with the skirt of her habit flung over her arm, having ridden over from the Towers to see her sisters and give her free and unbiased opinion on things in general and the boy in particular.

Seeing Sir John, she stops short and arches her perfect brows to express unmitigated astonishment. Not having been allowed to master the exact facts of the case, she is rather in the dark, as to the cause of the late estrangement between her sister and her bro-

ther in law. "Oh! so you have come back!" she says, severely, advancing to give him her cheek as a salute in a calm but reproving fashion. "Well, I mest say you didn't hurry yourself. But I suppose bables, however lovely, are not

exactly novelties nowadays." •
"Don't scold me, Flora," entreats Jack

meekly.
"Ob, dear, no. I shouldn't dream of it," retorts Miss Flora. "I conclude Kitty, if she has any spirit left, has done all that. Though, to judge by appearances "-with a scrutinizing glance at the radiant Kitty-" she seems to have given in disgracefully soon. Some people are so lost to all sense of dignity. When I am married I shan't allow my husband to go travelling all over the face of the earth without me. However "-with a shrug of disgust,-" I shall say no more. Of course it isn't my business."

"Oh! I thought perhaps you had made it yours," suggests Sir John mildiy.

"No, thank you. I have more of my own than I can manage. But where have you arises, reminding one insensibly of spring, been?" "All over the shop," says Jack, absently.

"That's slang," says Miss Tremaine.
"Please don't talk slang. It grates. It is such fearful form. But when men go abroad, I notice, they never come back quite the same. Have you been to the Cape? "No."

"Oh, then you have been nowhere," says vou've done."

"Much better," says Jack, giving Kitty's band a surreptitious squeeze. "I'm sure I don't know what's going to be-

come of me," says Flora, turning to Gret-"That tiresome boy Dandy has written to say he will be with us on Saturday. I have-

n't quite made up my mind yet what I shall do about it. Mamma is so weak."

"Why, Brandy is coming here on that day How much pleasanter it would be for them if

they were both together!" "But, my dear child, they are at daggers drawn. They won't speak to each other. They positively can't breathe in the same atmosphere, and would for no earthly consideration let the same roof cover them."

"But why? How is it they have not agreed of late? They used to be like Damon and Pythias, or some of those people."

"Don't you know? I found it all out from Dandy last month. They have quarreled, and all about a woman! So silly, isn't it?" says Miss Flora, turning up her delicious lit-"And his hair is the very color of yours."

I congratulate him," says Sir John. "But here i. it?"

the nose in high contempt. "It is really almost too paltry to talk about; but it appears they both fell in love with the same divinity," and came to grief over her."

Gretchen laughs.
"What divinity? Alice Mayne?"
"No. I could understand that. But to be ealous and break up a lifelong friendship about such a tiny, insignificant creature, (Miss Tremaine promises to be tall) " as Mrs Charteris seems too absurd."

There is an awkward pause. The three other occupants of the room look faintly uncomfortable, and begin to feel small. "I saw her once, and I can't conceive any

one being jealous of her," goes on this awful child. "Can you, Kitty?" Kitty blushes. So does Sir John.
"I don't know. No, of course not. At least I am not," replies she, incoherently, with

"I should think not, indeed. How literal you are, Kitty! I think jeslousy the most debasing and detestable and demoralizing of

all sentiments. Don't you, Jack?" This is too much for Blunden. Catching Gretchen's eye, he gives way to wild mirth, and laughs so heartly that presently she and

Kitty taking the infection, laugh too, and awkwardness dies a timely death. "Of course one can't account for Brandy," goes on Flora, utterly unmoved. "He is quite too much for any one. His heart, if he

has one, is always over the place, and—"
"That's slang," interrupts Sir John, austerely. "You should recollect yourself. It grates. It is wretched form. Bad style. Low, - worse than low. I wonder at you, Flora. And I believed you such a nice child."

"Child indeed!" says Miss Tremaine, indignantly. "I'm taller than Gretchen; and I'm going to London in two years to be presented. You shouldn't talk about things you don't understand. But to return to what I was saying. Fancy Dandy wanting to marry a woman old enough to be his mother, I shouldn't wonder !"

"I don't believe she is a day older than he is; she is quite young," says Kitty, and then pauses, full of intense surprise at her own support of the woman she has so detested.

"I thought you were going to marry him," ventures Sir John, rashly. Every one is rather afraid of Flora when in one of her awful moods as she is just now.

"Well, so perhaps I may some day," returns that young lady, with perfect clearness and a charming want of embarrassment; "but not yet, of course. He is quite to young, and absurdly wanting in common sense. If he improves I may think of it. And yet I don't know. I confess he has lowered himself very much in my estimation by this ridiculous infatuation about Mrs. Charteris. I'm sure" -going to a mirror and examining herself therein with leisurely enjoyment of her own

charms—"I am far better looking myself." "After all I believe you are guilty of this heinous crime of jealousy," says Gretchen, laughing; "or why do you talk so much about her?

"You can't expect me to demean myself by arguing such a point as that," says Miss Flora, with superb scorn. "Let us chan ge the sub-

"By all means, dear. What a pretty dress

you wore yesterday!" "That's a mere matter of detail," says Miss Tremaine, shrugging her shoulders. "May I return to the present? I want to tell you the intense relief I have felt ever since I have known Brandy is not to come to the Towers for awhile. That boy is the bane of my existence. How is baby, Kitty? May I go to the nursery to see him?"

"Yes, dear, certainly. But promise meanxiously-" you will not interfere with any of Nurse's arrangements for him. She didn't

like it the other day, you know." "No one likes being discovered in a fault," says Flora, calmly. "And I warn you, Kitty, she is a very ignorant person. Only for me, I am convinced, your poor darling child would now be lying cold in his grave. You know yourself, I presume, that nothing is so good for a crying child as a hot bath!"

"Yes, dear "-deferentially-" but not too hot, and not with mustard in it. And-and don't give him another, Flora, when Nurse is out of the way."

"You are a most ungrateful person," says Miss Tremaine, with a sudden burst of indignation; "and when next I hear your poor child screaming until he is black in the face I-I--I shall let him scream; that's all!"

"Thank you, dear "says Kitty, in a deeply grateful tone, hiding her face, which is convulsed with laughter, behind Sir John's arm; whereupon Miss Tremaine guits the room in high dudgeon.

CHAPTER XL.

"Pack clouds away, and welcome day;
With night we banish sorrow;
Sweet air blow soft, mount larks aloft,
To give my love good-morrow."
—T. HEYWOOD.

My true love bath my heart, and I have his By just exchange one to the other given. I hold his dear, and mino he cannot miss. There never was a better bargain driven; My true love hath my heart, and I have his. -SIR P. SIDNEY.

WHETHER October is ashamed of its boister ous entrance, or whether the switt approach of death has soltened it (as lies within the power of death to do at times, killing, as it does, all fire and energy), I know not, but today is mild and balmy and sweet as one stolen from the middle of September.

The very wind is gentle, except in certain points and at noted corners, where it comes with a swish and a swirl, chilling those it touches; but in the broader part it is unfelt, and the sun is almost warm, and from the lawns and distant hills a faint moist odor

In the bay down far below the noise of the sea is hushed. No sound of passionate waves, beating their hearts out against unsympathetic rocks, can be heard; all is silent, lulled to rest, as though Nature, overcome by her late rioting, has fallen into a weary sleep.

There was rain last night. The gravel is still wet, and on the green grass and shrubberies lie diamond-drops that glint and glisten in the sunshine; while little spiders' webs, bedecked with heaven's tears, spread themselves like veils of silver gossamer from branch to branch. Gretchen, coming from her garden with some pale chrysauthemuns in her hands, pauses idly to look around upon the landscape that would he glorious but for the absence of leaf.

"The sky is blue as the summer sea.
The depths are cloudless overhead;
The air is calm as it can be;
There is no sight or sound of dread."
But for the twittering of a few brown birds, that sit preening their feathers beneath the strong dark leaves of the evergreens "all the air a solemn stillness holds," a stillness that makes itself felt, and is even rendered more expressive because of the music of a leaping cataract that rising in the hill beyond-a stately hill,

With woods o'erhung; and shagg'd with mossy -roars down its side, to fall at last lovingly

into the calm bosom of a lake beneath.

A little song is in Gretchen's heart—one of thanksgiving yet she gives no voice to it, loud lilting of any words being impossible to her at this mement. The sunshine gladdens her, seeming as it were a joyful omen of good days yet to come. It harmonizes with her every thought; because to-day-ob, blessed

morning!-her Kenneth will return. She smiles instinctively, almost unconsciously, as, standing on the terrace and looking towards the slumbering ocean, she again assures herself of this fact. Yet, even as she smiles, through very agitation of delight, the tears gather and dwell within her lovely eyes. All the world outside may breathe, and love, and die, what is it to her at this supreme instant, when she is filled with the glad certain. ty that in an hour or two her lover, her husband, will be clasped in her fond arms.

I think the selfishness of joy is one of its greatest charms, it is so delicious to be able to forget for even one brief instant every one and everything, and all the worries and turmoils of life, and lose one's self utterly in the crowning gladness that has made us for the time being (alas! how short a time!) as gods on Mount Olympus.

Going in-doors, she makes her way to his room, and looks around it. Yes, all is in order; it is just as he left it; no faintest flaw can be discovered. She almost wishes it was not so perfect, that there might vet remain something wanting to his comfort that she might arrange for him. Going to the sofa, she deliberat ly and with care shakes up the already well shaken pillows, patting them tenderly, as though even now she can see the beloved head resting on them. Then she places a few of the soft white chrysanthe-mums in a quaint Wedgwood bowl he used to admire, and, with a last lingering glance behind her, leaves the room and goes downstairs to the one where first she saw him-the room he most affects--perhaps for that very

Here, too, the servants have left her without occupation. All is as it should be. Mechanically she pokes the fire, that burns as fiercely as though some salamander dwelling in it is exciting it to open rebellion. What shall she do to cheat time to make the moments fly? Did ever morning pass so slowly?

What if he did not come at all to day-if the journey had proved too much for him? She grows pale at the bare thought. But no ; he would have sent a telegram in that case; he would not leave her in suspense; and, in spite of her aversion, she has faith in the dark young doctor, and he himself had sent one curt line to say Keuneth would reach home

to-day. Indeed, her aversion to Dr. Blunt has rather died a natural death, now that he is giving Dugdale back to her alive, and if not better, at least no worse than when they parted. She has Kenneth's own word for that. In his very last letter, though he had not touched on the subject of improvement, be has positively assured her he had not deteriorated in

health, since last he saw her. What o'clock is it now? Examining the marble betrayer of time upon the mantelpiece, she tells herself that in fifteen or twenty minutes, according to the speed the horses

may make, he can be here. Shall she go into th hall to meet him? No-yes; she hardly knows; a curious nervousness is oppressing her. Oh, that it was all over, and her Kenneth safe within her sight sgain! What an eternity fifteen minutes can be! And how slowly this clock ticks! There must be something wrong with-

There is a slight sound, as of an opening door. She turns languidly, and-

Who is the tall young man standing pale and expectant in the door way, with large blue eyes from which all melancholy has forever flown, with parted lips, and an agitated but happy smile? In each of his hands is a stick, on which he supports himself; but he is standing—standing—

From Gretchen's lips breaks a low but piercing cry. Involuntarily she places her hand against her throat, as though suffocating, and then, rushing forward, she flings her arms around the new-comer with passionate gladness, yet with a suspicion of the old care ulness. She lays her head upon his breast, and f.nd.

ing herself once again within the haven of his fond embrace, falls to weeping bitterly, as though her heart is broken. "You should have told me; you should

have told me," she whispers, incoherently, unable to control her emotion. The shock of surprise has proved almost too great.

too great. To see him at all-alive, safe-is Lappiness enough; to see him as he now is, so far un the road to absolute recovery, adds to her joy, until it amounts to something akin to pain.

I think Kenneth himself is a little frightened at the tempest he has provoked. He has relinquished all support, and, leaning against the wall, is holding her to him in a silent but passionate embrace. Yer, he should have told her; the strain has proved too great. Yet the almost boyish delight that lay in the thought of appearing before her-of actually walking into her presence (however haltingly) unannounced and unsupported-had prevented his disclosing to her the fact that in the future lies the hope that he may yet be as his fellows, nearly, if not quite, all he once had

Presently-it being the most natural thing in the world for her to consider others before herself-Gretchen remembers, with a little pang, how bad all this agitation must be for him, and by a supreme effort sonquers her emotion.

Raising her head, she looks at him long and earnestly, then—still holding his hands leans back and regards with amazement (that has both pride and perplexity in it) his tall. slight figure, that yet stoops a little at the shoulders. Then she draws a long, deep breath; and then they kiss each other again, solemnly, fervently. There is a content too great for smiles. And I think she finds they have both been crying, because there are at

least signs of tears upon his dark lashes.
"You have stood too long already," she says, leverishly, and, stooping, would have restored to him both his crutches, but, with a smile, he declines one, and, accepting her

(Continued on Third Page.)

"As song-bird after song-bird, from the inimitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kellogg, and artist after artist leaves our shores, the lest kindly odieu from the deek of the parting steamer is invariably wafted to Weber."

"For many years—in fact from the time of the peerless Parepa Rosa, Nilsson, Patti, Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to them, but malnly to that some

GENERAL AGENCY FOR CANADA,

NOTICES We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of

Marble Working.

MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES TABLETS, &c., &c. Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices

MARBLE and LIMESTON! POSTS, for

inclosing lots, always on hand.

Terms easy. The trade supplied. All work CUNNINGHAM BROS.

BLEURY STREET.

Provisions. &c. McGRAIL & WALSH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS FRUIT & PROVISIONS,

341 & 343 Commissioner Street MONTREAL, P.Q. Consignments solicited for the sale of

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 34tf

Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter. Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c.



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. Read proof below.

From COL. I. T. FOSTER.

Read proof below.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 10th, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Genis:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the "Chicago Express," I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it, they ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial, I used it according to directions and the jourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the jumps have disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colts limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully.

L. T. FOSTER.

HENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

HENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

WILTON, Minn., Jan. 11, 1881.

B. J. KENDALL& Co., Gents:—Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago, the contents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses, which was badly swollen and could not be reduced by any other remedy. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Prestou & Ludduth, Druggists, of Waseca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three year old colt sweenied very bad. I used your remedy as given in your book without rowelling, and I must say, to your credit, that the colt is entirely cured, which is a surprise not only to myself, but also to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the trifling sum of 25 cents, and if I could not get another like it I would not take twenty-five dollars for it.

Yours, truly,
Geo. Mathews.
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE,
ON HUMAN FLESH.

ON HOMAN FLESH.

PATTEN'S MILLS, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb.
21st, 1878.—Dear Sir:—The particular case on
which I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure was
a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months'
standing. I had tried many things, but in vain.
Your Spavin Cure put the foot to the ground
again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a
natural position. For a family liniment it exceeds everything we ever used.

Yours truly,
Rev. M. P. Bell. REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor of M. E. Church Patten's Mills, N. Y
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

KENDALL'S SPAVIN OURE

is sure in its effects, mild in its action, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings and any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a limment is used for man or beast I is now known to be the best limment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues.

Price 3: per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address, on receipt of price, by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, WHOLESALE AGENTS.

shoulder instead of it as a support, walks to the sofa near the fire-place. Making him lie down upon it, as in the olden days, she kneels beside him, and, smoothing back his hair from his forehead, gazes at him again tenderly, as though her eyes could never tire of what they

have to feast upon.

After a moment or two she says, softly, in a low, pathetic tone, that comes straight from her glad heart,— "Thank God!"

And I believe the whole Book of Common Prayer does not contain more soul-felt thanks. giving than is conveyed in these two earnest words as uttered by her.

"Yes; how can we ever be grateful enough?" says Kenneth, slowly. "It is more than I deserve. I took the whole thing so badly, and rebelled so bitterly at times-indeed, always."

"I think I never saw any one so marvelous ly patient, says Gretchen, promptly, and with the air of one who will not suffer contradiction. "I think, Gretchen," he says, earnestly, "I

should like to do something for-for the poor. you know, and the wretched, and that. I sent a check to one or the London hospitals; but I should like to do something nearer home. Didn't the rector want new schoolhouses built, or a new chancel? or what was

"School houses. But he was here on Monday, and said he had secured funds auflicient for them. But he said also," brightening, "he was most anxious to get some almshouses built, as there are three or four old men and women in the town, very respectable and very dependent,-I think old Widow Furness is one; and we agreed how charming it would be to have them comfortable in their last

days." "Then we shall build them,', says Dugdale. with interest-"as many as the rector wishes:

and you shall see to them." May I have them erected in any shape or form I wish?"

"You may have them built in imitation of the Pyramids, if you so fancy it; only I would have you remember old Widow Furness and her rheumatism—they always have rheumatism, don't they ?- and that comfort doesn't always follow on the heels of the picturesque."

"They shall have the very prettiest and coziest cottages in the parish, with gardens before, and everything of the most desirable. And they shall be as unlike almshouses as possible. I should so like to make them forget the unbappy fact of their being so."

"And you will have to take the occupants snuff, and tobacco, and tea, and brandy, and blankets, every week, you know," says Ken. neth. "I bave always heard that is part of the performance. How I shall envy you those weekly visits!"

"I shall take you with me," says Mrs. Dugdale, mildly. "I'm not selfish." "Very well; they shall be begun the moment we return from Italy, in the spring."

"From Italy?" "Yes; I forgot I had not told you. I am to winter there, and you are to come with me, to take care of me, if you will be so kind,"smiling, and pinching lovingly her little rounded ear, that looks like) nothing so much as a tiny pink sea shell.

"That will be delicious," says Gretchen, gayly, bringing ber hands together with a pretty ecstatic movement. "It has been the dream of my life to go to Rome; and to find myself really going there now, and with you, it sounds "-with a soft sigh of the most ut

ter content-"too good to be true." "Little flatterer," says he; but he looks as pleased and delighted as he ought to look, "So the almshouses have arranged them. selves," he says, presently. "And, look here. darling, endow them as richly as you like, or as the rector thinks proper, as I know there must be a good deal of ready money lying idle during these past two years."

"These two past miserable years; why don't you say it?" asks she, maliciously. "It

was on your lips. "No, nor yet in my heart. This last yearthough I confess there were moments when I would have given anything to be able to get up and go riding or driving with you-was the most perfectly happy I ever knew."

"Then your next shall be happier; if I can make it so. And until you can ride with me, I shall wait for you. How cruel I have often

been to you!" "Horribly so."

"And unkind, too." " Very."

"And thoughtless." "Abominably so.

"Kenneth," says Mrs. Dugdale, with sudden and unlooked for energy, considering the charming humility of the foregoing sentences, if you say snother word I shall infallibly box your ears. I would have you remember, sir, you are not yet out of my power."

"And I would have you remember, madam, that perhaps soon I shall be, and in a position to resent your ill-treatment and prove to you I am your master."

"I think you are that now," replies she, rubbing her soft worm cheek against his in a little fond fashion that belongs to her. Then, with a start, "Ken, darling; you must have something; you are cired and hungry." She says this most anxiously; being one of those women who; if she had children, would be sure to imagine them in a state of starvation every hour of the day, and would always have a biscuit in her pocket for the baby's delectation, in case she should meet him at any unexpected corner.

"Nothing yet," says Dugdale, with a slight gesture of refusal, "I must rest and talk to you a little. After awhile I should like a glass of sherry and a biscuit—nothing more as I had something just before leaving

"You are sure?" anxiously. "As sure as one can be of anything now adavs."

"Tell me how you came in so quietly," she sks, with some curiosity. " I desired them to drive to the side en-

trance, and fortunately we found the door there open. Higgins and John gave me their arms to the hall, and from thence I walked boldly away from them into your presence. I really think the two men were most unfeignedly glad to see me able to do

"I am certain of it," says Gretchen, ready tears springing to her eyes. "I always liked Higgins, even though he is pock-marked; he s a most excellent servant. I-I have uite a regard for Higgins."

Dagdale, at this sudden burst of enthusiasm for the hitherto unthought-of Higgins, forgets his manners and gives way to unmisakable mirth.

says; "don't you?"

'I do," replies she, stoutly.

" I'd raise everybody's wages," goes on he, still laughing, "and order wicksi' all round besides, like Burnand."

"I should like to," returns she, undaunted. Now! Have you snubbed me enough, you naughty boy? But it does make my heart warm when I hear how they all love you. Ken., how long your moustache has grown' and it is a little fairer, isn't it?"

"Is it? Have I changed, then?" " Slightly, and for the better... Your face the "Northern Light."

this in gira of the distribute

e , e que desal.

has stolen from the Fatherland a little brown shade that I love."

"I thank my stars I haven't changed for the worse," says he devoutly, "You might have objected to me on my return and sued for a divorce, and Blunt would have had to answer for it. By the bye, he says that only for my own obstinate refusal to take medical advice during all these past months, before I came to town, I might have been as far recovered as I am now a year ago."

"It so, you would probably never have come to Laxton, and never have met me,' says she, quickly, keeping love as a woman will, always in sight, as the chiefest good the world can afford.

"Then I am glad I was obstinate," rejoins he, with such satisfactory genuineness in look and tone as makes her color deepen to a rich delicious pink, and creates within her a little warm glow that renders her already happy

heart even happier. "Where is Dr. Blunt now?" she asks, quickly, some fresh idea having occurred to her. How is it I never asked about him before, dear, kind, charming man?"

"Bless me!" says Ken.; "the last time we discussed him I fancied you spoke of him as one of the most detestable of men. if not the vilest wretch on the face of the earth." "Oh, we have changed all that," says Mrs.

Dugdale, with an enchanting little grimace. I now think him the most delightful, fascinating, irresistible young man of my acquaintance, and I shall certainly make a

point of telling him so when we meet.
"My dear, I hope you won't. I have a regard for that young man. You will turn his head, and reduce him to idiocy, if you go making pretty speeches to him with that intense look in your eyes. At present he is useful to mankind. Do not spoil him for his profession."

" Nevertheless I really must see him, and tell him something of all I feel. Yes, I shall go to town myself, the whole way, to thank him for what he has done, if, indeed, I can find words to express myself. Do you know, Ken,"-solemnly,-"I almost feel as it I could

him to death. And then it would be such a the direction of bombarding any French seahorribly one-sided affair, you see, because I'm port town. The Gazette complains of this, or positive he wouldn't return it. Think of at least, at the weak tone of the (at other the disgrace of that?" times) bullying press of London and the

"That, on the contrary, would be another inducement to do it. Well, perhaps I may not go so far as to embrace him; but I shall certainly want to do it all the time."

" Poor Blunt!" says Kenneth. Suddenly, with a little change of manner and a faint but tremulous passion in her

voice she says,--"Kenneth, there is one thing you never told me."

"What is it, my darling i" "Will you tell me truly?"

"I will indeed."

"Then did you miss me much?" " Need I answer that question ?', -- with gen-

tle reproach. "Every hour, every minute in the day I missed you. You will never know | not at all probable that England will do how much. When I woke each morning, my justice to Ireland in our day, we shall, as long first thought was, 'Now I am one day nearer as we live, see her backing down before any to my Gretchen.'"

"Did you? Really!"-with eager gladness. Ah, how alike we are! That is just what I thought. Each morning I said, too. Now I am twenty-four hours closer to my Ken: glass of wine this instant."

She rings the bell, and as Lynan comes to answer it, and while the "fa' o' his fairy feet" can still be heard outside the door, Kenneth raises himself to a sitting posture, and says quickly, with all the eagerness of a knowledge that for the suffering inflicted

Let me rest my hand on your shoulder. I must let him see that I can stand." "But, dearest, take care you do not fatigue yourself too much," says Gretchen, cautiously, her duty to etalutaou x

reality she is dying to show him off to every

one. "Not a bit of it," says Ken, briskly. am to walk so much every day; and I didn't do my accustomed allowance this morning; so I may take liberties with myself now Ah, Lynan, I am very glad to see you again."

He is standing tall and erect,-it one hand is on Gretchen's shoulder,-and Lynan, awestruck, delighted, indeed overcome with emotion, is standing too staring at him. The old man has known him since he was a lad; has given him his first lessons in riding, and his first surreptitious shots out of his nucle's gun during the holidays; has gloried in his beauty and strength, and mourned over his mislortune. Now, advancing slowly, he takes the hand his master extends to him between both his own, and, having bowed over

it, says,--"Oh, sir-air!" in a tone impossible to describe, and, finally breaking into sobs, beats a rapid retreat.

"He shall have his wages raised too." say: Gretchen, with an attempt at lightness that rather falls through, because her tone is heavy with tears. In a minute or two however, correcting herself sternly, ваув, --

"Now we shall have no more scenes to day; on that I am determined. So I shall go for the wine myself. Because I know Mrs. Judson" (the housekeeper) " will want to see him next, and I simply won't have you tormented or fatigued, which means the same thing. Kenneth, lie down again directly. What do you meen by overtasking your strength in this manner?"

"I'll telegraph for Blunt it you address me in that tone again," says Dugdale, with a slight smile. "Very well, then, I will be obedient. You shall make me your prisoner if you like; I desire no better fate and no gentler jailer. But, I say Gretchen, don't be

To be continued.

MOTHERS Will find Perry Davis' Pain-Killer invaluable in the nursery, and it should always be kept near at hand, in case of accident. For pain in the breasts, take a little Pain-Killer in sweetened milk and water, bathing the breasts in it clear at the same time. If the milk passages are clogged, from cold or other causes, bathing in the Pain-Killer will give immediate relief. 3-2 w s

FRAUDS AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM. Sr. John, N.B., Jan. 6.-Mr. Mulligan, Supervisor of the Prince Edward Island lords and the power that upholds them in Lunatic Asylum, has been found guilty of their wickedness are the real criminals stealing. He appropriated to his own use and not the people. If an Irish supplies purchased for the asylum, and has Peeler, a process-server, a fox-hound "I think his wages ought to be raised," he falsified his accounts. An investigation into or a villainous landlord happen to get his conduct entered into by the trustees has maimed immediately the English newspapers resulted in some rather startling and unex- take it up, it is flashed across the broad pected discoveries. The extent to which Atlantic by the lying cable and the parrot-Mulligan has robbed his employers is not press, as Wendel Phillips terms it, of the yet known. Finding that he could no longer conceal his dishonest practices, the late up the cry, issues forth teaming full of non-Supervisor considered it prudent to leave sensical prate about the outrages committed Charlottetown. To aid him in his flight from | in Ireland, aye, and about the glory, the freethe officers of justice he took the horse be- dom and benuties of the British Constitution. longing to the institution and a valuable Now I defy anyone to contradict successfully saddle owned by Dr. Blanchard. A warrant my assertion when I say there is no such was issued for his arrest, but he escaped by thing in existence as a British Constitution.

Table and a Windows

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST and THUE WITNESS. Sir,-I was surprised, but not astonished, at the preponderance of names unmistakably Irish in the printed list of young men who have been admitted to orders at the Roman Catholic Seminary of Montreal this year, as follows :---

Tonsure.-Total number, 9, of whom 6 were Irishmen from the United States, 3 do

Minor Orders-Total number, 33; of whom were French from Canada, 8 Irish do, 16 Irish from the United States, 6 doubtful nabionality, Deacons-Total number, 17; of whom

were French from Canada, 12 Irish from the United States, and 1 Irish from Canada. Priests-Total number, 25; of whom were French from Canada, 20 Irish from the

United States and 2 Irish from Canada.

This is, as it has been, the glorious distinction of Irishmen and women, that they give their sons to serve God at the altar in sufficient numbers, that the sons answer the call, as St. Patrick did, that they furnish clergymen and missionaries for other nations. They may be, and are poor, in general, because of the tyranny and spoliation of past times, from which they have not yet risen and recuperated, and the hand of the worldly wise and worldly religious is against them still, but they are rich in faith, which will produce fruit when this earth and its minions eball pass away .

Montreal, 31st Dec., 1881.

A CASE FOR STRONG REMONSTRANCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST: Sin,-Under the above heading, we read in the Gazette of Tuesday the 3rd inst., an account of an outrage upon a British subject of the name of Levy, perpetrated by the French authorities in Tunis. As described in the Gazette, the outrage is as bad as many a one which has served for a prekiss him?"

"Oh, don't, you know," says Dugdale,mildly. "I really wouldn't, you know, if I were
you. He wouldn't like it. It would frighten made to France, and certainly no move in

silence of the Government. In his security, away off here in Canada, the Gazette man has allowed his undoubted valor to outrun his discretion so far as to cloud his memory; he forgets that England has her hands so full at home that she is not in a position to resent any insult she may receive -not even Blaine's letter; he forgets that her whole army is now little enough to guard the prisoners immured in Irlsh fails. Why. to-day, if the French, instead of taking Mr. Levy's farm, were to walk up to the gates of Gibraltar, England would not defend them! This is the condition to which FATE has reduced her, because of her unjust treatment of Ireland. As it is and every nation that may wish to crowd her. We shall see her grant to the United States all that they may demand in the way of modifying the Bulwer-Clayton treaty; and in two years from and now...." She pauses. Then, "But how now, when our fishery question comes pale you are, darling! You must have a up again, I would not be surprised to see the up again, I would not be surprised to see the States obtaining an absolute right to fish in Canadion waters for ever without any compensation—and all because that Ireland keeps

her weak. Let the enslaved people of Ireland, therefore, console themselves with the upon them England will ultimately be brought to the dust. So may it be.

Your obedient servant, Montreal, 4th January, 1882.

PROSTRATE IRELAND.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-Fancy to yourself the unnatural and inconsistent position of the Englishman who would not be loval to England, his own native country. In like manner, the Frenchman to France, the American that would not be loyal to his native country and its free Republican fustitutions, even the Canadian that would not be loyal to Canada first. And here permit me to remark that it would not be at all necessary that Canada should be treated as Ireland is, but were England to trespass in theslightest instance upon the established rights of the Canadian people, the true nature of their loyalty would very quickly be made manifest. Now then; any of your readers who may feel inclined through the influence of prejudice or bias of any kind, to criticise unfavorably the following remarks and senments, I simply ask them, at least in all fairness, to take a sensible and logical view of the situation. So far as my natural sympathies in the matter may be concerned, and to set me down a Loyal Irishman-and, indeed, as regards that, there cannot be the slightest doubt, for it is impossible for me to he otherwise.

Considering the terrible amount of terroriam and provocation inflicted upon them, there can be no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the Irish are the most forbearing, peaceable and law-abiding people in the world. That is, no other people in the civilized world would stand such provocation. Under all these cruel and trying circumstances, therefore, it is hard for Irishmen to be silent when duty and patriotism call upon them, at least, to raise their voice, and to enter a solemn and indignant protest against the outragious, the brutal and barbarous doings of the Irish landlords, with Gladstone, Buckshot Forster, and the whole military force of Britain to back them.

Shame! I say shame upon the cowardly, hypocritical nation in this enlightened period making pretensions to constitutional rights and freedom of government, whilst at the same time seeking by brute force to fasten and perpetuate the old system of slavery and serfdom upon a noble and a Christian race of people. It is not at all amusing; it is disgusting to an honest, intelligent man to sit down and read those sensational, libelous newspapers, column after column, about the violations of "law and order," agrarian outrages, &c., on the part of the Irish people, when it is well known that the case is altogether one-sided, and that the land-United States and Canada, give tongue, take It is a shadowy representation without soul

or substance, a myth, and like Gladstone's Land Bill, "a mockery, a delusion and a anare.'

Where was the British Constitution when free parliamentary discussion was gagged and suppressed? -

Where was the Constitution when the noble few of Ireland's representatives, honest and earnest, and possessing more brains and exclusive ability than the whole "six hundred scoundrels" combined were snubbed and insulted and summarily kicked from the House of Commons for daring to advocate the rights and the freedom of their native country?

Where was the Constitution when the unfortunate Bradlaugh was also ejected from the smudge∙ house₁

With coat-tail torn

And collar-bone broken, simply for being an unbeliever-not one particle more so than the hypocrites them-

selves? Where was the Constitution when thousands of disciplined armed ruffians, in the midst of famine and distress, were turned loose upon a defenceless people, with bayonets, buliets and buckshot to coerce, to murder and exterminate them from their sacred homes and from the land of their birth?

Where was the Constitution when dozens of Irish magistrates were stripped of their commissions for being present at some of the repeal meetings during the O'Connell agita-

tion? And now, sir, what becomes of the "Glorious British Constitution" when the noble Parnell with five hundred of Ireland's best men, without crime, without cause, without even the farce or formality of trial before judge or jury, are being caged and incarcerated within

the prison walls of tyranny and despotism? There was no charge, directly or indirectly, against Messrs. Parnell and Dillon; their ar.est was an act of mean, paltry, personal spite for having punctured the wind-bag of Gladstone and exposed him to a world of ridicule. Ah! but there was another crime for which somebody must be punished, and, perhaps, the greatest outrage of the periodthat Waterford hunt. The Marquis of Waterford took it into his head one day to have a hunt, and with his hounds and horses to gallop rough-shod over the fields and farms of the people, but the farmers came forward and protested. They said: "Here, stop this thing; we'll have no more of it." The result was, some of the hounds got pitchforked, and the noble Marquis and his hounds and his hunters were hunted back again to their ken-

nel. Immediately a despatch was flashed forth from the fiery eyes of the Marquis to old Buckshot—" Arrest those mischievous leaders or we'll have to leave the country" (for the country's good), and sure enough they were arrested, but the hunt went the wrong way

all the same. Now, sir, if anyone will take the trouble to look into the history of the Repeal agitation under the leadership of O'Connell during the '48 movement-according to Charles Gavan Duffy—he will find, in the present case, that history is repeating itself even to the very letter, and that Gladstone and his Government are pursuing the very same policy and tactics. Peel allowed O'Connell to go on with his blowing and bragadocio until the people became thoroughly aroused and ready for any emergency. Even foreign aid was offered him from France and the United States, in case of real emergency. But he became suddenly loyal, and declined such aid, and the doughty chieftain lost his courage and manhood completely when the real test and crisis arrived. He told the people their independence was not worth one crimson drop. But the Government, nevertheless, pounced on him tiger-like, shut off his wind, arrested him, clapped him into jail, and so

his bubble was burst. O'Connell was a man of theory, he indulged in the degrading system of petitioning a foreign Government for political rights which the people should have insisted upon like men, not as mendicants. His lamous per tion that he boasted would reach across St. George's channel, was treated with contempt, and he himself sneered at for his pains. O'Connel was but a man of theory, whilst Parnell is a practical man in every sense of the word. The latter has succeeded in establishing. universally, an organization which cannot be destroyed, and if twenty-millions of Irishmen to day, outside the limits of their native country, will not come to the rescue now in this very important crisis, I say, more shame

be it to them. The very strange, unexceptional and anomalous state of Ireland-being held down in bondage now for several centuries-is something which cannot last forever. There must be an end to it, and if I mistake not, judging from recent transpiring events, that bas cannot the foreign rulers and oppressors of the Irish people "go." Never! till eventu- can be judged from present appearances, a with all their hosts, become engulphed in the 1882. Red Sea of their crimes, and the crimes of their marauding ancestors. It is every day becoming more and more evident to the civilized world that England is possessed of a very great amount of doggedness and stupidity, as prostrate and she holds them down with her Now, in conclusion, I will make one more

guilty conscience. remark. If the Irish people were to submit quietly and peaceably to the degrading and humiliating position they are in as a nation, without making some effort to redeem themselves, it would indirectly amount to a virtual superiors, but such is not the case, and there determined she will not see the point. It is things and master a superior element. Moraily, physically and intellectually the Irish people are, by nature, the superiors of the bloated and plundering aristocracy that hold them down in perpetual bondage The fact is—that England is not fit to govern a nation of people like the Irish. She may rule them by brute force, bayonets, bullets and buckshot, but she is not fit to govern them. And the sooner England gets down on her marrow-bones and acknowledge the corn the better it will be for all parties concerned. M. F. MBAGHER,

Belleville, Jan. 3rd, 1882.

"A horse," observed a Scotch Vet., "may have a very good appetite, and yet be unable to eat a bit." "Ah," said 'Arry, " there's the difference between a 'oss and a ostridge, which could eat bit; snaffle, curb and all."

FASHION NOTES.

Visiting cards for gentlemen are smaller and narrower than formerly, with the prefix Mr. For a time it was the mode to use the full name only.

A new lace just introduced has the flowers of white lace applied to black tulle in a most effective way.

What is called the Worth ruffling is three graduated rows of finely crimped lisse, each edged with very narrow valenciennes. The most fashionable women do not wear

earrings with street costumes or with mourning toilets either at home or abroad. Plush window curtains are the latest in house decorations. Those of crimson are very

elegant and are very expensive. Braided dresses will be all the rage in the spring. Ultra fashionable people are wearing them now, Braiding is a particularly graceful style of trimming and is quiet and elegant.

New Yorkers have adopted the European fashion of buying ready-made dress skirts in satin, velvet, silk, alpaca and soft wool, and wearing them with independent basques and the ever useful polonaise. The latter has taken a new lease of life, and appears as an overdress in cloth of many different styles.

The prettiest of pocket mults are made of bleached beaver" in the most exquisite shades of old gold and cream. They are lined with amber or cardinal satin, and are ornamented with a heavy silken cord arranged in double loops across the front. They are very small.

Very high draperies and full paniers are used on evening dresses. A lining of white crinoline muslin is put inside most trains, no matter how rich the fabric is of which they are made, and the wide balayeuse flounce of pleated muslin and lace at the foot is made heavy and full enough to support the end of the train.

Painting on silks, satins and other stuffs is taking the place very largely of embroidery. Scent satchels, lamp screens and toilet sets are now almost altogether painted, and generally in water colors. Painted parasols will be greatly used another season. Lace is painted with fine effect, particularly for evening wear.

Costumes for street wear all have the short, zound skirt, and the short skirt also appears in toilets for carriage and visiting wear, while being allowable with the dinner dress, and even in the evening toilet for young ladies. Walking and carriage costumes are frequently made with short polonaise as the overdress; or the drappery is attached to the skirt, the walst is a pointed basque, and the tournure being booked up over the back of the basque, the effect is of the waist and the back drapery in one, or in the princess style.

THE "DAILY NEWS" ON BLAINE'S CIRCULAR NOTE.

London, Jan. 6.—The Daily News discussing Blaine's circular to the Republics of Central and South America, proposing a Conference at Washington, says: The meaning of the project is the establishment of an American protectorate over both Central and South America. Blaine's pretensions are novel and extravagant. They were never contemplated by the originator of the Monroe doctrine under which an attempt will probably be made to shelter them. Now that Freling. huysen has succeeded Blaine there at least hope of some rational basis of negotiation that can be arrived at. That American interest on the Pacific seaboard has greatly increased since the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was signed admits of no doubt, but it is quite an open question whether England is not interested in the Panama Canal yet more deeply. That England with her vast American possessions and carrying trade should become a party to any agreement yielding the Canal into American ands and acknowledging the Spzerainty of the United States of the entire western hemisphere, is a dream beyond the domain of practical politics."

Burdock Blood Bitters is not a Whiskey Stimulant or fancy drink to pander to the depraved appetite of the intemperate, but a pure vegetable life-giving Tonic and regulator of the Secretions. It acts promptly on the Bowels, the Liver, the Blood and the Kidneys, purifying and giving tone to the entire system. Try a Sample Bottle which costs only 10 Cents, Large Bottles \$1.00.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND

CANADIAN EMIGRATION. London, Jan. 3 .- The Archbishop of Cantime is very near approaching. God, the terbury, a cable despatch says, has issued a Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in his letter to the clergymen of the Church of Divine wisdom, may chastise his own England on the subject of emigration. The favorite people for a time, but He will clerical societies are arranging for a series of not allow them to remain in slavery hand-books containing information with rebondage for ever. Why, then, gard to the principal colonies. Those relating to Canada will be ready in a few days. If the the Irish people see all this? They will not Church in Canada co-operates with its give them just laws, neither will they let brethren in England much good must acrue them go, because of the hardness of their to the Dominion. It is understood that the hearts. They cannot see the hard-writing London office of the Canadian Government on the wall. No; the seven-or-seventy-seven is in receipt of a large number of inquiries plagues of Egypt would not make them let for information respecting Canada. So far as ally they, the English and Irish land thieves, valuable emigration to Canada will set in in

Neither the Syndicate, the Scott Act, or the Irish question causes half the sensational comment that is caused by the popularity of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. This great well as cowardice. The Irish people are remedy is marvellous in its success in curing Chronic disease when other medicines have iron heel afraid of her life to let them rise failed. It is the best Blood Purifying Tonic once to their feet, and all because of the in- and Liver Invigorator known. A specific for stinctive promptings of a criminal and a all diseases of Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Sample Bottles 10 cents.

ARTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Sr. Perenseuro, Jan. 3.—General Anontchine, Governor of Eastern Siberia, who is here at present, has received a telegram from | whose project the following States take admission that they were actually ruled by Irkutsk dated January 2nd, announcing the return to that town of M. Soulkowsky who | mark, Norway, Russia, France and the is where the trouble comes in. England is left in search of the "Jeannette" at the begining of 1881. M. Soalkowsky states that contrary to the natural order of after travelling overland to Behring Straits he things that inferiority should rule went on board the clipper "Chasseur" and went on board the clipper "Chasseur" and sailed as far as the Commander Isles, a Government beaver and seal fishing station where he noticed a number of American whaling ships unceremoniously pursuing their operations in Russian waters and making splendid hauls in St. Lawrence Bay. The "Chasseur" met the "Rodgers," which was sent to the relief of the "Jeannette," and the two vessels sailed together to East Cape in Behring Straits. On the 10th of September, M. Soulkowsky went ashere at Wiadiostock, where he halted a short time and travelling by way of China and Mongolia, he eventually reached Irkutsk on December 30th.

IRKUTSK, SIBERIA, Jan. 4.—Soulkowsky, who left in search of the "Jeannette" in the be-ginning of 1881, has safely returned. He states that he met the American search ship "Rodgers," and also saw members of the Bremen expedition.

[London (Can.) Advertiser.] THE ELECTRICAL GIRL WHO LIVES AGAIN.

It is now about three years show the Advertiser published the story of the Electrical Girl in the township of Romney. The tale passed through nearly all our exchanges, and occasionally re-appears now. The story in brief was that the girl was so highly charged with electricity that she could not handle any article of steel. She was a veritable magnet, and needles, knives, etc., would cling to any part of her person. The publication excited a good deal of curiosity concrning the girl, and many people called upon her at her home. Recently she was taken ill, and the local physicians were called in. She described her peculiar sensations. In her kneejoints severe pains were felt shooting at intervals, as though a battery were at work and giving her intermittent shocks. The knee began to swell, and the pains spread to other parts of her body, generally becoming permanent in the joints. All the doctors could do was of very little avail. Occasionally slight relief would be obtained, but in wet or murky weather the paios would redouble in violence. Finally, when the doctors had given up treating her, and regarded her simply as a physiological wonder, a tramp called one day at the house. While he was being given a meal he was told about and asked permission to see the girl. He had been asoldier in the Crimean army, and while working in the trenches around St. Petersburg he contracted rheumatism. in its most severe form, and noticing that the girl's symptoms agreed with his, he pronounced her to be suffering from rheumatism. The parents of the girl were overjoyed, but were again cast down as they recalled the fact that the doctors had said they could do nothing for her. "Why," said the tramp, "do you want to bother the doctors about rheumatism? Get a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. It cured me, and will cure any case. I know plenty of old soldlers who have been cured of chronic rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil." The advice was taken, and the so-called Electrical Girl is today prepared to add her testimony to the thousands of others who bear witness to the efficacy of the Great German Remedy. To the Editor of the London (Can.) Advertiser :

DEAR SIR,-As you have given me a good deal of notoriety by writing of me as the Electrical Girl, I thought I would write to tell you of my condition. . . . (Here follows the recital which is summarized above.) My parents obtained a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and to its effects I owe the tack that I am now able to walk without pain, and the swellings in the joints have all disappeared.

Yours very truly, Busan J. Hoffman.

RICHMOND, QUE, ITEMS.

The long continued period of mud and rain was cut short by a sharp frost last night. A small quantity of show has fallen, but not enough for sleighing yet.

Christmas and New Year's passed off very quietly. Jan. 2nd was generally observed as a legal holiday. Mr. J. H. Murphy, who has been seriously

ill for several weeks, is now recovering again. Mr. Henry Murphy, of Boston, has presented our new church with a magnificent gong for the altar.

The bazaar given by the ladies of the R.C. Church, Richmond, took place on the 27th 28th and 29th of December in the Town Hall, and, despite the almost constant rain and execrable state of the roads, was a grand success. The hall was fairly crowded with people each day and evening. A very efficient Committee of Management had been organized, of which Mrs. Joseph Bedard, Sr., was President, Miss E. J. Mulvena, Treasurer, and Mrs. J. N. Dubrule, Secretary. On lines stretched. across the hall were displayed in great variety lace curtains, table covers, counterpanes an specimens of the ladies' handlwork in the shape of an unlimited supply of chil-drens' clothing. A long table, reaching the entire longth of the building, was laden with a large number of useful and ornamental articles to be drawn for, too numerous to mention in all. A splendid wreath and cross of wax work under a glass globe, the gift of Miss L. Burke, was much admired; also a beautiful vase of Parian marble, presented by Miss Lily Dillon. A magnificent silver pitcher and tray were given by Mrs. J. O. Bedard, and a very fine photograph album by Miss Lizzie Conway. There was a multiplicity of vases, cruet and pickle stands, pictures, silver cutlery, children's carriages,

&c.. &c. A well regulated post office under the management of Miss E. Barry, assisted by Mrs. L. Jutras, and the Misses Dillon and Dohan, was the source of a handsome revenue and much amusement. The large number of young ladies who assisted were very attentive to all visitors, and manifested much interest in the manner in which each gentleman should invest his money.

The large and well provided refreshment tables were deservedly well patronized every

evening. From six to seven hundred people were present at the drawing of prizes on Thursday evening. There were about one hundred prizes in all, and whenever a well known name was announced it was greeted with loud. applause. Amongst the most fortunate were ir John Murphy, Mr Thos Barry and Mrs F X St Laurent and Miss M A Dillon, who won the gold watch given by Mr T Sampson. The ladies worked hard to achieve success, and they have succeeded admirably. The net profits to the church fund amounts to

THE RUSSIAN POLAR EXPEDITION. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—The Russian ex-

pedition to the mouth of the Lena will pass the year on the coasts of the frozen ocean. The expedition is sent to fulfil the obligation of the Imperial Society contracted towards the international Polar Commission in part :- Austria, England, Germany, Den-United States. Stations have been established at various places in the arctic regions and two stations in the Anterctic. It is expected that over 200 persons will participate in the enterprise, which will cost altogether upwards of a million roubles. The Russian expedition will undertake the heaviest part of the work. It will have to traverse 6,630 miles and establish itself in an exceptionally cold region at mouths of the Lena close to a place where the lowest temperature in the world has been noted. In January the average temperature is 40 degrees below zero. The greatest precaution will, therefore, have to be taken to prevent the members of the expedition from losing their lives. It may be presumed that fortunately the survivors of the "Jeannette" boats, who were all living at the end of October, according to the news received a fortnight ago at Irkutsk, will have been transported ere this to a more hospitable climate by the people with whom they had taken refugo. I be the second of the second The first of the second of the second

Mitness

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

AT THEIR OFFICES. 761 CRAIG STREET, -- MONTREAL.

TERMS: By Mail \$1.50 per annum in advance Dolavered in Oity. \$2.00 au a a Single copies 5 cents.

ADVERTISING BATES; 10 cents per line first insertion. for every subsequent insertion CONTRACT RATES. Months 1.00 3 Months 50

2A dvertisements with Cuts or large type, 50 per cent on these rates.)

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1882

Special Notice to Subscribers.

All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by attached to paper.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For January, 1882.

THORSDAY, 12. - Of the Octave. ERMAY, 13.-Octave of the Epiphany. SATURDAY, 14 .- St. Hilary, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Bp. McGill,

Bich mond, died, 1872. SDEDAY, 15.- Second Sunday after Epiphany. Peast of the Holy Name of Jesus. St Maur, Abbot. Less. Acts iv. 8-12; Gosp. Luke ii. 21; Last Gosp. John ii.

Mospay, 16.—St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr. Tussbay, 17 .- St. Anthony, Abbot. WEDNESDAY, 18 .- Chair of St. Peter at Bome. St. Prison, Virgin and Mary.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not like being obliged to call so frequently upon our subscribers to pay up their subscriptions, but we sometimes find it necessary. Hence it is not our fault, but the forgetfulness or the neglect of those of our friends and patrons who do not seem to realize what a number of names the TRUE WITNESS bears on its subscription rolls; what an immense sum they owe us in the aggregate, though small to each individual and what good its possession would enable the proprietors to do in the field of Catholic journalism If it were placed at their disposal at once promptly and cheerfully. To our agents we would offer our heartfelt thanks for their past co-operation and valuable assistance. which to most of them has been a labor of love. We would also suggest to them that now is an excellent time to collect, especially in the rural districts, when the harvests are gathered in and money is plenty. We would also urge upon them to explain that all the new subscribers they obtain who shall pay in ance will receive the TRUE WITNESS from now until the 1st of January, 1883, for one year's subscription, which is giving the remainder of this year's issues gratis. We want another strong pull to add one-third to the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS for the current year. Those of our readers who are in arrears will find on the labels attached to their papers to what date they have paid.

We would remind them also that the Taux WITNESS gives facilities to which few other journals can afford; that in regard to its news and literature it is second to none on the Continent, and in cheapness stands alone. There is no other Catholic paper in America with half the pretensions of the TRUE WITHESS which sells for \$1.50 a year. In order to still further compete with the trashy and soul-destroying weeklies which compete with the TRUE WITNESS, we give Catholic clubs of five or ten the advantage of the paper ever, and the most bitter irony and finest for one dollar a year, and all we can say is that the Catholic who cannot pay two cents a week for such a paper is not worthy of the glorious name. It shall be our ambition co see it in every Catholic family in the Do-

DESPITS the efforts of the Toronto Mail Alderman Ryan has been re-elected for St. George's Ward of that city. It is pretty clear that the people of Toronto are not quite so bigotted or so narrow-minded as the Tory the highest standing, have lost all respect for organ, and it is to be hoped they never the feelings of those great men or they would will be.

THE Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who is an English lord, refuses to allow Parnell and Dillon liberty to attend at the City Hall to receive the freedom of Dublin frem its Corporation. The time may come, however, when this high functionary may be in jail himself and eager to go outside for an hour or so to breathe the free air of heaven.

THE alleged Fenian ram, which was to deal such havec to the British Navy, has come to an untimely and inglorious end. On Wednesday last it came in collision with an old canal bost on the East River, near Jersey city, and went down feet first. The British First Lord of the Admiratty, the man who polishes up the handle of the big front door, can new, therefore, breathe more freely.

THERE are now but two real parties in Ireiand, the Castle-backs, and the Land League, or more correctly speaking, the pro-English party and the Irish people. Mr. Forster and Lord Cowper, both Englishmen, are at the head of the Hacks, and Mr. Parnell, a s'suspect, blying in Kilmainham prison, is the leader of the people. The metropolis is coming to an end, and that King William's many, and yet it would appear the Govern-Header of the passed resolutions to statue on College Green has turned green ments are powerless to protect them. If they bear a control of Ireland has passed resolutions to statue on College Green has turned green ments are powerless to protect them. If they bear a control of Ireland details in I confer its freedom on the "suspects,' under the eyes.

Parnell and Dillon, but the Hacks do not like this un-Anglo-Saxon sort of thing, and intend applying for a mandamus to quash the resolution. The backs are in a sorrowful plight at this present moment, and we should not be surprised if their position grew worse, and that a mandamus were granted some fine morning moving them across the Irish Sea to a land they have, up to this, loved not too well, but wisely. This is a strange century, my masters as a forward was true stated as

Ir used to be France which furnished periodical sensations to Europe, now it is Germany. The Emperor William has issued a rescript to his beloved subjects, countersigned by Bismarck, which informs the aforesaid subjects that the Emperor must be supreme in the State; that while Parliaments are useful things in their way, they must not stand in the Emperor's path, and in fact that the rule of the Emperor is above and beyond the law of the land. The old Kaiser is at all events honest. He does not affect respect for the constitution which he does not feel, and like Louis Quatorze, he believes PEtat, dest moi. The Germans are not left in doubt as to the intentions of their Emperor, he is an old man now, but when in 1848 he was a young man -or at least a middle aged man-and only heir presumptive to the throne, he was honest change of date on address-label enough to sabre a number of Germans in the streets of Berlin in the cause of the divine right of kings; and he has not changed since then except in the way that his convictions have become more intensified, and his faith stronger, that the people are nothing and the Emperor everything. The Germans are known as a patient, forbearing people, but it remains to be seen if they are willing to accept this last piece of nonsense from their old Kaiser, the father of his people or if they will calmly wait till he dies to lay hold of their inheritance. They have stood a good deal of nonsense up to this, but it may be the last straw will break the camel's back.

> Monday, which comes immediately after Sunday, is the day on which the most alarming reports as to lawlessness in Ireland, of contradiction that a Monday has not put in an appearance since the Land League was first organized two years ago that it was not worse than its predecessor in sensational in-Monday affairs could not be in a worse condition. Nevertheless, the next Monday beat it all hollow, left it not a leg to stand upon, made it hide its diminished head, knocked spots out of it, did not permit it to carry drinks to it, &c. And yet the climax has not yet been capped, and it would appear there are still worse ills in store for unhappy Ireland. This Monday will be "worser." There is no murder recorded to be sure, there is no famine approaching, but there is a still greater fercolty, a more horrible and abomin. able event to be recorded, a crime which will cause civilization to turn pale. and Irishmen blush from the soles of their feet upwards—the farmers have begun to hunt! Heretofore all the birds of the air and the landlords, as well as the air and water themselves, but now the tenants have begun to hunt, after first chasing the legitimate hunters from the country. In defence of their nefarious proceedings, they allege that they send the game destroyed to the suspects in jail, but this is no defence, if the suspects deserve to be in jail they deserve to be hungry. Government burgoo is too good for men like Parnell and Dillon. We wait with anxiety and hope that this last fearful news may be contradicted.

> THE old bluntness, both in word and action, which, at least according to English writers, used to characterize Irishmen has gone for. sarcasm have taken its place. What, for instance, can be more sarcastic than to offer a landlord his rent reduced thirty or forty per cent., provided the suspects are released?and what can be more ironic than conferring the freedom of Dublin and Cork on the leading suspects, Parnell and Dillon, and then forwarding copies of the resolutions granting such freedom to Gladstone, Forster and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Irish municipal bodies, even of never have taken such a step; no, never. the sarcasm. For here have the English and Scotch people been taught to believe for years upon years that it was only a beggarly section of the Irish people who were unappreciative of the spirit of the British Constitution-Fenians and their American sympathizers—while the Irish, the real Irish, men of estates and social standing, looked upon Parnell and Dillon with quite as much horror as—as, let us say -Lord Dundreary or any other representative English nobleman. And now the scales are fallen from their eyes, and they see one of the wealthiest and most important corporations in the British Empire coolly, calmly and deliberately-yes, deliberately-conferring the freedom of Ireland's capital on Charles Stewart Parnell and John Dillon. That is to say-

"Rebels most accurst and dire, So ranked by Moslem nate and ire."

Notwithstanding what yesterday's Montreal Herald said, we do believe in Mother Shipton's prophecies and firmly believe the world THE HOLY SEE.

The King of Italy delivered an address on

New Year's Day to the foreign representa-

tives who called to present him with the

compliments of the season, in which he must

型。其<u>在主题的数据的</u>的数据的图像中心的

have made reference to his relations with the Vatican for although we have not received the substance of his remarks by cable we gather from the note addressed by the Papal Secretary to the representatives of some of the European powers, and the representative of Brazil, that the Holy Father is alarmed at the tenor of the King's remarks, and considers that the time has arrived when his position should be definitely settled. Late events in Rome show plainly enough that the Head of the Catholic Church is liable to be personally insulted by the rabble, and the utterances in high places do not tend to aliay the anxiety which must be felt throughout Christendom for the personal safety of the Holy Father. If the King of Italy really intended to loyally abide by the guarantees there need be no unessiness, or even if he was thought in possession of sufficient nerve and firmness to protect the Pope against the machinations of those in Italy seeking his destruction. But when it is known that the throne of Humbert itself is being undermined by the secret societies of Rome, and that, even Cabinet Ministers and princes of the blood belong to them, Europe may well be alarmed concerning the guarantees. A revolution may break out in Rome at any moment, and the Republicans gain the upperhand. In that case Humbert would have to fiy for his life and leave the Vatican to be pillaged by a mob like that which assassinated Archbishop Darboy in Paris ten years ago. If Humbert realized his position intelligently he would stand for the Pope's power and dignity as firmly as for his own, for if the Radicals succeed in expelling the Holy Father, despite the protest of the Catholic nations of Europe, they will hardly hesitate in dethroning the son of Victor Emanuel. The policy, therefore, which provides for a new and secure residence for the Pope, is a wise one. It is arrive by cable. We can assert without fear | not the first time the factions in Rome exiled the Sovereign Pontiff; Avignon was for many years the head quarters of Christendom, nor is it the first time a King has proved false to his pledges. But it must be remembered that telligence, and that on that particular the Pope always returned to Rome, called there by the voice of those who exiled him when they found that nothing but his presence in the Eternal city could save society from resolving itself into its original elements. As the salt preserves the ocean from rottenness, so does religion, and especially the Catholic religion, preserves society, and the Pope is the head of the Catholic Church. whether he resides in Rome, in Avignon, is the worst yet, but surely next Monday or in Malta. But Rome is the natural capital of the Church, and so has been since the days of St. Peter. The question now is will the Catholic nations of Europe consent to the exile of the Holy Father from his capital? It is to bo feared that they will. In former times when the head of the Church was in danger, the potentate who for the time being was pare mount in Europe found it his interest and all the little fishes in the rivers belonged to his duty to defend him and his possessions. If it was not the King of France, it was the Emperor of Germany, or the King of Spain. But who is there now powerful enough, even if willing, to adopt that role? Bismarck is the most powerful man in Europe, and Bismarck is an enemy of the Church. The King of Spain is weak, the Emperor of Austria is selfishly bound up in alliances with the enemies of the Church, and France is in the hands of Gambetta and the Opportunists. It is of course possible, though highly improbable, that the Catholic nations of the world may form a league to compel fulfilment of the guarantees, but we shall be the better able to judge of this when they answer the note addressed to them by the Pontifical Secretary. But there is after

It is a common practice with a certain class of writers to indulge in fine drawn comparisons between monarchies and democracies to the disadvantage of the latter. Wherever the people govern, say those gentry, there anarchy reigns, and they point to the United States and the crimes committed there with impunity, as an example. They forget But the meaning concealed in the resolutions however, to mention-or, perhaps, they He is to-day a rich Government contractor, is still more dreadful and ill-natured than overlook the fact designedly - that in the great majority of cases the crimes they refer to are committed away in the thinly settled regions of the West, on the plains, and in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, where the law, for obvious reasons, cannot assert itself, and they also overlook the fact that the desperadoes who infest secrecy at one of the meetings recently held those places are chiefly composed of refugees, robbers, forgers and murderers from Europe who have fled from justice to those almost inaccessable regions. According, however, as the country is settled vigilance committees deal out justice until the majesty of the law can assert itself, when the desperadoes are either summarily dealt with or forced to fly still further west. We have now an instance or two before our eyes of how powerless despotism is to deal with anarchy before its very eyes, under its right-divine nose, although its armies and police cover the land, and are ready to act at the ned of a Czar or a Kalser. The Jews are being robbed and murdered almost daily throughout Russia, and barbarously treated in Gerdielike the Jews in the anarchical Republic | events in Ireland develop into civil war in Tue Foet

all one Potentate still powerful enough to

stretch forth His band to save, Ose who has

saved it when the sky lowered more darkly

than now, and that Potentate is God, the

King of Kings and the Lord of Lords.

of North America they simply exclude them from the hotels, they keep within the law, but in Russia they murder them and in Germany they mob them. Sarah Bernhardt, the great actress, has been mobbed in Odessa, a large Russian seaport town, and yet few are surprised, while if the thing were done in New Orleans or Baltimore it would create a profound sensation throughout the world, from all of which it must be inferred that the people are able to govern themselves and their passions much better

than either Czar or Kaiser can do it for them. Ir is adversity which is the surest test of friendship. When partners in business are making money hand over hand, when they are rolling in riches, so to speak, they love one another, and they smile at one another and everything goes on gaily. But when the clouds have lowered, and when the partners roll in poverty, they, if they are not men cast in heroic mould, fall out, and taunt and blame one another for the misfortunes which have overtaken them. And so in politics, as in business, especially wherein politics is made a business of. So it is, at all events, with our excellent and esteemed contemporaries—the Herald and the Witness-which, during the late election campaign, each, in its way, worked so hard for the success of the Conservative party, although quite against its own will. If the Liberals had been victorious, we can easily imagine how delighted the Herald would be with the Witness, and how grateful for its services but alas, they have been badly beaten instead, and the Herald is angry. The Herald, angry and half stupified with the sad result, and after "three weeks' incubation," as the Witness puts it, turns fiercely around and accuses the Witness of causing the defeat of the party. What blindness is here, what base ingatitude! The truth is that the few Liberal votes polled at all are due to the Witness; it is the Herald which is the cause of the great defeat. The pins and needles articles of our amiable contemporary were enough to kill the devil, were he moving around in active politics, which he of course is, but in disguise. We mean if he were an open, popular candidate that the aforesaid articles would have defeated him. The Witness did its duty in a mild attempt to bestride the Protestant horse and the Herald also did its duty in raising an anti-Irish cry. We think the attempt of the Witness was the more successful, for if it did not gain any votes it certainly lost none, while the Herald undoubtedly did. for every one knows the Witness and its consistency to bigotry, which it honestly calls principle. The Herald articles alienated the Irish vote from the Liberals, and it is now acting childishly, as well as unkindly, towards its political brother of the evening, in seeking to throw the responsibility on its shoulders. It says to the Witness, go and join the other party, you are our old man of the sea; go and get on the back of Mr Chapleau. But the Witness won't go, it knows when it is well off. Says the Herald: We are not inclined to be augry onslaught of our contemporary no doubt pleases himself, while it does the Liberal party no harm." Most assuredly not; the Liberal party of Quebec has now reached such a stage that nothing in this earthly world can harm it, except, perhaps, it may be the reconciliation of the Witness with the Herald.

SECRET SERVICE MONEY.

An article appeared in the daily edition of this paper - THE Post -on the 23rd December last with the above caption which we now reproduce in the TRUE WITNESS for the information of our readers :-

"The composition of the British Secret

Service is cosmopolitan. These agents form

a part of the diplomatic organization of every

British embassy, and are surrounded by a

certain freemasonry recognized only by themselves. The Minister at Washington is the official head of the corps in this country and Canada, and not less than two hundred persons are retained in its service in the United States and the Dominion. It employs whomsoever it finds necessary for its purposes, although the persons whose services are temporarily used are often in utter ignorance of the true aim and motives of those who pay them. Even the press in Canada has been known to have had on its staff employes of the Secret Service Corps. It is no secret that there lives in Montreal a man, now worth over a half a million of dollars, whose fortune was founded by the money he received from the British Government for betraying the leaders during the Fenian raid. and is supposed to be one of the strongest and warmest friends of Irish liberty. fact, he is a President of a branch of the Land League. By means of its secret servants the English Government is informed of the names of the leading officers of every Land League in the United States and of every secret organization antagonistic to British interests. With the vie of securing absolute in Chicago with closed doors, the proceedings were, during part of the session, conducted in Gaelic; and it is stated that a copy of an English translation was forwarded, as a hint to one of the officers that it would be advisable in future to 'boycott' a certain person who took a prominent part as an Irish delegate from the County writer had reason to believe the said delegate was a Secret Service spy. Considering the great personal risk involved in the pursuit of this unenviable calling the salaries are not only large, but liberal pensions are awarded for long service, which, if life be lost or injury sustained, are extended to the widows of the members, while disobedience to orders is made a criminal offence punishable by toriciture and imprisonment under the provisions which govern ordinary police discipline. The publicity attached to the proceedings of Irish societies in this country makes it easy for the British Secret

which contingency, however, is certainly not probable at present—it would open up a keen controversy it some member of Congress, of Irish proclivities, were to make a point of ascertaining the nature and extent of the assistance which the Secret Service employees of great Britain, receive from the Federal authorities. There is, doubtless, a limit even to international courtesy in such matters; but, so far as the results accruing from its observance are concerned, the Irish-American members of anti-British societies have chiefly themselves to blame."

The above article is a clipping taken from the N. Y. Freeman's Journal which, it seems, had in its turn taken it from the Hour a paper published in New York, but which we, in commenting upon it, erroneously ascribed to a London paper of that name now defunct. Its appearance in THE POST caused something like a sensation, which was increased when we reproduced another article of the same nature and drawn from the same fountain, furnished by the editor of the Connecticut Catholic. Those articles pointed to a wealthy Montreal contractor as being the spy or informer, and THE Post published them solely with the object of removing the stigma from the Irish of Montreal, believing that no such person existed outside the imagination of the newspaper writers. The matter gave rise to considerable discussion and the St. Patrick's Society held a special meeting to investigate it. At that meeting Mr. F. B. McNamee, its energetic President, was very hard on THE POST and said the paper which reproduced the pretended article was worse than the real culprit. That was strange language to apply to a journal, the intentions of which were undoubtedly good, and which merely acted upon its journalistic rights in giving chculation to the canards, if canards they be. But still stranger, the worthy President insinuated that the reports had not appeared in the paper credited with them and that they were, in fact, of home manufacture. This was, of course, an insult to THE POST, but was overlooked on account of the well-known short temper of Mr. McNamee, and his great zeal whenever a matter reflecting on the honor of the Irish people, is up for discussion. A committee of the Society was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Richard McShane, M. F. J. Quinn and Denis Doody, which committee waited upon the manager of THE POST and requested documentary evidence. To this the manager replied that all he could do was to furnish them with the Freeman's Journal and Springfield Republican, when they would be in possession of as much information as either himself or the Editor of Tax Post had with respect to the clipping referred to. These papers, according to promise, have been given to the committee, and there the

the matter before the public and allowing the party appointed to vindicate himself, if possible, or else to sink into that infamous but comfortable obscurity, which all sensible informers are only too anxious to seek after having received their purchase money. One would think after all this that the President of the Society, who is so anxious to vindicate the character of the Irish people, not only of Montreal, but of Cauada, would feel obliged to THE POST for giving him the opportuity, but, strange to say, he is not. Perhaps he imagines that THE POST did Wrong in noticing the affair at all. At all events when THE Post offered its co-operation in the attempt to find out the informer, if informer there be, the President scornfully refused. Now this was not right for information should be acceptable, even from the most unacceptable places, if we may say so, and up people who save the State when it is in to this no word has been whispered impunging the honor of any one connected with Tus Posr. We await with perfect calmness the articles at which the esteemed President of the change of mind which must come over the worthy President, before rendering any further remarks on the disagreeable situation, except to say that the affair is a serious one, and concerns not only the Irish of Montreal, but act THE POST will, and will also send of Canada and the whole American conti- to New York a delegation of its own. The nent, who would wish to see the informer onus is not on THE Post, true enough, but STAND FORTH, or the calumny be for ever set at the duty has devolved upon it of making

matter rests for the present. The President,

although be does not acknowledge it, and

certainly the committee, are thankful to THE

Post, as we thought they would, for bringing

Mr. Thompson, the Globe's Commissioner in Ireland, passed through Montreal on Mondayen route to Toronto, where he is to be banquetted, as he richly deserves. He is the second correspondent of a Canadian newspaper who has written the truth about the situation in Ireland; Mrs. McDougall, now living in Michigan, was the first. Before their time landlord ideas were supreme in Canada and the struggling Irish people were branded as Socialists and Communists. The Irish people of this Dominion owe both Mrs. McDougall and Mr. Thompson a debt of gratitude, which, in the case of the latter, is about being paid in a way that, however below his deserts, will be acceptable to him. But what about the former? A Pembroke correspondent of TEE POST suggested that be published in book form free of expense to her, and this suggestion was universally approved of. Still no action was taken for the reason, we suppose, that except some one individual come forward and take upon himself the role of executive the general public will be lethargic. We are happy to state that Mr. William Wilson, a gentleman who enjoys the confidence of all our citizens, Catholic and Protestant, English and Irish has, after a good deal of persuasion, consented to act as Treasurer for any fund that may be raised for the purpose of publishing Mrs. McDougall's letters, free of charge to her. Now that decisive action is taken in the matter we hope to see a sufficient amount subsoribed without much delay. We may add

Ir appears that in his zeal to unearth the informer, or prove he has no existence, the President of the St. Patrick's Society was premature in calling the President's of the Bocieties together. We infer this from the proceedings of the last meeting of St. Ann's and St. Patrick's Temperance Societies. wherein the action of the Presidents was disavowed. This, however, was a fault on the part of of St. Patrick's Society's excellent President which leans to the side of virtue; for so odious is the name of informer in our midst, that his supposed presence is sufficient to make the population feel uneasy. Zeal, however, outrons discretion at times. and we imagine the committee appointed to arrive at the bottom of the affair are, owing to their being overloaded with it, not pursuing the most direct course to satisfy the public. THE POST, in publishing the clippings which have created so much excitement, did nothing but its duty, as every one except the excellent President will acknowledge, and yet motives were imputed to it from the first and it was even stated said clippings were pretended. Since then the Committee have been furnished with the N. Y. Freeman and the Springfield Republican containing the articles, but even this courtesy on our part has not been reciprocated by the President, who, at last night's meeting, expressed himself averse to receiving assistance from THE POST in coming at the truth. But THE POST is not proud, and notwithstanding its well meant advances are received so coldly, it will persist in its action; and if the committee are not in earnest or unable to fathom the mystery, THE POST will, at least in so far as it can. At first we did think the whole affair was nothing but a bit of newspaper gossip or exaggeration, but we are sorry to say that recent developments have changed our opinions, and that we now believe there is some foundation for the article in the New York Hour. If, therefore, the Committee take our advice, it will altogether overlook the utterances of THE POST, the Republican, the New York Freeman, who are but echoes of the Delphic oracle and seek the oracle itself.

When we say recent developments have caused us to agree with the Hour, we mean that the talk evolved from the articles goes to show that suspicion has been alive as to informers in this city for years, and an article which appeared in the Conadian Freeman of ten years ago, owned and edited by J. G. Moylan, and copied into the Montreal Gazette, is among other things cited as going to show that such is the case. The article in the Freeman was plain, forcible and pointed, and as the St. Patrick's Society of that time was very powerful, far from the shadow of a shade it is, now it strikes us as being strange that no action was then taken. The neglect arose, perhaps, from the fact that some gentleman was then President of the St. Patrick's Society. whose regard for Irish honor was not so keen as the present esteemed occupant of the office. Another thing which makes people believe in informers somewhere, is the answer of Sir John Macdonald in Parliament two years ago, in answer to a demand for the production of vouchers for secret service money, which was in substance, that if the vouchers were published the lives of those signing them would not be worth twenty-four hours' purchase. There must, therefore, be informers somewhore, and why not in Montreal as well as

We would like to impress upon our readers that we have not commenced a crusade against spies or informers; it is none of our business. Informers are very often excellent danger for a consideration. What we did actually do was to reproduce certain St. Patrick's Society waxes wrath. Now, however, that the investigation has commenced, we shall try and see that it is a real one, and if the Committee does not matters clear, if others neglect it. Not that for a moment we suppose they will, only that we are atraid the parties who were so averse on Monday night to receiving its co-operation, as tendered by Mr. Whelan, may see fit to throw obstacles in the way through hostility to THE POST.

In regard to the sensation which is now troubling Montreal, we may state that Mr. Whelan, of The TRUE WITNESS, offered to bear the expenses of a law suit if the proper parties would become plaintiffs. This was in answer to a proposition of the whitewashing Com-

ANOTHER RAILWAY SYNDICATE. Halifax, Jan. 5 .- It is ascertained that Mr. E. W. Plunket, of Montreal, who has been for some months in England, has succorrespondent of Tar Post suggested that ceeded in forming a Company to take pos-the letters of Mrs. McDougall should session and work and complete all railway lines in this Province, including a line in Cape Breton of about 80 miles to Louisburg, the total amount of miles of road amounting to about 540, the Province, under arrangement, gus anteeing the payment of interest to the Company of £46,200 sterling per annum. The Company secure running powers over the the Dominion Government line to Truro from Halifax; become proprietors of the Eastern Extension line from Truro to the Strait of Canso; Windsor and Annapolis line from the former to the latter, and the Western Counties line from Digby to Yarmouth, and engage to complete the latter line, as well as the Nictaux and Atlantic Bailway and the line from Canso to Louisburg, C.B. The capital of the Company is \$1,000,000, and the scheme will, no doubt, be accepted by the Local

Legislature. Mr. E. Sanderson, of Quebec, has won the Dominion troppy cup at the chess congress, which ended on Monday night. TI-TERRERE

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

LE CANADIEN SNOWSHOE CLUB. At the annual meeting of the Canadian

Snowshoe Club, held in their hall, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—I A Beauvais, President; O Bourdon, 1st Vice; E Marquette, 2nd Vice; A Gibeau, Secretary ; J A Belanger, Assistant-Secretary; J H Doucet Treasurer; Committee, Messrs W Pilotte, E Ritchot and J N Laberge. The club badges, which are very neat, the colors being red, white and blue, bearing the letters C B L C, and a pending pair of miniature enowshoes, were distributed to the members at a reunion held at Lumpkin's. Cote des Neiges.

PRESENTATION.

On his return from Quebec where he had gone to visit his parents and old friends, the Rev. Father Fahey was the recipient of a very beautiful gold watch and chain, valued at \$160, the gift of his friends of St. Ann's Parish. The idea of this presentation was hardly conceived when the Bev. gentleman's name was inscribed on one of the best time pieces in the store of Thomas Allan & Co., St. James street, which shows the esteem in which Father Fahey is held by those who know him. Though young in the Ministry, it has been remarked that he is capable of fulfilling the most responsible positions with satisfaction to his superiors and credit to himself. It is the earnest hope on all sides that he may long live to wear in happiness and prosperity this mark of appreciation which he has so justly earned among the good people of St.

THE TRAPPISTS AT OKA.

The Trappists who came from France last summer and established their first Canadian monastery on the farm donated to them by the Society of St. Sulpice at Oka, on the Lake of Two Mountains, are progressing very favorably and are meeting with every encouragement. From all appearances they will not be under the necessity of sending to France or any other foreign land to have their ranks recruited, as aspirants from our own population are already seeking admission into the Order. A young Montrealer named Michael Brunet has the honor of being the first. He has just been received into the novitiate by the Rev. Father Superior, who gave him the habit of the Order. He has taken the religious name of Brother Victor. ceremony of the reception was very touching. Among the clergy present were the Rev. Abbe Bousselot, cure of Notre Dame, and the Rev. Father Leclair, cure of Oka. These two gentlemen are among the most devoted friends of the Trappists.

AN IMPOSTANT REMOVAL.

The extensive hardware manufactories of Mr. H. R. Ives & Co., it has been reported for some time, are about to be removed from the city to Longueuil. Mr. G. Glassford, an old resident of that place, was interviewed by our representative this morning in regard to the matter, and in the course of the conversation which followed Mr. Glassford said that it was a fact that proceedings were in progress for the removal of the business to Longueuil. The large foundry and premises lately occupied by Jodoin & Co., has been secured, and if Mr. Ives was recelved in a liberal manner as regards a bonus. a very strong company would in all likelihood be immediately formed to carry on the manufacture of hardware on a scale hitherto unprecedented in Canada. Owing to local dissensions at Longueuil, a committee to attend to the matter, was not appointed at the last meeting of the Council. but as the municipal elections take tinued, "that we, people of America, have place in the first week in February no definite steps will be taken before then.

LAND LEAGUE FINDS

Messrs. W. P. Nolan and Thos. Stack :-Robert McCready, \$25; R J Devins, 10; and from across the line those of John Red-James Skelly, 10; R McShane, 5; John path and John Locke. In assisting the han, 1; Cash, 1; E Irwin, 1; B Tansey, 1 J A Sadlier, 1; W P Nolan, 1; T P Tansey, 1 T Finn, 1; Michael Stack, 1; Richard Power, J H Semple, 1; B Gunning, 1; W McNally, 1 T Carroll, 1; J Nolan, 75c; Casb, 50c; Cash, 50c; Patrick Kavanagh, 25c. Total, \$75. The following sums have been collected by Mr. M. Hariman :--

EP Ronayne, \$2; A. McCambridge, 5; A. Brennan, 5; Mr White, 1; M Feron, 2; Ald Donovan, 3; Michael Connors, 1.50; John Connors, 50c; Jas O'Des, 25c; Michael Murphy, 1; M Phelan, 50c; John White, 2. Mr. J. Donnelly's name was omitted from the published list of collectors through inad-

A PROVINCIAL LOTTERY.

Efforts are being made by Rev. Fathers Labelle and Lacasse to organize an extensive lottery of a provincial character, for the purpose of furthering the interests of colonization. An offer to this effect has been made to the Government, and it is proposed to have two annual drawings of \$500,000.

It appears that the conditions offered the Government are that it should take the lottery under its patronage and receive a revenue therefrom of ten per cent., which & B. Society, which he worthily occupied could be used to defray the expenses of the for many years, was the occasion of his brother charitable institutions of the Province, the remainder of the profits to be expended for colonization purposes. Mr. Chapleau, in conversation with a Gazette reporter, said "That the Government favored the project and although he was aware certain parties did not look favorably upon lotteries, still he was convinced that when the objects for which this was organized were made known -charity and colonization-he was certain that the Government's proposed action would be endorsed. From enquiries he had made from various bankers he learnt that from \$45,000 to \$50,000 left the Province annually remembrance, and value the expressions it for lotteries in the United States and elsawhere. The Government had the offer under their consideration, and looked upon it favorably, as it partook of a charitable and national character.

ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

On New Year's Day the annual general meeting of the above Society was held in bers of the Society. their hall, St. Gabriel Academy, for the election of officers, the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, and general business of the

This Society is to be congratulated on the fair progress which it has attained in the past were always prepared to reward services renth the factories, thus procuring to them-year, and the very perceptible temperance dered with a heartiness which left no doubt selves a full year's employment. The influence which its organizatione are bring- of their sincerity. He strongly advocated enterprise is likely to have a double success, ing to bear in its immediate neighborhood.

The Treasurer gave his financial statement for the past year, which was most satisfactory. The Secretary also reported a tair increase in membership.

Secretary, P. H. Herbert, re-elected; Treasurer, Peter Doyle, re-elected; Librarian, Thomas Doyle; Grand Marshal, Edward Kelly, reelected; Assistant Marshals, Thomas Harrington, John Bolster. The following compose the Executive Committee:-Mesers. James Harrington, William Murphy, Jeremiah McCarthy, Michael Hennessy, Hugh Mc-Greevey, Timothy Sullivan, James McCarthy, Thomas Clark, James Burns, Edward Myles, John Lyons, Charles McCauley.

Control for the control of the contr

In connection with the above the Society wishes to announce to its friends, and the many friends of temperance, that their annual religious celebration will take place in St. Gabriel's Church on Friday night, 6th instant, at half-past seven, and invite all who can conveniently attend.

MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE LADIES LAND LEAGUE.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AND LARGE ATTENDANCE. Last Thursday evening the members of the Montreal Branch of the Ladies Land League gave a concert in the Weber Hall, No. 226 St. James street. Long before the hour ap-(8 o'clock), the hall was crowded and every available seat occupied. There were on the platform besides the lady-President, Miss McDonell, Mesers. J. C. Fleming and F. A. Quinn, and Mrs. J. B. Lane, the Secretary.

Miss McDonald opened the programme by speaking a few words thanking those present for the numerous attendance and explaining the objects of the League and the present concert. Miss McDonald then introduced Mr. J. C. Fieming, who proceeded to address the audience.

Mr. Fleming gave a brief review of the present state of affairs in Ireland. He hoped be crisis would pass over and leave the Island free to carve out its own destinies. If this came to pass-and Irishmen on this side should try and make it come to passthen would we be relieved of great cares and obstacles which at present lie in our path through life. The speaker also alluded in feeling terms to the death of Mrs. Patterson (Annie Osborn Davis), the founder of the Montreal Branch of the Ladies' Land League. At the conclusion of the address Mr. Mc-Guirk stepped on the platform and treated the audience to a song delivered in good

style. Miss Brady followed with "The little ones are Waiting." The next on the programme was a recitation by Miss E. Hayes, waich did not fail to delight the listeners. M. J. McDonald was received with great cheering on his appearance. He sang a Gabriel Temperance Society, remembering favorite song with feeling and was encored again and again. Two little girls, the Misses C. Lane and B. Hayes, then spoke an amusing dialogue, which purported to be between two Irish ladies, one of whom rather looked down upon the Ladies' League as not being sufficiently high-toned for her, and the other detending it and giving her companion a piece of her mind in regard to what she thought of those women who were ashamed to stand by their convictions. The

little ones were so naive and spoke so well that they could not but obtain the favor of the audience. Mr. F. A. Quinn was then called forward by the President, Miss McDonald, to deliver an address. He said that when he had been requested to deliver an address at the concert by the ladies of the Montreal branch of the Ladies' Land League he could not refuse, as he thought it the duty of every Irishman to do everything in his power to help the association which has done so much for Ireland and which was initiated by the mother and gifted elsters of Charles Stewart Parnell. The work done by the Ladies' Land League is deserving of the best assistance from all and every one. " It is only lately," he conbeen learning what cruelty and agony the Irish tenants have been suffering from the landlords. To find the truth America has sent across some of her most The following sums have been collected by celebrated writers. You have all read the letters of Nora (Mrs. McDougail) [cheers],

path and John Locke. In assisting the McEntyre, 2; Francis Dolan, 2; James Leni- Ladies' Land League to put an end to the wretchedness, which is the disgrace not of our race but of our oppressors, is the duty of every light feeling Irlshman and woman. The lrish tenant had no defence until their cause was espoused by John Dillon, Davitt Maurice Curran, 50c; John J Durack, 50c; and Parnell. The League came forward and F Bayard, 50c; B Emerson, 50c; Maurice said "pay no rent until certain contingencies Hussey, 50c; Geo Bland, 50c; Cash, 50c; arise and we will support you," and when Thos Deery, 50c; J Neville, 50c; Cash, 50c; eviction could not be prevented the Ladies Land League then helped the poor tenant, and following the rule of womanly charity saved him and his family from starving. Again, when the suspects, the real leaders of the Irish people, were placed in Kilmainham the L. L. L. saw to their comfort and health. The Chicago Convention of the Irish race has declared that Ireland shall have justice. It was the voice of 10,000,000 of the Irish people given with one accord. Such resolu-

tions as this has kindled the fire of patriotism in our hearts, and we can say with the poet that "the spirit of a nation never dieth." Mr. Quinn's address concluded the programme was proceeded with, being wound up by the singing of the national anthem of

Professor J. Wilson presided at the piano in his usual excellent style.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

God Save Ireland."

The retirement of John Lynch, Esq., from the Presidential chair of the St. Gabriel T. A. members presenting him, at their last special meeting, with a well-merited momento of their appreciation of his past services, together with an address, accompanied with a beautiful silver tea set oft five pieces, with allver tray to match.

Mr. Lynch, in replying to the address, which he did under disadvantages, having no intimation whatever of what was required of him, replied with much feeling, thanking the members of the society, one and all, for the address presented, as he would cherish the sentiments therein expressed with life-long contained of more value than the piece of plate of which he was the recipient, although very valuable in itself. He forcibly advocated a continuous attachment to the principles of temperance, and concluded a very happy reply by acknowledging the very able assistance he always on all occasions had from the officers and mem-

Rev. Father Salmon, Director of the Soclery, in making the presentation congratu-lated the St. Gabriel Temperance Society on its continued progress. He was proud to see that his people appreciated true merit, and continued friendship between priest and people, as the true source of a society's success invariably depended on the close connection which should always exist between

pastor and people. The following are the officers elected for the year 1922;—President and Rev. Director, of the Society in the kind manner in which use of fertilizers.

Rev. J. J. Balmon; 1st Vice-President, John | they remembered the services of their ex-O'Neill; 2nd Vice-President, John Cogan; President, and eulogized Mr. Lynch on the consistent career which he pursued during his official connection with the St. Gabriel T. A. & B Society.

The Rev. Director concluded with a practical discourse on temperance, and enumerated the benefits to be derived by those who constantly adhered to its principles. The following is the address which accom-

penied the testimonial :-Address presented to John Lynon, Esq., President of the St. Gabriel Total Abstinence

and Benefit Society :-DEAR SIR, -Of the many festive occasions which present themselves during the year for our union and enjoyment, none seems more appropriate than the commencement of the new year for the kindly greeting of mutual

friends. Availing ourselves, therefore, of the present season of joy and social pleasure, your friends and fellow members of the St. Gabriel Temperance Society are assembled to do you honor, and show their appreciation of your

efforts in the great cause of temperance. For many years you have identified yourself with the interests of the temperance pointed for the opening of the entertainment | question, but more especially in the capacity of President of our society, have you distinguished yourself as its champion, and placed yourself in its foremost ranks of the many thousands throughout the land banded together to combat that baneful vice which ruins so many noble characters, and brings misery and wretchedness to the unfortunate victims who place themselves in its power.

Your retirement from the presidential chair of our society, affords us a fitting opportunity of giving you testimony of the confidence we have always had in your executive article which appeared in their journals. ability in managing the affairs of our organization, and of the great satisfaction it is to us to see the prominent position our society however, that the article was taken from a bility. He was of opinion that no expense has held under your administration in connection with the other Catholic societies of Montreal. We can assure you, dear sir, that we are fully aware that the important services you have rendered us must have caused you frequently to inconvenience yourself to a considerable extent, and to make many sacrifices which have their reward, in some measure, in consciousness of the great blessings the propagation of the principles you advocate brings down on our community.

With sentiments of gratitude, therefore, sir, we ask you to accept the accompanying gift as a token of our respect and well wishes. We hope that the new year will be for you and your estimable lady a successful and happy one, and that the members of the St. the example of fidelity to duty you have set, and following the wise counsels you have given them, as chief officer of their association, will continue true to the great cause in which they are engaged and which is so worthy of their noblest efforts.

Signed on behalf of the Society by JOHN O'NEILL, JOHN COGAN, PETER DOYLE, THOMAS CLARK, JOHN RYAN, P. H. HERBERT.

STATISTICS FOR 1881.

The following are the returns of the Montreal office of the Inland Revenue Department (Excles Branch) for the year 1881:-

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The receipts at the office of the Montreal Division of Weights and Measures for the year ending 31st December, 1881, amounted to \$6,144, compared with \$5,250 for 1880, making an in crease of \$591 over the receipts of 1880. This is the largest amount collected at one office of the Weights and Measures Department in the Dominion.

The number of marriage deepses issued by the Montreal Commissioners for 1881 amounts to about 400, a perceptible increase over those issued in 1880. The returns in this department are made to the Provincial Treasurer.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Jan. 9 .- The nominated councillors are Brosseau, Bernard, Ducios, Payan, Lamoureux, Morin, Arbour, Barbeau, Mayor L Cote.

FARNHAM, Que., Jan 9.—E. Donahue was re-elected Mayor by acclamation; also Coun-

cillors Giroux, Wilson and Onimette. VARENNES, Jan. 9 .- L. H. Massue, M. P. and E. N. Duchesnois, M. D., were elected Councillors for this village by motion of Mr. Louis Brodeur, seconded J. Bte. Malegort and Azarle Payette. Councillors for the parish-Louis Girard, re-elected, and Damase Jodoin, proposed by Joseph Langevin and Aime Senecal, seconded by Charles Langlois.

LAPRARIE, Que., Jan. 9 .- Lt.-Col. Brosseau and Capt. M. Demers, were elected without

RICHMOND, Que., Jan 9 .- In Richmond Village, Thomas Hart and John Murphy, were re-elected by acclamation. Township of Oleveland, Thomas Wilson and Leon Decelles, were elected by acclamation.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

The sugar beet business, so far, has proven a great success. The sugar extracted from the beets is abundant and of good quality. The only difficulty connected with the brsiness is that of securing a sufficient quantity of beets from the farmers. Want of knowledge and want of skill on their part has resulted in crops, which although equally productive as ordinary crops, have failed to satisfy their expectations. It is in consequence difficult to persuade them to cultivate a sufficient amount and so to supply all the requirements of the factories, so that the managers of the latter have not been able to work their macoinery full time, and they fear that next applies. year they will not have enough of bests to secure to their factories the certainty of being employed during the whole season. A number of gentlemen have associated themselves together to supply these wants. They intend to rent a number of farms on the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Bivers for a period of six years. They calculate to rent six thousand acres, which they intend to farm according to the system of rotation adopted in France and throughout Europe, by which they will secure three crops of beets and one of grain, with two of grass, in the space of six years. They calculate that they will give constant employment during the summer months to about four or six hundred persons of both sexes and of various ages in this cultivation. After the summer season the men thus employed will find work in as a financial institution and as a teaching incorporation. Our farmers will learn from the workings of this concern how to cultivate the beets, manure their farms, and to extract from the soil every year most abundant crops without exhausting it, owing to the judicious

THE SECRET SERVICE.

The Secret Service Spy to be Exposed if he Exists-The Investigating Committee to go to New York-The Discussion at Last Night's Meeting.

The adjourned meeting of the Presidents of Irish national societies and the St. Patrick's Society, was called to order at about nine o'clock on Monday night, by Mr. J. D.

Quinn, the Chairman. There was but a slim attendance, and the absence of some of the Presidents who had attended the first meeting was noticeable. With a few exceptions the meeting was, pro perly speaking, a meeting of a certain portion of the St. Patrick's Society. The first business of the meeting was to receive the report of the Committee of Investigation appointed to wait upon the Manager and Editor of THE Post, and obtain from them the necessary in-

formation regarding the source of the obnox-

ious article.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, as representing the investigation committee, said the committee had only a partial report to make. The committee had called upon the managing director and editor of The Post and were informed information had been received from Canada, by him that the articles had been taken from or whether the writer was at present, or at the Freeman's Journal and the Springfield any time, a resident of Montreal, or of any Republican, of Springfield, Mass., both published in the United States. The Post had furnished the committee with copies of | could be instituted against them. The great the papers containing the articles in question. Then he communicated with both the editor be as to how to take the action of the Freeman's Journal and the editor of the Springfield Republican, asking for information regarding the source of the As yet he had received no answer from the honor of the Irish community in Monthose papers. The committee found, paper called the Hour, which they had every reason to believe was published in New York. The committee deemed it advisable to report so far to this meeting, and state that they considered it necessary to communicate either personally or by letter with the editor of the Hour newspaper for the purpose of ascertaining how they came by the information. They had also been furnished with the names of several persons who it was said would be able to supply the committee with some information on the matter, and the committee suggested that it would be advisable for the meeting to authorize them to interview those parties for the purpose of dis covering what information they possessed upon this subject. The committee did not wish to take upon themselves the responsibillty of interviewing these parties without first consulting the body which authorized them to make the investigation. The committee had also proposed to THE POST Publishing Company that they should publish the name of any individual that this article referred to on the condition that they would be guaranteed against any litigation. This THE Post had agreed to, and had promised to assist the committee by every means in their power in trying to find out both the source and truth of the articles which had been published.

As it was considered advisable, Mr. Quinn afterwards rendered his report in writing, annexing the copies of the letters passing between the committee and THE POST, as follows :-

JOHN P. WHELAN, Esq., Managing Director THE POST Printing & Publishing Com-

pany. SIR,-We have been appointed a committee to investigate the charges contained in an article in your paper of the 23rd of December and copied from The Freeman's Journal, New York. In order to arrive at the truth in this matter, we beg to make the following pro-

position: In the interest of the Irish community will you give the name of the person to whom this article applies, if protected against

An immediate answer will oblige.

Yours truly, R. McShane. DENIS DOODY. M. J. F. QUINN.

To RICHARD MCSHANE, ESQ, DENIS DOODY Esq, and M. F. J. Quinn, Esq., Committee appointed to investigate charges said to be contained in an article in THE POST of the 23rd of December last, copied from the Freeman's Journal, New York :-

GENTLEMEN .- We have received your communication of this date. In reply we beg to to say. We neither inspired the article to which you refer, nor had we any connection with its publication in any shape or form. Once published and our attention called to its publication, we felt that it could not be ignored, that it was our duty to place before the Irish Catholic community of Montreal statements of so grave a nature, and which were being widely circulated in the neighboring Republic. We, therefore, reproduced the article in good faith, as one well deserving of publicity.

The subject is one in which, as Irishmen, we feel interested, and, it is needless to say, that, in the interest of the Irish community, we have made, and are actually making, every possible endeavor to ascertain the person or persons to whom the article in question, if well founded, applies. As soon as we shall have so ascertained such person or persons, we will not hesitate to act as our duty shall dictate, with or without guarantees.

With regard to your proposition, we beg to state that upon receipt of guarantees to our satisfaction we will be ready to further, by every means in our power, the endeavors of your committee to arrive at the truth and assist them in making a thorough investigation, and with that end in view to give the name or or names of the person or persons, who, as the result of the enquiries of your committee and ourselves, we will believe to be the person or persons to whom the article

Yours very truly, J. P. WHELAN, (Signed,) Managing Director, Post P. & P. Co. Montreal, 7th January, 1882.

Mr. McNauge opened the discussion by saying that he thought the committee so far had done their work well; and, consequently, he thought they should be continued in office in order that the thing would be probed to the bottom. He would move, seconded by Mr. B. Emerson, that the committee appointed at last meeting be continued in office and be authorized to interview any persons whose names might be submitted to them, and take any other steps which they might deem necessary to discover the origin and truth of the article referred to, and if necessary to send some one to New York.

Mr. J. P. Whelan asked if Mr. McNamee's motion could not be amended. He thought that two heads were better than one, and that two persons ought to be sent on so im. portant an undertaking. As regarded the editor of the Republican which would ex- more millions of dollars,

plain. The Secretary then read the follow-

THE REPUBLICAN. [Established in 1824 by Samuel Bowles] Springfield, Mass., Jan. 6, 1982. John C. Flening, Esq., Editor Post and Tave Witness,

Montreal:

Dear Sir :-- We mailed you, yesterday, six copies of our is ue of Nov. 8, containing the paragraph to which you refer in your isvor of the 3rd inst.

The paragraph was written by one of our staff and was based on some article that appeared in the New York Hour, though the writer made use of knowledge of his own about the practices of the Russian Govern-

Yours truly, SAMUEL BOWLES.

For The Republican.

Mr. WHELAN, continuing, said he considered that the Hour newspaper could not very well refuse the name of the writer and the source from which they obtained the information which prompted the article. If a little tact and energy was used it would be a matter of no difficulty to ascertain whether the place in the Dominion. If the proprietors refused the information required an action difficulty in this particular, however, would and in whose name. He thought that the party to whom public opinion pointed should not hesitate to vindicate himself, or at least that the Parent Society, as the custodian of treal, should take upon itself the responsishould be spared; this was a matter of honor and not of dollars and cents. In concluding he reneated his amendment that two persons should be sent instead of one.

The Chaisman asked where the funds were to come from to pay the expenses of the proposed delegates. He also wished to know what name the present meeting could be

Mr. Dononus said that in the letter to the Springfield Republican it was stated that the committee had been appointed by the St. Patrick's Society. This he considered incorrect, as the meeting of the St. Patrick's Society adjourned before the meeting which appointed that committee.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn justified his action i writing under the name of the St. Patrick's Society, by saving that he knew no better name to give his authorization.

The CHAIRMAN said that this discussions was foreign to the business they had in hand. Mr. Doopy did not see the use of sending two delegates to New York, as it would only

incur extra expense. Mr. WHELAN considered that expense should be the last thing thought of when the honor of Montreal Irishmen was assailed. He did not believe there was a man in the hall who would not subscribe if called upon. He

was ready at any time with his share. The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question concerning the Presidents of the societies and their authority to act, said that they were there merely as individuals and not representing any body or association.

Mr. D. Lyons resumed the discussion on sending delegates to New York to investigate. He was in favor of sending one on account of

the expense. Mr. WHELAN said that with all respect to the last speaker, expense was the last con-

sideration. Mr. McNames said that as he knew the meeting had the fullest confidence in the ability and integrity of the committee appointed at last meeting, he thought that they should be given power to not as they pleased in the matter. He considered that the meeting ought to allow them to arrange amongst themselves as to what was the dest means t

Mr. McName then made a motion to this

effect. Mr. Bragin thought that the societies had taken a right step in investigating. For his own part he did not believe that there was an informer in Montreal. However, "he who excuses himself accuses himself." He thought they could get trusted men in New York to do the business without sending men from Montreal.

Mr. Whelan said that the Hour newspaper which he had first thought was published in London, he afterwards ascertained was issued in New York. It was a high-toned journal and was extensively clipped from. being regarded as an authority in some mat-He thought there should not be the ters.

slightest hesitation on account of expense. Mr. M. J. F. Quinn explained that he did not write to the Hour newspaper direct because he thought he might injure the object he had in view. The question now to decide was whether they had better communicate

with this paper by letter or in person. Mr. McNames said nothing could be plainer that they had unlimited confidence in the committee already appointed, and he thought they might be allowed to settle the matter. He teen desired the Chairman to put the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. WHELAN then asked whether the com-

THE POST in their investigation. The words had scarcely issued from Mr. Whelan's lips before Mr. McNsmee was on his feet and cried out, excitedly, " No, they will not receive any co-

mittee would receive the co-operation of

operation from THE POST. Mr. Whelan again attempted to speak but he was interrupted by Mr. McNamee, who asked for adjournment, got up, put on his overcoat, and made as much noise as possible

with his feet and chair. The Chairman, however, called for order and allowed Mr. Whelan to speak.

Mr. Whelan then said that he wished it distinctly understood whether the committee desired Tax Post's co-operation or not, as no matter what course they adopted, THE POST was determined, regardless of expense, to have a thorough and seamshing investigation into the matter if there was such a person, or persons, amongst the Irishmen of Montreal to have them exposed, and thus have the rumors which have been scattered broadcast for the last fifteen or sixteen years settled once and forever. He added that so soon as THE Post was in possession of sufficient proofs to satisfy even the most sceptical they would then name the party or parties to whom they considered the article applied. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again

The engineer's estimates for the improvements of New York harbors, rivers and inlets, submitted to the House Committee on Commerce include the following: Charlotte harbor, Lake Ontario, \$8,000; Dunkirk harbor, Lake Erie, \$21,000 ; Great Sodus Bay, Lake source of the article which appeared in the | Ontario, \$40,000; Oak Orchard harbor, Lake Springsield Republican, re-produced in Tus Ontario, \$40,000; Oswego harbor, \$100,000. Post, he had a letter in his pocket from the | The entire estimates amount to thirty or

at the call of the committee.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION. The following address, accompanied by a

beautiful writing desk, completely furnished, is presented by the pupils of the Union School, Section No. 6, Rolph, to Mr. John P. Howard, of Pembroke, on his return from that section:

To MR. JOHN P. HOWARD:

Dear Teacher,-We are reminded by the closing of our school to-day that another cycle of time has measured its length upon our lives, and that pupils and teachers are about to part.

We feel it to be a solemn moment. We cannot help recalling the fact that during the many months of our a sociations in this relationship we have always felt that you were not only our tutor but our friend-that your interest in us ceased not with the mere discharge of the arduous duties and responsibilities of the school-room, but that, whilst ever faithful and assiduous in their fulfilment. you failed not to remind us that we were under great obligations to God and our parents, and to counsel us to fear, to honor and to obey them.

Our intercourse has been of such character that we shall over feel ourselves under a great debt of gratitude for the advancement we have been enabled to make under your skilful teaching. In a more tangible manner we desire to testify of this, and we therefore beg of you to accept this writing desk, which we now present to you. May it constantly serve to bring to your recollection these whom you are now to leave behind you for another sphere of labor, and to realize that our prayers do now and snall continually sacend to the Great Giver of all Good, that he may bestow upon you all needful blessings, and spare you to a long and useful career. Signed by us pupils in Union School House,

Section No. 6, Rolph, the 23rd day of December, 1881.

MARTIN BAISLAY, JEREMIAH SHEA, FRANCIS SMITH, PAT. RYAN, JOB. TARKO M. MCCARTEY. MARY BAISLEY. ANNIE MCCARTEY, MARY HAWLEY.

Mr. Howard made the following reply :--Dear Pupils,-I thank you with all my neart for your flattering address and your beautiful present. I assure you that it is indeed gratifying to me to know that my humble efforts to advance your educational interests have been fully appreciated; and while I think you have much over-estimated the labors which I have performed while teacher of your school, I think I can truly say that 1 endeavored conscientiously to discharge my duty towards those committed to my charge. I recall now with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret the many happy days I have spent as teacher of this school, and I feel, in leaving you, that I am parting from those who have been to me not only obedient pupils, but also warm friends. Should we meet again, when you have grown to manhood and womanhood, I shall expect to find fully developed in you those noble qualities of head and heart of which you have given evidence during my stay amongst you. shall highly prize the handsome deak which you have so kindly presented to me; and, in using it, I shall be continually reminded of the givers. With best wishes to all and bright anticipations for the future, I wish you one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and many of them.

Yours sincerely, JOHN P. HOWARD. Union S.S. No. 9, Rolph, } Dec. 23rd, 1881.

SHEPHERD DOGS.

A herder, whom we met at Cold Spring ranche, showed us a pretty dog that he said he would not sell for \$500. She had at that time four young puppies. The night we arbe taken to carry out the object they had in rived we visited his camp and were greatly interested in the little mother and her nursing babies. Amid those wild, vast mountains, this little nest of motherly devotion and baby trust was very beautiful. While we were exclaiming, the assistant herder came to say that there were no more than 20 sheep missing. Two male dogs, both larger than the little mother, were standing about, with their hands in their breeches, doing nothing. But the herder sald neither Tom nor Dick would find them. Flora must go. It was urged by the assistant that her foot was sore, she had been hard at work all day, was nearly worn out, and must suckle her puppies. The boss insisted that she must go. The sun was setting. There was no time to lose. Flora was called, and told to hunt for lost sheer, while her master pointed to a great forest, through the edge of which they had passed on their way up. She raised her head, but seemed very loath to leave her bables. The boss called sharply to her. Sho rose, looking tired and low-spirited, with head and tail down, and trotted off toward the forest. I said:

> "Oh, she'll be right back. She's lightning on stray sheep. The next morning I went over to learn whether Flora found the strays. While we were speaking the sheep were returning, driven by the the little dog, who did not raise her head or wag her tall even when spoken to, but crawled to her puppies and lay down by them, offering the little empty breast. She had been out all night, and while her hungry babies were tugging away, fell asleep. I have never seen anything so touching. So far as I was concerned, "there was not a dry eye in the

"That is too bad."

How often that scene comes back to methe vast, gloomy fo est and that little creature, with her sore foot and her heart crying for her babies, limping and creeping about in the wild canyons all through the long, dark hours, finding and gathering in the lost

sheep! I wonder if any preacher of the gospel ever searched for lost sheep under circum. stances so hard and with such painful sacrifices? But, then, we must not expect too much of men. It is the dog that stands for fidelity and sacrifice. The best part of man is the dog that is in him . - Dio Lewis.

If a girl wishes to make a fellow feel uncomfortable, she has more than twenty thousand ways of accomplishing her purpose .-Rochester Express.

An orchin of seven years went into a barber's shop a little while back and ordered the barber to out his hair as short as shears could do it. He was asked if his mother ordered it in that way. "No," replied he; "school begins next week, and we have got a school-mistress that pulls hair."

There was a great parade of soldiers, and little Mary, aged eight years, went to the door with ner pet dog, Gyp, to see the procession move by. Like all little pet d gs, Gyp was saucy and began to bark. Mary ran up stairs to her mother, exclaiming "Oh, mamma, come down stairs; I'm afraid Gyp will bite the army." His Letter to Mr. Cowen, M.P., Arraigning the Government.

We publish the following extracts from the now famous letter of the Right Revd. Dr. · Nulty, of Meath, to Mr. Cowen, M.P. for Newcastle :-

The situation of affairs which the Government has so suddenly and so unexpectedly created in Ireland has no parallel or precedent even in her own melancholy history, and it has no existing counterpart (except perhaps in Russia) in any other country on the globo. The people of this nation now live under the sway of coercion, and of force, and of arbitrary arrests and imprisonment, and not under the rule of constitutional law and free government. Our liberties had been forfeited de jure by the disastrous Coercion Bill of last year, and they are now simply annihilated de facto by the excessive severity with which the Government exercises the exceptional powers given them by that act. By the strange and extraordinary use they have made of their unconstitutional powers, they have profoundly shocked the public feeling of the nation with a succession of sudden and painful surprises. For months past we heard every day with bewildered astonishment of the arrest and imprisonment of innocent, educated, and highly gifted Irishmen, who, in the estimation of their countrymen, were above even suspicion of anything that could be regarded as criminal or dishonorable. Although the people's patience has thus been sorely tried, they still hoped on. But the sudden and unexpected arrest of Messis. Parnell, Sexton and Dillon, the total suppression of the Land League organization, the dispersion by force of peaceful public meetings, and the violent and unnatural silence and restraint put on freedom of speech, all occuring, as it did, in rapid succession, spread terror and dismay.

DURING THE PASSING OF THE COERCION ACT the Government had solemnly but perfidiously pledged itself to Parliament that the fact of being a member of the Land League organization would be no ground for arresting a man as a reasonable suspect, and yet eminent and distinguished Land Leaguers were, as a matter of fact, the only persons actually arrested under it. On the other hand, you would search in vain among the actual suspects for the dissolute ruffians and village tyrants to whom alone it was solemnly pro-mised the operations of the act would be restricted. No man, therefore, being able to make even a rational guess at the principles by which the Government was guided in forming its estimate of a suspect, every man now feels that his liberty is not safe for the space of a single hour. Your innocence and immunity from every form of crime, your punctual observance of every law, human as well as divine; the irreproch. able testimony of your own conscience, afford you no guarantee against arbitrary arrest and

imprisonment. You are forced, therefore, to infer that at every hour you are left in the enjoyment of your freedom, every hour you are allowed to live in your own house, in the bosom of your family, and not in the prison cell, confronted and watched by warders and jailers, is a free gift to which you have really no right or legal claim, and which you enjoy from, and during the good will and pleasure of the Government. And as the youth and man-hood of the nation, the most gifted, the most intelligent, and the most educated-in fact, wer of the agricultural, the industrial, and the commercial classes-were all once members of the now prescribed Land League organization, so every man you meet is in fear and trembling for his personal freedom. Many have deserted their homes, and as all feel the sword of Damocles suspended over their heads, so no one can apply himself with his usual earnestness and skill to the calling in which he earned his living. You feel yourself instinctively under the baleful influence of a reign of terror. You cannot help mistrusting and suspecting those whom you never doubted before; and no matter how sternly your reason may rebuke the groundlessness of your fears, you still fancy yourself surrounded by spies and informers, ready and eager to misinterpret and misrepresent your most thoughtless and innocent actions. And fresh grounds for alarm have recently arisen from the decidedly

ALTERED TONE AND BEARING OF THE POLICE

. FORCE throughout the kingdom. A strange and extraordinary spirit of brutality and insolence seems to have seized on this force, and displays itself ostentatiously on every occasion that offers. It is true they never possessed the moderation, the patience, and forbearance of a force that seemed impressed with the responsibility of respecting the rights of citizens, even at the time that it became their duty to act with firmness and vigor against them as offenders; but now they have shaken off even the semblance of moderation, and they scornfully and defiantly irritate and threaten the people as if they had no right to be regarded as anything better than rebels or slaves. They appear to think that they have a right to do just what they please, to be amenable to no tribunal, and to have relieved themselves from every sense of responsibility. I know of one instance, at least, in which a large body of police, with a resident magistrate at their head, seemed chagrined and disappointed because the peaceable and orderly demeanor of the people deprived them even of a pretext for firing at them, as they had threatened. Under the guidance of men, whose conduct has mere than once excited a well-grounded suspicion that they were under an artificial excitement, which, in them, would be highly criminal, this force now assails with wanton and indiscriminate brutality the innocent and the peaceable as well as the disorderly and the

THEY FIRE VOLLEYS INTO CROWDS OF UNARMED

MEN, at the very time they are running for their lives; and even the dignity and helplessness of woman, which render her personal safety sacred in every nation on earth that is civilized as well as brave, afford her no protection from these warriors, for they shoot down women as well as men; and according to sworn accounts they bayonet to death young girls even when they are down. Three coroners' juries, on their solemn oaths and on sworn testimony, have found and recorded verdicts of wilful murder against them, and yet the accused appear to be still at large, and do not seem to have been inconvenienced, or in incidents. And if any one, like myself, ventures to raise his voice and give vent to his feelings in a piercing cry of anguish and of then, on they day of his arrest was regarded out, bruise or sprain, relieve lumbago, rheupain over the ruins of the liberties of his as the greatest, the most trusted, and the matism, neuralgia, excertated nipples or incountry, he is liable to be arrested, and most popular Irishman of this century, or flamed breast.

thrown into prison, to add one more to the so many wild beasts, caged within bars of iron, deprived of their liberty, their freedom, and of every other gift that makes life agreeable, or even endurable. able. And yet these men have not been con-victed of any crime; let them clamor as they may, they will not be brought to trial, and no opportunity will be afforded them for proving their innocence. They are subjected to the indignities, to the solitude and the horrors of prison life, simply because the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary wish it; and they must remain there during their good will and

It appears to me that a man who holds in one hand the absolute disposal of the liberties of a nation, and in the other the tremen-dous responsibilities of his position, has no right to lay himself fairly open to the imputation of irritation or seeling in the exercise of the exceptional and dangerous powers entrusted to him. For passion and feeling blind every man who allows himself to be influenced or governed by them; and some-thing has blinded Mr. Gladstone certainly. He rests the whole justification of the sud-

den and extraordinary policy he has adopted on the fact that Mr. Parnell was preventing, by intimidation and other unlawful means, the tenantry of Ireland from availing themselves of the benefits they could derive from the Land Bill. Now, sir, that accusation, though often made, has never yet been proved, and in my judgment it never can be proved, deliberation and dignity, and, on the other hand, not to weary and disgust its suitors with intolerable procrastination and delay, it did not excite the same feelings in Mr. Parnell, with the deep practical sagacity for which he is remarkable, devised the scheme read of it with the news of Mr. Parof submitting at the onset his test cases to it nell's arrest the next morning. The wild, en-

for its arbitrament. If Mr. Parnell's policy had been allowed to develop itself freely and naturally, the prisonment caused them greater pain, irri-Land Act would have proved itself the great salutary, remedial measure it was expected lilar outburst of the fiercest hatred and conto be, and it would infallibly have pacified tempt if levelled directly at themselves. and contented the country. Mr. Gladstone could then to-day (with laudable pride) point at the peace, the prosperity and contentment it had diffused over the land. The country had just then been weary and heartsick of the tumult, the strife, the intense and unnatural excitement in which it had lived for nearly two years, battling bravely and at the greatest sacrifices for its rights and its liberties, till it had won substantially all that it had claimed. The victory it had just in heart, interest, and feeling, and with the gained improved its condition immensely. The tenant farmers had discovered, to their infinite delight, that they could now breathe freely-that they were no longer slaves, but freemen. They felt it to be an immense relief to have shaken off for ever the mortal terror of rack-renting and exterminating landlords, that had hung over them like a nightmare for centuries.

THE NEW EXPIRING SYSTEM OF IRISH LAND-LORDISM

was the great central social evil of our country for ages past. A single class, and numerically not a large one, kept the whole nation steeped in indescribable misery, by exacting rents for their lands enormously in excess of their real value. In instances without numthe whole produce of the land, and consequently it was all but impossible to meet them. Under this unjust system, then, the people of a whole nation were kept continually on the very verge of starvation, and hence the smallest unfavorable change in the seasons, the slightest failure of any of their crops, particularly of the potato crop, slaughtered them wholesale, and sent them in thousands to premature graves. The landlords were further armed with the arbitrary and irresponsible power of evicting their tenantry on any scale they thought proper, and they did exercise that power on a gigantic scale in nearly every | more wondering succes witness of some of these wholesale clearances; I described their leading horrors as truthfully as I was able, and when I venture to look back at them, the very memory of what I then saw makes me shudder even still. In one immense tract of country was cleared substantially since the beginning of the present population that had been driven off these means to take themselves away fled for refuge to foreign lands, and those who could not or did not go perished in the ditches or in the poorhouses at home.

If we, Irishmen at home, cordially detest the Irish system of land tenure, our countrymen abroad simply execrate and abhor it. The millions of Irishmen in England, the United States, Canada and Australia, look back on the land of their birth with a depth and tenderness of feeling, of interest, of attachment, and of love which an Englishman can hardly comprehend. To the deep, keen, undying interest which these exiles feel in the welfare of the dear old land, and to the longing love with which they yearn and sigh to get one last look at it beiore they die, are associated a fierce execration and hatred of the system of land tenure which had cruelly and unjustly banish them away from it forever. The strongest and deepest desire in the hearts of these Irish exiles would be to lend a hand and share their last shilling in any fair effort to extirpate and destroy the injustice of a system which they regarded as the responsible cause

of their expatriation. The intrepidity and courage, then, with which Mr. Parnell denounced the system before hostile majorities in the House of Commons; the practical ability and skill with which he founded and develops to the highest pitch of efficiency and usefulness the Land League organization; his splendid and successful efforts in Parliament and out of it, to emancipate the land from the thraldom of landlordism, realized to the fullest all these exiles longed for and desired. He won at once, therefore, from them all the confidence, the gratitude and the attachment to himself personally that generous Irish hearts and warm lrish feelings can bestow. Their generous sympathies soon assumed a practical and substantial form: Thousands of, Land League organizations sprang up, as it were, by magic in every country in the world into which the Irish race had benetrated. There is not a city, town, village or hamlet throughout the vast extent of the United States, of Canada, of Australia, as well as in England and Scotland, in which there are not found flourishing Land League branches, thoroughly organized and disciplined, all in communication with the great central (though now suppressed) organization at home, and contributing to it a moral and a pecuniary support that makes it a power that is almost irresistible. Streams the least disconcerted by such insignificant of gold, therefore, still flow from these leading household remedy, Dr. Thomas' incidents. And if any one, like myself, venundantly into its treasury. Mr. Parnell

There declared to the second

perhaps of any other. The very day of his arrest Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting, composed principally, of aldermen, at the Guildhall in London, and his theme, of course, was the excited state of Ireland. Mr. Parfiell had been arrested some hours before the meeting, and Mr. Gladstone was, of course, fully cognizant of the fact. At the very height, however, of a fierce, impassioned, and scathing philippic, in which Mr. Gladstone has no rival, and by which he can drive an auditory into all but absolute frenzy, a telegram arrives. The messenger presents himself exactly at the proper moment, forces his way to the place from which Mr. Gladstone is speaking, and presents the telegram amid the breathless silence of the assembly. Mr. Glad-stone opens and reads it, and, with the gravity and solumnity of an ac-complished actor announces that the first act of the drama is opened—"Mr. Parnell is arrested, and is now safely lodged in Kil-mainham jail."

The announcement brought the meeting, to a man, to their feet, and it was hailed with loud, ringing and prolonged cheers, and with the most extravagant demonstration of exultation and delight. As far as I can remember this is the account given of the meeting in the current, newspaper literature of the day. Now, sir, in reading this, it would strike anyone that Mr. Gladstone might have remained satisfied with the victory he had fairly or unfairly won over his great rival, and that this wild, impassioned, and indecent ebullition of feeling over a fallen foe looked very like striking him when he was down. I have no doubt that the enthusiastic applause that Mr. Gladstone had evoked afforded him the highest delight and enjoyment; but the minds of millions of Irishmen, who thusiastic outburst of triumph and joy which hailed the announcement of Mr. Parnell's imtated and exasperated them more, than a sim-But the most painful feature of this Guildhall meeting was that, as Mr. Gladstone fairly enough insinuated, it was representative in its character. The great Liberal and Radical parties spoke and acted through it, and emphatically expressed their opinions and feelings through its proceedings.

THE WHOLE IRISH RACE sincerity and loyalty of brothers, in the great struggle in which we are now engaged. Although we are numerous enough to be counted by millions, yet we are thoroughly organized and disciplined; we are, moreover, sensitively attentive and obedient to the instructions issued for our guidance by the leaders whom we know and have confidence in. We can throw our united energy and strength into one great combined movement; we can direct that movement to any point we please, and act and vote solid there against the common enemy. Since our organization has become almost perfect, we had no opportunity of showing our strength. The next general election will prove what it really is. In the meantime, the Irish electors of Stafford, of Liverpool, and of the other great English towns, have the glory ber, these rents nearly equaled the value of of having revealed to the world the tactics we mean to pursue, and they have entitled themselves to the eternal gratitude of their coun. trymen by showing how we can avenge the ingratitude of a party to whom we have been, unfortunately for ourselves, always only too loval. I have the honor to be faith-

† T. NULTY. Mullingar, Dec. 8. 1881.

The proprietor of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS challenges the world to produce the record of a medicine that has achieved a part of the kingdom. I was myself an eye- in so short a period of time as has this great cures age the marvels of the age. Sample in allusion to Bismarck's recent utterances Bottles 10 cents.

Holloway's Pills .- Nervousness and want county in this diocese there are at this of Energy.—When first the nerves feel un-moment 369,00 acres of the finest land in the strung, and listlessness supplants energy, it is world laid down in grass and pasture. That the right time to take some alterative as Holloway's Pilis to prevent disorder running into disease. These excellent Pills correct century. Of that wast, virtuous and industrious all irregularities and weaknesses. They act population that had been driven off these so kindly, yet so energetically on the funclands, those who had the courage and the tions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood is rendered richer and purer, the muscles become firmer and stronger and the nervous and absorbent systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are out of condition; they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and confidence to the mind.

> An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and there is no remedy that is more justly meritorious in "curing the ills that flesh is heir to" than Burdock Blood Bitters. The Great Blood Purifier and System Ranovator. It cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Kidney Complaints, and all troubles arising from impure blood, constipated bowels or disordered secretions, and the best Nervine and Tonic in the world.

BLAINE'S NOTE TO THE CENTRAL AND

BLAINES NOTE TO THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Blaine's circular note to the the Republics of Central and South America, sent by the steamer which conveyed Commissioner Trescotts test forth at considerable length the attitude of the United States toward other Republics upon this and the South American continent, affirming that it is our policy to use the good offices of this nation to establish and perpetnate peace between the various nations to which the notice is addressed. It affirms that it is not the desire or policy of the United States are deeply interests of the United States are deeply interested in the existence of harmonious relations between the various Republics themselves, and between each and the United States. The mutual interest of the United States and the anatons addressed, discusses questions of the great influence of the European powers upon the two American continents, and virtually proposes that the United States and the various other Republics, to which the letter is sent, should come to a mutual understanding in regard to this matter, and virtually proposes mutual guarantees; against any interference or supervision from abroad. The letter proposes on behalf of the United States an International Conference of the Republics of Mexicoand those of Central and South America to meet at Washington on 30th of next November. The request is made that the authorities of each should name two Commissioners to represent their Governments at the Conference. The object of the Conference is to discuss questions of mutual interest and promote friendly feeling. It is understood that a second circular letter was mailed to each of our Ministers, stating that our Government desired to defray all the excenses offthis Conference and leaving it to the discretion of the Minister to call this fact to the attention of the Government to which he is accredited.

Money saved and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, Dr. Thomas' SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Money saved and pain relieved by the usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore. WIRE, SCISSORS AND PEN.

Happy New Year. The mouth is the heart's chimney.

The best press ever made-two loving

The goods a man says he can't sell he says

The perfectly square man is 'round at the right time. England is stirring up Chili against the

United States. There are more volcanoes in Java than

anywhere else. Mr. Thomas Bryson, M.P.P., Pontlac, is

dangerously ill. Wm. Harrison Ainsworth, the well-known

novelist, is dead. Blaine will not decline the nomination for

President in 1884. The Jamaica newspapers talk of annexation to the United States.

The dancing-master is always taking steps to improve his business.

There is little hope of an Anglo-French commercial treaty this year.

W. C. Little, M.P. for South Simcoe, is dead. He was a Conservative.

The Czar has suboribed 100,000 roubles for the victims of the Warsaw riot.

The net earnings of the Chicago & Alton Bailway for the year were \$3,375,000. It is proper to say of a whale when he

dies that he has kicked the "bucket?" Mr. T. C. Patteson. Postmaster of Toronto, has gone to England on private business.

It is stated that Sarah Bernhardt will receive £20,000 for her St. Petersburg engagement. Col. T. B. Strange retires from the Im-

perial army with the honorary rank of Major Cardinal Schwarzenberg, of Prague, states

that the Pope has had no thought of leaving the Vatican. In the London Queen a lady advertises

offering to change her engagement ring for a black fur cape. The famous Dolby's chop-house, London,

which has been open 200 years and more, is to be pulled down. Mr. Bentley, a well known merchant of

Toronto, and father-in-law of Mr. Gordon Brown of the Globe, is dead. Mr J G Bourinot, Clerk of the House of

tendent of the lines of the C. P. R. Company known as the Western Division. Baron Lagrange and Mr Gregory, Agent of

the Marine and Fisheries at Quebec, have gone on a sporting tour to Florida. Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, Governor and

Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, has been appointed Governor of Natal. " Do we eat too much?" asked the Detroit

Free Press, and out of five dozen boardinghouse keeper sixty answered in the affir-"Wedded to guilt," is the way one of our contemporaries expresses it. Is this a legal

marriage, or can it be annulled on the ground

of a fraudulent contract? Mr. J. R. Green's new volume on early English history and Professor Huxley's volume entitled "Science and Culture, and other Essays," will be published imme-

diately. The Papal Nuncio at Vienna states that the Papal question can only be settled by conceding to the Pope the city of Rome with territory on the coast as far as Civita Vecchia.

The King of Italy intimated in his Nev Year's deliverance, that Italy would brook no Blood Purifier and System Renovator. Its shadow of interference in her internal affairs, regarding Papal affairs.

The term "tabby cat" is derived from Atab, a famous street in Bagdad, inhabited by the manufacturers of silken stuffs called Atabi or taffety, the wavy markings of the watered silks resembling a cat's coat.

The railroad office in Austria employ upwards of 3,000 women. They receive a salary of from \$5 to \$30 per month. Invariably they are the near relatives of dead or active male employees of the different roads.

the C. P. R. Co., has been given charge of all field work in connection with the Syndicate, and Mr. Samuel B Reed has been appointed Superintendent of Construction. Laplanders are blessed with very hearty ap-

Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, Chief Engineer of

petites. The peasant of that country is said to consume ten times more flesh than a native of Sweden. A deer is just enough to last a family of four persons one week.

It is said that Mr. Bartle, Collector of Inland Revenue for the district of Ottawa, is likely to be appointed District Inspector in place of Mr. Borridale, who is to be transferred to Nova Scotia in place of Essex dis-

A school teacher asked: "What bird is large enough to carry off a man?" Nobody knew; but one little girl suggested "a lark." And then she exclaimed: "Mamma said papa wouldn't be home until Monday, because he had gone off on a lark."

Mme. Z. (Paris, of course,) lost her husband, and would not be comforted. For days and days after the funeral she wept a flood of tears. Suddenly a thought struck her. "I have one little consolation," she said. "I will know where he is to-night."

The excess of exports of merchandise from the United States for November is \$13,399,-000, and for November of last year \$35,899,-The excess of imports of gold and silver for November were \$2,426,000, and for November of last year \$9,375,000.

A lacrosse match was played on Lake Couchiching last week by two teams, captained respectively by D. Carley and George Fletcher, the former winning three games and the latter two. The match was well contested, the five games occupying two

A witty New York society woman was standing before Zola's greatly-admired pic-tures of "Lot and His Daughters," "Oh!" remarked a friend, dolorously, " what do you suppose Lot thought when he beheld his which the world abhors, but which Heaven poor wife turned to a pillar of sait?" " I makes divine. suppose," replied our wit with admirable gravity, " he thought" how he could get him-

Douglas Jerrold tells a piquant joke as a lady who, though in the autumn of life, to Jerrold : 'I cannot imagine what makes | wondetful. One or two doses frequently my hair turn grey; I sometimes fancy it cures sore throat. It will cure croup in a few ECLECTRIC OIL, a small quantity of which must be the 'essence of rosemary' with minutes. A few bottles has often cured 'I should rather be airaid, madam,' replied utes by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the dramatist, 'that it is the essence of Time the utmost rapidity. It is really a wonderful (thyme).'"

Among the Catholic teachers of Ontario the name of Professor O'Hagan stands preeminent. We have watched his career with fortunes from Belleville to Chatham, for Belleville are sorry, but after all a man knows best what is good for him. Nevertheless we wish him well wherever he goes, and venture to predict a bright career for him. We may add that the citizens of Belleville gave Mr. O'Hagan a grand banquet before his departure from amongst them, the proceedings of which condense from the Belleville Intelligencer:-

Thursday evening Mr. T. O'Hagan, the retiring Principal of the Belleville Separate Schools, was banquetted at O'Brien's Hotel by several of his friends, previous to his de-parture for Chatham. The duties of Chairman were pleasantly and efficiently discharged by Dr. Murphy, who in proposing the toast of "Our Guest," referred to Mr. O'Hagan's many good qualities, his merits as a teacher, and the high estimation in which he was held by the people of Belleville. Mr. O'Hagan made an eloquent response, disclaiming that he had merited such a tribute as had been payed to him that evening, and adding that it was through the sun of their good will, their friendship and approval that he had been warmed into such a happy existence in their midst. The remaining toasts "Our Educational Interests," "Our City," "The Bar,"
"Our Manufacturing Interests," "The Press," and "The Ladies," were ably responded to by Prof. Denys, Alderman Costello, E. McMahon, Esq., B. A., Mr. Bayeur, Mr. Grant, Mr. Scannon, Mr. Fahey and Mr. O'Brien.

From numerous cases of Dyspepsia and Constipation, cured by the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, after every other known remedy had been used in vain, its efficacy in restoring the functions of Digestion and Evacuation is manifest.

MR. THIBAULTS PANEGYRIC ON THE BEV. EDOUARD CREVIER, V. G.

We have received in pamphlet form speech delivered on the 30th of June last in the Petit Seminaire of Sainte Marie de Monnoir, by Charles Thibault, of Montreal, the well known advocate and Alderman To those who have heard Mr. Thibault on the platform it is unnecessary to say that he is a finished orator, speaks French as classical as Commons, has been elected a fellow of the Statistical Society of England.

Mr. M. Eagan has been appointed Superintendent of the lines of the C. P. R. Company success, and the only thing we regret is that we cannot give copious extracts from it, pervaded as it is with a fine re-ligious sentiment and scholastic thought. The large audience assembled at the Petit Seminaire were moved to tears by parts of the oration, and by other parts lifted into the region of sublimity. He described forcibly and graphically the career of a man famous for that philanthropy and those acquirements which enoble human nature and reconcile us to a world of which one often grows weary in

dwelling upon its defects.

Le Courrier de Montreal says of the pamph let: Mr. Thibault has now given it to the public in pamphlet form and it is destined to meet with the same success and approval as when delivered via voce, for its perusal is of a very instructive and interesting character. As a literary work this pamphlet has many points of merit. acter. its style is clear, forcible and pleasing. The biography of the learned and respected founder is told in an eloquent manner, which charms and attracts. The development of the subject is complete, and embraces the various phases of a noble life. A long terred. MICHAEL WELSH, Port Perry, Ont. sacerdotal life of 55 years, characterized by humility, sacrifice, love of God and country, was indeed a sympathetic theme for the facile and eloquent pen of such a speaker as Mr. Thibault. The founder of the College de Ste. Marie de Monnoir accomplished during an active and zealous career work of the highest importance to both religious and national interests, and he has found in Mr. Thibault, ex-graduate of this college, a worthy and eloquent historian." We give the following extract from the oration:— The French Canadian, by the blood of the martyrs of his country, and by the devotedness of its heroes, is a child of the Christian Faith. He owes everything to the Catholic religion. When he abandons it, which hap pily is of rare occurrence, he voluntarily separates himself from the great tree of national, patriotic and religious life. Tortured by remorse: disowned by his friends despised by honest Protestants, who live in our midst, he drags out a shameful and miserable existence in this world-to fall, at his death, into the hands of a God whom he has abjured, and who knows him not. Heresy nad apostacy are the greatest misfortunes which can befall one of our countrymen. And these dishonorable evils had just been introduced into Milton in this diocese. Mr. Crevier, whose large and noble soul was closed to no misfortune, will be the one to go and fight this new enemy. With the aid of his brother Joseph, he builds, in the centre of this population infected with error, a sacred edifice where the true God will be adored and where truth will conquer, and will save them from that monster which had dared lift up Its head in their midst. Yes, his charity was inexhaustible; it could put up with everything to be able to do good to everybody. Oh! that ardent charity; how beau-tiful is it not! How advantageous it is for the unfortunate! How powerful it is with God! How it lines with precious stones the spiritual way for the soul which lives but for Better again than the waters of our rivers, which, drawn into the clouds of Heaven by the rays of the sun, afterwards descend on this earth in the torm of beautiful dew. to fertilize it and to make it produce more abundant fruits. Charity, attracted by the Divine sun into the celestial regions, is there transformed into pearls of an infinite richness and beauty, which will glitter for all eternity in the crown of those who were its devotees on earth. For Charity, with its handmaid Humility, are not only the great support of a Christian but they are, moreover and above all, the only key to the future kingdom of

For all purposes of a family medicine HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use. follows: "At a private party in London It relieves pain, cures chilblains, frostbites scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism, neuralgia had not lost all dream of the spring, said &c., &c. For internal use it is none the less which my maid is in the habit of brushing it.' asthma. Colic has been cured in fifteen minmedicine.

glory and happiness. Mr. Crevier practiced

in a high degree, these two great virtues

NO MORE HARD TIMES If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich-food and style, buy good healthy food, cheaper, and better clothing, get, more interest, and shall not cease to watch it, for we believe him to be, to say the least of it, a olever man. He has chosen to change his ploying expensive, quack doctors or using so fortile the following so makes the control of the c much of the vile humbug medicine that does which we are very sorry, and his admirers in you only harm, and put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, you will see good times and have good health.—Chronicle.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

A despatch was received last evening from Consul-General Girard, at Washington, by Mr. C. O. Perreault, Vice-Consul of France in this city, informing him that a telegram had been received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs conveying the intelligence that the President of the French Republic had been pleased to confer upon him the degree of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. This mark of appreciation and honor has been given to Mr. Perrault for the services he has rendered the French in Montreal during the ten years he has occupied the post of Vice-Consul. He has been congratulated by the Comte de Sesmaisons, and by his large circle of triends.

Hew Advertisements.

Fire-Proof SAFES.

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH,

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

VAULTS.

Awarded First Prize at Toronto Exhibition

WAREROOMS AT MONTREAL No 31 BONAVENTURE STREET,

> ALFRED BENN, Manager.

Estimates given for all classes of Burglar-proof work. A few second-hand Safes now in stock.

PREMIUMS!

Every New Subscriber TO THE

TRUE WITNESS

Will receive a Valuable Book entitled,

A Treatise on the Horse & His Diseases." BY DR. KENDALL.

The Book is very useful to farmers and contains a great deal of practical information. Contains an index which gives the symptoms, cause, and the treatment of each. A table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dose, effect, and antidote when poisoned. A table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rule for telling the age of the horse. A valuable collection of receipts and much other valuable information.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 15-G

PICHELIEU RENAL Mineral WATER!

NATURE'S REMEDY For Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, Difficulty in passing Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, &c., &c.

ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER For Indigestion, Constitution, Billous and Liver Complaints, Piles, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. HOMGEOPATHY.—A full assortment of Medi-cines and Books. Also, HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS and Witch Hazel

always on hand.
Send for Catalogues.
Country orders promptly filled. J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 400 Notre Dame Street

Undertakers.

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burial Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand.

DANIEL SHANKS, "
Huntingdon,

Dye Works.

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Pants, Snawis, Curtains, Table and Plano Covers, &c. &c. Cleaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS. the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed.

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 CRAIG STREET.
JOHN L. JENSEN,
Established 1870.
Proprietor.

Bells, &c.

CTINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY,

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
727 Illustrated Catalogue sent 20Feb, 78-28

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, PSchools, Fire Alarms, Farus, etc. FULLY WARKANTED. Cutalogue sont Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. Nov. 2, 81. 11-G

Professional Cards.

DR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

DR. KANNON.

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

C.M.N.D., M.C.P.S. Enteof Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc. 2904 St. Joseph Street over McGale's Drug Store.) CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

An Exhaustive and Impartial Resume of the Situation.

(From the Toronto Globe Correspondence.)

DUBLIN, Dec. 7. During my stay at Broughall Castle, King's County, I had many opportunities of meeting with the tenant farmers and getting an insight into their condition and views on the situation. I soon found that they were Land Leaguers (using the term in its general sense rather than implying actual or continued membership in the body) to a man, and were disposed heartily to embrace the programme of the League in its entirety. I have spoken of the headway that is being made in some quarters by the radical doctrine of the nationalization of the land. From all I could gather here and in other rural districts, I have no reason to suppose that this idea has as yet filtered down to the farming classes. Their views as to the ultimate settlement of the question are rather in

the direction of peasant proprietary or a very considerable reduction of rent. They are not given to theorising on such subjects, or liable to be charmed by any amount of abstract reasoning to risk anything to forward any system that does not promise them individually a concrete and tangible advantage. The "no rent" idea commends itself to their self-interest. They can understand and appreciate the notion of possessing their present holdings rent free or 20 per cent below Griffith's valuation, and any qualms of conscience they might have on the subject are completely set at rest by the argument that they have already paid in rack-rent enough to buy out the landlord's interest. They readily enough assent to the proposition that the land was made for the people, but always in the spirit of the famous resolutions of the Pilgrim Fathers. "Resolved, 1. That the earth belongs to the people of the Lord. 2. That we are people of the Lord." Thus the tenant farmers' interpretation of "the land for the people" is simply that the present occupants are to become virtually the owners, by the simple process of refusing to pay rent.

WHAT THE LAND LEAGUERS WANT. "What do the Land Leaguers want?" This question is one that has been very frequently addressed to me in Canada as well as by Englishmen and others whom I have met in Ireland, and I may as well undertake to answer it here as at any later time, as I have now obtained all the light that an intimate study of not expect that any such measure would be the workings of the organization can give. adopted. Much, however, depended upon the The only true and straightforward answer to such a question is, that there is no such con-sensus of opinion among Land Leaguers and their sympathizers as to enable anyone to state authoritatively their views as to a final settlement of the question. The success of the agitation, so far as it has been successful, is mainly due to the fact that its ultimate aims have been carefully kept vague and indefinite. The bulk of the farmers, I am persnaded, have no further desire than to obtain | From the entrire tone of his conversation it their present holdings either rent free or with as little rent as possible. But the farmers after all have been so accustomed to follow interview, some five weeks before, and that the leadership or the active politicians of the their representative was conscious of fighting towns, the shop-keepers, priests, lawyers, a losing battle.
journalists, publicans, &c., who constitute the real nucleus and organizing force of the party, that any policy which met the approval of the latter class as a whole would quickly be accepted by the voting numerical strength of the body. The views of those who lead public opinion, however, are widely divergent. Some are Nationalists or Home Rulers before everything else, and look upon the agitation as a means to accomplish the disruption of the Union. Others make land reform the principal object, and regard Home Rule as altogether secondary in importance. Then as to land reform itself, it is impossible to formulate any proposition for a final settlement which can be said to embody the sentiment on ?" of a majority. Some favour peasant proprietary, either with or without compensation to the landlord. Others would be satisfied if the rent were reduced to a very low figure, cut down to about half or a third of the present rental all round. Perhaps the greater number have given but little thought to any scheme as a finality, and are quite content to keep up the fight against landlordism without any definite end in view-to let things drift, and be guided in the future by circumstances as they arise. And there is a considerable leaven of men who know exactly what they want, and who personally have clear ideas in favor of nationalization of the land as the ultimate object to be attained on the basis of State ownership of all land, and taxes in place of rent. They realize clearly that their remedy has not, so far, been generally accepted or even understood by their colaborers, but have an abiding faith in the power of radical ideas, and believe that the logic of events is hurrying on the solution which they consider the only logical and effective one, and in the meantime are willing to co-operate with those whose abstract views on the land question are wide as the poles asunder. Of course in this, as in all popular movements, there is the usual number of onhangers and camp-followers who have simply joined it from selfish motives, and are perfectly willing to catch up any and every watchword that is likely to be popular.

HOW THE LANDLORDS FEEL.

In my first letter from Belfast, I gave the substance of an interview with an official of the Irish Land Committee, an organization formed in the interests of the landlords. Shortly atter my arrival in Dublin I called upon the same gentleman and had another interview. He was disposed to take a very landlords and tenants as long as each party remained in their present temper, and far, has not been proscribed as an illegal the fight must go on to the bitter end. Suppose a landlord, recognizing the fact, which could not be denied, that some tenants had been rack-rented, came to Ireland and made a personal inspection of his property with the object of reducing rent in such disproportionately high rent, and makes an | pen ?" abatement. The immediate result is that all the other tenants on the estate whose farms have not been rack-rented clamor for similar reductions, and refuse to pay their rents until they get them. The landlords who try to and postpone the execution of their plans, owing to the disposition of the

American Declaration of Independence. but since the suppression of the League as "Yes," said another, "for if we don't we shall an open organization things have assumed all hang separately." The Irish tenant is tired of hanging separately. Among other curiosities of the campaign I have in my "a study in Orange and Green." One of the ball certainly not interfere to prevent the devices in the corner is an illustration of the man who goes behind his neighbour's back familiar fable of the boy and the bundle of sticks, and the motto that "Union is being thoroughly frightened or having his Strength" has sunk deep into the minus of thatch burned off or anything of that sort. the peasantry. The first inculcation of the This is a revolution—that's the long and short League organizers is that, come what may of it—and these measures are necessary to the people must all act together, and the swiftest and deadliest vengeance is reserved, tional cases a more striking example may not for the landlord or agent, bailiff or sometimes be made. There is a man in my process-server, but for the tenant who is re- | county who is a systematic land-grabber. He garded as

A TRAITOR TO HIS CLASS

for taking up land from which another has been evicted or paying rent while the rest are holding out. In this respect the parallel between the Land League and the Trade Unions, to which it has often been compared, is very close. In both cases the system of acting en masse may sometimes work detrimentally to the interests of indivividuals and result in the main it is calculated to strengthen immensely the position of the class adopting it. This, needless to say, is my conclusion, not thread of whose conversation I now resume. He described the position of many of the landlords as desperate in the extreme, money and credit being alike exhausted. The banks were not disposed to lend | and will never get into it again." money, as formerly, on the security of landed estates. Some of the landlords had horrowed money and overdrawn their bank accounts to enable them to live, but the crash could no longer be postponed in the case of those properties burdened with jointures or mortgages, which would perforce pass out of the possession of their present owners into the hands of receivers. He did no expect that the provision of the Land Act, providing for the purchase of property by the tenants, would be availed of to any considerable extent, as combined with an attempt to increase boy-cotting. In West Meath the no rent programme has also been generally carried out. As to the Land Court recent decisions reducing rents that had not been raised for thirty or forty years were regarded by both parties as significant and unexpected. The extent of the reductions was something never contemplated when the Act was passed, and Mr. Gladstone himself never foreshadowed or anticipated the very sweeping changes made by the Court. There would be an attempt to get compensation for the landlords, whose revenues had been cut down, but he did appeals from the decisions of the Sub-Commissioners, and it was of great importance that they should be heard quickly and the points involved determined before the large number of cases now on hand were disposed of by the Sub-Commissioners. In case a number of decisions by the courts had afterwards to be set aside general dissatisfaction among that portion of the tenants who were now disposed to go to the courts would result. was evident that the cause of the landlords had considerably declined since my former

A LAND LEAGUE ORGANISER.

While in this city I came in contact with a Land League organizer for one of the central counties of Ireland, from whom I obtained a considerable insight into the working of the organization and the views of its leaders. I annot, of course, give his name or even refer to the locality in his charge, as that would undoubtedly result in his being "reasonably suspected," and consigned to Kilmainham. He talked quite freely on the understanding that nothing which would betray his identity should be published. "Now that the Land League is suspended,"

I asked, "through whom is the work carried

"Through the officials of the old branches. You understand there is nothing done now in the name of the Land League, but when work has to be done I communicate with those who formerly held offices in the League.

" And suppose they die, leave the country, or are suspected and sent to Kilmsinham?" "Then I should ask the remaining officials of the locality to nominate others to fill their places."

"Then under whose direction do you act?" "The organizers act under instructions from the headquarters at Paris, and from Parnell himself."

"But Parnell is not allowed to communicate with the outside world on political matters, is

" No, he is not allowed to. Nevertheless it is managed. The warders are glad enough of the chance to make a little money for themselves, and can be conveniently blind if approached the right way. They keep continually changing them, but so fast as new men are put on they are bribed, for we have plenty of the sinews of war."

"That accounts for the issue of the 'no rent' manifesto, I suppose?

"Oh no. It is well known now that the no rent' manifesto was really written and put by, to be used in case of the arrest of the leaders, some time before the blow was actually struck."

"And how are the financial affairs managed ?"

"Through the Ladies' Land League. All the money paid out in Ireland to forward the movement comes through that channel. It is expected every day that the Ladies' League will be declared illegal and suppressed, and in order to provide for that emergency we are organizing, all over the country, pranches of the Political Prisoners' Aid Society, which despondent view of the situation. The out | will take up and continue the work when the look for the landed interest he regarded as ladies drop it, just as the Ladies' League took gloomy in the extreme. There was, he it up when the Land League proper was supsaid, no possibility of compromise between pressed. Everything is now done in the name of the Ladies' Land League, which, so organisation.'

ABOUT OUTRAGES.

"There were a few houses burned in your part of the country last week belonging to men who had paid their rents. Did you cases. He finds that a number are paying a know beforehand that it was going to hap-

"Well-ah-I had a hint of it. 1 knew pretty well what was going to happen." "Could you have stopped it if you had

wished?" "Oh yes! If I had said decisively that the make reductions, where reductions can be houses were not to be burned they would be fairly demanded, are obliged to stop short standing yet. But I did not. I simply told them not to do the parties any serious bodily injury. Until the suspects were arrested the tenants to stand together and demand the same abutement for all. "We must all hang which was not always an easy matter as it is him and test his instruments free of charge. together," said one of the signers of the very difficult to restrain some of the people— His office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal.

pocket a Land League card of membership- | cattle-which is a dastardly business-but I keep the people up to the mark. In excepis guarded day and night by constables. Some day he will be caught out alone, and then he will be shot to a dead certainty. I have lifted my hand entirely, and let the people free to deal with him as they see fit."

ROUND CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE

"What shape do you think the NEXT PHASE OF THE MOVEMENT

will assume?" "I think the landlords' claim for compensation, which I hope will be strongly urged, injustice to the landlord or employer, but in will result in a claim on the part of the tenants for restitution of the amount out of which they have been wronged in the form of rack rent. The tenants will calculate that of the landlord representative, the what such overcharges amount to on the basis thread of whose conversation I now re- of the reductions made by the Land Court, and then claim exemption from rent-paying until the amount is wiped out. The people will thus get out of the habit of rent-paying

> "How about Henry George's scheme?" "I don't think it will be put forward too prominently just now, or else self-interest will array a number of people against us who would otherwise be with us. It is best not to say too much about it at present. Let it

> gain adherents gradually." " Is there any disposition to break up the large grazing tracts, from which the people were driven by eviction, in order to restore

them to cultivation?" "Yos. In my locality the people have nounder present conditions the position of a tified the holders of several large grazing tenant was really better than that of the farms that they must give them up, and in peasant proprietor who borrowed money to one instance at least the land has been pay for his land. The situation was growing abandoned accordingly. There is a strong worse rather than better. In Tipperary there feeling among the people that these tracts was a complete system of refusal to pay rent must be again reduced to fillage, and it is combined with an attempt to increase boy- likely to manifest itself in connection with the future of the agitation."

> During the past year 1,342 immigrants arrived at Ottawa, an increase of 320 over the previous year.

> > REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelysepend upon it; there is no mistake about it 1'here is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G26 a bottle.

SCIENCE IN FU PROGRESS. Thousands cured Catarr wonchitis,

Asthma and Lung dise es by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts effected. These wonderful instruments are used in ell first-class hospitals, and are prescribed by leading physicians. Full directions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address. It is only since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung diseases are no longer feared except in their very last stage. Write for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Read the following notices:-

(From the Montreal Gazette, December 24th,

1880.) We are pleased to notice that a great many of our best citizens have bought Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and, to satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. Sauvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we can 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 deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle 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 well learned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instrument free of charge.

Common Sense in Medicine.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.)

Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, is meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had hundreds of patients, who have given his system a trial, and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Dr. Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods of treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

andriagraphic of the second of the second

QUEBEC, Dec. 31, 1881. Everything seems to be going out of gear in our city. Two of our professional men have turned up wrong end up, both I understand are lawyers. One was found yesterday morning delivering an address to the stars and is believed to be "non compos mentis." If every member of the legal profession found in a similar situation was sent to an asylum for the insane I am afraid the receipts of the Recorder's Court would show a lamentable deficiency. The other legal luminary is alleged to have gone astray in his morals instead of his brains, and is at present in quod pending the establishment of his guilt er innocence. As 'his connections are said to be "high-toned," as Guiteau says, he will doubtless be bailed out. The charge is a misappropriation of funds, but in nine cases out of ten criminality in such matters is difficult of proof. Lawyers generally pendulate between fools and rogues, and like the keepers in an asylum they sometimes get a flavor of both extremes.

Our Post office is said to have a goat among its sheep, and detectives are busily trying to detect the horned iniquity.

The French Yorktown delegates luxuriated in our historic slush yesterday, and return to La Belle France, firmly convinced that a son'ester and an oilekin are more suitable for a Canadian winter than furs.

St. Peter street has a succession of lakes the largest of which has been called very appropriately Lake St. Peter. 1 would respectfully invite the Mayor and Corporation to take a survey of it with a view of establishing a cance ferry.

The 26th anniversary of St. Bridget's Asylum was celebrated on Thursday evening by a successful concert in Victoria Hall, the property of St. Patrick's Literary Institute. His Grace the Archbishop and suite and the Redemptorist Fathers were present. A new wing is now being erected to shelter destitute old men who have borne worthy characters for honesty and industry when in a position to help themselves.

The Quebec Land League is making preparations to fill the Music Hall on the occa-sion of Father Sheehy's lecture, and any Irishman who fails to put in an appearance, if not unavoidably engaged, will be looked on as a "bad egg." Quebec will not be behind in practically endorsing the action of the Chicago Convention. "We are ready to keep abreast of the "Clan na gael" wherever our march may lead to, even if we have to make a skyrocket of the British Empire.

Well, the year is in its dying moments, so hoping you and all your readers have had a merry Christmas (barring the inevitable indigestion), I wish you all a happy New Year, and as many as may be good for us all. May the New Year rock the cradle of Ireland's liberty, and attend the funeral of all her enemies.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. At the last regular meeting of the W. T. Association, held in their hall, Picton, Ont. on January 2nd, the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year :- President, James Clarke; 1st Vice-President, Richard Ringer; 2nd Vice-President, George Ackerman; Recording-Secretary, Guss Mollashed; Financial Secretary, F. P. Hourigan; Conductor, E. Lalane; Assistant-Conductor, John Burke; Warden, Murray McGowan.

EPPB'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until mother, and relief and health to the child, strong enough to resist any tendency to operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tine 4th and it, labelled-JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon use.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POEMS.

Chiefly on Canadian subjects, written by John J. Macdonald, a native of the County Glengarry, Ontario; should be read by every one contains 64 pages of reading matter. For sale only by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., No. 275 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

FATHER SULLIYAN'S BAZAAR

The Bazaar in ald of the construction of the new Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary at Thorold, Ontario, Canada, to be held with the sanction of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, has been postponed to Monday, February 20th, 1882.

Father Sullivan begs to return his sincere thanks to the many kind friends who have thus far so generously responded to his appe 1.

Those desirous of aiding Father Sullivan in that chavitable work (his parishioners being generally in pooricircumstances) should send to him for a book of tickets. A book consists of four tickets at twenty-five cents. Address.

REV. T. J. SULLIVAN.

Thorold, Ontario,

FOR

WEATHER

-SEE-

ALMANA

UST OUT

AND

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

PRICE, 25 Cents.

Medical.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted

Lackache, Soreness of the Chest,

Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheep External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Elevan Lauguages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

IN MEDICINE A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md. U. S. A.

CARPENTER'S

Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years, Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, Regulates the Bowels and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for 25c. PER BOTTLE.

It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepersgenerally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it.

F. M. CARPENTER.

FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING SICKNES

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will, do all we claim for them we will send them by mall, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cared by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

of their curative powers.
Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States of Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D.

ASH & ROBBINS. 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNEE'S Colebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE

CHEAPEST & BEST

WEEKLY PAPER

IN CANADA

OR THE United States

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS SE AT RETYPES
THIS DATE AND THE 3161DECEMBER, 1881, WILL 1 MULLIA
THE SUBSCRIP \$270
RECEIVE T 327

FROM DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION TO END OF 1882, SEND \$1,50 EACH. CLUBS OF 5 OR MOBE 81 EACH.

It is not necessary to walt until you have 5 names, send what you have and the balance as soon as possible. Agents wanted in every City, Town, and Village in Canada and the United States. Sample Copies free on application. Mew Advertisements

 \mathbf{W}^{ITH}

FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE 5 Per Cent. Imp. Austrian 100 fl. Gov-

> ernment Bond. ISSUE OF 1860.

These bonds are guaranteed by the Imperial Government of Austria, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, payable semi-They are redeemed in two drawings annually, in which 100 large premiums of

60,000, 10,000, 5,000,

etc., florins are drawn.
Every Austrian 5 per cent. 106 fl. bond which does not draw one of the larger premiums must be redeemed with at least 120 Florins, as there are NO BLANKS, and every bond must

draw something. The next drawing takes place on 1st FEBRUARY, 1882, and every Bond bought of us on or before the lat of February, is entitled to the whole prem. that may be drawn thereon on that date.

Country orders sent in Registered Letters and inclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds, good for the next Drawing.

For orders circulars, and any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

TRISH AMERICAN COLONI-

ZATION COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

Farms of all sizes for sale in South Western Minnesota, on time contracts or for cash.

HOUSES BUILT.
Farm Implements and Goods at Wholesale prices. RIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND.

Or to JOHN SWEETMAN, Manager, Currie, Murray Co., Minnesota. Who will forward pamphlets on application 16 D

RUPTURE!

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery,
N.Y., and 0 South 13th street, Philadolphia,
Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and
will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cannot cure,
Send 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. H. BURNHAM, General Superintendent, at either Office,
and be cured.

22 G

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy in-

gredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost. It contains neither alum seleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix

deadily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without the trade mark on

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., 15-G

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these greek MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-

ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are

Known Throughont the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meet, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronzelitis, Courtie, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Giandelar Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fisiples (Bont, Right-matlam, and every kin MIS I IRR ARE has never been known to fall.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and acts, at 1s. 1id. 2s. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicing vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. —Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 128 wf

Books For Sale.

VALICASE OF IRELAND STATED

Bleing a Thorough History of the Land Question.....\$1.00 Cabinet Photographs of Par-figures, 9x11.....\$1.00 Lithograph of Davitt, 18x24 60c

SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF

PRICE LANE & CO.,

361 BLEURY ST., Montreal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITHESS: Sir, Will you be kind enough to allow me a space in your valuable and well patronized

paper in this part of the country.

The usual examination was held in the R. G. Schools on Friday. Father Fleming, who, is officiating in Father Brennan's place during his illness, and several of the Trustees, examined the children in their various branches and found them well advanced, some of the children far beyond their expectations. Quite a number of visitors, including several ladies and gentlemen, were present, and seemed to take a deep interest in the children. Several recitations and songs were rendered by the children in a very creditable manner, after which the Rev. Father Fleming distri-buted the prizes to the successful children, and also several bags of nuts and candles to the younger children, which they seemed to partake of in good style.

Miss Moran, their teacher, has every reason to feel proud of her school and children, for they showed for themselves how they have been trained and educated by their good and kind teacher. The children all left feeling happy over their prizes and candies, and thinking what a good time they would have during their bolidays.

No doubt the readers of THE TRUE WITNESS have heard with deep regret of the illness of our respected pastor, Bev. Father Brennan, who has been very ill for about seven weeks No doubt they will also be rejoiced to hear that he is recovering very fast and hopes to be around soon. The Bight Bev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of the Diocese, paid a visit to him during his illness and seemed to be very much taken up with the place, everything seeming to be in good order, and hoped to make a more extended visit during the summer, when a cordial reception will await him. Rev. Father Fleming, late of Ireland, is performing Father Brennan's duties during his illness. Though a very young man yet, he is pos-sessed of excellent talent, is a very fluent speaker, and has gained for himself a great many friends since he came amongst us, and has a marked future before him. Rev Father Brennan never murmured, but seemed resigned to his fate and awaited his recovery with humility and patience. Pictou, January 2, 1882.

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. T. A. Gist, No. 1204 Walnut street Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I had inflammatory rheumatism very badly. In one foot and ankle it seemed to have taken hold with the determination to stay some time; and the morning I obtained the St. Jacobs Oil I could not put my foot down to the floor, even for an instant. I used it that evening for the first time, and the next morning for the second time, and that afternoon put my foot down for several minutes. On Sunday following I could stand up and walk a few steps. On Tuesday could walk about my room, and went down stairs by holding on to the banisters. Now I can walk quite well, and there is very little pain left. Just think! one bottle and a half and I am almost free from pain. It is a wonderful medicine.

The following is said to be the text of a circular lately sent to the police in Ire-

"Every effort should be made by the constables in charge of stations to get some person who would, on consideration of a substantial private reward, give private information of outrage about to be committed; and should the constabulary, on such information, succeed in making a detection and the reward would be paid by the constables and no mention will ever be made of the informant's name. The reward will be increased in proportion to the seriousness of the offence and the number of detections made on the occasion. Of mation are those who are engaged committing such outrages and are in the confidence of the raiders, and know accurately when

such outrages are about to take place. "The informant is to be told that he will not be required under any circumstances, to prosecute in any such cases, and that his name will never be mentioned to any person for giving the information, except to whom he will give it, and by whom he will be paid the reward, which will vary according to the extent and nature of the outrage from £20 to £40, £50, £60, £70, £80, and £100."

This is really quite horrible. It is a direct incentive to wretches of the worst class to manufacture outrages and to frame plausible accusations under which innocent persons may be arrested and incarcerated for months without trial, never learning of what they were accused or who were their accusers. When informers were required to sustain their charges by evidence given in open court, and tested by cross-examination, there was some protection for the innocent, although the informers often became such adepts in their abominable business that they sent many an innocent man to the gallows, but under this new system innocence is no shield or protection whatever. Those who are proud of what they call British liberty will surely be ashamed when they learn that what is called an integral part of the British Empire is governed by such means.

C. P. R. COMMISSION. OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—A meeting of the Canada Pacific Railway Commission was held at noon to-day. Present-Messrs. Clark (chairman) and Miall. Mr. Trudeau, Deputy Minister of Bailways and Canais, was re-called and testitified as follows: "I am perfectly sure that the statement I made in my former examination, to the effect that I had memoranda of all matters connected with the department is correct. With regard to contract No. 4, given to Oliver, Davidson & Co., I have nothing to add to my former evidence. I have not found any memoranda showing what part I took with regard to it, and I don't think I took any part. There is no written report in the Department as to the quantity of rails likely to be required in 874. There is no record of the answers made by Mr. Buckingham to communications received by him with regard to the steel ralls. The intention of the department is that any official letter written by the private secretary should be recorded. I am not sure that any answer was giving by Mr. Buckingham to those communications. 1 do not know whether Mr. Buckingham replied to the communications received from Ocoper, Fairman & Co., in 1876. I have no reason to believe that the blue book returns do not furnish the whole correspondence on the subject. I have no recollection of my judgment being asked with regard to the steel rails contracts. The Minister decided himself." The commission then adjourned

C. M. Moseman & Bros'. office is the headcentre for all prominent horsemen of New York City., In a letter of recent date says: "We are perfectly satisfied that there never place, as it removes the trouble, and no obtain their beautiful catalogue, giving prices, semedy can do more." See advertisement. instructions for planting, etc.

REAVY PUNISHMENTS.

Aix, France, Jan. 7 .- The Italian concerned in the disturbances in Marseilles in June on the occasion of the return of the French troops from Tunis, has been condemned to 10 years imprisonment, and 10 years police supervision. I wenty others five years imprisonment, five years police supervision and another five years imprisonment, and two more six months imprisonment.

Sry Kendell's Spavin Cure, a sure remedy for spaving curbs, ringbones, or any enlarge. ment of the joints. See advertisement.

NOVEL "OURE" FOR SMALL-POX. A Mr. Hines writes to the Liverpool Mercury on small-pox, and sends the following receipt, which he claims to be an invaluable remedy for the dread disease: "I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man if the worst cases of small-pox cannot be cured in three days, simply by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar, dissolved in a pint of water, drank at intervals when cold, is a certain, never failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and avoids tedious.

lingering illness. Why suffer such unspeakable tortures. Rhoumatism has been conquered. Kendall's Spavin Cure is the victor. See advertise. ment.

THE SS. "MOBAVIAN."

HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 4 .- The Government steamer "Newfield "arrived to-day from Mud Island, the scene of the " Moravian " disaster, and reports that at the time of leaving (6 p.m. yesterday), the wreck to all outward appearances was all right. She was standing upright, her masts rigging, and everything standing, and has not changed her position since the time of going ashore. The tide flows in and out of her, filling her to the

deck. Captain Aroher, with his officers and crew, are still working at the wreck, doing all they can to save the cargo, but have given np all hope of ever getting the vessel off. The steamer "Edgar Stuart" a tug-boat from Yarmouth and a number of schooners and the ship's boats are there conveying cargo from the wreck to the island. The captain and crew are living in fishermen's huts on the island, which is entirely barren, but have got stores from Yarmouth. The storm of Monday did no damage whatever to the wreck. The steamer "Newfoundland" was there when the Newfield left, but was unable to get any way close to the wreck on account of the heavy sea. The "Newfield" brought up the stewards and firemen of the "Moravian," with their effects. The "Newfoundland" will probably bring the rest of the crew. An agent is at Yarmouth receiving whatever portion of the cargo is picked up. Salvage will be paid to the fishermen for whatever they pick up. There are large quantities of cheese, ham, butter, bacon, &c., floating around about the wreck and violuity.

A MURDERER'S REVELATION.

MOREAU SAYS HE HAD AN ACCOMPLICE IN THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

Moreau, the wife murderer, of St. Anaclet, in the County of Bimouski, who is now on the eve of his execution, has just made a startling revelation. It appears that the condemned man, on learning that a petition had been signed by a large number of citizens, and addressed to the Minister of Justice, asking for a commutation of his death sentence to imprisonsonment for life, could no longer withhold the secret that he had an accomplice in the atrocious murder of his wife. He gave all the particulars and the name of the accomplice, which is at present suppressed. The police at once set to work and arrested the person thus inculpated. The prisoner protested his innocence and swore that on the of detections made on the occasion. Of morning of the murder he was working in the course the most likely persons to give inforfields in company with several other laborers. These laborers were next interviewed and examined as to the correctness of the prisoner's statement. Their answers were a complete contradiction of the facts asserted by the prisoner to be true. They swore that from eight to twelve o'clock on the morning of the murder, the prisoner was not with them working on the farm. The authorities are puzzled over the matter and are making the necessary efforts to get at the bottom of the mystery.

REVIEW OF BOOKS &C.

ANNUAL OF MONITEUR DE COMMERCE IS ONE of the most useful and convenient little works imaginable, especially to those engaged in commercial pursuits. It contains a valuable amount of information, and is full of statistics.

From the many pamphlets we have lately received on the subject, we must conclude "that marriage with a deceased wife's sister" will be discussed in the House and in the Senate at this session of Parliament. One pamphlet especially, headed "Letters of a Lady to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ontario," is reading of the strongest and the raciest nature. It pitches into His Lordship with a ferocity unusual to a lady, but it would appear there is good cause.

The best work out of the many we have seen on the Irish question is, undoubtedly, that of Mr. M F. O'Sullivan, published by Stoddart, of Philadelphia, and price 50 cents. It is well written, profusely illustrated and completely covers the ground. The intro-duction is written by T. P. O Connor, M.P., in that incisive style that helped so materially to turn Beaconsfield from power and put Gladstone in his place—a poor exchange when we look back upon it now. Mr. Sullivan handles the subject with nerve and power, and although the volume contains over 400 pages, it is tersely written:

PORMS. - There is a small volume of which the author is John J. Macdonald, a native of Glongarry; Ontario. It is bound in paper, and is in pamphlet form. We feel bound to say that the work is not the work of a man like Tennyson, but it is at the same time the labor of a man partly educated, but with a streak of genius in his character. The sub-jects of the poems are miscellaneous, but for the most part, partake of a Catholic-Celtic nature. We would advise our readers to buy the work and judge for themselves. If they do not agree with us, they will at least believe that in this age of Canadian bigotry it is a relief to read real Catholic poetry, written by a man who does not pretend to be a poet.

The old odage "The best is always the cheapest" will apply to no other with greater force than to Seeds. Nothing is quite so worthless as poor Seeds. D. M. FERRY & Co., of Detroit, Mich., seem to be one of the very few firms engaged in the Seed business who fully realized the importance of putting up and selling the freshest and best of all varieties of Seeds, and as a legitimate result their brand of Seeds has become exceedingly popular all over the land. We take pleasure in referring to their advertisement in our was anything made to equal Kendall's Spavin columns, and would advise all our readers Cure, nor can there be anything to take its | who will be likely to require seeds to send and

HEAL AND SOOTH BORE LUNGS without loss of time by the use of Thomas Eclectric Oil, a standard internal, and external remedy for lung complaint, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness and stiffness of the joints, and a variety of other diseases, as well as external injuries. A single bottle of this invaluable remedy, often suffices to overcome the difficulty. Not only is it speedy and thorough in its operation, but perfectly safe, since it contains only the purest and most salutary ingredients. It does not evaporate and lose attength, like medicinal oils containing an alcholic principle. Physicians of eminence recognize and testify to its merits, and veterinary surgeons recommend it as a remedy for colic, galls, hoof effections, sweeny, garget, and other complaints of horses and cattle. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1882. The market for Sterling Exchange is firm and quotations are nominal in the absence of offerings. The Government is in the market for sterling to the value of £200.000. We

The stock market at the early board was weak and Montreal Telegraph fell 13. The bid prices at noon were as follows:—Montreal, 1981; Merchants, 1261; Ontario, 601; Commerce, 139; Richelten, 50; Montreal Telegraph, 1221; City Passenger, 127; Gas,

Morning Stock Sales.—26 Montreal 1981 10 do 1983; 9 Molsons 120; 2 do 1191; 25 Ontario 61; 50 do 601; 25 do 601; 100 Com- d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, merce 1391; 200 do 139; 250 do 1391; 200 Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, do 139; 25 Merchants 1261; 26 do 1261; 25 Toronto 166; 95 Telegraph 124; 106 do 1231; 325 do 1221; 75 Gas 1451; 150 do 145; 100 do 1441; 63 do 144; 25 City Passenger 128; 7 Dundas 138‡; 212 Richelieu 50; 1 do

In the afternoon there were few changes and the market was inactive. Montreal fell and City Passenger 1 per cent in bid. There was a fractional advance in Merchants and Montreal Telegraph stocks.

Afternoon Sales -75 Montreal 1981; 10 do 198½; 100 Merchants 126½; 50 Federal 154½; 10 Ontario 61; 450 do 60½; 250 Commerce 139½; 1 do 139½; 1 do 138½; 20 do 139; 100 Montreal Telegraph 122; 100 do 122; 65 do 122; 23 Gas 144; 25 Oity Passenger 126; 20 Windsor Hotel 55.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE PRICES.

The blockade of the country districts by bad roads having been partially broken by the recent enowfall, business is beginning to brighten up considerably, although not to such an extent as would most probably have resulted from a heavier fall or if the thaw which succeeded it had not taken place. A large quantity of goods have during the past No. 2, \$6.00 to \$6.50; No. 3, \$5.25; salmon two or three days left the city for the outly- trout, \$4.50. ing districts. A falling off is noticeable in country payments, although to ne serious extent. Last years' business is found to have been on the whole most satisfactory, outside

of the shipping trade. DRY Goods .- Retail men have lately been busy, probably owing to the change from mild to cold weather. Wholesale houses have finished stock taking, and may be said to be entering on the spring trade. A large number of firms have their travellers already out and a fair number of orders are being received, and it is probable that all the houses will have their travellers on the road before the end of next week. Remittances are hardup to expectations.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Business is brisk, owing to a fair number of spring orders. Remittances continue highly satisfactory. The following prices are still quoted:— Men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 300; men's calf boots, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do, 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2; men's buff and pebbled bal-morals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 40; do split balmorals, 90c to \$110; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$150; do inferior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.10; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prunella balmorais, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen. \$3 75 to \$6. GROCERIES. -There is absolutely nothing

stirring and prices are nominally unchanged at former quotations. Teas-Japan, common, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c fine to choice, 45c to 58c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29 to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c to 380; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar.—Granulated, 9\frac{1}{2}\$c to 9\frac{1}{2}\$c; Yellow refined, 71c to 84c. Syrups and Molasses - Bright to 73c; medium, 55c to 58c; fair, to 54c. Molasses—Barbadoes 57c 62c 51c to 54c. to 59c; Trinidad, 50c to 52c; sugar house, 36c to 40c. Coffee-Mocha, 32c to 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 26c; Maracaibo, 20c to 23c; Jamaica, 15c to 20c; Bio, 16c to 20c; chicory, 12c to 12 c. Spices—Cassia, per 1b, as high as \$1.10 per bag, but dealers prices 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1.00; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl. 22c to and the latter for Early Rose. Farmers' frozen 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; beef and mutton was not over plentiful. Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to There were sales of hindquarters of beef at 6c 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; plmento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jar,s 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 90c. Valencia raisins, 82c to 91; currants, 6c to 71c; layer raisins, \$2.95 to \$3 20; sultanas, 111 to 131; loose muscatel, new \$3.00 to \$3.35; London layers, \$3.35 to 3.40; nuts unchanged; SS almonds, 15c to 17c; walnuts, 8c to 11c; filberts, 10c to 101c; figs, 10c

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- As in England .the market remains quiet at unchanged prices. The following are the quotations :- Bicarb soda \$3.10 to \$3.20; soda ash, \$1.50 131c to 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tarter crystals, 290 to 30c; ditto ground, 32c treal cabbages, per 100, \$4 to \$6; lettuce, to 35c; caustic soda, \$2.35 to 2.50; per dozen, \$1 50; celery, per dos, 40c to 50c; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching Montreal turnips, per bushel, 50c; marrows, powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 10c each; beets, per bushel, 50c; Brussels \$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sprouts, \$1 20 per dosen; parsnips, 600 per sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.40 to | bushel; artichokes, \$1 per bushel.

1.60; sal soda, \$1.10c to 1.25; saltpetre, per

IRON AND HARDWARE .- This market has

probably never been so firm as it is at pre-

sent, and there is but little if any prospect

of an easier tone, as the boom extends throughout Europe and America, and the wonderful demand which has lately risen from all quarters shows no signs of diminishing. We revise as follows :- Siemens, \$25.00; Gartsherrie, \$25.00; Summerlee, \$25.00; Langloan, \$25.00; Eglinton, \$23.50; Carnbroe, \$24.00. Bars per 100 lbs, \$2 00 to \$2 35; Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3.25 to \$3.50; other brands, \$3.50; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal I C, \$6 00 to | lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$8 to \$8 50. \$6 25; Coke, IC, \$5 50. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7.75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2.50 to \$2.75; Sheets, best brands, \$2.60 to \$2 75 Boiler Plates \$300; Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 7 5; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per 1b, 111c to 121c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; quote 108 to 108 between bankers, 108 do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, over the counter to custom rs. Money rates are unchanged at 5 to 6 per cent for stock loans on call and time. 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, 3 inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Out Nails:-Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.60 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d. Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3 35 per keg; 3 Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.60.

MATHER. Business in this line during the week was very quiet. Stocks are ample and prices about steady. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, BA, 25c to 27c ordinary, 24½c to 25½c; No 2, B A, 23c; to 24½c; No 2, ordinary, 22½c to 23½c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c;

Nos. 2, 3 and 1. British Columbia salmon, \$16.50; No. 1 split herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per brl; No. 2,\$4; No. 1 half-brls, \$3.25 dry cod, \$4.75 to \$5; green do, \$5.25 to \$5.50 for No. 1, \$4 to \$4.25 for No. 2; mackerel,

Fuss .- Unchanged. Muskrat, 10c. to 12c. beaver, prime, per 1b, \$2 25 to 2 50 bear, per skin, \$6 to 8 00; bear cub \$3 to 400; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 to 1 25 do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, 1 00 to \$1.250; mink, \$1 to 1 25; otter, \$8 to 10 00 ; raccoon, 40c to 50c ; skunk, 50c to 75c.

Personeum.—Quiet. Car lots at London are quoted at 17c, and here at 21c; broken lots at 21c; Single barrels are quoted at 222c to 234c.

Oils .- Dull. Prices are generally firm. Newfoundland cod oil, 45c; steam refined boiled. Hipes .- Dull and inactive, there being

no demand whatever. We quote: --\$6 50, \$7 50 and \$8 50 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calf-skins, 12c; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.05.

SALT .- Prices remain firm, although the market is quiet. Elevens,65c; tens, 67c; factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10, and Eureka, \$2.00.

At the markets in Liverpool to-day, breadstuffs were quiet. White wheat was quoted easier at 10s 5d to 10s 7d. Rest unchanged Weather fair.

Here the market for flour and grain was dull. with only a moderate demand existing, and that principally for flour. Two lots of 100 bris each of choice Extra Superfine were sold, one at \$6.25, and the other at \$6.20. A lot of 100 bris of Medium Bakers realized \$6.50.

To-day Canada red winter wheat was quoted at \$1.42 to 1.45; white at \$1.38 to 1 39; peas at 761c to 78c on track; rye, 90c to 92c; barley, 65c to 75c; oats in store 39c to 40c.

Cheese was firm, choice September being worth 121c to 13c, and good to fine fail makes, 12c to 122c. Creamery butter is held at 24c to 262, and medium to fine tub dairy at 17c to 22c. There is now a freer movement in butter. Eggs are quoted at 19c to 22c for limed and packed; 23c to 24c for fresh. Dressed hoge are firm at \$8 50 to 8 65 by the car load, jobbing 8 70 to \$9. Mess pork sells at \$19 to 21 75, and lard at 14c to

15c. Hams, 13c to 13 c. Potashes are quiet at \$5 per 100 lbs. Receipts here to-day-Wheat, 1,900 bush peae, 100; barley, 1,000; flour, 1,870 barrels; meal, 110; ashes, 28; butter, 234 pkgs

leather, 171 rolls; tobacco, 74 cases; dressed

hogs, 322. MONTREAL STREET MARKET-JAN. 10. A very fair amount of business was got through with at about the former range of values. Grain was scarce and steady, and in consequence of recent large exportations potatoes were firm. A few farmers were asking ranged from 75c to 90c, the former for Whites to 64c per lb, and of mutton carcasses at 64c to 70. Dressed hogs were firm at \$8.50 to

and vegetables there are no important changes to notice. FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; buck wheat flour, \$2 60; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; commeal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65; moulie, do, \$1 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 10.

\$7 per 100 lbs. Prices of dressed poultry

were well maintained. In domestic fruits

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, 95c to \$1 05; pear per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.10; buokwheat, \$1 35

to \$1 40 per bag. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 75c to 80da \$3:10 to \$5:20; bi-chromate of potash, 90c; carrots, per bushel, 50c; ontons, per to 15c: borns, 15c to 16c; cream bbl, \$2 50 to \$3; per bushel, 75c; Mon-

Fault.-Apples per barrel, \$3 to \$4 keg; \$10.00; sulphate_of copper, 51c to
7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$2.90; pears, \$8 to \$9; Almeria grapes, per keg, \$6; cranberries, 50c per gal, \$12 per bbl; Valentill, \$2.60 to \$2.75; castor oil, 10c to cia oranges, \$5.25 to \$6.00 per case; Jamaica, \$4.75. \$8 to \$9 per bbl; Malaga lemons, \$6 per

> DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print but. ter, per lb, 23c to 30c; tub butter, per lb, 18c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; packed, 21c to 22c.

POULTRY-Fowls, per pair, 50c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 75c to 90c; chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c; turkeys, per 1b, 9c; geese, 7c.

mutton, 7c to 10c; lamb, forequarters, 8c; lamb, hindquarters, 10c; veal, per lb., 8c to 15c; nork nor lb. 12c; harmonia and gold. MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 10c to 12c 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hame, per lb, 14c to 15c; lard per lb, 13c to 15c; sausages, per

Figs.—Lake trout, per lb., 10c to 121c; pike and lobsters, per lb, 10c; white fish, per lb, 10c to 12c; halibut, per lb, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per lb, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 12½c to 15c; fresh herrings, 30c

per doz; smelts, 12c. GAME -Partridges, 60c to 70c per brace; black ducks, \$1 to \$1 25; hares, 25c to 30c; pigeons, 25c to 30c; snowbirds, 25c per dozen.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- JAN. 7. During the week there has been rather more trading in horse-flesh, but business is still quiet. Prices are easier in consequence of the light demand for steeds on American account just now. The following sales were mostly on local account :—A pair of small bays, \$180; a bay horse, \$130; a brown carriage mare, \$132 50; a pair of carriage bays \$200; a pair of carriage horses, \$270; 3 working horses, \$95, \$115 and \$110; a pair of greys, \$260, and a pair of brown carriage horses, \$300. The exports since our last were as follows :- January 2nd, 3 horses \$405; January 5th, 5 do, \$645; 9 do, \$842 11 do, \$895; 12 do, \$820. The traders in town during the last few days were :- J M Butters, Island Pond; J L Moore, Salmon Fall, NH; RF Chase, Baldwin, Me; JP Place, Highgate, Vt.

24½c; No 2, ordinary, 22½c to 23½c.
Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to
21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c;
waxed upper, light and medium, 26c to 39c;
splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c;
calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18
to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c;
buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12½c to 15½c; rough,
26c to 28c.

Wool.—Quietness also characterizes this
trade and no large sales are reported. The
prices quoted are:—Greasy Cape, 19c to 21c;
Australian, 23c to 34c; B super, 30c to 32c, and
unassorted, 30c.

Figh.—Nothing is doing and prices are
unchanged. Labrador herrings at \$6 25 to 6 50.
North Shore Salmon, \$18 to \$19 and \$20 for
Nos. 2, 3 and 1. British Columbia salmon,

**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the columbia salmon,
**Color of the distribution of the color of the case of the past few evers 30 cattle and sheep were from the west. and fair prices were paid, the quality of the estock being fully up to the average of the past few evers 30 cattle and sheep were from the west. and stall-fed. John Dunn and John Cameron, of Toronto, sold dome of the west. and stall-fed. John Dunn and John Cameron, of Toronto, sold dome of the west. and stall-fed. John Dunn and John Cameron, of Toronto, and the fer and MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-JAN. 9.

> Marvin, who married so many women, has been sent to the penitentiary for ten years. A painful expression shoots over Mr. Mar vin's bronzed features when he reflects that if he had only settled in Utah he might now be in congress.

> Restored to His Usual Health. FROM JAMES MITCHELL, a Well known Manufacturer at Springfield, Vt. "Several years ago I was attacked with a

> severe lung difficulty, which was quite alarming. I had severe night sweats, and all the premonitary symptoms of consumption. After having tried several remedies and the skill of physicians without benefit, I was induced to use WISTAR'S BALSAN OF WILD CHERRY, the first bottle of which afforded immediate relief; and a continuance of its use soon restored me to my usual health. For twenty-five years past it has never failed to afford entire satisfaction in all cases of colds, or any throat or lung difficulties. I know of no medicine its cousl.3

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

New Advertisements.

CARSLEY'S MILLINERY

Our immense stock of Hats and Bonnets must be cleared out by the end of the month to make 100m for new goods.

THREE LOTS!

Lot No. 1.

Consisting of Black and Colored Plush and Beaver Hats, good quality, worth from two dollars to three dollars each. All at one price, \$1.50. Lot No. 2.

A beautiful assortment of New and Fashion-able Hats, varying in price from three to four dollars. All at one price, \$2.00.

Includes all our best Hats imported this Fall.
Any lady can suit her taste from this beautiful assortment of Fine Hats. All at one price, \$2.50,

CABSLEY'S MILLINERY ROOM.

S. CARSLEY. MONTREAL.

LIRM!

We are as firm as ever about seeing that a Prompt Cash Grocery Store is opened in the centre of the city, but will not undertake it until it appears plain that no grocer will take the lead and start one.

It is now decided not to mix Groceries with our Dry Goods, but to take a separate premises of sufficient size to do a Grocery business large enough to make itself felt in the city.

It is a delusion for any Co-Operative Store to think they can sell Groceries at a loss and get long prices for Dry Goods to make up for said loss.

S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL.

If we have to take the lead in this central cash grocery business, the public can depend upon it being done in a style that will be a credit to Montrest.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL. Superior Court. No. 1670. Dame Felouise Goyet dif Belisle, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Antoine Yon, builder, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

property.

Montreal, 3rd January, 1882

T. & C. U. DE LORIMIER,

22.5 Plaintif's Attorneys'

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA!

Price 75 Cents.

No more fervent tribute to Ireland's devotion to the Feith has ever appeared than this book from the pen of a French Missionary. It glows with enthusiasm and bears eloquent testimony to the truth of Father Burke's words: "Ireland's tree of Catholicity never yielded to any blast, . . she raises her head to-day as graceful, as brautiful, as loaded with every flower of promise and fruit of fulfilment as in the day when the dying hand of Patrick waved its last benediction over her, and when with his fainting and dying voice he made his last prayer to God that Ireland might keep her faith until the end of time."

THE PRESENT CASE OF IRELAND

HISTORY OF IRELAND, by Thomas Moore; 4 vols., cloth......84.50 THE IRISH IN AMERICA, by John

Francis Maguire, M.P.; half morocco. \$2.00

HISTORY OF THE IRISH RESEL-LION, by C. H. Teeling, boards.......\$1.00

IRELAND SINCE '98, by John Mit-THE IBIGH AMERICAN BRIGADE AND ITS CAMPAIGNS, paper.... 35c

LIFE OF THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, paper..... LIFE OF T. WOLFE TONE, paper.... 350

LIFE OF LORD EDWARD FITZ-GERALD, paper..... THE FELON'S TRACK, A Narrative of '48, paper.....

McHENRY'S IRISH TALES, boards.... 35c THE GREEN AND THE RED or Tales and Legends of Iroland, boards.... DONAL DUN O'BYRNE, A Tale of the Rising in Wexford, boards..... DICK MASSEY, A Tale of the Irish Evictions, boards.....

Any of the above Books sent free y mail on receipt of price.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers & Booksellers? IMPORTERS OF

Church Ornaments and Religious Goods, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

KNABE

UNEQUALLED IN Tone. Touch. Workmanship & Durability

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos. 204 & 206 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, 8 No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York. 6



In MAKING YOUR GOOD RESOLUTIONS

NEW YEAR

REMEMBER TO GO TO

Beauvais AND BUY YOUR CLOTHING.

Having had an enormous business this Fall and Winter I shall CLOSE OUT the remaining Winter Stock at prices away below cost of manufacturing.

For your child's New Year Present buy that FINE OVERCOAT, ONLY \$2.95. A REALLY ELEGANT SUIT...........\$3.50

\$4.15

For a HEAVY DOUBLE BREASTED ULSTER

\$2.00 Buys an ALL-WOOL PANTALOON. I shak sell every article in my

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT At prices that certainly all can reach.

BARGAINS

FROM NOW UNTIL

I. A. BEAUVAIS,

January 1st, 1882.

186 & 188 St. Joseph Street.