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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 13.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 10, 1880.

### PRICE FIVE CENTS

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARMODE'S HOTEL, ENNIS, October 22. A fine old town is Ennis, in ancient Thomond, now the County of Clare. I came into it this morning, from Hallan, in the County of Cork to Charleville, passing the towns Charleville from those of the Great Southern & Western to those of the Waterford & Limerick Company. After waiting on the platform for an hour of a very cold moraing, se cold, indeed, that a Yankee tourist who was walking up and down to keep himself warm, declared he would rather have twenty below zero in the States than a raw Irish fog. We Fitzgerald, one of their principal castles being at Adare while another was at Croom. Consequently "Croom Aboo!" as Croom to

got into the train, and shortly after were rattling through the County of Limerick to the City of the Violated Treaty. Passing Patrick's Well, Door, and Croom, which gave a war-cry to the great Norman Irish house of Victory, became the Geraldine battle-cry, as "Lambh Deerg Abool" as Red Hand to Victory, did of the northern O'Neills. It was pleasant to see in the fields gangs of men and with the seal of the Ministry of the Luterior, women digging and picking potatoes, while contained the order for the immediate closing in the patch belonging to the cottier, would of the religious houses which belonged to be the man, his wife and children, all busy orders unrecognized by law, and for the exsaving the Murphys, which this year, whereever the new seed was planted, are very pro- that these instructions would have been put lific. I am worry it is not so with the produce in force. Society believed that the Governof the old seed which, in some places, more ment would hesitate before commencing a especially in Connaught, was largely used, second series of persecutions, the more so and has not yielded even as well as last year. as all the unrecognized communities had Gliding into the old-fashioned station at been formally dissolved and the convents Limerick, I came out of the train and had a or monasteries had been registered under run round to get some breakfast, as the the name of one or two persons, or kept train for Eunis did not start out till eleven open as houses of retreat belonging to cero'clock, I was accommodated at a little hotel tain private gentlemen, friends of the outside the station, but as I had sometime to Church. The clergy were quite persuaded wait, I swallowed up my coffee, and bread that for the moment at least there was and butter, and had a look through the nothing to apprehend, and they regretted to famous old city, the headquarters in the days find that the precautions they had taken to of Irish independence of the Munster O'Brien's, shut out the police and compel them to break but more celebrated for the famous defeace lock and bar before obtaining admission to against the Williamite army in 1691.

Imerick has a population of about forty thousand being a decrease of about seven thousand being a decrease of about seven thousand in thirty years. The city may be none of the religious communities coming said to comprise four principal streets running | within the category against which the decrees east, north, south and west, and crossing each | have been directed have ever taken any part other in about the center of the town. The in politics; they have exclusively devoted river Shannon is crossed by two bridges called themselves to educational pursuits and to respectively Wellesley bridge, and Thomond comforting the penitents who came to them bridge, Wellesley bridge being comparatively in the hope of gaining fresh knowledge from a wooden structure, while the other bears evidence of greater antiquity. At the city end | the influence of the outer world, gave their of Thomand bridge is a castle founded by King John, on the site of a much older one, the castle being now used as a militia barracks. On the county of Clare end is the famous treaty stone upon which the Irish hero vain, the sick were visited, the necessitous Patrick Sarsfield Ghra Bhawn Erin, Earl of Lucan, on behalf of the Irish, and DeGinkle a vow of eternal poverty, and devoted them-Earl of Athlone, on behalf of the Williamites, selves to relieving the sufferings of their

signed the treaty by which the city surrendered with the honours of war, eighteen thousand men sailing away with Sarsfield to the sunny land of France, and two thousand taking their stand under the colours of Eug- they would be among the first to be driven Those wild geese afterward under Sarsfield met at Neerminden William and his army, and gave him a taste of what they did at Limerick. In every period of history women distinguished thems-lves in the hour ofdanger, and death. Whether as nurses in hospital, or, in the deadly breach. Judith slew Holofernes, and saved the Jewish nation of her husband Margaret of Anjou David Bruce, king of Scotland, at the hardinformation to the American General Green revolutionary war. The Scottish beoine, Flora Macdonald, saved the life of Charles his head by the Butcher of Culloden; but Williamite attack made by ten thousand men. that dreadful day when William at all hazards that breach sent three columns of men to be annihilated by the heroic defenders. While the fighting was going on a body of five hundred Williamites gained a certain point, and De Lausanne ordered that the number should be allowed to increase. The defenders just kept them at bay, and finally withdrew. William's eye shone with delight. The English colors waved on the wall, and even a cheer was given for victory. A throb of the earth—a heave—a mine is sprung, and the bodies of five hundred Williamites strew the ground. Those who escaped flen in dismay. William offers to lead another attack in person but the troops refuse and William condition. On the walls there were large posters inviting the people to a public meeting to organize for the purpose of giving to Charles Stuart Parnell a grand reception | on the occasion of his visit, to accept the freedom of the city which the corporation deo'clock arriving I had to leave for Ennis by saries declined to let them go unless they last measure."

the Limerick and Alhewry Railroad. gave a formal promise that they Crossing the Shannon we ran through the the historic places of six mile bridge; New- | declined to make any promise what market on Fergus, and Clare Castle. The country along the road is very picturesque, accompanied to his cell. It was a strange Cahormoyle, formerly the home of Smith sight to see the monks, accompanied by a O'Brien and the seat of Lord Inchiquin, an-other of the O'Brien family being to the left solemn procession brough the cloisters, singand visible from the train. Reaching Ennis, ing the 68th Psalm. As each cell was reached from where O'Connell was returned to parlia- the Superior gave the kiss of peace to the ment, not as member for the town, but for the County of Clare, the spot upon where he stood is now marked by a column surmounted by a heroic figure of the great of Cork. The journey was, on the whole, orator and patriot, and at the foot of this through fine country. Through the County | monument Lysaght Finnigan, now member for the city on the Sunday before my arrival Doneraile and Buttevent, changed cars at addr-seed his constituents. The monument to the liberator is entirely due to the exertions of Michael Considine, now an old man and I am sorry to say a poor one, but it is to a large extent the old story:

Bitter indeed is the patriot's meed

PRIEST HUNTING IN FRANCE (From the London Globe.) Paris, Saturday evening.—More than a week ago registered letters were sent to all the prefects and commissaries of police in the departments, but the postmasters were ordered not to deliver them until they had received further instructions by telegraph. It was known that the large square envelopes, sealed pulsion of all foreign priests. No one thought men who, shut up in their cells away from whole time to study, and saw things through the mirror of their minds in holy simplicity, unalloyed by worldly considerations. No one knocked at the door of the monastery in were relieved, and these men, who had made fellow-creatures, could at times minister efficaciously unto a mind diseased. The Barefooted Carmelites in the Rue de la Pompe, at Passy, never anticipated that away in obedience to the will of M. Jules Ferry, and with the connivance of others who fear that the influence of the Church may prevent their plans from being successfully matured. When MM. Clement and Dulac entered the chanel of the Carmelites mass was

being celebrated, but the congregation was visibly moved, for it was reported that the street was occupied by the police, and that headed the English army and took prisoner the monastery and chapel had been surrounded. The priest continued to celebrate the fought Battle of the Standard. Jean of Arc Mass, and at its conclusion, as he turned to headed the chivalry of France, and drove out | descend the steps of the altar, MM. Clement the English invaders. Jenny Heatbfield and Dulac, the Commissaries of Police, opened crossed the Alleghaneys in winter to convey their coats to show their official scarfs, and followed him into the vestry, gaining adof an intended attack by Lord Rawdon in the | mission with him into the cloisters. He managed to clude his followers by taking a short turn to the right, but the two comis-Stuart when ten thousand pounds was set on saries, determined not to be outwitted, laid bands on a passing monk and compelled him among the whole of these heroines the to conduct them to the chapter room, where women of Limerick take a foremost place, Father Albert, the Superior, was sitting in the beautiful Mary Lynch heading them to solemn conclave, discussing the interests of assist the garrison in hurling back the the order with several provincial deputations who had come to advise as to the line of con-As I crossed Thomand Bridge I thought of duct they should follow in the event of the decrees being executed. Brother determined to capture the city, and for that Elie, who had been obliged to conduct purpose rained upon it red hot shot until a the two unwelcome visitors, obtained ada brea h was made in the wall, and then into mission to the chapter room, and was tollowed by the two commissaries, whose arrival created some amount of confusion. The prior rose from his seat, and the monks drew their cowls over their faces. Father Albert asked how the intruders had presumed to violate the privacy of his domicile, and M. Dulac at once read the orders he had received, formally advising the Superior that the order was dissolved, and that the convent would have to be evacuated then and there. M. Clement then asked if there were not two priests of foreign nationality among the fathers, and said that he had an order for their immediate expulsion from France immediately necessary and easily practicable. Father Albert replied that two visitors were departs for England a beaten man. How all certainly under his roof, but they had retired this passed through my brain as it stood in to their cells, and under the circumstances, the streets of the heroic old city by the since they were his guests, he must decline Shannon One way or another there is a to ask them to quit their retreat when the very tidy trade carried on, and altogether hospitality he had accorded them was about Limerick is in a comparatively flourishing to be denied. Father Albert then turned towards his silent companions and told them that Providence in its wisdom, had chosen to inflict another severe trial upon them, and exhorted them to take courage and continue that united moral resistance which was compatible with the dignity of the Church under

would not barricade their doors. They ever, and each monk was therefore brother, and then the door closed on him. Two cells were found closed. A demand for admission was refused, and the police were told force would have to be encountered by force. The doors were at once broken open, and a Spanish and a Belgian visitor were dragged out by the police, with rather more than "gentle violence." When the few min-utes gr nted by M. Clement had expired, and the last prayers have been said, the police were surprised to find that the Fathers refused to leave their cells. The two commissaries were not inclined to lose time or bandy words; they ordered their men to lay hands on the recalcitrant Churchmen and push them out and their orders were carried out to the letter. The monks were pushed along the cloisters through the chapel, and out into the street, one of them obtaining an instant's grace to enable him to remove the consecrated wafer from the high altar. A crowd had gathered in the street. The scene almost defies description. There was not one single hostite shout or cry, but there was hardly a dry eye, and as the Superior was thrust forth, and his colleagues gathered round him to receive his parting benediction, numbers of people sank on their knees. Carriages were in waiting for some of the Fathers, who were driven off to the houses of the neighboring gentry, while the Duchesse de Madrid offered her arm to one Carmelite, and led him to her carriage, and the poor people vied with each other in endeavoring to persuade some of the monks to accept the shelter their humble roof could afford them. Seals were placed on the doors of the chapel and of the Monastery, only a lay brother being permitted to remain to look after the place, and watch over the interests of individuals whose privacy of domicile has been illegally violated by brute force. A similar scene took place in the Rne Monceau at the monastery of the Barnabita Fathers, most of whom being aliens offered no resistance, but the people who had gathered outside the convent were particularly demonstrative and divided into two camps, so that the police had some difficulty in maintaining order. An energetic protest was entered against the proceedings, and M. Riant, a member of the Paris Municipal C uncil, told the police they had rendered themselves liable to a criminal prosecution, a remark M. Clement received with a smile of contempt. The sealed instructions of the Government were opened vesterday morning in the provinces, and at once acted upon. Things were not so calm and trauquil as in The authorities, determined to make a great show of Republicanism, carried out their instructions in a most truculent manner, and had the clerical party accepted the challenge thrown down to them by their opnonents, some serious disturbances might have occurred. In some of the more radical districts, such as Toulouse, great difficulty was experienced in preventing the crows, which followed the police and the authorities singing the "Marseillaise" and "Carira," from wrecking the chapels and monasteries which were visited. The utmost brutality was used to expel the monks who clung to their cells, and at Toulouse the Carmelites had to run the gauntlet of a pitiless, furious crowd of ruffians, who insulted them and followed them to the bridge which spans the Garonne, where stones were thrown at the priests, and cries of "Drown them ! Fling them into the river!"might have been acted on had not the police come up and persuaded the victims of the degraded mob to take refuge in a building close by. M. Jules Ferry and his colleague, M. Constans, have determined to carry out their plans to the bitter end. The Church must either submit to them or be persecuted. The result will be that those who have only been lukewarm will rally round those who are persecuted. The religious party will become stronger and stronger every day, as it always has done under adversity, and the time will come when France will be treated to a repetition of the war of La Vendee, undertaken to vindicate liberty of conscience by those who do not believe in the Goddess of Reason.

### PEASANT PROPRIETORS.

The Statist has an article on the practicability of establishing peasant proprietray in Ireland, and eays: - Money in abundance has been advanced in various ways to Irish landlords and others for purposes of secondary benefit to Ireland, and there has b en much loss. It is surely time to try whether an advance for a primary object which the Irish people desire and which is needed to cure a discrepancy which has lasted for centuries between the laws of Ireland and the usages and ideas of the people will not be more successful. We must urge, then, that a measure to expropriate a large part of the land of Ireland, giving a fair price to the landlords, and to settle thereon a peasant proprietary, is both It is a measure worth some risks of loss, but no loss is really probable. It must be a bold and thorough measure, affecting a large transfer at once, while the Commissioners to be appointed should have most ample nowers, and the local authorities should also be so constituted as to give the whole Irish people an interest in the success of the work. Of course it would be a corrollary of such a measure that the Commissioners would have power to give indefeasible titles and that a cheap and easy system of land transfer should be established. But Ireland, we cided to confer upon him, thus showing that the present circumstances. He then dismissed hope, will not be the only part of the United the patriotism of Limerick still lives. Eleven his colleagues to their cells, but the commis. Kingdom which will get the benefit of the

### IRELAND.

### Crisis Approaching.

### IS IT A CIVIL WAR?

### Troops Marching on Boycett's Farm.

[LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.]

London, November 9 -- The state of affairs in Ireland has at last stirred up the Government to definite and aggressive action. The Channel Squadron is sailing for Queenstown to-day, and is prepared to land 3,000 men it required. The despatch of this morning, stating that the Hussars and troops from Curragh camp would be sent to the scene of the Boycott troubles, has excited spirited comment by the Irish press.

London, November 9.—It is stated that Mr. Hadstone has written a letter in which he calls the obstruction offered by successive British Governments to land reform in Ireland a "mouruful, discreditable record."

London, November 9.—One thousand troops have left for Boycott's farm. Num-hers of people are flocking from all directions to the scene. Special trains are arriving at Claremorris with soldiers. A collision is considered imminent.

Toronto, November 9.—By special to the Mail from the New York Herald bureau: London, November 7 .- There can be little doubt that the popular seatiment of Ireland thoroughly aroused. Reports come from all parts of the country bringing tidings of the acts which mark the influence of the Laud League. Mr. John O'Callaghan, Secretary of the Waterford branch of that or ganization, was forcibly reinstated by a undred armed and masked men on a farm from which he had been evieted at Newton on the property of Sir Henry Barrow. He was forced to swear on his bended kneer that he would not give up the farm. A great sensation was thereby caused in the

A Woodlawn telegram says that a number of arthed men went for the house of Mr. Allen, out of their mouths. In California he saw alang agent, and fired several shots into the the window, nearly succeeding in wounding Allen, who immediately took his departure from the town under guard of the police. Notices plenty of industry, plenty of courage, and were posted on the gates warning Allen not to attempt to collect rent on his master's property.

Dunlin, Nov. 8 .- Mr. Healy, Secretary of aspirations. He was put up in more boroughs fight at Meath till be was withdrawn in favor electors is notewortny as giving an idea of a hurry." "Stop," says the priest, "they'll the advanced principles now maintained by all hear you." "Hear me!" says he, "they're electors is notewortny as giving an idea of come forward as the supporter of an active irish party. My principles on the land question are those of the Land League. On the outional question I hold that the one object of our efforts should be national indepen-

A large number of meetings were held to-

day throughout the country. The largest

was at Athlone, where through an increasing

rain fifteen or twenty thousand men came from Galway, Roscommon, Westmeath and King's County to the place or meeting, which is supposed to be in the centre of Ireland. There was the usual display of green banners, rosettes were generally wore, and a semimilitary band enlivened the proceedings with music of a not too loyal nature. As the procession passed the barracks a significant demonstration of hostility to the foreign garrison was indulged in by the crowd. The town wore a gala appearance, flags were frequently displayed, and numerous arches spanned the streets bearing mottoes of welcome to Parnell. Considerable curiosity was felt as to how the people would bear themselves in the presence of the strong measures adopted by the Government. But those who hoped that the farmers would be intimidated were disappointed. Mr. Parnell made a bitter and violent speech, attacking Mr. Forster and the Government. He urged the people to closer and more energetic organization, in order that they might be able to defy the efforts of the British Government to maintain the landlord. He warned them that the struggle to possess the land was only beginning. He urged them to display courage and constancy. Characterizing the Government, he said that t was hypocritical and cowardly. Mr. T. D. Sullivan denounced the prosecutions, and having exhibited to the people the lengthy indictment drawn up by the law officers against the Land League, he cast it among the crowd, who tore it to pieces amid frantic cheers. The tone of the meeting was defiant, judged by the enthusiastic way in which all the strong speeches were cheered by the volces of the crowd, which were frequently suggestive of violence. At the opening of the meeting the centre of the platform gave way and a number of persons were precipitated to the ground. Among those who fell were Messrs. Sullivan, M. P., and O'Kelly, M. P. Prompt exertions were made to extricate the struggling men, who were piled one on the other. This was quickly accomplished, and it was found that no one was

seriously injured, though a good many re-

ceived outs and bruises. Great indignation

was caused by the discovery that the full was

been half sawed through, but whether this was due to carelessuess or design it is impossible to discover.

Edinburgh, November 9 .- The Scotsman's correspondent at London vouches for the truth of the statement that the Irish magistrates by a large majority deprecated exceptional legislation before ordinary law had been tried, and that only the Mayor and the Galway magistrates are in favor of the sus-pension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

#### THE IRISH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

An Irish Chief in New Zealand.

The Rev. Pius Devine in his lectures on The Irish at Home and Abroad," which he has been deliverving in England, tells some home truths and good stories about us, from which we extract the following:

In the United States he came across two specimens of the Irish character-oue that he liked and the other that he did not like. The one he liked was the one who kept that which was good and bonorable and threw away that which was worthless. The States was the country above all others for the development of individual energy; there all were on the same level, and a man might begin by delving in a trench and rise to be President. There was no such thing as "caste" "descendants." Men there might Men there might be one day rolling in their carriage, and next day become bankrupts and turn clerks in an hotel, and their former friends, instead of avoiding them, would shake hands with them and live in that hotel just because they were clerks there. While he had

FINE SPECIMENS OF THE IRISH

in the States, he had seen others that displeased him-people with a small amount so brains and a great amount of self-conceit, which, as a rule, went together; they ran in pairs and carried people to destruction. He bad met those sort of "things," who were a-hamed of their Irish origin, and it was a terrible thing to hear those unfortunate creatures. Their names happened to be O'Shaughnessy, or O'Callaghau, or even Murphy—what were the poor things to do? There they were with their unfortunate Irish names, which the whold United States could not enable them to get rid of! They had imposing mustachios, hair split down the middle, nice, genteel cigars; but, thunder and hounds, their name was O'Brannigan! It was pitable; they would actually cry over those scented dandies to hear "Brannigan" coming

### IRISH WITH PLENTY OF MONRY,

plenty of zeal for the Church. It was astonishing how the Church spread wherever the Irish migrated to. He believed that if an Irish woman, with her beads in her fingers, got so far as the North Pole, there would be a Mr. Parnell, who was recently arrested on a church therl in talf an hour. In the time of charge of intimidation, has now come forward the gold-diggings, when there was great as a candidate for Wexford. This is not the hurry-skurrying and striving for wealth, a first tine Mr. Healy has had parliamentary priest was having an open-air confession in one of the streets, and a son of Erin on the than one at the last election, and made a good outskirts of the crowd called out, "Yer riverence, I beg your pardon. I want to tell of Mr. Sullivan. His present address to the you my confession from here, because I'm in some members of the Land League. He says: all worse than myself." He had met Irishmen in the Sandwich Islands, in the Fiji Islands, and even in New Zealand. He told a good story of certain parties who fell into the

### THE NEW ZEALAND SAVAGES.

One of the unfortunate men was a bishop, and, being rather fat, it was thought that he would make a good dish for the chief, so the chief was sent for. Accordingly he came down, tattoed and done up in great style. Looking at the captive he said, "Yer riverence, maybe yer a priest," in the real vernacular. "I'm a bishop," said he. "God protect us and Ireland," rejoined the chief Where did you come from?" asked the bishop. "Troth, I'm an Irishman," said the tatteed man. "Are you a chief?" "Troth I am." "What brought you here?" "Well, we were shipwrecked and cast ashore, and they killed all the crew, but when they came to me I played so many queer tricks that they kept me alive, and egad I'm chief now.'

An extra of the Canada Gazette, puplished on Monday, contains the following appointments:-J. A. Mousseau, Montreal, to be a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; J. P. R. A. Caron, Quebec, to be a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; Hon. J. A. Mousseau to be President | duty to God : of the Council, vice Hon. L. R. Masson resigned; Hon. J. C. Aikens, late Secretary of State, to be Minister of Inland Revenue, vice Hon. L. F. G. Baby, appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec; Hon. John O'Connor, late Postmaster-General, to be Secretary of State of Canada vice Hon. James Cox Aikens, appointed Minister of, Inland Revenue; Hon Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., late Minister of Militia and Defence, to be Postmaster-General for the Dominion of Canada, vice the Hon. John O'Connor, appointed Secretary of State of Canada: Hon. J. P. R. A. Caron to be Minister of Militia and Defence, vice the Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell, K. C. M. G., appointed Postmaster-General for the Dominion of classes of the community;

Four soldiers of the Emperor Joseph II., having been convicted of the crime of desertion, were condemned to throw dice to determine which of them should be executed. Three of them made no objection, but the fourth constantly refused on the ground that the emperor had strictly forbidden his soldiers to play at any game of chance. The emperor having been informed of the soldier's ready wit at so critical a moment, ordered that he due to the fact that one of the supports had and his compannions should be pardoned.

### The Montreal Branch of the Land League.

A meeting of the above organization was held on Sunday last in St. Patrick's Hall, the President, Mr. Carroll, in the chair. Wotwithstanding the inclement state of the weather the attendance was large, and over six:ty new members joined the League and paid in their subscriptions, among the subscribers being two ladies who were elected with enthu.viasm.

The programme of the League was then submitted by Mr. Francis A. Quinn, advocate, in a very eloquent address, and at opted without dissent.

The following named gentlemen were appointed collectors for the different wards of the city:—Messrs. P. Wright, W. Couroy, Mr. Murney and J. B. Lane, R. Carrick, M. A. Miller, P. O'Donohue, J. Doyle, E. Ryan, J. P. Whelan, F. A. Quinn, T. T. Patten, — Reynolds, M. Kelly, A. Kerrigan, B. Donnelly, A. Doherty, W. Kearney, W. T. Cloran, T. Hanley, J. C. Fleming, J. McArra T. Cunningham, M. Barnes, John Lyone, I)

Tracey, J. C Quinn — Davis, and others.

Meantime the League is growing apace.

The following is the address to the people of Canada, read by Mr. F. A. Quinn at the meet .

To all men of Irish race in Canada: To all the friends of Ireland:

To all lovers of justice and good government :

The Land League appeals for assistance and sympathy, in the defence of Parnell and the Irish people in their struggle for their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-

The Land League desires to put an end to famines, and to ever-recurring evictions, which are a condemnation to exile or death. The trial of Parnell is the people's Land Commission, and through it will be shown all the iniquities of the Irish land system.

By constitutional and legal means, the Land League demands :-1.-Tenants' right of sale.

2.—Compensation for .mprovements in all

3.-No evictions in bad years.

4 .- Government loans to tillers of the soil at low rates of interest, with sinking fund, to improve their property and to acquire the ownership of their holdings.

5.-Aid to purchase waste lands, Church lands, lands sold in the bankrupt courts and lands voluntarily sold. 6.-Expropriation of the London com-

7 .- Total extinction of feudal ownership,

with compensation to landlords. No confiscation, no communism; the people will pay out of their own taxes for every just right of which they may deprive a landlord. Russia, Prussia, France, Canada, have done precisely the same thing, why not Ireland?

The Land League will show uncompromising opposition to all destructive doctrines

and violent language. The Land Langue is not responsible for any exaggeration, in language, or ideas, displayed

by speakers and writers. Every demand of the Land League is founded on justice, reason and good sense.

Protestants and Catholics alike are members of the Land League. In advising tenants not to pay rent until

they shall have laid aside sufficient for the support of their families; In advising the tenants not to pay rent

until they shall have compelled the landlords to grant them justice;
In advising tenants and others not to hold

communications with persons taking lands

from which a poor man has been evicted; In thus excommunicating the bad landlord and the bad tenant.

The Land League is not acting in an unjust and despotic manner, but is following the dictates of expediency, prudence, and true statesmanship.

Is using moral means of coercion, Is adopting a species of war measure, justi-

fiable under the circumstances, Is inaugurating a gigantic strike of a whole people against bad laws and their necessary consequence-Famine.

Every Irishman should join the Land Lengue: Because the Irish race wants to put an end to famines and to the necessity of periodi-

cally imploring for relief the world over; Because Parnell and his associates have sacrificed themselves for their country, and

it would be a disgrace to abandon them; Because were Parnell to fail it would be fatal blow to Ireland's hopes, and would lead to greater sufferings than any yet endured by

her people; Because duty to country demands it, and duty to country is almost as imperative as

Because the union of Irishmen throughout the world will have an immense influence en English public opinion and on the English

Ministry; Because the struggle of the Land Leaguepromises to be the last and the triumphant

struggle of the Irish people; Every over of fair play and good govern-

ment should aid the Land League: Because the Land League is establishing a.

principal for redressing grievances, for avoiding rebellion and war as effective and as important as international arbitration, so much

lauded in this century;
Because it will put an end to strike in Ireland, and bring peace and good will to all Because it is a gallant struggle of the Irish.

people in a just cause, by just means, and every generous man should sympathize in the gallautry and efforts. frishmen join the Land League. Aid the

Land League. Enroll the members of vour families in its ranks. Lovers of justice, men of every race and

creed, aid the Land League, rise above prejudice, be just and be generous. Irishmen throughout Canada! form Land.

Leagues in all the towns and cities of the

-[For the TRUE WITNESS.]

#### THE DEAD CHILD.

Written at the Request of the Parents of a Young and Beautiful Girl, who died at Quebec, 1879.

[AIR: " The Exile of Erin."]

Twee ave as I strayed towards the home of the Where the fair and the good have gone to their

Like the halo that gleams on the brow of the The day-god in splender was low in the West; Through the shades of the twilight his last ray
was streaming.
On the blue mountain-side his last light was
beaming.
Like the radiance of glory that ever is gleaming.
Through the dark shrouds of death, on the
bleat.

I stood by the mound where the fair one was Green, green was the grass on that sanctified

The moon on the verge of the night-sky was

All lenely I mused and all silent I trod.

I steed where the spring-flowers in beauty were growing.

A seft, gentle breeze o'er the churchyard was My thoughts were afar, where the pure light is Biernally bright round the Throne of God.

I thought of the one that was deep in the slum-The sleep that shall end when the world is no more, I knelt o'er the grave and I slowly did number

I knet o'er the grave and I slowly did number
The rosary-bead, as the pra, ers did outpour.
I thought of the world that was darkening
around me,
Of the wees, and the fears, and the pains that
aurround me,
I thought of the ties that to earth long had
bound me,
And sighed for repose on Eternity's shore.

I thought how the sunjin the grand west was

His cough lit with hues, like the painting of dreams—
I thought how his steeds at its fountains were drinking. To refresh and invigor when a new morning

And I thought how the soul that was sleeping New strength, like the sun, when the dark clouds of sorrow Had fied from its face, and it shone on the mor-

In the nimbus of glory that immortality

And I wept then no tear, for I knew that the Se levely, so pure and so glowing and fair, in the rich light of heaven, at present, was With the beauties that die not, eternally rare.

We shal see thee no more, fairest Minnie, at

morning,
At evo or at noon, thy own beauty adorning,
But we think not on thee with sad thoughts of
mourning.
We know we shall meet you in happiness
there.

Then aloop, Minnie dear, where in sorrow we laid thee,
And rest thit the note of thy triumph shall ring:
Ah! sleep in the grave that, in weeping, we

And sleep in the grave that, in weeping, we made thee,
Unstained as the flake from the wintry wing,
We'll pray for and think of Minnie for ever—
Polget thee, our child—forget thee we'll never—
But wait for the hour when, ne'er more to
sever
When we join thee with saints and with
angels to sing!

JOSEPH K. FORAN. Laval University, Quebec, 1679.

### REDMOND O'DONNELL;

### LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

CHAPTER IV.-CONTINUED.

" Yeu are sure of this, Katherine?" "Certain, Gaston; your poverty will be no

obstants to him." "Then he's a greater fool than I take him for," thought Mr. Dantree. "It I were in his place, I would kick Gaston Dantree out of the room. Good Heavens! if I should marry this girl and it should get to Marie's ears! If-I shall marry her-come what may, Right thousand a year at stake, and Marie the only obstacle in the way, and hundreds of leagues of sea and land between me and that obstacle! There is no turning back new; come what may, I shall marry the heiress of Scarswood." He turned to her with almost real passion in his voice now.

"Katherine," he said, taking both her hands in his and looking in her eyes, " whatever betides, for good or for ill, you will not draw back-for good or for evil you are mine !"

She met his eyes full for the first time. She was pale, but there was no tremor in her voice as the slowly repeated his words. Olearly and firmly they came: " Yours, Guston-yours only. For good or

for evil, to the end of my lite-yours !" For good or for evil-cminous words. For good or for evil the vow was plighted and she stood under the lamps pledged to become Gaston Dantree's wife,

> CHAPTER V. BEFORE BREAKFAST.

In the bleak, raw dawn of the wet October morning, Sir John Dangerfield's guests went While the lamps still gleamed among the flowers on the landing and stairways, Mrs. Vavasor, trailing the yellow glimmer of her silk robe behind her, went up to her ewn room-went up with the fag end of a tune between her lips, a feverish lustre in her eves, a feverish flush, not all rouge, on

her checks, looking, as a hopeless adorer at

the foot of the stairs quoted : "In her lonely silken murmur Like an angel clad with wings." The adorer had taken a great deal of cham-

pagme at supper and hiccoughs interrupted the poetic flow of the quotation. Se also had Mrs. Vavasor herself. Perhaps a little of the brilliancy of eyes and color were due to the Cliquet, but then a good deal more was owing to triumph. Everything was going on so well. The little debt she had waited so long to pay off was in a fair way to receive a full receipt.

Peter Dangerfield was pliable as wax in her hands. Gaston Dantree was the man of all men whom she would have chosen for Kutherine Dangerfield's affianced husband. And Sir John had passed the night in a sort of earthly purgatory.

"Poor old Sir John!" the little woman said, airily, to herself; "I'm really concerned for him. He never did me any harmpoor old soldier. How plainly he shows his abherrence of me in his face; foolish, uncivilized old man. If his precious daughter were not so wrapped up in her curled darling she could not fail to see it. I suppose our handsome tenor proposed in the conservatory? What a capital joke it would be to let him marry her after ull, and then speak out. I think I'll wait until the wedding day Ah, my lady! my lady! You were a great peeress and a brilliant woman in your day. but you're dead now, and forgotten, and little Harriet whom you circumvented so cleverly. lives still, and prospers, and hates you dead as she hated you alive.'

The fire still burned on the marble hearth, the waxlights glimmered softly. She drew the window curtain and looked out at the the giant trees was like the dull roar of the sea. She dropped the silken curtain with a shiver and turned away.

"It gives me the horrors," she muttered; "it makes me think of old age, and death, tune, as well as give me my revenge. And my life there. Whether that life be long or short I shall at least have enjoyed every hour of it. And, my lady, I'll be even with you to the last, and carry my secret to the grave." She crossed over to the wardrobe where sook out a book of ciparette papers and an

embroidered tobacco-case. "It's no use going to bed," she thought. I never can sleep at these abnormal hours. A cigarette will sooth my nerves better than

slumber." She began, with quick, deft fingers, to roll half-a-dozen clearettes, and then lying back in a luxurious arm-chair, with two slender arched feet upon the fender to light and smoke. One after another she smoked them to the last ash. The rainy daylight filled the room as she flung the end of the last inch in the fire.

She arose with a yawn, extinguished the light, drew the curtains and let in the full light of the gray, wet morning. The great trees rocked wearily in the high gale, a low leaden sky lay over the flat, wet downs, and miles away the sea melted drearily into the horizon. In the pale bleak light brilliant little Mrs. Vavasor looked worn, and haggard, and ten years older than last night. " Such a miserable morning! What a

wretch I must look in this light Captain Devere paid me compliments last night, tell ia love with me, I believe, at least as much in love as a beavy dragoon ever can fall If he saw me now! I believe I'll go to bed after all."

Mrs. Vavasor went to bed, and her eyes closed in graceful slumber before her head was fairly on the pillow. And as the loudvoiced clock over the stables chimed the quarter past ten she came floating down the stairs in a rose-cashmere robe de matin, and all her feathery black ringlets affort.

"Am I first, I wonder?" she said, peeping in. "Ah, no; dear Sir John, what an early riser you always were. You don't forget your military habits, though you are one of the wealthiest baronets in Sussex."

She held out one slender white hand all aglitter with rings. But as he had refused it last night so the baronet refused the proffered handclasp this morning. He stood tall and stern, and grim as Rhadamauthus himself, drawn up to his full height.

"We are quite alone, Mrs .-- Vavasor since you choose to call yourself by that name, and we can afford to drop private theatricals. I faucied you would be down before Katherine, and I have been waiting for you here for the past hour. Harriet Harman, you must leave Scarswood and at once." Sir John's guest had taken a tea-rose from

a glass of flowers on the breakfast table, and was elaborately fastening it amid the luxuriance of her black hair. She laughed as her host ceased speaking, and made the rose secure ere she turned from the mirror.

"That is an improvement, I think-yellow roses always look well in black hair. What did you say, Sir John? Excuse my inattention, but the tollette before everything with us Parisiennes. I must leave Scarswood at once? Now, really, my dear baronet, that is a phase of hospitality it strikes me not strictly Arabian. Why must I go, and why at once?"

"Why! you ask that question?"

main at Scarswood as long as I please?" " Because," the Indian officer said, frigidly You are not fit to dwell an hour, a minute, under the same roof with-with my daughter. It you had possessed a woman's heart, a shadow of heart, one spark of womanly feeling. you would never have crossed Kutherine's path "

"Again I ask why l"

"I have given you your answer already. You are not fit-you are no associate for any young girl. I know the life you led at Hom-

"You do? And what do you know of that life to my discredit?" Mrs. Vavasor d . manded, in her sprightliest manner, al sadly fear some malicious person has been poisoning your simple mind, my dear Sir John, I received a salary at Hombu g, I admit; I lured a few weak-minded victims, with more money than brains, to the Kursaul; I gambled ever so little perhaps myself. But what would you have? Poor little women must live, penniless widows must earn their bread and butter, and I la sored according to my light. Who can blame me? A gamhler's decoy is not a very reputable profession, but I did not select it because I liked it. As you say here in England, it was 'Hobson's choice.' To work I was not able, to beg I was ashamed. And I gave it up, when I heard of your good fortune, forever, I hope. I said to myself, 'Harriet, child, why lead this naughty life any longer? -why not give it up, pack your trunks, go back to England, and become virtuous and happy? Here is your old friend-well, acquaintance, then -Colonel Dangerfield, a haronet now, with a magnificent estate in Suss-x, and eight thousand a year. You did bim good service once-he is not the man to forget past favors; he will never see you hungry or cold any more. And la petite is there-the little Katherine, whom fifteen years ago you were so fond of-a young lady, and a great heiress now. To see her once more, grown from a lovely English Miss-what rapture!" She clasped her little bands with a very foreign gesture, and lifted two great imploring eyes to his tace. The baronet sighed beavily.

"Heaven help you, Harriet! You might have been a better woman if you had loved the child or anything else. But you never loved any human creature in this world but yourself, and never will. I suppose it is not in vour nature."

Have you ever seen the swift pallor of sudden strong emotion show under rouge and pearl powder? It is not a pleasant sight. After the baronet's last words there was a ired pause, and in the dull, chill light he

saw that ghastly change come over her. "Never loved any human creature in this world!" She repeated his words slowly after him, then broke suddenly into a shrill laugh ·Sir John Dangerfield, after half a century of this life's vicissitudes, the power to be astonsched at anything earthly should have left all men and women, but you are sixty odd, are you not? and if I chose I could give you a dimpse of my past life that would rather ake you by surprise. But I don't choose-I least not at present. Think me heartless, unprincipled, without conscience or womuly f eling-what you will-what does anyning in this lower world signify except costy Gresses, good wines, and comfortable in-

ainy morning light struggling feebly in the point, and I tell you coolly and deliberately, stormy gray sky. The elms and beeches and determinedly, that I won't stir one step rocked in the October gale, the swaying of from Scarswood Park until I see fit."

She folded her bands one over the other, and looked up in his set, stern face, with an

aggravating smile on her own. "It is of no use your blustering and threatening; if you should feel inclined that way, and the grave. Will I live to become old, I my dear baronet, it will do no good. I won't wonder? and will I have money enough left go. But you are too much a soldier and a to pay hirelings to smooth the last journey? | gentleman to even try to bully a poor little This visit to Sussex will surely make my for- woman like me. I have an object in view in coming to Scarswood; when that object is when—all is over—I will go back to Paris—
attained, I shall leave—not one instant beoh, my b-autiful Paris! and live the rest of fore." "And your object is—?"

" A secret at present, Sir John. As for your daughter,"—with sneering emphasis—I should be the best judge, I think, as to whether or no I am a fit associate for her. Miss they had placed her trunks, opened one, and Dangerfield appears to be a young lady in every way qualified to take care of berself. And now, dear Sir John, as we thoroughly undeastand each other, suppose we take breakfast, It is past ten, and I am hungry.'

"I never breakfast without Katherine," the baronet answered, coldly. " Mrs. Harman!"-abruptly-" they say every man has his price-will you name yours, and leave Scarswood forever?"

" Now what an indelicate way of putting it -my price!" She laughed. "Well, yes, Sir John, I don't mind owning as much. I Luve a price. Do you know what I said to myself last night when I first entered Scarswood? I said 'I wonder if Sir John would marry me if I asked him?' And Sir John, I wonder if you would?"

"Mrs. Harman," the Indian officer answered, with a look of disgust and contempt, "let us keep to the subject in hand, it you please. I am in no humor for witticisms this

morning." "Which, translated, means, I suppose, you would not many me. It's not leap year, 1 am aware, and my proposal may be a little out of place. But just think a moment, Sir John-what if the telling of your secret depended on it, and I should really like to be my lady-what then ?"

" Mrs. Harman, if you say another word of this kind I will turn you out of the house. Am I to understand, then, it is to tell you have come hither?"

His voice broke a little, the strong, sinewy band that lay upon the broad window-sill, clenched. He bore himself bravely before her, but there was mortal fear and mortal anguish in the old soldier's blue eyes.

"For God's sake tell me the truth!" he said. "What have you come to do? I saw you in the conservatory last night alone with my ner-hew-do you mean to tell him?" There was an easy-chair close to the win-

dow; the widow sank down in its silken cushions-all this time they had been standing-and she flung back her little, dainty, ringleted bead. "As this conversation will be prolonged, no

doubt, until Miss Dangerfield appears, we may as well take a seat. So you saw me in the conservatory last night with your nephew! I did not know you did me the honor to watch me, Sir John. Well, yes, I was in the conservatory last night with Mr. Peter Dangerfield." " And you told him all?"

"I told him-nothing! My dear old baronet, what an imbecile you must think me. Why should I tell him? - a poor little petifogging attorney. I only drew him out there -read him, you know-and he is very large print, indeed. Woe to the man or woman that stands in his path to fortune !-hetter for them they had never been born. He never felt a touch of pity or mercy in his life for any living thing, and never will."

"I know it!" the baronet said with a groan. "I know it too well. My, life has been a life of terror since this inheritance fell to me-fearing bim, fe-ring you. If he had been any other kind of a man than the kind think-I know I would have braved all consequences and told him the truth, and thrown myself upon his generosity. My life has been one prolonged misery since we came to Scarswood. I knew if you were alive, you would hunt me down as you have. It would be better for me I were a beggar on the atrects."

Mrs. Vavasor listened to this passionate tirade with airlest indifference.

"Then go and be a beggar on the streets," she responded; " nothing is easier. Throw yourself upon your nephew's venerosity-tell him that little episode in both our lives that happened in the Paris hospital fifteen years ago-tell him, and see how generous, how magnanimous he can be. You saw me talking to him, you say, in the conservatory last night. Would you like to know what we were talking about? Well-of Katherine!"

He stood and looked down at the small mocking face, and the derisive black eyes, guawing the ends of his gray mustache. "Of Katherine," Mrs. Vavasor said. told me he remembered her an infant herein this very house, that she was two years old when she left England with papa and mamma. I asked him 'f he recalled her looks fifteen years ago, but naturally he did not."

Mrs. Vavasor laughed at some inward oke. "Do you know Sir John, he is in love with the heiress of Scarswood, and would marry her if she would let him? He proposed last

"What!" the baronet cried eagerly; "he asked Katherine to marry him? And she-

what did she say?" "Called bim a rickety dwarf-truthful, but unpleasant—and said no as your high-spirited daughter knows how to say it. He's not handsome, and Miss D ugerfield dearly loves beauty. She resumbles her mother in many thougs-in that among the rest. She refused Mr. Dangerfield last night-still I think, my dear buronet, I shall he ve the pleasure of conaratulating you upon the accession of a sonin law."

" What do you mean?"

" Excuse me; our haughty little Katherine might not thank me for meddling with her offuires du cœur. And I wish so much to stand well with the dear child. So affectionate a daughter can have no secrets from you -she will tell you all about it herself, no doubt, before the day ends. And, Sir John, I can safely promise you this much-I shall leave Scerswood before your daughter's wedding day, to return no more "

He looked at her in painful anxious silence. He felt that behind her words a covert threat

" Before ber wedding day. The child is but seventeen and not likely to marry for four or to make a clean breast of it before the wed. room. Who is she, papa, and what does she five years yet. I don't know what you mean, Harriet. For pity's sake speak plainly-let. us understand each other If we can. I don't want to be hard upon, you, Heaven knows. I would pour out money like water to secure my dailing's happiness-and you -oh surely ! of all the creatures on earth, you should be the last to harm her. Don't betray medon't hetray her-don't rain her life. I know I ought to tell; honor, truth, with all the instincts of my life, tirge me to speak, but I know so well what the result would be, and I dere not!" A stifled sub shook the old sol- low lamp light of the conservatory streaming dier's voice. "I love her better than ever across his dark, southern beauty. How father loved a child before-hetter, I think, omes? And that brings me back to the than ever, if that were possible, since this fusal-this darling of the gods! He had

new danger threatened. If you keep silence there is nothing to fear. in Heaven's name, Harriet, mention any sum you like, however exorbitant, and leave this honse at once and forever."

She sat and listened, without one touch of pity for the love she could not fathom; she sat and watched him without one softening glance of the hard eyes. There was an unpleasant tightness about the thin lips, an almost diabelical malice in her furtive gaze.

"I will take ten thousand pounds, and I will leave Scarswood a week preceding Miss Dangerfield's wedding-day. The sooner that day is named the better. That is my ultim-

"A week before her wedding day! Why do you harp on that? I tell you she has no idea of being married for years-a child of seventeen!

"Aud I tell you she has. Children of seventeen this year of grace have very grown up notions. Miss Dangerfield had two proposals of marriage last night; one she refused, one she accepted. If you have patience, your future son-in-law will be here for his answer before dinner. As Katherine will be on his side, your answer will be, 'Yes,' of course, though he were the veriest blackguard in England. If that tall slip of a girl told you to swear black was white, you would swear it, and half believe you were not perjuring yourself. You are too old to learn wisdom row, my poor Sir John; but if you were a younger man, I would try and convince you of the tolly of loving, with such blind, doglike devotion, any creature on this earth. No one alive is worthy of it-least of all a woman. You would die to make her happy; more, the soul of honor, by training and instinct, you are yet ready to commit dishonor for her sake. And she-if you stand between her and this goodlooking adventurer, seen for the first time a few weeks ago. she will set you down for a very tyrant and monster, and run away to Scotland with him the instant he asks her. Ob, yes, she will! I'm a woman, and I know my sex. They're like cats stroke them the right way and they'll purr forever; stroke them the wrong way, and their sharp claws are into your flesh, though yours the hand that has fed and caressed them all their life. Katherine is no worse then the rest, and when she leaves you and runs away with him, she is only true to her feline nature. I will take ten thousand pounds, eash down, one week before the day fixed for Kathie's wedding, and I'll leave Scarswood, and you, and her, forever—with the secret untold. The sooner that wedding day is fixed, the sooner you are rid of me. And I'll never come back-I'll never ask you for another stiver. Now we understand each other, and we'll get along comfortably, I hope. Don't let us talk any more on this subject, it isn't a pleasant one; and, Sir John, do, do try and look a little less like a martyr on the rack! Don't wear your heart on your sleeve, for the daws of society to peck at You know that tiresome story of the Spartan boy and the fox, or wolf-which was it? The animal gnawed at his vitals, but he kept his cloak well over it and hore the agony with a smiling face. I think the horrible little brute lays hold of all mankind, sooner or later; only some suffer and make no sign, and others go through the world howling aloud over the pain. I have hid my wolf for the

our little truant at last; and Dieu merci, for I am absolutely famished!" Clearing the last three steps with a jump, according to custom, all fluttering in crisp white muslin, and lit up with bright ribbons, Katherine came into the room, her happy face

last nineteen years-you would not think it.

would you? Don't let everybody see you

have a secret, in your face, or they may find

it out for themselves, if you do Here comes

sunshiny enough to illuminate all Sussex. "Late again, papa," throwing her arms round him after her impetuous fashion and giving him a sounding kiss; "but last night s un exceptional occasion in one's life; one sigh, "what a perfectly delicious party it

"My dear," her father said, in a constrained sort of voice, "don't you see Mrs. Vavasor?"

She had not until that moment. In her own happiness she had forgotten the very existence of her father's guest. Her face clouded ever so slightly now as she turned to meet the little woman's guabing greeting.

"Dearest Katherine-oh, I really must call you Katherine-how well, how bright you are looking this morning. Look at that radiant face, Sir John, and tell me would you think this child had danced twenty four consecutive times last night? I counted, my pet," with her tinkling laugh-" danced until broad day this morning. Ah how delightful to be sweet seventeen and able to look like this after a long night's steady waltzing."

She would have kissed her, but Katherine's crystal clear eyes detected the rouge on her lips, and Katherine, who never resisted an impulse in her whole life, shrank back pal-

"What!" Mrs. Vavasor exclaimed gayly: " you won't kiss me, you proud little English girl? Never mind, I foresee we shall be great friends-don't you think so, Sir John? if only for her mother's sake."

"My mother's sake!" Katherine repeated. You knew my mother?"

"Very well, indeed, my dear-I was her most intimate friend. And you are like her -like her every way-in face, in manner, in voice. I should have been fond of you in any case, but since you resemble your mother to strongly, think how I must love you now!"

> CHAPTER VI. ASKING IN MARRIAGE.

MRS. VAVASOR might be never so vivacious, but it was a very silent, not to say gloomy, meal. Sir John sat moodily, eating little, and watching his daughter with strange new interest in his eyes. His perplexities seemed thickening around him. It was surely bud enough to have this obnoxious visitor on his

hands, without an objectionable son-in-law flung in his face willy-nilly also. Who could the man be? He had not, if you will believe it, the remotest idea. He had been so completely absorbed by his espionage over the little widow all night that he had scarcely once remarked his daughter. Who can the man be? He thought over the list of his unmarried masculine guests and lit upon Captain De Vere, of the Plungers, as the man.

" And if it be he," the baronet thought with very heavy swell, De Vere, and will one day write his name high in the peerage. He may be in love with Katherine now-how will it be when he knows the truth? Heaven help me! was ever man so badgered as I am?"

Katherine was very silent, too; even her hearty girl's morning appetite seemed to have failed her. She trifled with what lay on her her eyes. Love had taken away her appe- is the man?" tite. How handsome he had looked! the melnobly he had spoken! And he had feared re-

thought himself unworthy the heiress of so," with little gasps. "Oh, papa, ples Scarswoad—he who was worthy the heiress You never were cruel to your little Kathle

"I am glad I am an heiress for his sake," she thought; "I only wish my thousands burst with a face that grew every more millions! Oh, Gaston! to think that graver. your poverty would be any obstacle to me. I am glad you are poor—yes, glad, that I may give you all; that I may be in every way the

good angel of your life!"

Mrs. Vavasor chattering cheerily on all imaginable subjects, asked her a question. It had to be repeated ere it reached her ear, dulled by her blissful trance. She lifted her dreamy eyes.

"What did you say, madame?" Mrs. Vavasor's rather shrill laugh chimed

forth. "What did I say madame! and I have asked her three times. No, my dear I'll not repeat my question as to whether you'll drive me to Castleford if it clears up, as I see it is going to do, being quite certain you will have other and pleasanter company. Look at that abstracted face, Sir John, and tell me what you think."

The baronet's answer was a sort of growl. as he rose abruptly from the table.

"I am going to my study, Katherine, and I want to speak to you—will you come?"
"Speak to me, papa?" Katherine repeated, faintly, her color coming and going nervous-

ly for the first time in her life. "Yee." He offered her his arm, looking grimmer than she bad ever seen him in all her experience. "Mrs. Vavasor will find some other means of amusing herself besides that drive to Castleford. My carriage and coachman are at her service if she really da-Bires it."

"Very well, papa," Miss Dangerfield responded, with a meekness very different from per usual manner of frank impertinence which sat so well upon her. "Could he know?" she was thinking in some trepidation. "Can he know so soon? Did he see us last night in the conservatory together? and, oh! what will he say?"

Mrs. Vavasor watched the stalwart, soldierly figure, and the slight girlish form on his arm from sight, with a hard, cold glitter in her black eyes.

"Your coachman is at my service. Sir John, but your daughter is not. And her Royal Highness, the Princess of Scarswood, would not let me kiss her this morning! Like her mother again, very much like her mother indeed. And I have a good memory for all slights, little and great."

Sir John's study was a cosey room, on the same floor with the breakf st parlor, and commanding a view of the entrance avenue with its arching elms. He placed a chair for his daughter, still in grim silence, and Katherine sauk into it in a little flutter of apprehension. Fear was a weakness that perhaps had never troubled the girl in her life. Whatever the blood in her veins, it was at least thoroughly brave. And, womanlike, it was more for her lover than herself she trembled now.

"Papa won't like it," she thought. "Gaston's poverty will be a drawback to him. He will forget he was poor himself only half a year ago, and refuse his consent. No, he won't do that; he would consent to anything, I think, sooner than see me miserable." "Katherine," her father began, abruptly,

Peter Dangerfield proposed last night." Katherine looked up with a start. Nothing was further from her thoughts at that moment than her cousin Peter-she had entirely forgotten him and their quarrel of last night. "Feter? Oh, yes, papa, I forgot all about

"Humph! highly complimentary to Peter. I need hardly ask if you refused him, Miss Dangerfield ?"

"Certainly I refused him!" Miss Dangerfield retorted, her spirits rising, now she had found her tongue, " and his declaration ended in no end of a row. The heiress of bearswood was a trifle slangy at times. "I lost that's the truth ny temper -at one thing be was privileged to oversleep one's self this said, and spoke to him as I had no business morning. Oh, papa!" with a little fluttering to. I'm sorry now, and I apologized, but I know he'll never forget or forgive the affront. He's one of your nice, quiet, inoffensive people who go to church three times every Sunday, and who never do forgive anything."

"What did you say?" Papa's voice was terribly stern-for him. Miss Dangerfield hung her head in deserved contrition.

"Papa! you know what an abominable temper I've got, and still more abominable tongue—I called him a rickety dwari."

"Katherine!" "I'm sorry, papa," Katherine repeated a little sullenly, and not looking up. "I apologized; it is all I can do; it's said, and can't be recalled! Scolding will do no good

now." There was silence for a moment. A pallor that even her wicked words seemed too trifling to call there overspread his tace. "A bad business!" he muttered. "Peter Dangerfield will never forget or forgive your insult as long as he lives. Heaven help you

now, child, if you are ever in his power." "In his power! in Peter's!" Katherine said, litting her head haughtily. "What nonsense, papa! of course I shall never be in his power. And he provoked me into saying it, if it comes to that! What business had he to speak as he did, to insult-" Miss Dangerfield pulled herself up with a jerk, and looked

" Insult whom, my daughter?" "Never mind, papa-a friend of mine."

"And a rival of his. Was it Captain De Vere, Kathie ?"

"Captain De Vere! Oh, dear, no, papa! Captain De Vere can fight his own battleshe's big enough and old enough. He has nothing to do with me."

"Theu somebody else has. You are keeping something from me, and that is not like you, Kathie. You had another proposal last night." Katherine looked at her father in sheer

amaze. "Why, papa, you must be a wizard-how do you find these things out? Did-did you see me in the conservatory?" "I did not-I did not deem it was neces-

sary to place Kutherine Dangerfield under surveillance at her first party, " Papa!" "Oh, child! You compel me to say cruel things. The world will watch you if I do

not, and report all shortcomings." "The world may," Natherine said, proudly, "I have done nothing wrong-I know who has told you-you would never play the spy; an inward groan, "there is nothing for it but it was that odious woman in the breakfast ding. And how will it be then? He is a do here, and how long is she going to stay? I don't know anything about her, but I hate heralready. Who is she?"

"She is Mrs. Vavasor. Never mind her at present, my dear-you are the subject under discussion. We have not come to this other lover yet-let us come to him at once. Two Well, well! it is the way of the world—the moval of all restraint from the secretive orlovers! and yesterday I thought you a child. plate, a tender half-smile on her lips and in | female portion of it at least. Katherine, who

She looked up—grew very pale—met her father's stern, sorrowful eyes, and looked

"It is-papa, papa! don't be angry. He

all your life-please don't begin now!" He stood very still, listening to this

"And it needs such a preface as this! have to plead for him before even you his name. Who is he, Kathie?"

She got up, flung her arms round him, hid her face on his shoulder. "It is-paps, p-p-please don't be an

It is Gaston Dantree!" (To be Continued.)

LOVE.

It is the most prient energy
That sways the human soul,
It tarills it o'er with purest joy
When itsgolden chain 's whole,
Its inage is that of God,
Its hope is unselfish, high,
Its charms serene and heavenly,
Its songs a jewelled sigh.

It elevates, ennobles man,
It electrifies the spirit,
Embalms the loveliest virtues
With its wisdom-crown'd merit i
It increases Heaven's glory,
Encircles its saints with light,
Adds grandeur to its beauty
And creates most correct And creates most perfect right.

Its crystal tides that brightly flow
From the hearts of the true and brave.
Are fed from Eternity's vast ocean
Where the sparkling waters lave.
It is nowhere a foreign plant,
It extends the earth around,
From the grateful Southern soil
To the Northern icy ground.

O. Love, the good, the beautiful,
Their worth demands it mind,
Love all that's radiant, generous 100,
Love the brave, the pure, the kind;
Expand thy heart, exait thy will,
Seek this bright immortal flower,
Thou'lt find it e'er where virtue lies,
In a sweet celestial hower. But, O, the love of God supreme,

Is far more splendid sell,
It files the cold and empty void.
And sanctifies the will;
It raises man divinely high,
It shines in every act,
Ah, would that unto me were given
Bright words to sing this fact. Bright words to sing this fac ANGELIQUE, E. DE H Hamilton, Ont., October, 1800.

THE HON. R. W. SCOTT AND TH BREACH OF THE PEACE AF OTTAWA.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS :

DEAR SIR,-In the notice of the above which appears in the last issue of your widel circulated paper, I regret that you have, un knowingly, given the mutilated publication of my short letter which appeared in th Ottawa Free Press of the 22nd uit, the edito of which (from motives best known to him self, and in derogation of the principles of fair play) not only mutilated my letter, by tacitly refused to publish the statement I i

tended to make. I now, most respectfully, enclose you correct publication of that letter, olipped from the Ottawa Herald of the same date, and trust you will kindly give it publicity in you next issue. I also enclose you a report of the proceedings before the magistrate who tried the charge against me of breaking the peace, the substance of which, coupled with the fact of the hon. gentleman's absence of that occasion, speaks of something very mysterious, to say the least of it, us you

readers will easily infer. Your's obediently,

D. O'SULLIVAN. Ottawa, 2nd November, 1880.

To the Editor of the Herald:

To the Editor of the Herald:

Six.—May I be permitted to ask the public through your columns, to suspend their judgment in reference to the case of assault reported in the Free Press of vesterday.

With your permission I small give a full stamment of my said case in your next issue, and which, owing to my distressed position, and to the fact of the hon, gentleman's surreptification possession of my values, containing all my valuable papers and memoranda, as we is any cotthing. I did great didiculty in embodying, but, fortunately, I have found a means of proving that the hon, gentleman was fully away when he sent the report to the press, that he was stating what was untruthful, dishonorable garbled, and unjust; and that by his crues conduct towards myself, he became a participate in the crime of a sanguinary conclave by whom I was robbed of my property, deprived of my ilberty, and thrown into a fetid cell in the good at Dorchester, N. B., where I was obliged to support myself, or meet the doom of another old European, who died in the same Eastle for want of the common necessaries of lite, only a few months previous to my entering there.

few months previous to my entering there. Yours, &c., D. O'SULLIVAZ.

Ottawa, October 21.

CURED OF DRINKING. "A young triend of mine was cured of insatiable thirest for Liquor, that had so proftrated his system that he was unable to de any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burn ing thirst; took away the appetite for liquo: made his nerves steady, and he has remaine a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cupt and I know of a number of others who have been cured of drinking by it."-From a lead-

R.R Official, Chicago, Ill. FOR INDIGESTION NOTHING IS BET. ter than BROWN S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and family Landment. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible balling which is experienced by the sufferers, and strengthens the stomach, without implanting an appetite for a rong drinks. 11-4

MUCH SICKNESS, UNDOUBTEDLY with children, attributed to other canses, occasioned by worms. BROWN'S VBRMI-FUJE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been success. fully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to obtldren. Sold by all druggists; 24 cents a box.

Halloway's Pills .- The chiefest Wonder modern times .- This incomparable medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleauses the liver, corrects bilousness, prevents flatulency, purifies the system invigorates the nerves, and re-instatus sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes every body, and a single trial convinces the mos aceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pilis in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are blessing to the affiliated, and a boon to all that labour under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, regans, and gentle aperitive action are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

As a remedy to purify the blood, nothing can be found equal to Dr. Baxter's Mancan't help being poor-and I-I like him- | drake Bitters. Price, 25c per bottle.

ND IRISH AFFAIRS.

the Leaders to be Prosecuted

APREAD OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE WEST.

r Gladatene and the Duke of Leiuster to be Summened for the Defence.

AN KXHAUSTIVE DEFENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Duster, November 2 .- Mesers, Healey and Walsh left Bantry to-day for Dublin. Bail for £1,600 in two securities of £500 each was accepted for their appearance at the winter sizes, which will probably be held at Limrick. Riots have occurred at Tuam, County alway, where a priest was severely handled d his property injured because he opposed he Land League. The police were badly saten, and many were wounded on both des. The reported arrest of Mr. Dillon, .P., is not confirmed.

The Irish Attorney-General to-day laid inmation against Charles Stewart Parnell, P., John Dillon, Joseph Biggar, M.P., J. D. ullivan, M.P., and Thomas Sexton, M.P., so Mr Egan, Treasurer of the Land Leane, Mr. Brennan, Assistant-Secretary, and ir. Bayton, paid organizer; also, Messrs. ordon of Clare Morris, Harris of Galway, Misily of Mayo, Walsh of Balla, and Sheridan Tubber Curry, charged generally with con-piracy to intimidate. The jury will be truck under the old system.

A mob attacked the Shanagolden police arracks at Limerick to-day, but were repulsed without bloodshed. The Land Comdission are receiving evidence at Cork. The Bintry district, County Cork, has been prosaimed in a state of disorder

At the metting of the Lund League to-day, ir. Redpath, in a speech, fiercely denounced rd Mountmorres' character.

The indictment against the agitators conins nineteen counts. It charges that the isfendents conspired to prevent farmers men aving lawful rents, and that defendants also revented the enforcement of rent and letting ivacunt farms by collecting in large numrs and v ing threatening and violent lauuage to those who paid rentss or took vacant

LONDON, November 3-Mr. Nally, one of the rish agitators indicted for conspiracy, in a landlords. Mr. Parnell's tone has been more violent lately. A meeting of the Land League was held to-day to consider a policy for the defence of members indicted.

Dunin, November 3 - Messrs, T., D. Sullivan, Sexton and Egan have also received ummonses. Others accused will be served during the evening. The summonses order he accessed to appear on Friday before the Court of Queen's Bench.

Dublin, November 3. -1.20 y.m.-Mr. Parnell has just been served with a copy of the indictment and information against him by detective officer at the Imperial Hotel in this city. Mr. Gordon, one of the defendants charged in the indictment, is seriously ill at laremorris. Subponas were also served on Mr. Brennan, Secretary at the Land League Office, and on Michael Sullivan, at the Nation Office. Others are being served. Mr. Sullivan says he intends to refuse the writ, as the subparna reads "Malachi," while his name is "Michael." The informations are very full, containing mineteen counts, and charging, in a general way, conspiracy against the Governnent. The profecutions will be conducted in Dublin bo the Right Hon. Hugh Low, Attorney-General for Ireland, assisted by the

Crown and Treasury Solicitor. Duman, November 3 .- Mr. Parnell is inclined to accept the criminal informations lodged against him and the other Land League leaders and their consequent indictment in a very jocose way. In his comments upon them he ridicules the impending prosecutions, and says they will amount to nothing, and that he has no fear of the result either to himself or others named in the indictment. Police detectives are now closely valuhing the offices of the Land League and also Parnell's hotel.

Dunin, November 3 .- Massars. Parnell, Sulliann, Bexton, Egan and Brennan will arlange the defence against Government's charges. The Land League is preparing a manifesto to the Irish people.

At a banquet at Omagh the Land League was denounced by the speakers. Troops are being distributed in the south and west of Ireland.

DUBLIN, November 3.- A mob at Ballina-

robe to-day attempted to drown Captain Dublin. November 4.—The Freeman's Jour-

nal appeals for contributions to the Parnell defence fund, and heads the list with a subscription of £50.

Dunin, November 4.—Several fresh out- gigantic struggle. rages are alleged to have been committed by capital of the county of the same name, about 48 miles from Dublin, was fired at from behind a hedge on the roadside by some unknown nerson. Mr. Dudgedon, who was not hurt, drew his revolver and returned the fire from his carriage, at which the would-be assassin ran and made his escape. Yesterday an armed party attacked the dwelling of a

send for assistance. It is believed the the French Empire and filling the country outlage was committed in revenge for Long's with soldiers. It is taxing starving people act in bidding for a farm from which the for- for their support. This result has been mer tenant had been evicted.

fence of the sgitators who have been summoned to appear to-morow before the Queen's Bench, to answer charges of conthe Land League, Mr. Louder, a London barrister and a prominent member of the League, who defended Daily and Killen in the last prosecutions at Sligo, about a year ago, will defence.

affair, and force the Land Commission to ex-Mr. Gladstone in reference to Midlothian Bright upon his Manchester speech, and writings and his observations in the House of Commons. It is also the purpose the pubpœna several landlords in Ireland as well as their tenants. Among those who will be summoned will be the Duke of Leinster, Lord Sligo, and Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of of defence will be as follows:-They will in | ceptance of the Irish people. the first place endeavor to show cause why information should not be taken against Government in prosecuting you affect the travesers. Upon this point an interesting legal question is expected to arise. Having pleaded not guilty, and the case having gone to trial, they will examine witnesses with the purpose, as stated, of justifying the speeches upon which it is sought to condemn them. They intend to produce tenant tarmers from different parts of the country, especially districts in which land meetinge were held. With reference to the charge of conspiracy. they propose tendering as evidence the work done by the Land League in its character as a relief committee during the recent period of distress in Ireland. Mr. John Dillon M.P., now absent from Dublin, will, on his return from Nenagh, he served with a subnena summoning him to appear before the Queen's Bench.

NEW YORK, November 4.—A London special says Mr. Finnegan and T. O'Cennor and some other equally prominent members of the trish Land League have not yet been brought to book by the Government. It is under stood this is a device of the authorities to break up the good feeling which now exists among the "martyre," as they have taken to calling the fourteen indicted members of the Land League. It is a futile device, as the leaders of the Land League are in entire harmony with one another.

DUBLIN, November 4.—The Irish Times, in

an article on the situation in Ireland, with especial reference to the indictment of the leaders of the Land League, says that all the charge amounts to is that the League is engaged in an unlawful social conspiracy. There is abroad, says the Times, a serious fear of an outbreak of socialism in Great Britain. The stability of the established order of things is regarded as the only remaining defence against the tendency to change and revolution which is manifest so extensively throughout Enrope, and, indeed, the civilized world wherever monarchical institutions prevail." The Times therefore thinks that the English Goveroment, as engaged in a struggle against the Land League, a phase of the socialist movement, will challenge the aid of a friendly public opinion everywhere. The Times concludes that if, in the impending contest, is managed by existing laws or new legislathe pressure of the English supporters.

DUBLIN, November 5 .- The address to the praises and justifies its objects and words as reasonable and peaceful and thoroughly loyal, offending in no degree against the natural right and moral obligation of any intelligent human law. It truits the Government for forgetting its professed liberalism, and appeals to Irishmen to raise a national fund to assist those who have been prosecuted. At a meeting of 3,000 tenant farmers at Portadown today, resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to repress outrages and sedition.

TRALER, November 5.—A band of men numbering one hundred, partly armed, marching in military order, traversed an estate near here last night, forcing the tenants to swear not to pay above a certain amount of

London, November 6 .- The Channel squadron has been ordered to Iteland.

DUBLIN, November 5 .- The land commission continues to receive important evidence, principally invoring the principle of long leases at fair rents, the tenant's right of sale and the creation of a peasant proprietary. The evidence of several landlords has strengthened the tenants' case very much. Maye, a farmer at Midlon, who was fired at last February, has surrendered his farm to the Land League after nine months defiance.

Dublin, November 5.—Considerable excitement exists here this afternoon, concerning the approaching trials of Land League leaders. Mr. Parnell advised all Land Leaguers to be legally represented by counsel. The Leaguers have decided to make no demonstration, but to allow the lawyers to lodge their appearance in the usual legal and formal

Dunlin, November 5.—The approaching prosecutions of the leaders of the Land League are beginning to bear fruit in speeches of defiance and increased violence as evidenced at Westport yesterday. There was a meeting of the League at that place, at which the chairman, John Lavele, said the people should now be more determined than ever in asserting their rights. The Nationalists of Ireland, England, Scotland and America state of things must not continue unchecked. will no doubt convince the Government by But whence shall the remedy come? The their prompt, patriotic action that the cause | management of public affairs is now placed of freedom, the banner of which is now raised in the hands of men who seem to have the in Ireland, will not be put down without a

The Land League in Loughrea has issued members of the Land League or under its an address concluding as follows:—The inspiration, The following case is known solemn hour strikes upon the dial of time. here to be authentic: Ohas, Dudgeon, mag- The terrible history of your long-suffering istrate of Leiminister, while journeying from country flies open before you. Approach it, Cionard, in Meath county, to Longford, the men of Ireland; write upon its most glorious capital of the county of the same name, page the imperishable word of "Freedom."

God rave Ireland. Meetings are now being held daily throughout the country. Twelve will be held next Sunday. Parnell will attend at Athlone, Dillon at Killaloe, County Clare.

London, November 4.—Mr. Charles Parnell, M. P., yest-rday continued his conversation farm yard, and proceeded to torture him. Government. He said: The present Govern- same men, no doubt in all sincerity, schemes Among other indignities inflicted, they out | ment is powerful to send the Irish people of smelloration of such an order that no Gov. over.

off his ears, and then left him more dead buckshot and cartridges, and to forge fresh ernment laying claims to statesmanship could than alive to find his way into his house, and | coercive futters. It is adopting the regime of | for a moment entertain them. brought about by the predominance of Tory Dublin, November 4.—Live preparations influence in the Cabinet, represented by the are going on among Land Leaguers for de- Marquis of Hartington. In my humble judgment Mr. Gladstone erred in attempting anything more with the present Radical and Whig combination party than the measures spiracy. Besides Messrs. Wm. McLaughlin, of household suffrage to which the Whigs Q.C., W. D. Andrews, Q.C., and A. M. Sulliwere pledged. With a household suffrage van, M. P., who have been offered briefs by constituency he could have dissolved Parliament and returned with a Radical majority, which would have had to carry the great measure of land reform, upon which it is well known he is intent. By persevering with also appear to defend. Five or six of the the present Parliament he will secure nothing traverses, including Messes. Sexton and but failure. He will break up his party. Michael O'Sullivan, will undertake their own | The Whigs may coalesce with the Tories, and he may find himself ultimately unable even The Irish Times says :- It is stated to be to carry the measure of household suffrage, the intention of the travesers to organize and England may again see a return to the their defence so as make it an extraustive policy of imperial butcheries and smaller war budgets which so much increase the miseries tend over a long period. They will examine of the people. The last few years of Conservative Government have cost the British and speeches and his more recent utterances Mr. I rish taxpayers two hundred million dollars, no inconsiderable portion of which will be HR PAZNELL DEFENCE FUND Chief Secretary Forster both upon his raised from those Western peasants who were saved from starvation by American charity. Correspondent-What object do the Government propose to serve by the prosecution if a

conviction should be obtained. Mr. Parnell-They have first to rush a Coercion Act through Parliament, and Kinmore, and Mr. Mitchel Henry. The line | secondly introduce a bill unworthy of the ac-

> Correspondent-Will the action of the future policy of the Irish party in Parliament?

Mr. Parnell-It must affect the confidence of the Irish people in the efficacy of Parliamentary action at Westminster. I do not helieve in the permanence of an Irish party in demoralizing power which every English the independence of even the best party we could return to the House of Commons. think the Irish people ought not to place too much trust in the independence of an Irish party sitting in a foreign legislature at a diatance from their constituents and removed from the healthy influence of Irish public opinion. But I think we can maintain a vigorous independence amongst the present party while we are making a short, sharp decisive struggle for the restoration of our legislative independence. If, after a reasonable time, when we have exhausted all the resources of Parliamentrry action we should fail in achieving the transfer of Parliament to College Green, I shall consider it my duty to return to my countrymen, and announce to them that we have exhausted the means placed at our disposal by the constitution for regaining our national independence, and I shall be prepared to take counsel with the representatives of the Irish nation as to what action we might then have to take.

Correspondent-Will the agitation be abandoned during the trials? Mr. Parnell-Gertainly not. On the contrary the agitation will be carried on vigor-

ously, and immediate steps will be taken to complete and solidify the Land League organization throughout the country.

A special meeting of the League was held this afternoon at Dublin to discuss the pro-Mr. Parnell presided. chairman said that he considered the League ought to bring on the trial as quickly as possible. The Government desired as possible. to postpone the trials until January, so that the session of Parliament, and the accused whether it comes to be a question of force or | would thus be prevented from taking their | If detectives follow me and come on my yours sincerely. grounds, I'll have them put into the river."

### THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON THE LAND AGITATION.

In a pastoral letter on Sunday, October 10, in the churches of the archdiocese of Dublin the Archbishop says :-

Even at the risk of being misunderstood

and misrepresented we must not by our silence fail in our duty to God and our people It has always been the glory and strength of Untholic Ireland that her priests and people presented an unbroken front to the assailants of her faith and freedom. The results of that union are to be read in the glorious triumphs won for our Catholic people during the present century. It would be a strange phenomenon if at the present moment the priests of the people did not take the keenest interest in the agitation which has brought the land question so prominently before the world. The periodic famines with which our people are continually threatened, the insecurity of their land tenure, which paralyse the most industrious hands, and the wretched condition of thousands of families, whose domestic arrangements might test the temper of a Slave Coast African-all proclaim that our land laws require a prompt and thorough revision. On this point we are all united. All agree that if peace and security are to be firmly established amongst us, it must be by the hand which blots out those odious laws

tnat constitute the charter of oppression. Good landlords, whose dealings with their people are marked by justice and kindness, are, thank God, numerous in the country. But unfortunately many are to be found who under the pretext of asserting their just rights, arm themselves with all the power which harsh laws place within their reach, the result being that misery and fierce hatred reign supreme around them. Surely, this most abundant goodwill to redress the wrongs of the country, as far as a Government can accomplish such a work! Guarantees for the sincerity of their good wishes are furnished by their antecedents; their determination to carry on the administration of affairs in Ireland by laws in harmony with constitutionalliberty has been made manifest. They have repudiated the idea of coercion. But how has this generous and unusual moderation been met? Men who claim the high honor of being leaders of the people were not ashamed to proclaim that they would render the country unfit for constutional liberty by making it ungovernable by constutional means. Is this the policy by which our peo-Mr. Long, at Cosheen, Co. Clars, and having with your correspondent on the subject of the ple are to be led to freedom and prosperity.

made Mr. Long prisoner, took, him into his Irish prosecutions and the action of the And we have heard propounded by these

But, Very Rev. Fathers, let us ask her who is so dear to the heart of every Irish Catholic, Mary-the Sedes Sapientia, the "Seat of Wisdom "- that by her prayers she may obtain for our rulers the wisdom they require to guide our affairs to a happy issue; and for our people, so severely tried, patience, and moderation, and love of justice. But whilst these prayers ascend to the throne of the Mother, another terrible voice is heard challenging the attention of the Eternal. Our unhappy country has, within a few months, drank deeply of the blood of her own children. That blood must call for vengeance to Him who declared that even the beast of the field should account for man's blood spilt by it. That blood will cry out not only against the hands that made it flow, but against us all, if we fail in abhorrence of the crime which sent a brother's soul, without a moment's notice, without a moment's preparation, before the judgment-seat of the terrible

The enemies of all concession to cur people have not been slow to turn these dark crimes into arguments against the cause of justice, But whilst men are right in expressing their horror for these crimes, they should not be precipitate in laying their guilt at the door of any individual or of any cause. The tribunals of the conutry have proncunced no sentence; self-constituted judget should be slow in condemning.

But is it not to be deeply deplored that the shortcomings of those who have presided at many public meetings should give even the shadow of an argument to those who are only too willing to connect the tenant question with outrage and bloodshed? Unfortunately, at many of these meetings, when the character of an erring landlord was being drawn by the public speaker, cries that never, even in levity, should be heard from Christian lips have been uttered. And although we firmly believe the managers of these meetthe London Parliament. Sooner or later the lings abhorred the crime of murder as much as we do, yet no indignant protest came from Government has at its command would sap those who were answerable for the proceedings against these wicked utterances. This was not the rule followed by the great mun who liberated his country. Though a passionate lover of liberty, he declared again and again that liberty was not worth a drop of human blood if shed in crime. He taught his followers that the man who committed a crime gave strength to the enemies of his country; and if in his most excited mostings a word of violence was uttered, the thunders of his eloquence speedily silenced the offendor. We all know the results of his wise policy.

But do we counsel our people to lie down under their present load of misery in hopeless despair? God forbid. What, then, should be our practical course? First of all, let our plan of action be based on this, the very first principle of Catholic Theology-that if the violation of God's laws could purchase the happiness, temporal, and eternal, of all the children of Adum, that violation will not, could not, escape the anger of an unoffended God. Secondly, let our demands be-not chimerical—but within the region of the practical. We cannot expect statesmen who thoroughy understand the delicacy of the organism of the body politic to take up incongruities as the materials for constructing practical code of laws. Have not the bishop and priests of the great diocese of Cloyne set a good example, worthy of our imitation, by embodying in their resolutions the outlines of a scheme which statesmen may discuss and moderate men accept? Many good priests have joined the organization already existing; but the vast majority who have held aloof, not for want of good will throw themselves into the people's ranks, but from the trials might be contemporaneous with fear of the principles by which this movement

is now governed. Let the wise and moderate men of the seats, and coercion acts would be passed in country join their counsels to arrange a plan cech near Tusm on Monday, recommended tion, the Government finds the more influential chass of Irishmen alienated from it, the place me on trial immediately," said Mr. Particular to the grand old trial chass of Irishmen alienated from it, the place me on trial immediately, and the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the place me on trial immediately, and the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the place me on trial immediately, and the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the place me on trial immediately, and the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the place me on trial immediately, and the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the place me on trial immediately, and the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the place me on trial immediately, and the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the place me on trial immediately, and the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the place me on trial immediately, and the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it, the land the control of Irishmen alienated from it. Government will have only themselves to hell, "I shall let the country know why the scenes will be witnessed again in the land—blame, and can credit the defection of Irish-Government has done this." Mr. Parthe bishops, priests, and laity of Ireland joined men to the fact that the Ministry yielded to nell complained that he was dogged by de- in demanding justice. And that organisation tectives and said, "Mr. Forster knows that will not be many months old when justice when he wants me he can find me. I give shall spring up, and peace and plenty take Irish people issued by the Land League nim notice that I am going home to morrow, their lasting abode amongst us. —Believe me

DISGUSTED VISITORS.

Last week a carriage and pair drove up to the door of the Iri-h National Land League. in Abbey Street, a powdered flunkey let down the carriage-steps, and handed out of the carcarriage the Duchess of A. and the Countess of B. and two other ladies. Proceeding into the office, the duchess asked could she see the pictures. The courteous official to whom she applied was a little puzzled, but suddenly remembering the mural adornments that decorate the Boardroom of the League, he smiled an appreciative smile and led the way in. Then he wave this hand in a grattified manner around the room generally. The duchess put up her eyeglass and read, as did the other ladies, the green and orange placards which the committees of the various land demonstrations have sent to the Land League Academy, and which has been " hung on the line." Such cheerful and soothing observations as the following met the astonished patricians' gaze: "Down with the Land Robbers," "Land Thieves Beware," "Nova Zembiahooly to the rescue," "Cense to be landlords, learn to be "Land of the landless people," etc. Her grace was indistinctly heard to say something to evade the conclusion that a large and in reference to a mistake, and abruptly sought her carriage, leaving the Land-Leaguer with a blank face with not hearing some such aristocratic compliment as "awfully nice" or quite too lovely." The carriage and pair, with its inmates in great confusion, drove off, and after some enquiries their ladyships found the establishment of which they were in quest, namely, the residence of a talented illuminator who had on view an address to the Duke of Abercorn .- Freeman.

BE YE LIKE FOOLISH. "For ten years my wife was confined to her

ed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U.S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cared her, she is now as well and strong as any

EXCELLENT ARTICLE.-MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestim-11-4

When a cough sounds like Croup-that

### THE DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT

THE CAUSE OF IT.

The manly American citizen appears to better advantage on the day after an election than on any other day in the year. It the popular verdict is on his side, he takes his hare of the credit of a victory which, in one way or another, he has helped to win. If the judgment of the majority be against him, he commonly consoles himself with the reflection that his side made the best fight possible; that it deserved to win, and that ultimately the cause for which he has been contending will prevail. There ought to he no room in the heart of a citizen of the Republic for rancor or bitterness because of a decision fairly reached through the ballot boxes. On the contrary, it is among the obligations of a good citizen, when the majority is against him, to even to seek for a reason to justify the conclusion reached by the majority—fer when its judgment i assailed, even to the extent of throwing discredit on it, an attack is made upon the vital principle on which a government through and by the people rests.. It does not follow, by my means, that the minority should surrender anything for which it has been contending. The firmer its falth is in its cause, the more ready will the minority be to assume either that it has failed in making a strong and full presentation of its principles, or that the majority choose to decide the election on other fesues than those presented by the

minority. The cause which brought about the result vesterday appears to us to-day to lie upon the surface. The Democrats have apparently failed to carry a single Northern State, with the Nobable exception of the State of New Jersey. Even in New Jersey, at this writing, the result is close and doubtful. There is a significance, however, in the fact that the Democrats appear to have done better in New Jersey than in any other commonwealth, outside of the group of so-called Southern States. It will be folly to say that the tariff issue entered into the contest, and that the election went against the Democrats because of it. If the word tariff had never been mentioned during the canvass, there is no good reason for believing that the outcome of yesterday's contest would have been different from what it is. Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, California, and several other States which might be named, were certainly not influenced against the Democrats by considerations into which a revision of the existing tariff enters. Yet the Republicans did relatively better in those States than in New lersey or Connecticut, or even in Pennslyvania-States which, on the issue of protection as against tree trade, would vote for or against either of the existing parties, according to the side it esponsed on what would be, probably, a controlling questions with the citizens of the States named. The tariff discussion was but a flurry in the late canvass. The Republicans, doubtless, turned it to advantage for a time, and they may have gained greatly by it in Indiana and Ohlo in October, but as soon as the mechanics and the manufacturers had time to think it over, and to recover their balance, they found no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that they had nothing to fear from either party through any radical change at this time in the revenue system of the country. Neither party is at present in a position to deal with the question of the tariff, and before either attempts any innovation, it will seek such support as it can obtain through a full and intelligent discussion of the subject. Enough has been suid about the tariff question, however, to bring it forward in our politics. It may become a controlling issue in the not remote future, but as soon as it becomes so a change in the personnel of the existing parties will become inevitable. The election in Vermont, was, in its way, quite as significant as any of the State contests which tollowed it Those who favored the omination of General Hancock believed that he would searre a large incidental and personal support from those citizens who had served with him in the ranks of the Union army during the war, and Vermont has its full proportion of this class of citizens. They believed also, that the North was ready and eager for a fall reconciliation with the South, on the terms on which it could have been secured, and through the success or the Democracy under a leader whowas certain not to relinquish any legitmate result of the war. The election in Vermont showed and increased Republican majority. It dispelled the hope indulged in by Hancock a friends that the veterans of the war could be relied on to very great extent to show their

finding. What Vermont indicated has been demonstrated by the general result of the election held throughout the North yesterday. We do not believe there is anything resembling batred felt by the people of the North toward those of the South. We do not think the North is averse to conceding to the Southern States a full restoration of all their rights in the Union. There is no use, however, in trying potential class of intelligent Northern voters are not willing to give the South controlling influence in the management of the affairs of the Federal Government at this time. Apart from the popular vote, the active and controlling political force within the Democratic party, had it succeeded yesterday, would have been furnishished by Southern representatives Party, in its action, must necessarily be controlled by a majority of its members, and through a caucus of Democratic representatives at Washington, the South would seem to control. This was what was feared by the class of men we have referred to, and this class of men decided the election against the Demo-

appreciation or affection for each other

through their ballots. The Vermont election

went a long way toward proving that the

North was not prepared to except the full

restoration of the South in the Union, with

the right, conceeded to other sections, to

shape itsipolitical action as it pleases, without

affording just ground for criticism or fault

crats yesterday.

There would have been no apprehension of the South, if it could be shown that the strength of the Democratic representation from the North would offset the influence of the Democratic South, if it chose to confront Northern Democratic sentiment. But it was made certain, long before the people were man's wife, and it only cost me two dollars. called upon to vote for President this year, Be ye likewise foolish."—H. W., Detroit, that the South would be the controlling power in the Government, if the Democrats nad succeeded. This control would be tempered only by Southern wisdom and moderation, and we are bound to confess that the Southern speakers in this campaign, whether on the stump in the North or in the South, showed no exceptional wisdom or moderation The more liberal and independent class of Northern Republicans are not insensible of able; cures wind coilc and griping in the the problems the war and the reconstruction period have left the South to solve. They are

not prepared to say what they would have the South do which it has not done, nor do is, dry and hard-do not delay an instant! they go so far as to claim even that they the cough loose, and the danger will soon be under all the circumstances. It is, of course, easy to say that the South ought not to be acquired by a test of many years.

"solid" for one party; that is an unnatural condition of public affairs. The only way the South can show it is not bealid," in by voting for the Republic to the residence whole or in part, and by some open or end politica. action, which would be as one deret as anything which can be imagined in political Republican rule resulted in the plunder and impoverishment of the South. It was an ever present menace to its presperity and peace. Its restoration, with the consent of the South, can hardly be experted by any intelligent man. If the State of New York had anything exceptional to gain in Federal concerns, by favoring the Democratic party rather than the Republican, or vice versa, a change of a majority of its people from one side to the other would involve ne great hardship; but it would be greatly differ-ent if that change insured the transfer of our State Government to men who had no interest in the State, and who looked for political favor solely to the class who contributed little or nothing to the State's support. It is very easy for men at the North to clamor for a free expression of the will of every citizen through the ballot, secure from anything resembling operaton or intimidation. But if the property owning classes of this city had to deal with a majority who owned no property, while they were denied by God himself the capacity to distinguish one of those voters from another, as a rule, then the severity of the judgment of the property owning classes in this city, in considering the status of the colored race at the South, would be greatly tempered.

We do not believe for a moment that the Northern people were prepared yesterday to commit themselves to the policy of imperialism or to try experiments with their Government, in order to insure protection for their section. If they could have been convinced that there was an imperative necessity for a change, they would have ordered it. The fear of giving the South ascendancy through the Democratic party was the controlling motive in deciding yesterday's election, and it accounts for the defeat of the Democratic party. The verdict of yesterday is not an endorsement of Grantism, or Conklingism, of Third Termism, or Imperialism. It is rather a verdict in favor of waiting for some solution of the problem of a solid South other than that presented by the Democratic party, through the deution of s gallant soldier of the Union, mainly by the electoral votes of the Southern States. The Eagle thought this solution desirable and satisfactory. A majority of the voters have decided against us, and the future alone will dotermine the wisdom of their action. It is the duty of all good citizens to cheurfully acquiesce in it, uptli the judgment is reversed by the great tribunal by which it has been rendered .- Brooklyn Eagle.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

It is expected the new Catholic Church. Galt, will be opened in the latter part of November :

The Queen of Italy has made a gift to the Italian Roman Catholic Church of Boston of a bronze statuette of Augustus Omear, anantique of exquisite workmanship.

During a faction riot at Canton the Reman Catholic mission was attacked, and one of the priests wounded. The rloters only dispersed after the military had been called out and had fired several volleys.

At the Catholic Baznar, at Toronto, Mrs. Robinson, wife of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, dropped on her knee and devoutedly kissed the signet ring of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto.

Recruits from Protestantism still steadily fall into the Roman ranks. The " Besex Telegraph" announces that the Rev. Samuel Farman, M. A., Vicar of St. John's district church, has been received into the church at the 3rompton Oratory. From another contemporary we learn the rumour that two disdistinguished Oxford men are also likely to secede from the Church of England; while from the Continent we learn that at Zurich Dr. Lutterkorth, a well-known author, has added to his former and tragmentary creed the completeness of the Catholic Church.-Lieerpool Times.

The Catholic Literary Association of Belleville held its first annual meeting last week. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place with the following result :- President, D Murphy; Vice-President, P. Denys; Sect. Treasurer, T. O'Hagan. This Hociety has been a great benefit to the Catholic young men of this city during the past year, and promises to afford still greater literary advantages during the coming year. The programme of each meeting consists of readings, essays and debates, and every facility is offered to members to improve in both writing and speaking. The subject to be discussed next evening is "Resolved that Knowledge is more potent than Wealth," to be preceded by a paper from Mr. O'Hagan on "Poets and Poetry." Miny new members have been added to the Society this year; but we have suffered. a loss in the person of Mr T. A. O'Roucke. who is at present in Toronto.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," said a poet, and few there are who will feel disposed to alsagree with him, and still fewer to doubt that of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The safest method of obtaining this is by the use of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer.

Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an Mast. India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthms, and all throat and Lung Affections. ulso a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, siter having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to retieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions. for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAB, 149 Powers' Block, Rechester, 11-00W-G

Oh account of the new measure law, which compels us to sell by the Imperial measure, the price of our Altar Wine will be \$1.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than the old measure. The price remains the same, as 1 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. Cours & Co., eowG-17 245 Notre Dame street.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR For November, 1880.

THURSDAY, 11.—St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor, St. Menaus, Martyr. FRIDAY, 12.-St. Martin, Pope and Martyr. SATURDAT, 13.—St. Didacus, Confessor. Bp. Van de Velde, Natchez, died, 1855.

SUNDAY, 14.—Twenty-sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Patronage of the B.V.M. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 14-16; Gosp. 1 uke xi. 2\*-28; Last desp. Mart. xiii 31-36. Charles Carrol of Carrolton, died, 1832.

Monday, 15.—St. Gertrude, Virgin. TURSDAY, 16.—St. Stanislaus Kostka, Confessor (Nov. 14).

WEDNESDAY, 17.—8\*. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop and Coufessor.

THE 10th Royals, of Toronto, are to be reor. ganized, under the command of Lt.-Colonel Grasset, late of the 100th Canadian Regiment. It is about time. Under the old regime the battalion was simply an Orange organization. Most of the officers have been retired, and ther will now be in a position to dedicate clusively to their different lodges.

TOESDAY'S Gazette has authority for stating that the Dominion Parliament will be called together on the 9th December to sauction the agreement entered into between the Govern. ment and the Syndicate which is to construct the Pacific Railroad. That is a good idea, but in our opinion it would be still better if pronounce upon a question of such vast imbelieve, be in favor of the Government, but this should not be taken for granted in this be however, that immediately after the meeting of Parliament it will be dissolved and an appeal made to the country.

their districts, and are authorized to collect money and enroll subscribers for this journal. | we did not give them credit for their sym- | But that gentlemen has always been ready | beaten at the late elections, for out of the The Table Witness has lately been making a pathy in a just cause, especially to La Tribune strong effort to double its circulation, and a new journal, which in its first issue deals I rish called for them. As will be seen in Liberal, the morning Daily News and the has met with complete success, chiefly fairly with the all important question. Mr. through the vigilance and zeal of its agents, | Quinn's first lecture, which will be intro. | for the different wards of the city, an address whom we take this opportunity of sincerely ductory, will treat on Ireland from a philosothanking. The TRUE WITNESS is no longer | phical stand point; the second and third will an obscure paper, it takes rank among the first weeklies on the continent in enterprise Land League, and the fifth with Home Rule. and circulation: James Martin, Lowe, P. Q.; Michael F. Smith, Buckingham, P. Q.; Louis A. Towner, Manteno, Ill., U.S.; M. M. McLaughlin, North Mountain, Ont.; Thomas Corcoran, Harper's Ferry, Iowa, U.S.; Patrick | while at the same time saving their lives, for. McCabe, Port Hope, Ontario.

THE Irish of New York are angry at the conduct of the New York Herald, and they have cause, for, notwithstanding the support people running in a healthy current instead they have given Bennet's paper, the Bennets, of after "the wild justice of revenge." Some father and son, have shewn their ingratitude of the London dailies which are in sympathy by villiving the character and the religion of with the government insiguate that Mr. the Irish people. The Irish of New York Gladstone and Mr. Parnell understand each and vicinity have built up the Herald, and other, and that the prosecutions are instituted now in return the Herald tries to organize a for the purpose of enabling Mr. Parnell to summer in behalf of the famine stricken. languished commercially and agriculturally; crusade against them, and such is life and bring witnesses forward ostensibly in defence | They then subscribed to avert the horrors of languished in every respect. During that journalism. We observe by the New York of the Laguers, but in reality for the tenant a famine, they are now requested to subscribe time the landlords had full swing; they were was expected, Maine revoked its decision of

that he has been doing wrong, for his con- and pure men. science is in his pocket. Whether the plan will succeed or not is another question, but we sincerely hope it will.

We are overwhelmed with questions about the revival of the Post, which we have to answer in a manner more or less satisfactory. We believe that the Posr will gladden the eyes of those who are so anxious for it before another month rolls over. It is an absolute necessity; it is now more necessary than ever. This is a fact admitted. But our readers should remember that the proprietors are not the only ones who should be prepared to make sacrifices in order to re-establish the Post. The company is at this moment owed very large sum of money from advertisers, stockholders, and subscribers, which if paid in or even half of it—would render the resuscitation of the daily a dead certainty. We once more call upon them to pay up. We call especially upon our country subscribers to pay their few dollars, which would in the aggregate amount to five or six thousand dollars. Let the friends of the enterprise do but half their duty, we shall do the whole of ours, and the Post will have appeared before the first of December.

Ws understand that Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of the Public Works Department, has resigned. Perhaps under the circumstanes it is the best thing he could have done. The opposition must now admit that the Government are not willing to shield offenders even if they are closely related to great men. But what shall we think of the following from the Ottawa correspondent of the G'obe :-

"Contractors have freely stated that they have lost all confidence in public tendering under the present Government, because in numerous cases contracts are corruptly awarded Not many days ago,' stated a contractor today, 'I called at one of the departments and asked for certain information, and received a pretty broad hint that it I tipped an official I would be facilitated in obtaining it."

It is carrying the thing too far altogether. No one will believe it, and it is destroying whatever shred of reputation for truth the Globe has remaining.

From the telegraph reports furnished by our clever Montreal correspondents to the Toronto papers we learn that the Orangemen have resolved to cut themselves loose from the political parties and start on their own hook. In reference to this the London Advertiser RAVS :-

For our own part, we fail to see the nece-sity of perpetuating on Canadian soil the lends of another land. Orangeism and all kindred societies are exotics, and have no place hore. But if such societies are to exist, it would be better that they should have an object other than the putting into office of unprincipled and characteriess persons who have not in the past hesitated to use Orange body as a stepping-stone to place.

Now we would like to learn from the Advertiser what class of persons it would like to see the Orange influence put into office. As a matter of course, they would be Protestants of a strong complexion and in all likelihood Orangemen. And yet, if we remember aright, our contemporary condemned the Catholic League of Toronto in no measured terms for something like what the Orangemen of Montreal are reported to contemplate. It seems themselves and their great abilities more ex- to us, in fact, that County Master David Grant and his fellow martyrs are badly in need of government places and that this is the exact meaning of the new departure.

WE understand that it is the intention of Mr. F. A. Quinn, advocate, to deliver a series of lectures in the French language, under the auspices of L'Union Catholique, towards the close of the present month, on the agitation the electors of Canada were summoned to in Ireland. Our French fellow citizens are at present not altogether posted in Irish affairs, portance to us all. Their verdict would, we and, as a general rule, take their tone and information from the hostile English press. If it were not so, such a weil intentioned writer fashion. This is an era of surprises and as Mr. Tasse, M. P., editor of La Minerve, and public epinion is liable to change. It may ex editor of Le Canada, of Ottawa, would not indulge in the strain we notice in our contemporary when treating on things Irish. Mr. Quinn's lacture, will, we trust, open their eyes to the truth, and we may in future expect The following gentlemen have kindly con | something more | liberal and impartial from | ceived from the country, and one gentleman sented to act as TRUE WITNESS Agents in our French Canadian contemporaries. We would be doing injustice to some of them if be historical, the fourth will deal with the

> THE English papers are beginning reluctantly to acknowledge that the Land League has cowed the landlords thoroughly, as the London Despatch, a paper owned by Mr. Assheton Dilke, brother of Sir Charles, says:--It has prevented thousands of threatened evictions, and has set the minds of the

been held for the purpose of resisting the system. The Conservative journals do not men who would prevent famines in the future, Herald onslaught, and they have recom- insinuate any such a thing; they broadly mended that in future the Irish people do not affirm it. But the utterances of political take the Herald, and not only that, but that organs cannot be depended upon, and it beall over whom they can exercise control in hooves the Irish people at home and abroad any way, commercially or otherwise, do not to, now more than ever, do all that in them advertise in or patronize the Herald. This, lies in support of Parnell and his associates in fact, is the only way to make Bennett feel who are working for Ireland like true men

> WHEN the Rev. Dr. Leeming was in Montreal some time ago, his fame as a first-class orator was unknown in Canada, but since then he has, by the sheer force of his eloquence, made himself a name. He has actually enthralled the senses of the people of the Maritime Provinces. Whether he dwells in burning words on the achievements of O'Connell, the sorrows of Mary, Queen of Scots, the daring deeds of the Maid of Orleans, or brings the genius of Shakespeare before the mind's eye, it is all the same, his oratory is something dazzling, and while he is speaking his audience are spell-bound, they do not feel the time passing, and when he has finished his lecture, no matter how long it lasts, they are sorry for its close and imagine they have been listening but a few minutes. So wonderful is the power of real oratory. The Rev. Dr. Leeming will lecture at Nordheimer's Hall on Tuesday, the 16th instant, on the Maid of Orleans, and on the night following on Shakespeare. We have no doubt that the place will be crowded on both

THE editor of the Canadian Spectator, in the last issue of his paper, deals with Ireland and the Irish in somewhat of a just spirit. He

"But Mr. Gladstone is hardly likely to settle matters nearer home so easily. Ireland is fairly in revolt. Very many of the leaders of the moderate party have now joined the Land League, and announced themselves ready to follow the seditions leading of Mr. Parnell. It must be confessed that this has compleated matters exceedingly; for the British Cabinet will have to do with men who are calm and dignified and yet pledged to what practically is an attempt to lay violent bands upon the integrity of the Empire. It would be absurd to discuss the possibility of the movement resulting in success; for a rebellion can only lead to increased misery in freland, and if Mr. Parnell's prediction that frishmen in America would go to the help of their friends at home should prove true, it would only intensify the misery and shame. An integral part of the British Empire Ireland must be; but every part of the Empire must have justice from every other part, and it Ireland bas a just claim to legislation, legislation it will have, and that in the interests of right. For England is trying to be just, and will succed in spite of its aristocracy.'

We shall see.

THE Montreal Herald, through its Ottawa correspondent, is playing a dangerous game in connection with the rumored appointment of Mr. M. P. Ryan to the position of collector of the port of Montreal. When he alleges that the appointment must be an unpopular one he simply states what everyone knows to be untrue, but when he reiterates that Grand Master Bowell is specially opposed to Mr. Ryan's appointment, and that the element he is supposed to represent have made up their minds that he shall not get it, then he seeks to make political capital which could only benefit the Opposition in the event of his prognostications turning out correct, for should Mr. Ryan secure the position, then the attempt to rouse political-religious rancour must inevitably recoil upon the Herald and its partyism with double effect. For our own part we have the strongest assurances that the Hon. McKenzie Bowell will be highly gratified to recommend Mr. Ryan's appointment, and, as we said in our last issue, he has already established strong claims to liberality. The Herald man further intimates that the Government are, afraid to open the electoral division, but this must be meant as a joke. We sincerely hope to see Mr. Ryan appointed, and it will only be another of Sir John's masterly strokes of policy if he at once instals him in office.

### THE LAND LEAGUE.

We may now take it for grarted that the Montreal branch of the Irish National Land | will strike a mortal blow at landsordism. A League is on the high road to success. It good many foolist people imagine the Lords hung fire for awhile, but the crisis in Ireland has given it an impetus which will carry it with the Compensation Bill; but it is not triumphantly forward until the cause for its likely. But, if they do, the result to them existence will have vanished. It means large accessions of strength at every meeting, and at the last meeting subscriptions were handed in from two ladies. Applications for by-laws and information are being refrom Quebec has already responded to our of the country. If it were, his party, incall with a donation of twenty-five dollars. with his voice and his purse when anything | whole number only two of the dailies were another column, canvassers have been elected | evening Echo. uas been issued, and a mass meeting will be called at an early date of those in smypathy with the Irish tenant in his struggle for life freedom and happiness, as Mr. F. A. Quinn so well puts it in the address he has drawn be heard on the subject. Numbers of orators

Nor is the news from Ireland less cheering. Even the Royal Land Commission is proving may be that the Lords themselves will learn of some service, if, as we are informed, the landlords are condemning the present system shown by the active Irish members living by their evidence. The trial of the latest and operating in England, and by their Radibatch of traversers, while, no doubt, resulting | cat friends, that one part of the United Kingin an acquittal of the prisoners, will be the dom, at least, has not profited under the rule means of bringing thousands of witnesses of the landlords, although they had a century under oath before the public who will lay of profound peace in which to develop anybare the iniquities of landfordism. We are thing good that might have been connected confident the readers of the TRUE WITNESS | with their rule. From the Treaty of Limerick | this several States are doubtful, such as New will come forward in defence of the Irish in 1691 until the uprising in 1798 Ireland was | Jersey, Connecticut and California, but it is leaders as they did so generously last quiet, helplessly, hopelessly quiet, but yet she | pretty generally admitted on both sides that

The production of the commonweal to the

and shame and disgrace on a land fertile enough to support double its population, but which is yet periodically forced to hold the hand out for the charity of the world.

#### THE FIVE THOUSAND.

laughing stock for the rest of the British Empire. This gentry are so outrageously loval to everything British and aristocratic and ascendant Protestantism that they are willing to serve in any capacity where there humble services may be required, and if they can fill no other role, why then that of a Merry-Andrew is not unacceptable. It is better to be laughed at than be considered dead altogether. In this role they resolve-5,000 of them-to march all the way to Mayo and make things hot for the Land Leaguers, who are, it seems, putting pressure on one Captain Boycott, a poor man who is agent to the absentee Earl of Erne and holds two thousand acres in his own right from which a number of tenants have been evicted by him. Now, the Orangemen, as it seems to us, forgot altogether that they live in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty; they imagine that the good old days have not departed, when the heathens were the only people in Ireland permitted to bear arms and hunt priests and murder with impunity, and drive the Irish to hell or to Connaught generally. They forget that emancipation has been granted, their darling church disestablished, and that the Imperial Government of to-day is almost radical, and detests and despises the contemptible Orange faction almost as much as it is despised by its own leaders. The Government will not allow the heroic 5.000 to march. it will only protect twenty of them, that is to say, a number sufficient to cut down the Captain's harvests for him. Now, this is a great pity; nay, more, it is a positive outrage. of civilization! What, prevent those rapscalthe "disloyalty" of the Government in refusing them protection. We say this, and we say it without fear of contradiction, there moves no more martial body of men on the surface of this earth than the Orange association when protected by an army. They are of performing the most daring deeds. They can then burn houses, sack churches, murder widows and orphans, and drive cattle before be denied. History records it. But you where without protection. And this is, in fact the best proof of their consummate bravery, for number of centuries.

### THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. Parnell does not seem to take much stock in the prosecutions commenced against himself and his associates, and, if the truth were known, no more does the Government We still incline to the opinion we have expressed all along, that Mesers. Bright, Gladstone and Forster do not believe either in prosecution or coercion. They have repeatedly said so from public platforms, and intelligent men judged them to be sincere. They know that coercion laws and prosecutions, in tavor of the landed class, have brought Ireland to its present desperate condition, and they are honestly resolved to change the systems and see how Ireland can get along under a regime of justice. The ravings of the landlords and the affrighted screams of the London press, it is true, forced Mr. Gladstone to institute prosecutions, but then nothing will follow, and the proceedings of the Dublin courts will amuse the great British public until Parliament meets and an Act be passed which will deal with the intended bill as they dealt will be still more disastrous, as the people will not only move against landlordism, but against a privileged aristocracy, and abolish both abuses with one blow. No one knows better than Mr. Gladstone that the press of London is not a reflex of the public opinion stead of that of Disraeli, would have been

We can easily believe that from this until the meeting of Parliament the Land Question will be eagerly discussed throughout the three Kingdoms, and now that the "law has been vindicated," more impartial speakers will are already prepared to recommend a change, and a radical change, in the system, and it something during the winter. It will be

lieutenants, the county lieutenants, the grand jurors, the magistrates, everything. They were the Alpha and the Omega. But, nevertheless, the country went fast to the mated at from twenty to thirty-five thousand settling down into that state of seridom from which they are only now awaking. Is it not The North of Ireland Orangemen are at time, therefore, that some one should ask for the present moment making of themselves a country could not possibly be worse off than it is. Emigration has been tried, famine has been tried, coercion has been tried formation of a peasant proprietary. The real they have the courage to legislate. Nous

#### A MAN WITH TOO MUCH SOUL. If there is one man in the United Kingdom

O'Dounell, member for Dungarvan, who is afflicted with conscientiousness. This child of genius has been hardly dealt with by forgot to give him a backbone, be it ever so little. He is not fit for this miserable world, although if he survives for another decade he may, for the changes coming on are to be very great and circumstances may adapt themselves to the condition of the O'Donnell. What we are trying to say is that the world may appreciate soul and conscientiousness such as those of the member for Dungarvan. It is said he was sunstruck the summer be-What, quench the martial ardor of this army | fore last and that his bright intellect has been occasionally clouded since, that, in fact, he is lions from giving the Province of Connaught not himself at all. Why a coup de soleil to fire and sword! But, as the song says, should have the effect of clouding "it is easy say stand to a hungry army," and genius is what we do not pretend to the Orangemen are more than delighted at understand, but nevertheless it is so, at least in the case of Mr. O'Donnell. He threw himself heartily into Parnell-Biggar obstruction plan the session of Parliament before last. and became at once a popular hero. here his soul or his conscientiousness interthen capable of accomplishing great things, I tered, and he thought he had gone too far in obstructing a very excellent constitution, more particularly as it was like his own. rather eccentric and many-sided in its operathem, and eat them afterwards. This cannot lions. He lives in England, does the M. P. for Dungarvan, and he is one of the editors of just catch us an Orange body marching any- a fine old Tory rag called the Evening Post. which does not at all believe in obstruction. and which frowned down upon Parnell and his every fool knows that discretion is the better associates and called them singular names. part of vaior. The cablegram says the 5,000 Under these painful circumstances what was have delayed their march for a few days-they | this gitted creature to do? His duty was have, and (we will vouch for it) for a great | plain. He had made a mistake and he must rectify it. But how? Simply enough, by making a speech praising Lord Beaconsfield and his creation of the Empire of India with its Empress. He did so, and mark the result The Dungarvan electors became angry, and asked if their representative had nothing better to do than go howling around about empresses and empires, to the neglect of Irish interests. Mr. O'D. was shocked at their disloyalty, but, in order to save himself, he became an ardent follower of Parnell. He waxed treasonable, he went to France and got snubbed by Gambetta, he did a whole lot of things to reinstate himself in the good graces of his constituents, and succeeded in a measure. But some people are never satisfied, especially those who are all soul. He did not like the prominence into which Parnell had sprung. He was the man, he who wrote brilliant French letters in the French papers. Hence his soul was disgusted, and he denounced Parnell and the League, calling them neither more nor less than communists. Once more be stood well with the Evening Post, but ill with his stupid constituents, and once more was he in a fix. The Post could not elect him to parliament but it gave him his daily bread, while the Dungarvanites, though in a position to make him a senator, could not pay him a salary. He was on the horns of a dilemma, and he de cided the best thing to do was to please his contatituents. The Land League prosecutions gave him a chance, and he at once stepped forward and availed himself of it: in a word. he announced that Mr. F. H. O'Donnell was a Leaguer. But this is not the last of this most extraordinary individual. He has become repentant and loyal, and we are informed by cable: "Mr. O'Donnell, M. P. for Dungarvan, has renounced his intention of joining the Land League, because of a speech of Mr. Redpath insulting the Queen." We shall, doubtless, next hear of his hanging himself, but even if not, it is evident the people of Dungarvan will take pity on their representative and relieve him of a responsibility which clashes with the Evening Post and exposes Mr. O'Donnell to sunstroke and other freaks of nature and a

### THE U.S. ELECTIONS.

perverse fortune.

The presidential election is now over and the Republicans have won by a large m jority, though it appears Garfield received a minority of the popular vote. The result surprised everyone. The general opinion was that the contest would be a close one. Even up to Garfield will have 219 of the electoral vote and Hancook 150. The South went solid, as Star that a meeting of Irish workmen have farmers, and in condemnation of the present according to their means in defence of the supreme in Ireland. They were the lord | two months since, Indiana went Republican | forth of a new religious and political plat-

raged, voted for Garfield by a majority estidogs. While the landlords were fighting The New York World, the leading Democratic duels and hunting priests the people were organ, recommends that Hancock be counted in as President by the present Democratic House of Assembly, in whose hands the matter rests, for, it argues, the Republicans cana change, and that the people should listen | not complain, as they went dead against the to him and fervently echo his words? The majority in 187c. The World, which is, for a political organ, a very cautious and respectable journal, would scarcely advocate such a perilous step without the sanction of the party but all to no use. And now the general cry | leaders, and so there may be trouble ahead is for the abolition of landlordism and the after all. The World claims that were it not for the most unheard of bribery and repeating. Liberal party in England is willing to meet | tens of thousands of colored and other voters the demands of the people half way, and it re- having been brought from other places, the mains to be seen if they are powerful enough | State of New York would undoubtedly have to legislate in the necessary direction, or it gone for Hancock, and thus given him 185 out of the 369 members of the electoral college leaving 184 for Garfield and placing matters precisely as they were in 1876 when, it alleges, the Democratic victor was so shamelessly and so unjustly deprived of the White House, Leaving the World and its plan aside for a of Great Britain and Irelard more than moment, it may not be out of place to turn another at this moment, who deserves our our attention to New York, the pivotal State, pity, it is not Lord Beaconsfield, though he ls and see how it was that it was won by the ufflicted with gout, it is not Mr. Republicans, or, more correctly-speaking, lost Gladstone, who is afflicted with Turkophobia; but it is Frank Hugh to the Democrate through their divisions and bigotry. The State of New York, as a general rule, gives a small Republican majority, without counting the city, which is essentialnature, which formed him almost all soul and ly Democratic and pulls up for the loss in the State by its large Democratic majority. Sometimes, however, the city forgets its allegiance to its party. This was the case, for instance, when Senator Kiernan ran for Governor and was " scratched" by sixty thousand Democrats because he belonged to the Catholic Church. The Yankees can bear anyone but a Catholic; and it is all the same whether he is a Democrat or Republican, though, from late events, one might be inclined to believe that the Republicans are not so lost to what is right and proper as their opponents. We doubt if they would desert the nominee of their party for Mayor in such a solid body as did the Domocrats on the second of November, when Mr. Grace, though elected by a small majority, fell 40,000 behind his ticket, or, in other words, was "scratched" by that number of Democrats, simply because he was a Catholic. The Catholics almost deserve this treatment. They have, for a number of years, formed a tail to the Democratic party until the latter came to think they were there as a matter of right-and they had nothing to do with the head. Still, there has been an

by almost the same majority as in October.

and New York, in which the fiercest fight

cock's defeat in the State of New York was the treachery of the Sun, partly owned by S. J. Tilden and controlled by his henchman, Dana. After the nomination of Hancock the Sun sulked and grew lukewarm, at one time stating plainly that the best candidate was rejected for a man who weighed 250 pounds. We do not believe the stand taken by the New York Herald swayed a single vote. It has no real influence, but the Sun has or had. The Herald, however, guaged opinion pretty well when it said Grace's nomination for New York Mayor would affect the result in the State to Hancock's disadvantage. The Herald has no opinion of its own, but tries to sail with the current, and it very often succeeds. But if the Democracy lost the State b scause of Grace's nomination, so much the better for the country; it would be a disgrace that a party holding so much bigotry in its bosom should rule the great Republic for a single day. As matters stand no one will be over-joyed or surcharged with grief at the result of the Presidential camprign except officeholders and office-seekers.

awakening, and more Catholics went Re-

publican in the late elections, it is calculated,

than ever before in America, in proportion to

their number. The Republican party has

acted more equitably in the distribution of

offices than the Democratic, which counts for

sometting in gaining adherents. Mr.

Murphy, Collector of New York, one of the

best lucrative positions in the United States\_

is an Irish Catholic, and we firmly believe if

General Sheridan was nominated for the

Presidency the Republicans would not have

deserted bim.

### THE " NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT."

It appears to us that although the good citizens of Montreal appreciate farce and comedy when and where they can find it, they dont know when and where to find it, for if so they would not crowd the Academy or the Theatre Royal to witness "Pinafore" or the "Pirates of Penzance" and severely ignore the performances gotten up now and then by the Orange body. Where, for instance, were the lovers of the comic on Friday night last when the brethren were celebrating the Gunpowder Plot. We categorically demand an answer. No! vory well, some one will regret it. And yet, imbeciles that you are, Brother Grant, County Master (Heaven bless us what a magnificent title, it corresponds exactly to the Lord Lieutenant of a county in old Ireland, or in older Scutland), Brother John Hamilton, Brother Doudlet, and numerous other celebrities were present, orators brilliant as DemostLenes, preachers greater than Bossuet or Massillon, politicians like Colonel Brother Smith (or Brother Colonel, we forget now which) a greater statesman than even-whom shall we saywere present one and and all, and declared a new departure in politics. County Master Grant said :-

"What public use is your movement?" and t was asserted with very much truth that Orangemen had not attempted to educate public political opinion. This stigms, he trusted, would soon be removed by the setting

form that would commend itself to all who really desired the welfare of their country, and the advancement of true religion."

Grant us patience, gentle Heaven! The County Mazter is a reformer. Well, let us also ask the question, "of what public use is your movement?" The answer is, none; but it is productive of much public mischief and unchristian feeling. But, in fact, the County Master almost admits this, and excuses himself and the order by announcing a new departure which will educate public opinion. Now the question that arises are the educators themselves educated? We think not. We are bumbly of the opinion that they are illiterate men, whose proper place is exactly where they are at present. We know they are looking for Government situations, and perhaps they have as much right to them as the big guns, and that is what vexes the they have disappeared, and now the stranger is souls within them. Here are Brothers Grant, astonished at the sight of what should be a Hamilton and other Scotch Orangemen who have been arrested, and consequently mortyred for their religious opinions, who are driving dung carts and other useful vehicles while the | the Kilrush turf fleet. The captains of those aforesaid big guns, who never did anything except spout treason against the Queen or wear a tremendous sunflower, occupy the fat places in the land. We sak if this is just, if determined to keep up a naval spirit in the it is even reasonably fair?

After the County and District Masters came the Rev Mr. Doudiet, who went honestly in | "All hands on deck" and then singing out in for Protestant ascendancy. No compromise a lower key, "Come out of that the both of ye." I remember, when a British gun boat about him, no policy, no surrender, no nothing came into Limerick in 1860, to have seen except the extermination of Papacy in the land. Doudlet was firm. The revered head happhty tones and demeanor of the British of Dondiet was level, it was parallel with the aristocrat in control, and trying to lower his pride by showing that he too, alhorizon. Who has not heard that famous though only in command of a turf boat, knew song and is not even now thrilled with its memory :--

We're going to be out all night, We're going to be out all day, We bet our money on the bob-uiled horse Witn our doo-da, doo-da day.

We do not for a moment assume this song was composed about the reverend gentleman we allude to, but it might, it certainly might. The similarity in names is wonderful, but the similarity in ideas is simply astounding. Mr. Doudiet also bets his money on the bobtailed horse, which we modestly submit is Orangeism. Indeed, but for politeness sake we might go further and call that lively animal (the Protestant borse) a bob-tailed ass, since it has permitted Messrs. Grant, Hamilton, &c., to mount it on the road to office. But to return to Mr. Doudiet. He said :--

"He was a reactionist, for it was his firm conviction that Protestant, and not Papal ascendancy, wa- invariably most conducive to a country's welfare. Here the priests had the best of it, for none but they could sue for tithes. In the proposed new platform one plank must certainly be the disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church. It was the Romish influence which had brooded over unhappy Ireland for so many centuries, and hindered her moral and social development, though repeal, disestablishment and the removal of disabilities had been successively regarded as the infallible cure for all her ills; and now the latest cure suggested was, Shoot down the landlords.' Antipathy to the Saxon race and hatred of the Protestant religion were at the bottom of all the disaffection in Ireland, rather than any national grievance; for, supposing it possible that the land could be apportioned to the people, in a | and that a whole colony of those unwelcome few years the indolent would have sold their patrimony sto the industrious, and gentry would at once apring up."

We see from this that the Reverend Sir and Brother is quite as much of a politician as he is a theologiau. Nor does he confine himself to politics. He goes in for the Anglo-Saxon and for a " fleet of ships to convey the people (of Ireland) hither, where all the land they need can be had without doing injustice to the Irish landowners." Now we shall not do the Grand Chaplain the gross injustice of supposing that he cares a cent for either the Irish landlords or the Irish tenants. What he wants is the Protestant religion established by law in Canada so that he may become chaplain and get a fat place. There are lots of such billets lying around in England where the Protestant religion is by law established. Are we not right in thinking that the Montreal public miss a broad comedy when they stay away from Orange meetings presided over by County Master Grant's.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. P R. Bowers, editor and proprietor of the Charlottetown Era, last week. Mr. Bowers is on a tour of business and pleasure at present. He will soon leave for the States.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR Sir,-It will be news to Rev. Mr. Bray, and to his Church of England associates to learn that the first Head of their Church, Henry VIII, DIED a firm believer in the existence of Purgatory and in the efficacy of Masses for the repose of HIS SOUL.

It is, nevertheless, true, that in his last will and testament, of the 30th December, 1546, about threee weeks before his death,

he ordsined, inter alia: "And for the due and full accomplishment and performance of all other things contained with the same in the form of an indenture, signed with our own hand, which shall be passed by way of covenant for that purpose between the said Deane and Cannons [of Windsor] and our executors if it pass not between us the said Deane and Cannons in our liefe; that is to say, the said Deane and Cannons, and their successors FOREVER shall find two PRIESTES TO SAY MASSES AT THE SAID AULTER to be made where we have before appointed our tomb to be made and stand; and also after our DECEASE kepe yearly four SOLEMN OBITES FOR US within the said college of Windesour, and at every of the same obites a solemn sermon to be made, and also it every of the said obites to give to poor people in almes tenne poundes.'

How now, Doctor Bray, What have you to say?

BARRISTER. QUEDEC, All Souls Day.

# LAND LEAGUE FUND

Sir Myles O'Regan in Ireland. resides."

town as when I left it a few years ago except

that it has a smaller population, and if things

go on I imagine it will in time arrive at a

state of perfection as a fishing village, always

supposing the fish do not emigrate to

America with the inhabitants, disgusted with

the British constitution. Under any other

government than that of London, Limerick

would be a great city, with a population of at

least half a million, whereas it has not at pre-

sent one-tenth of the figure. Ic is estimated

that the next census will give a popula-tion of 42,000, while in 1848 it reached as

of vessels in the harbor at that time, but

great western port, one of the entrepots of

two continents, containing no shipping with

the exception of a few Norwegian barks en-

gaged in the pine trade, and, at certain seasons,

vessels put on a good many airs I must say.

They issue words of command as sonorous

and as grandiloquent as if the vessels they

controlled were 24 gun frigates. They seem

fleet no matter how things go, and it is

amusing to listen to Captain Donovan of the

"Garryowen" shouting in a stentorian voice,

Captain O'Dea swelling with vexation at the

how to govern on high class discipline. His

an able seaman and himself, but all the same

he war not to be put down by the English-

gave an order delivered with more than usual

dignity to his crew below in as loud a voice

on deck and the other halt scatter itself in

gangs amidships " This, he flattered him-

at all events it pleased the spectators, who

ing the national dignity. I fail to see the

Black," barques which drove so brisk a trade

between '48 and 52, carrying the manhood of

Limerick and its vicinity across the ocean

away from oppression, plague and famine.

Their occupation is gone, two of them have

been broken up for firewood, and the third

with a pile of white bones once

children fleeing from the wrath that had

come. Alas, alas, many a pile of Irish bones

are ut the bottom of the Atlantic, and if the

promoters of cable lines could only divide the

waters for a time those bones would show

them a straight path enough beneath the

ocean. Two vessels lay near each other

ouce upon a time in Liverpool docks, one

laden with fruit the other with lumber. They

were united by a hawser. In the second

watch of the night the captain of the fruit

ship, leaning over the deck of his vessel,

observed a strange spectacle. He thought at

first that the hawser was moving, pulled by

some one on his own barque, but on turning

round he could see no motive power. He

then observed the rope more narrowly, and

saw to his surprise and terror that it was a

pests was moving from the old lumber ship

to his own, whether because of the fruit!

temptation or that the other ship was not

sea-worthy he could not judge. The moral

this manner [ will never get to my tenants.

My stay in Limerick was only during the

few hours I was delayed waiting the south

eastern train to Killmallock, but nevertheless

I saw enough to convince me that however

else the ancient city may have retrogaded, the

surpassing loveliness of its daughters re-mained. The Limerick girls step out like

so many duchesses, though they may be as

poor as church mice. They have a graceful

carriage, dark bair, blue eyes, white teeth and

them, the factory girls, for instance, wear no

their work. They are the descendants

of the heroic mothers and maidens who

fought and vanquished William's dragoous on

the streets of the historic old town nearly

two hundred years ago, and sure am I that if

Ireland required their services to-morrow, if

the inspiration of the combat selzed them

once more, these same delicate girls would

not hesitate to stand by their sires and hus-

bands and brothers in defence of their sacred

thresholds against a brutal enemy, be they

French husears or Britain's household cavalry.

Certes, there is danger in the eye of Limerick

just now, and, as a friend of the Government

and a landlord, I would strongly advise the

buckshot warriors to keep far away from the

It took me less than an hour to get to

Killmallock. What a glorious district I

travelled over, at least what a beautiful, for

the word glory can scarcely apply to a lovely country side dotted with hovels, here and

there showing a castellated mansion as a con-

trast. Although it is the second of November

the grass is still green and the winds of

autumn bad not bereit the trees of their

foliage. The talk on the train was the Land

with a little Parnell, whose name is fervently

blessed by nine out of every ten Irishmen.

The shades of evening hovered over Killmal-

lock as I entered it. Killmalleck, once a city

of palaces, now lies in ruins and dust, a scene

of picturesque dilapidation. Here the gallant Sarsfield family flourished in times

when prosperity had not fled from Ireland,

and she had an aristocracy which did not spend its time and money in London, Paris or

When I left Ireland, Mr. Murphy Rackent

lived in Shansgolden, but, it seemed from

the letter to me that he was now residing in

Killmallock. "Sir," said I to a farmer I met

leaving the town, "where does Mr. Rackrent

"Might you be a stranger in these parts?"

I might make bold to axe the question?"

"Possibly. 1 arrived from Dublin to-tay

I think so, where is his house."

and from England yesterday."

"Arrab, do you mean the thieving land

sons and daughters of Garryowen.

of this little story is obvious enough.

to Irishmen, women

and

belonging

'Jessey," the "Primrose," or the "Jane

high as 70,000.

There used to be a number

Mr. Editor,—My journey from Dublin to Limerick took only a few hours when, so to ye're looking for, God speed you sir, and bring you safe out of his hands, if ye're an honest speak, I found my foot once more on my man." native sidewalk. Limerick is the same old

The Irish are certainly a different race from the English-of that there could be no doubt, even if their faces were not so unlike. I think O Connell and his associates somewhat spoiled the Irish people by impressing them so constantly, that they were the finest peasantry upon earth. They are no such thing. They have national faults and national virtues, but they are in no respect superior to other people I have seen. They are improving, however, in a great many respects. They do not now, as they did forty years ago, harping so eternally on Brian Boru and the battle of Fontenoy. They are beginning to look more into the future, which is all their own if they use their present opportunities as they ought. They are also beginning to be a people who entertain an intense dislike to paying rents, and that, in my opinion at least, is a serious failing. But let us see how this district is acting in that respect.

I had by this time arrived at the agent's house. I knocked and was admitted. There was Mr. Rackrent spread out in an arm chair in his cosy parlor in all his spleudor. Rent or no rent the world was going along weil

with Peter. "I expected you, Sir Myles, you are heartily welcome to your estates and to

Ireland, you look well. "Well, I flatter myself, I do, but then I have had nothing else to busy myself about

lately.' "Ha, ha, wel: done Sir Myles, always witty. Did you have dinner yet. No, well dine with me, I have a fine haunch of venison for dinner, and some of your 'amented uncles fine oid port wine, why I regret to say is not so

much used in Ireland as in former times." "Thank you, Mr. Rackrent, I accept with crew was composed of a mate, a cabia boy, pleasure. In the meantime, I would like to know how my affairs stand, I don't of course, expect a detailed account, but, merely a reman moored alongside. When the Saxon

sume of things." "It is the simplest question in the world, pomposity, O'Pea would shout with equal Sir Myles. The estates is mortgaged to half its value, and the tenants refuse point blank as he was muster of, "let half the crew come to pay rent above Griffiths valuation."

"Pleasant, I must say-And pray who is

the mortgages?" self, took the stranger down considerably, and "Well,-hem-ah-I-that is to say, I think-I am of the opinion in tact, that I am looked upon Captain O'Dea as a man uphold-

the mortgagee?" "I see. Well, then, since there must be mortgages, and mortgagors, I suppose you and I will agree in those relations as well as

our neighbours. However, as the rent question is the more pressing, I would like to see some of the tenants personally." "Langan," called out Rackrent to a servant, urun over to Mike Connolly and ask bim if at the bottom of the Atlantic he would step over here for half an hour; " you see Sir Myles, Connelly is president of a branch of the Land League, and as there is a

meeting at his house this evening, it is probable a good many of your tenants will be present. They compose a majority of the branch, and the whole of the officers of the executive committee." I thought I noticed the slightest shadow of a sardonic smile flit across the face of the agent as he said this, but I might have been mistaken. In less than half an hour

more than twenty farmers drew up in front of the mansion. They were mounted and wore the long frieze cathamores, or roonelaures, so common in the south and west of Ireland. "Boys," said Rackrent, stepping gracefully to the front, "Your new landlord has arrived,

and before we commence business I would ask three rousing cheers for Sir Myles O'Regan Hip, hip, hip-" movement of rats which was taking place, I am free to confess that I disliked Ruckrent the moment I iaid eyes upon him, and gretted by them, one and all Bon voyage. that the distike did not decrease when he

gage. I was not all sorry, therefore, at the profound silence that followed his last hip. You could hear a pin fall, and you could cer-But, Mr. Editor, if I go on moralizing in | tainly heartheindignant beating of the agent's heart under his white wafst-coat. The farmers were mostly fine stalwart look-

ing tellows with a kind of new born shrewdness on their faces, but no servlity. They looked amused when the agent called for the cheers, and a few laughed. "Well, gentlemen," said Rackrent, I am

sorry you have given his honor so cool a reception; but I suppose we must all submit to the new resolution."

"Look here, Mr. Rackrent," said Mike a bright complexion. The poorer class of Councily, "this bowing and scraping and honoring business is played out, as they say head-dress as a general rule, and they look in America, where I have lived for a few extremely well in their modest mantillas as years. We owe nothing, except rent, to they glide through the streets to and from either you or your master, and perhaps less even of that than you imagine. We are sorry to see people with old Irish names crowd upon us as if they were London fishmongers, or haberdashers or the like. We do not complain of you keeping us out here standing considering that you are not a gentleman but I tell you here now, on behalf of my friends here, and I'll tell this voung man from Canada, that it is you and the likes of you more than anything else which have brought this country to abject misery and the edge of revolution.

Mr. Editor, I must close here for the present my letter is already too long, and the mail closes in an hour. Expect somthing startling, however, in my next communication. Yours, &c.,

MYLES O'REGAN, BART. Killmallock, Nov. 3rd, 1880.

### CITY NEWS.

SHAMBOCK LACROSSE CLUB CONCERT -The above named Club will hold their annual entertainment on next Monday evening in Nordheimer's Hall, at which the medals won League, toujours Land League, diversified by them at the Lacrosse Tournament will be presented to the different players. The programme is a magnificent one, the talent being first-class. The tickets are selling very fast

> THE ACTING-MAYOR AT BALTIMORE.-Ald. Gilman, who, as Acting-Mayor, represented the city at the Baltimore Sesqui-centennial celebration, has been accorded a vote of thanks by the Maryland Historical Society for his address at their commemoration dinner, and requested to furnish a copy to be incorporated in a memorial volume about to be issued by the Society.

> IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.-The following are the new officers of the Society :-President, Mr. John Power; 1st Vice President, Mr. Patrick Cornett (re-elected); 2nd Vice-President, Mr. John Davis; Secretary, Patrick Murphy; Treasurer, Michael O'Brien Collecting Treasurer, Lochlin Cochlin; Assistant Collecting Treasurer, Ed. Wheeler; Grand Marshal, Thomas Davis; Essistant Marshal, John Maher.

"Well now that's queer,, and what are they THE HACKMEN'S UNION .- At a meeting of the Montreal Hackmen's Union Benefit Sosaying in England about the Land League, if ciety, held on Wednesday evening, November 3rd, it was moved by Mr. J. Humpbrey, Oh! that it must be put down at all hazards seconded by Mr. A. Synnott, and resolved, that the Association having learned with deep regret of the decease of their late fellow- reprove my friend soundly on account of his O'Farrell Q. C.

"My name might be Tim McCool, but it member, Mr. George Livock, do offer their isn't; will you tell me where Mr. Rackrent heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased in their bereavement, knowing that "Do you see that hig brick house beyant | they have lost a kind and dutiful son, and the the nearest little hill? well that's the place Association a trustworthy and energetic member, and be it further resolved that the Secretary of the Accociation be instructed to communicate the above resolution to the family of the deceased, and also to the press of the city.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY of the Mechanics Institute is now in full swing, the first debate of the season being held this (Wednesday) evening in the Long Room. These debates are of great interest, as some of the finest intellects of the city take part, and it is a real pleasure to listen. The following are among the principal debates of the season:-10th November, 1880: Is the action of American publishers respecting copyright likely to adrance literature. 24th November, 1880: Would the Rag Baby benefit Canada. 8th December, 1880: Is the Montreal peninsular scheme feasible? 22ud December, 1880 : Is morality on the decline? 5th January, 1881: Does wealth exercise more influence than knowledge? 19th January, 1881: Is Canada ripe for independence? THERE have been many improvements made

in the Lachine Canal of late, and perhaps not the least is one that was completed on Thursday. The want of an apparatus for lifting and arranging the lock-gates has long been felt, and at last it has been supplied by an invention of Mr. Wm. Conway, the canal master. This invention takes the form of a scow, which has on its deck three derricks, each of which is capable of lifting ten tons, and there can be little doubt that this new vessel will be found very useful. It was christened "Sir Charles Tupper" on Thursday, when it was launched in the presence of Mr. M. P. Ryan, M. P. Ald. Donovan, Mr. O'Brien and other gentlemen. It may be mentioned that at the works of Messrs. O'Brien & Co., at Point St. Charles, the manufacture of the lock-gates for the canal is being carried on. The apparatus is very beautiful, and the work turned out is capital It is expected that the gates will be fixed in the month of May next, in time for navigation, and that soon afterwards they will be placed in their positions .- Gazette.

DEPARTORE FOR THE SOUTH .- On Monday evening last, Mr. L. Governey, formerly confactor on the G. T. R., left this city for Louisville, Ky, to fill a like position on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. the members of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association, of which he was an efficient and active member for some vents, showed the high esteem in which be was held by them in turning out to the numher of about one hundred strong to wish him good-bye and to give him a graud "send-off." About half an hour before the departure of the rain for the West, the Young Irishmen mustered at their Rooms on St Joseph street, and proceeded in a body to the Depot. A few minutes later Mr. Governey arrived in company with his relatives and personal friends, many of the latter being ladies. As it would take some time to shake hands with all present he had to proceed to work immediately upon his arrival at the Depot, finishing, bowever, just as the "all aboard" was given by the conductor. Mr. G. then stepped on board the train which had commenced to move, and amidst three rousing cheers from his friends on the platform, the train passed out of the Denot. As an active and working member of the Young Irishmen's Society Mr. Governey had but few equals, being ever ready to assist in anything which would tend to promote the welfare of that organization. He was unanimously chosen as Marshal of that Society many times, which duty he performed to pe fection, and by his g-nial disposition and gentlemanly bearing, made hin self a universal tavorite among the members; his departure will be deeply re-

Dr. S. B Schmidt, one of Montreal's oldest and hest esteemed physicians, died yesterday at his residence at the corner of Union Avenue and Berthelet street. Dr. Schmidt was born in Montreal in 1826, and was consequently 54 years of age at the time of his death. He was of German extraction, his father having come from Germany to settle in Montreal at the beginning of the present century, engaging in commercial pursuits. The subject of this notice when very young commenced the study of medicine, and having previously graduated in arts became an M. D. of McGill College at the early age of twenty-one. During the terrible ship fever in 1847 Dr. Schmidt was among the most active in attending to the disease-stricken immigrants. He was one of the well remembered "thirty" physicians from Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers and elsewhere, who volunteered to go to the quarantine setation at Grosse Isle and attend the ships as they arrived. Of the entire thirty, two only returned alive, Dr. Schmidt being one, the other dying shortly after his return. He was active throughout life in all works of charity, was attendant surgeon of the St. Patrick's Orphan Arylum during the rast thirty years, was surgeon to the Grey Nuns' Hospital for seventeen years and physician to the seminary for twenty-five years, all of which offices he held up to the time of his death. An honorary life member of the Montreal German Society, he was highly esteemed for his gratuitous work among the poor of the German population when such was needed. He was a Fellow of McGill University, and was regarded as a ripe scholar. He will also be remembered as a staunch friend of the lamented Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. He had been ailing for the past four months, but his death was not expected till shout three weeks ago, when he began to decline rapidity. His disease was cancer of the liver. The removal of Dr. Schmidt by death enves a blank in medical and social circles in this city which will not readily be filled .-Daily Wuness.

### Correspondence.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS : I enclose five dollars for the Irish Land League Fund. I think there ought to be a Committee or Board of Organization appointed in the cities to organize branch leagues, not only in the suburbs but in every parish or place where a group of Irish exist. A few generous men can always be found who, if communicated with and urged to it, won d collect small sums and transmit the same to a central treasury.

L'Epiphanie, November 8th, 1880.

IS IT MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT? To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,-Some time ago a friend of mine had occasion to call on the Principal of the Mackey Institution for the Protestant deaf and dumb, on business. In the course of his conversation with the said Principal, he (the Principal) casually questioned my friend about the mutes he visited in the city. On answering the queries with the names of the mutes, some being of the Roman Catholic de- on account of the ability they displayed. The nomination and the rest of Protestant proclivities, that Principal had the andacity to Alleyn, Q. C., for the defence, Mr. John

making visiting calls on the Roman Catholics, and winding up with the caution not to have anything to do with them in future. He went even so far as to say, to avoid them whenever or wherever chance might have him meet them on the streets!

Now, dear sir, it is plainly to be seen that the outcome of this Principal's meaning is rank bigotry.

Many of our influential citizens are at this very moment trying hard, by their acts and examples, to make our fair Canada a country for all who are rational enough to call it their national country and home after adopting it to settle in, irrespective of religion. Theologians of both denominations are vieing with each others to propagate these symbolic words : peace and good will unto men on earth.

To come back to the main subject, we find that such advice comes from one who is respousible (oa considerable extentfor the training of a set of people, who, eventually, m ke up a portion of the population of Canada, teaching them the doctrine of discord, in anatagonism to the general desire of peace,

Incredible as it might seem to others of that Principal's principle, nevertheless it is a fact that the Roman Catholic Institute never do such things, but receive any mute who visit that institution with brotherly love and good

chest. What a comparison! If that Principal's nim is to teach his beneficiaries the doctrine of discord, wherewith to propagate it in our f.ir land of Canada, the sooner he is corrected by the managers of that institution the better it their i clinations to associate with the same kind of unfortunates as themselves, thereby a quiring more improvements in their conversational powers, or acquire more knowledge of common sense, either in debates, or sociable chats. Being a deaf mute myself, I can vouch for the truth of my assertions by experience that they acquire more improvements (me :tal) than five or seven years at school could impart to them, if not more than I have imperfectly estimated.

Yours truly,
N. M. TALBOT.

### Personal.

Caryle's health is precarious.

Sir Robert Peel is coming to visit America. -Ulster has begun to take to the Land Lengue.

-Kingston talks of starting a Catholic daily paper.

-Gambetta will shortly weep on the bosom of Garibaldi.

-The Prince of Wales and M. Gambetta re firm friends.

-Lady Dufferin's trip to Ireland has restored ber besith. -Lord Beaconsfield is preparing a letter on

the Irish troubles. -Waterford has tendered Parnell the freedom of the city.

-Mr. McNamee has up to this recovered only \$2,800 of his money.

-Sir Charles Gavin Duffy's work on Ireland will contain 800 pages. -- Hancock obtained 26,000 of a majority

over Garfield in the popular vote. -Mr. John Devoy is lecturing in the United

States for an Irish national fund. -Castelar, the Spanish orator, condemns

the assault on the Church in France. -A subscription has been started in America for the relief of Head Centre Stephens.

-It is rumored that either Sir Garnet Wolseley, or General Roberts will be madee a peer.

-The Irish landlords are burning the houses from which tenants have been evicted.

James G. Bennett has brought that gentlemen to his reuses.

.-Mr. Grace's majority for Mayor of New York is over 3,000. About 4,000 Democrats scratched his ticket.

-Sir John Pope Hennessey does not please the people of Hong Kong, at least the missionary part of them.

-It is rumored that the late Judge Maguire's place (Quebec) is to be filled by

Mr. Richard Alleyne, Q. C. -The common belief in the German army is that there will be a war between France

and Germany in a few years. -Prince Rudolph, Crown Prince of Austria. is an ambitious author and student in the de-

partment of natural history. -Parnell intends summoning 20,000 Irish tenants as witnesses. The travesers will,

for the most part, defend themselves. -Boycott, in whose favor the Orangemen threatened to march on Mayo, is agent for

Lord Erne, and is a terrible rack-renter. -As the law does not allow French women to witness a signature, the question of re-

moving this disability is being agitated. -The famous St. Gothard Hospice will be shut up eighteen months, hence, the rai-way

tunnel drawing all the traffic from the Pass. -It is rumored one of Mr. Parnell's

brothers, now in America, will stand for Wexford, vacant by the death of Mr. Redmond. -Parson Newman thinks by the way

things are going at present in that unhappy country that the Pope will be the next President of the United States. -The London Echo thinks the condition of

Stephens, now in New York, is a disbonor to the Irish nation. Another paper bids Parnell take warning by the example. -The marriage of Prince Rudolph of

Austria will take place in February. The of Esquire in Eugland. Prince and the Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany will be present. -There are several rumors affont concern-

ing the Hon. Mr. Angers; one is that he will be taken into the Dominior. Cabinet instead of Mr. Chapleau, another that he is to be the name of "The Polka." elevated to the Bench. -Mary Pyatt, of Kimberley, Penn., refused

to live with her husband to whom she was married a week ago, on the ground that she was induced to accept him while under the influence of magnetism. -The four famous shots of England are

Lord de Grey, Lord Walsingham, Lord Hartington and Matarajah Dhuleep Singh. There are of course infinitely beetter, but not being noble they are not worth counting.

-At the recent trial of an Austrian soldier for burglary it came out that during his military career he had received 10'200 stripes with the military cat supplemented by 335 blows from the Imperial Royal Provost's rattan.

The Quebec Telegraph praises the counsel on both sides in the Lynch trial for murder,

### Round the World.

-The income of the London guilds is estimated at \$5,000,000.

-Ex-King Amadeus is now on a tour in England, buying up horses for the royal

stables in Italy. -The Doomsday Book of Ireland credits Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell with 4,962 acres,

valued at £1,480 a year. -A Kentucky negro married a white woman, and had got as far as Somerset on his

bridal tour when she committed suicide. -On the tombs of the "Pretenders" at Rome they are styled respectively James III., Charles III., and Henry IX., Kings of

-From 1744 to 1800 the deaths in London exceeded the births by 267,000, while from 1801 to 1830 the births exceeded the deaths by 102,975.

England.

-The freshmen at the various colleges at Cambridge, in England, this October number 701. as against 808 ust year, showing a diminution of 107. -In the streets of Milan and Naples a song

is now very popular in which is described the life and death of Pietro Balbo, lately haused in New York. -A People's Church has been organized in Chicago by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, who was

turned out of a Methodist pulpit for unorthodox preaching. -A large number of Boston street car conwill be for society at large. Many mutes have ductors have been caught using little bells which they concealed in their hands, instead

of the punches. -The sale of "gold" bricks, made principally of brass, is brisk in the West. One corner is pure gold and from that is clipped

the sample to be assayed. -Tom Betts, on being arrested for killing Judge Moore, in Georgia, declared himself innocent of that crime, but confessed the

commission of a murder several years be--The recently discovered cave at Crystal Hill, Pa., is being explored with some success by Dr. Porter of Lafayette College, in search

of evidences of an American prehistoric man. -Dublin continues to be a very unhealthy city. During the thirteen weeks ending Oct. 2 the death rate averaged 34.6 per 1,000, against 21.3 in London, and 21.8 in Edin-

burgh. - Don't listen to that fool," said Broker Huey to Broker Taylor, in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. "I'm no more a foot than you are a rascal," was the retort. Then they fought.

-At the Highland ball at the Prince of Water's seat, Abergeldie, the Queen danced a reel with her son, Lord Fyfe, and the Princess Irene of Hesse, the first reel she had danced for years. -At the funeral of a wealthy Chinaman

in San Francisco the coffin was elevated on a

platform in the street, and around it the priests, mourners, and bands of music marched for hours. -Louis Hohenschild frequently had epileptic fits in the night, and, as a precaution against falling out of bed, tied himself fast.

One morning he was found choked to death by the rope. -A religiously insane woman at Barton, Mass., goes about the neighborhood every morning delivering personal messages which

she believes she has received from heaven during the night. -Coon hunters were cutting down a tree at Adams, Ind. The dogs got into a fight close to the tree just as it was ready to fall. Two men succeeded in saving the brutes, but

were crushed to death themselves. -Old Betz, a Sioux squaw, who died recentry at the reputed age of more than a -The threat to publish the private life of hundred, had been successively the wife of an army officer, an Indian chief, a border

highwayman, and a Methodist missionary. -There are at presnt published in Russia 417 new-papers in the Ru-sian language, 54 in Poli-h, 40 in German, 10 lu French, 11 in Lettish, 7 in Esthonian, 2 in Finnish, 4 in Hebrew, 7 in Armenian, 3 in Georgian, and 4 in Tartur.

-A very old man voted three times at Washington, Ind., in the recent State election. On his trial it was convincingly shown that, though sober, he had been so carried away by excitement as to forget that he had already voted.

-The judges at the Boston baby show, possibly mindful of the fury of a woman whose infant has been scorned, declared that they could not decide which exhibits were best and left the prizes to be awarded by the votes

of the visitors. -The Paris correspondent of the Tablet avers that Mme. de Girardin, an impartial and experienced judge, said that the only reason she despaired of France was that it was the only nation she knew in which the

men were better than the women. -Eight hundred car loads of luscious grapes were recently shipped from Florence to Germany. The grapes were preserved by a new refrigerating process that kept them as fresh on reaching their destination as when they were gathered from the vineyards.

-The Charivari, to illustrate the nature of the odors of late prevalent in Paris, represents a country gentleman inhaling the emanations of a manure heap. "Wnat on earth are you about, papa?" asks his sen. . Training for a visit to Paris, my dear boy."

-In Russia, all the sons and daughters of princes inherit their title. They are, consequently as plentiful as sparrows. It is said that there is a village where every inhabitant is a Prince or Princess Gallitzen. The title of Prince in Russia is about equivalent to that

-The practice obtains in England of calling trains by a specific name, as "The Wild Irishman" or "The Flying Scotchman." The third-class train from London to Lancashire still arrives daily at Preston, and after the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century bears....

-President Eliot has sent to the parents of the Harvard undergraduates an inquiry whether at their sons have been accustomed to attend prayers at home, and requesting opinions on compulsory attendance in the chapel. This is a possible preliminary to making religious worship voluntary at Harvard.

-The London Telegraph says that in consequence of the advance in value of many securities held by the Glasgow Bank, the liquidation is likely to show much better results than were at one time anticipated, and those shareholders who have met/their calls and in full will be handsomely remunerated. "If I to !!

-On the preserves of Lord Derby a powerful gang of poschers, amply provided with brick bats and armed with bludgeons, recently 314 beat off fourteen keepers and police, leaving half of them so seriously injured on the leading counsel were, for the prosecution, Mr. | ground as to require the assistance of their comrades, while the preachers went off with their plunder. 11 087 halfworth and and their

est one wind that the weather the

" Faith an they'll find it a nice job. What

Baden.

live around here."

agent of that name?"

### THE COMMERCIAL RESTRAINTS OF IRELAND.

We take the following review of the commercial situation in Ireland, from the American, a new and able journal published im New York :-

"Some human agency," says Lord Dufferin. must be accountable for the perennial desolation of a lovely and fertile island, watered by the fairest streams, caressed by a clement atmosphere, held in the embraces of a sea whose affinence fills the noblest harbors of the world, and inhabited by a race-valiant, generous, tender-gifted beyond measure with the power of physical endurance, and graced with the liveliest intelligence," and, he might have added, successful in every country but

A British author answers the riddle propounded by the Irish one.

aWe English," says Mr. Carlyle, "pay, even now, the bitter smart of long centuries of injustice to our neighbor Ireland. Injustice, be miserable. The earth is good, bountifully sends food and increase, if man's unwisdom did not intervene and forbid. It was an ovil day when Strigul first meddled with that people. He could not extirpated them.

Bugland is guilty towards Ireland, and reaps | mories." at last, in fall measure, the fruit of full fifteen

generations of wrong-doing."

The history of Ireland under English rule is indeed but little else than a history of injustice and oppression. But in the study of that sad story, undue attention has been paid to the political, religious and agrarian aspects | tilence, produce so many recorded instances of of it, to the exclusion of any other of at least equal importance. Why is Ireland so poor, in spite of natural advantages? Why has England thrice, and Scotland twice as many occupations for their people as she? Why do a people who obtain competence, and even fortune, in other lands, not succeed at home? | their wretchedness; if their habitations, ap-What is the reason of that "disproportion of parel and food were not sufficient proofs, I the opportunities of employment to a popula | should appeal to the human countenance for fundamental cause of her wretchedness? hopeless despondency that hangs on the There is no better answer to these questions brow of unemployed industry." He passes than is given in an old book that appeared a in roview the wretched years of the next half little more than a century ago. The Commercentury, and depicts the poverty and the sial Restraints of Ireland (1779) is the tessuffering as authenticated year after year by Mmony of an unexceptionable witness. Its official utterance. "For above forty years author. Mr. Hely Hutchinson, Provost of after making these restrictive laws, Ireland Trinity College, was, it is true, a scion of a was always poor, and often in great want and pairietle stock, the barons of Donaghmore. misery." This period shows "that a country But Mr. Froude singles him out as the representative of good sense and moderation. Among the public men of his time, next to lion, massacre, than from laws restraining the the Mari of Clare, he may be said to be the commerce, discouraging the manufactures, here of that misbegotten epic, The English in fettering the industry, and, above all, breakhere of that misbegotten epic, The English in

one of the rarest in economic literature. It of fostering the Irish linen trade, and spent a was suppressed by the Irish government on pittance every year in bounties. And whenits appearance, and the few copies which ever the wretched condition of the country escaped the proscription bring great prices. was brought forward, as a reason for doing It is said that a thousand pounds was once something to better it, the viceregal answer publicly offered for one, and offered in vain. always turned on the promotion of the linen What the sycophants and placemen, who trade. This poor compensation for national were the majority of the Irish Parliament of ruin had some degree of prosperity; indeed. that day, found in it worthy of their wrath, it | "the success exceeds our most sanguine exis hard to see. The book is nearly all matter pectations. But look into the state of the of fact; the author's sentiments are loyal; country; you will find property circulating his attachment to Protestant Ascendancy and | slowly and languidly; and in the most nuthe British connection are pronounced. It merous cases of your people, no circulation of is as if Sir Stafford Northcote had ordered the property at all. You will frequently find them suppression of ready reckoners and multipli. in want of employment and of food, and recation tables, lest any one should see through | duced in vast numbers of instances, from the his last budget. Our author carries the com. slightest causes, to distress and begging." mercial history of Ireland back to the time And among the linen manufacturers themof Edward III. He shows that the Planta- selves, the Presbyterians of the north esgenet and the Tudor kings, whatever their pecially, emigration to America was a sins in other respects legislated for the in. dustries and commerce of Ireland as for those periods during this century." "They can no of England. In Elizabeth's time, indeed, the | longer stay 'where hope never comes,' but | exportation of wool was forbidden, on the ground that it had to be spun and woven at ufacture in Ireland, but laboured to premote that of linen, which was at that time spread over the country, instead of being confined an era of confusion, disaster severity and civil war, in which Ireland lost nearly half a million of her people, and all her interests were pros-

rule of the greatest and best of her viceroys, James Duke of Ormand, "whose memory should be revered by every friend of Ireland." The periods of the viceroyalty (1662-9 and 1676-85) were times of great advance; "to the year 1688 Ireland continued in a most prosperous condition. Lands were everywhere improved; rents were doubled; the kingdom abounded with money; trade flourished, to the envy of our neighbors; cities increased exceedingly; many places of the kingdom equalled the improvements of England; the kings revenue increased proportionally to the advance of the kingdom, which was 'well established in plenty and wealth; manufactures were set on foot in divers parts; the meanest inhabitants were at once enriched and civilized: and this kingdom is then represented to be the most improved and improving spot of Europe. I repeat the words of persons of high rank, great character and superior knowledge, who could not be deceived themselves and were incapable of deceiving others." The "envy of our neighbors" was chiefly aroused in that of Irish beef and hides. And even in 1667, when the Irish, out of compassion for cattle trade. The revolution of 1688-92 put of civil war with wonderful elasticity. Exports increased, while imports rose no farther, and the country seemed likely to retrieve her past losses. But 1699 was the turning-point. The outery was raised that the Irish woolens were driving the English out of the markets of Burope; that the Irish should confine themselves to the linen manufacture, which was properly theirs, and not take up this new (?) industry. The complacant Irish Parliament — the Pro testant Ascendancy Parliament which called itself that of Ireland - passed laws prohibiting the export of Irish woolens to any part of the world except England, and England followed up the blow by imposing prohibitive duties upon their import thither. As our author shows, the woolen trade was, after agriculture, the chief Irish industry of that day. Its ruin was the ruin of the nation, and a rum, inflicted at England's bidding and insistance, by a faction which claimed to be the nation. No other parliament met till 1703, but by that time these patriotic legisla-

decay and loss of its trade, its being almost exhausted of coin, that they are hindered from earning their livelihoods, and from maintaining their own manufactures, that their poor are thereby become very numerous; that great numbers of Protestant families have been constrained to remove out of the kingdom and that their foreign trade and its returns are under such restrictions and discouragements as to be then become in a manner impracticable." They voted "that, by reason of the difference of the Protestant Ascendancy, but the difference of the Protestant Ascendancy is the protesta great decay of trade and discouragement of the manufactures of this kingdom, many poor tradesmen were reduced to extreme want and beggary;" and expressed their hope that they may be allowed such a proportion of trade they may recover from the great poverty they now lie under." This confession of disaster and failure on the part of the Ascendancy faction is confirmed by the uniform testi. in enforced idleness for nearly a century, mony of all observers. "At the passage of the futal Act," says Dean Swift, " our trade was glorious and flourishing;" and he proceeds to depict the calamities it inflicted in the cessation of commerce and the breaking up of manufactures, the rise of the rent of land through the excessive competition the dismissal of skilled labor back to England. doubt it not, abounds, or Ireland would not | "We are apt," he says, "to charge the Irish with laziness, because we reldom find them employed; but then we don't consider that they have nothing to do." He refused, on a public occasion, to drink "the prosperity of Ireland" because "he never drank to me-Our author, looking back on the eighty

years of Protestant ascendancy which had passed since this act of wicked selfishness. asks: "Can the history of any other fruitful country on the glove, enjoying peace for four score years, and not visited by plague or pertae poverty and wretchedness, and of the reiterated want and misery of the lower orders of the people? . If the ineffectual endeavors of the representatives of those poor people to give them employment and food, had not lest sufficient memorials of which Lord Dufferin points to as the my voucher, and rest the evidence on that will sooner recover from the miseries and devastation occasioned by war, invasion, rebeling the spirit of the people." To add insult Mr. Hely Hutchinson's book is said to he vo injury, the English made great professions malady" which "appeared at many different will fly from these 'regious of sorrow.'

Down to the declaration of Parliamentary home. But no attempt was made to exclude ind-pendence in 1780, it was penal to export Irish wares from the English markets. The to Europe a haudful of Irish wool, or a yard bad policy began with Wentworth, the ill. of Irish cloth. The wool was smuggled out fated Harl of Strafford, whose seven years of of the country. "The impracticability of Irish viceroyalty ('632-9) were spent in sow- preventing the pernicious practice of runing the seeds of hate for both countries. He wool is now well understood. Of the thirty-did his atmost to discourage the woolen mantime." And this lawless trade found its complement in the smuggling of French wines and brandies, in which the wool was paid for, mainly to the north. After strafford came and whose plenty was an injury to the Irish people, especially the gentry. Nor can the ordinary excuse for Irish poverty be alleged ther people, and all her interests were pros-ated.

The Restoration put Ireland under the cent. From the treaty of Limerick in 1691 to the rise of Whiteboys in 1762, the Irish people made no efforts at resistance. Even penal laws, which have aroused the indignation of the whole civilized world, were passively submitted to. The spirit of the nation seemed broken by its disasters. And of the Whiteboys our author says, " they appear in in those parts of the kingdom where manufacturers are not established, and are a proof of the poverty and want of employment of the lower classes of our people." The viceroy recognized the fact, and said from the throne, that the means of industry would be tho remedy. • • To attain this great end, the Commons promise their attention to the Protestant charter schools and the linen manufacture . Long established usage had given these words a privilege in speeches and addresses to stand for everything that related to the improvement of Ireland."

In 1754 there occurred a brief period of prosperity, due to temporary and exceptional causes, which did Ireland more harm than any year of distress had done. The debt was paid off, the treasury was full, but the old England and took shape in hostile legislation. habits of economy were abandoned by both In 1663 the importation of Irish cattle into government and people. The tide had turned habits of economy were abandoned by both England was prohibited, as was afterwards at last, and this sanguine people were to be prosperous forever. Then came a crash in business circles, and empty treasury, and still the sufferers by the London fire, proposed to deeper wretchedness and hopelessness. But send over some of their kine for food, it was the mischlet dones was permanent. The successfully resisted as a trick to re-open the | Hinglish got the notion that Ireland contained vast resources which a wise government might a period to the era of prosperity, but in the develope, without restoring the woolen trade years 1792.9 Ireland railied from the injuries or creating any other. The poverty of the country reached its height during the American war for independence. Since 1770 the emigration from the north had been wholesale. A keen sympathy existed between the people of the countries. Both had been brought to rain by the vexations and exhaustive commercial policy of their common oppressor. Both insisted on political independence as a means to profit by their natural resources. The saying that "revolutions begin at the belly " was true both of the American

revolt of the uprising of the Irish volunteers. Here our author deserts us. With his pathetic pleadings for the restoration of Irish industries by the hands of their destroyers, we have little concern. The end he aims at was soon to be reached, in ways he could not foresee, and of which, perhaps, he did not approve. Should his book ever be reprinted, some other hand should write the continuation of the story, and show how the Irish parliaments, when emancipation from English control, initiated a process of industrial developments beyond precedent in tors had learnt what was the effect of their the history of the country; and how that de-work upon the country at large. In their ad velopment was checked and destroyed by the

English rule in Ireland, and, let us hope, are, as he was, on the verge of a great change in the direction of Irish independence of action. Once more the whole country is awakening to'a sense of the need of freedom of action, as the first stees to the restoration of naroual prosperity. The methods by which Ireland: has been kept poor differ, it is true, from those which were pursued during the eighty years

ence is more in the form than in the substance. The tyrannous dictation of a l gislature which put down Irish industry, has given place to what Burke calls "the tyrannous power of capital" A country which had been thrust out from any share in the industrial growth of the sister Island, whose capital had been wasted and its people kept nutil the very habit of manufacture had fallen into desuetude, was invited, nay, forced back into that world of unlimited competition and Free Trade, which is the Englishman's paradise but has proved Ireland's purgatory. And with what result? Councillor Butt furnished Judge Byles, for his Souhisms of Free Trade, with the figures which tell the miserable story of the ruin of Ireland's nascent industries in the decades which succeeded the Union. Behind these dry figures is the story of a nation's industrial despair. its deepening poverty, its reduction to that uniformity of occupation which makes rackrents and merciless evictions possible, and which constitutes the fundamental evil of Ireland's economical situation. The people were driven back upon the land, to struggle

with each other for its possession. There

was nothing left for them but to grow potatoes or to emigrate. The power of the purse has finished what the power of the sword began. Each in its turn has proved strong enough to keep this richly endowed land poor, to drive her people across the sea to build up the wealth of every land but their own. But the wrong has not been without its Nemesis. It has made Ireland the nightmare of British politics; the one problem for which there is no solution. And it has made ber no less the mockery of England's boasted financial wisdom, the country for which her economists can find no road to prosperity, the land which has recerved, as Mr. Disraeli said, greater benefits from famines than from statesmen. To Irisbmen in America these facts should appeal very strongly. They have voice and vote as regards the financial policy of their adopted country. Shall it be cast so as to give their condonation of the wrongs which have blighted the country of their birth? Shall it be cast to expose the rising industries of the new world to the treatment which destroyed those of Ireland? This is the issue of the present political campaign, and it is an issue that should not be overlooked nor despised. If American Irishmen follow the blind leadership of former years they will but assist to perpetuate the essence of the very wrongs of which they so loudly, so justly complain. It they but reason out their place, their power and their interests, they will vote for those principles and that party which realizes to them the best measures of their hopes in the wisest legislation for the industries and labor by which American Irishmen live.

### IRISH ORATORS.

Grattan, Curran and O'Connell.

There is an old man with stooped shoulders, long, thin arms, the sparest figure, haggard face, lips firmly set, an eye with the searching glance of a gray eagle—that is Henry Grattat!

great opportunity, a great genius. The in- that stock of wealth which no laws con condependence of Ireland the cause; the em. fiscate, no adversity deteriorate—a memory barrassment of England with her colonies which even those who differen from him most barrassment of England with her colonies the opportunitg. With the magnitude of hoth his genius was commensurate. He was equal to his friends—as he himself said of his rival, Henry Flood-and more than equal to his enemies.

When he spoke, the infirmitles and deformities of the man disappeared in a blaze of glory. His eloquence was more than human. "It was a combination of cloud, whirlwind and flame." Nothing could resist it; nothing could approach it. It conquered all and distanced all. Like the archangel Raphael, it was winged as well as ormed.

His intellect was most noble; his heart was not less divinely moulded. Never did so much gentleness, so much benignity, so much sweetness, so much courage, so much force unite before in one poor frame.

The brighest event of Iri h history is the great event of that great man's life. If the brightest, let us refer it to his genius, his spirit, his ambition. "He never would be satisfied so long as the meanest cottager in Ireland had a link of the British chain clanking to his rags." Thus he spoke, moving the Declaration of Independence,

The last time he appeared in the Irish Parliament was at midnight. He had come from his sick bed. They gave him leave to sit whilst he addressed the House. Men beheld before their eyes a sublime transfiguration. "I rose," said he, "with the rising fortunes of my country; I am willing to die with her expiring liberties."

Had Henry Grattan been at that hour inspired with the republicanism of Wolfe Tone, his character would have been complete.

There is a dark, dwarfish figure, with a brown, rugged cheek, a short, flat nose, and | tendency in that direction, even when left to upturned, earnest face, and eye swimming in black lustre, hands upon the hips, the awkward body swinging to and fro, looking as though it were convulsed-that is John Philpot Curran!

Who, knowing anything of Ireland, has not heard of him? Who, having read the story of her wrongs and martyrd-ms, has failed to love that loving, gallant, glowing nature? Who at all familiar with the marked features of his time will refuse to him an exalted station and the most generous homage?

In a period conspicious for its wit his was the brightest wit of all. At a time when the from the exigencies of their own poverty. A most exuberant hospitality prevailed his was reasonable bargain: can only be made when the most genial nature that flowed and sparkled at the social board, In a crowded school of orators, each one of whom was prominent and towering, he stood, if not the foremost, second only to the foremost.

When corruption was let loose he stood unpurchasable and inviolate. In a reign of terror he was dauntless and invincible. "You may murder," he exclaimed one day to the armed ruffians in the court-house who threatened him with their bayonets, " but you cannot intimidate."

In the midst of devastation he was a guardian spirit and an immortal saviour. From the beginning to the end he clung to the fortunes of his country, gave her his love, his labor, his thoughts, his gayety, his sorrow, the inspiration of his courage, the exhilarating warmth and splendor of his genius -gave them all to her in the fullest mea-

Closing our hands in prayer, and bending till it be brought more into accord with the in reverence beside the tomb, one regret eternal fitness of things. And why not?dress to Queen Anne "they set forth the vast | restoration of English rule. We, like our | alone may escape our lips in the contempla- | London (Ont.) Advertiser.

author, are looking back upon eighty years of tion of his career—that he did not die with those whom he strove to save.

On a broken ledge of granite, against which the green waves of the sea seem to have worked for many a long day, and in the shadow of a mountain clad in purple heath, and over which the mist is passing, there stands, as though it grew out of it, a massive figure-arms folded, stoutly-limbed, broadshouldered, deep-chested, erect, well set staunch, massive as the granite, small head, small, gray, twinkling eyes, flexible small lips, features suffused with humor, yet, under the laughing surface, betraying a lurking sagacity and purpose, and a consciousness of power-it is O'Connell!

Why say more? He himself uttered these words one day in the spring of 1843:

"I find that my humble name has penetrated and become familiar along the Carpathian Mountains, and I verily believe the autocrat of Russia has neard of him who now addresses you. Portugal has heard of it. Spain has telt it. It has been talked of in the mountains of Hungary. Coupled with it, the woes of Ireland were heard of from the sources of the Missouri. From the waters of the Ohio, from the summits of the Alleghanies and the wooded banks of the Monongahelain every part of that vast continent, from the forrests of the Canadas to the morasses near New Orleans-with my name is mingled the cry for the restoration of the liberties of Ire-

The utterance of these words was no fictitions estentation. His own importance he did not exaggerate. None will dispute it. His bitterist enemies admit it. The celebrity of his name was measured by weeks and continents.

His power within the country of his birth was equal to the notoriety abroad. No man, at any time, in any country, was endowed with greater. His was the only legitimate kingship in Europe. If he had not drilled regiments, he had an impetuous and overpowering people at his back. If not the master of the ordnance, he was the ruler of the avalanche. It would have come had he breathed a syllable. A stroke of the eagle's wing, they say, will dislodge it from the

Why say more? It is necessary to justify these words? this estimate of that man's power? this assertion of his absolute capa-

A very eminent critic, writing in the French language—writing of Mirabeau, Daute Guizot, Thiers, Lamartine-bas said this concerning him:

"O'Connell has been likened to Demosthenes. O'Coanell uses simple phrases and simple constructions. Herein the two are both alike. But O'Connell has a pathos unkno vn to the Greek. Demosthenes is the statelier-O'Connell the more varied. The Athenian often made men pale with terror or silent with deliberate fury. J'Connell oftener made them laugh, and shout, and love him, and go along with him and with his cause."

Nothing within the range of human capacity, in the way of revolution and administra-tion, was to him impossible. He might easily have recovered the confiscated prerogatives of 1782. His dominion far exceeded that of Henry Grattan, though his military resources were less ostensible. Had he willed it he would have been crowned in 1843 and his dynasty established. Imbued with loftier admirations, he could have thrown the crown to moths and worms, and, like Washington, have mangurated the sovereignity of his people under the code and banner of a republic.

Yet, failing to do so, and failing in other instances, he did much for her before the sun of life and intellect moved downwards from the zenith; and, dying, bequeuthed a memory What of him? He had a great cause, a to his country which contributes largely to and censure him most harshly will be solicitous and jealous to perpetuate - T. F. Meagher.

### LAND LAWS IN BRITAIN.

If crime in all its phases is being discussed perhaps it was never discussed before, the laws which regulate the purchase and tenure of land are coming in for even still more attention. The present system prevailing in the Old Country and elsewhere, it is very evident, is doomed. The hand writing is on the wall, and all who are wise will peacefully and pleasantly accept the inevitable and prepare for the change. The Gladstone Ministry is pledged to bring in a satisfactory and comprehensive measure, either next session or as soon thereafter as possible, and it will, we believe, be true to its promises. The antiquated and absurd restrictions on the free interchange of land, instead of now being regarded as they used to be, with a sort of abject awe, as though they were the very incarnation of wisdom, are meeting with scant courtesy and no forbearance. They are felt to be so radically unjust and indefensible, chat no one has a word to say even in their excuse. And when things come to that point change is at the door. Entail, primogeniture, complicated titles in defensible power given to dead men to control the movements of the living, or to look up property in enforced barrenness, with much else which the wisdom of our fathers devised, are too bad for even an apology for perpetuation. There is no need, it is felt, for laws being passed with a view to throw real estate into the hands of a few. It has a natural the ordinary course of events in fair open buying and selling. If there is to be any ex-ceptional legislation it is better to encourage disentegration than accumulation. Then the question of tenant right is be-

coming more and more a burning one. It is all well enough to say that it should be left to the operation of free covenanting, or the bargaining of individuals in the way they think most beneficial to their own interests. It is now felt that such a principle will not always hold good. The weak have often to be protected from their own weakness, and there is relatively an equality of position and a fair amount of power to denounce the unfair and to resist the oppression. But this has not been the case with every farmer in Great Britain. In very many instances they could not help themselves. They were as dumb "bound thrails" as Gurthe the swinehead. They were glad to let their landlords absorb at the end of their leases all the capital they had put into the soil, and to pay interest on that very capital in the shape of enhanced rents. They could not help themselves. Their poverty and not their will compelled. But it was not right on that account, just as sometimes the weak have to pocket wrongs and the dependant have to endure expression without protest, though the high-handed oppressor is not approved of on that account. The whole philosophy then of the relation of landlord and tenants stands a

good chance of being revised and changed,

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[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] THE EVICTED TENANT.

The dear home of my birth;
The dear home of my birth;
Far, far from it, I needs must roam,
A wanterer on the carth!
My three poor orphans cry for bread,
God knows: the time that they were fed!

Poor children? never more, I wot,
Will they sleep side by side,
Within the humble little hut
Where their poor mother died,
And baby sister. Wee the day!
Twas want and cold took both away.

Last night my dear ones peaceful slept Beide my lowly bed,

O'er me oblivion had not crept,
But wakeful thoughts instead;
I heard the sound of wind and rain,
And thanked my God and thankedagain.

I thanked Him that, in that bleak hour, A home remained to me,
A refuge from the storm and shower,
For my small orphans three—
When, hark! the sound of hurrying feet!
What makes my heart so wildly beat?

Too true my fears, my prayers were vain— It was the landlord's pack Of hell hounds, that through storm and rain Had come in famine's track, To lay our little thatched hut low. And fill our bitter cup of wee!

We left our cot that dreary night, My children three and I,
O 'twas a melancholy sight,
A sight of agony!
We had not where to lay our head.
I wished that I and they ware dead.

The shelter of a rock we found, And there we passed the night;
We lay, close nucdled, on the ground,
Screened from the rain storm's spite.
Day at last, bright cheerfulday,
But and how long it stayed away.

Homeless and friendless now we go, To leave our native soil.
To leave foretr this land of woe,
Once hely Patrick's isle.
Twas once a land of saints, they say;
It is a land of slaves to day.

Yes, ore base traitors to our shore Had brought false England's steel; Bre Erin weitered in her gore, Crushed 'neath false England's heel; Ours was an isle of weal and bilss, And not a desert drear like this!

Yet England, with her ruthless heel
On Erin's bleeding breast,
Declares, without a blush, she's still
The noblest land and best;
And raises the false bunner high,
Of Justice and and of Liberty!

How long, O Lord! O Lord, how long
Wilt Thou all this endure,
Sre Thou confound the proud and strong,
And rais- the weak and noor?
Ere Erin's chi dren take again
Their rank among the sons of men?

October 28, 1860.

#### Agricuitural.

TREATMENT OF ASPARAGUS BERS.—The old growth of asparagus beds should now be cut off and burned, else the seeds will aprout where they are not wanted and will become troublesome The beds may be liberally dressed with manure, left on the surface until Spring, and then torked in. A spade should not be used as it will cut the

How CABBAGES ARE KEPT,-Cabbages are kept in fine order by putting them in a trench or deep farrow made with a plow, and with the heads downward, then covering them with earth, leaving the roots projecting from the surface. The soll will not penetrate into the heads and can be shaken off from the leaves when the cabbages are taken out. The soil may be covered with straw and a few boards as a further protection.

Use of Flax-seed.—There is no need to throw away flax-seed as it is one of the most mseful grains that can be grown on a form. One quarta day given to a horse will soon loosen his skin and give the coat a fine gloss. It is very beneficial to calves in rations of half a pint a day, and when boiled to a felly and cooled, forms one of the most healthful foods for any animal that is weak and ailing. Every furmer should grow a few bushels of fax for these uses.

BROOM-CORN -- Broom-corn is grown the same as other corn. When the brush is fully formed, and while it is yet green and the seed is beginning to form, it is bent down and left to hang so that it will keep straight. When it is fully ripe it is cut off about a foot below the lowest branch of the brush : the stalks are broken down one row over another and crossed shout two feet from the ground; the brush is laid upon a sort of table thus formed until it is dry, when it is stored in a bern until it is sold.

Mange in Dogs,-Mange in dogs is of two kinds; one is a vegetable parasite on the skin, and the other is an insect which burrows in it. The remedy is the same for both. Mix 1 part of the creosote, or 2 parts of aulphur, with 16 parts of sweet-oil or lard. Wash the dog with warm water and soap and apply the mixture, rubbing it well into the skin. . Continue this until a cure is effected. Give also one dram of sulphur daily for a large dog, with some hashed ment made into balls with melted fat, so that it is swallowed meadily.

WINTER-FREDING ON MEAL .- COWS have been wintered upon a daily allowance of four pounds of cornmest and no more food of any kind, and they have been reported by trust- | man has done another can do," and next year worthy persons as coming out strong and goes one better on his neighbor. healthy in the Spring. They have been kept in warm stables, and of course were dry cows. more manifest than in the improvement of But we have a projudice in favor of feeding the stock of the members first, and of the our animals and filting their bellies, if this whole neighborhood second. On this point only with reats and straw. A few roots, with some struw and a moderate ration of cornmeal, will keep dry cows in good order fers Jerseys, another Durhams, a third Ayrthrough the Winter.

PAINT FOR A FENCE.—If the appearance is not an elecacle in the way, crude petroleum makes as excellent preservative covering or paint for a fence. It darkens the color of the wood and brings out the grain, giving it much the appearance of pitch pine. Common pine sar makes a good covering, and should be not on hot, but it remains sticky for some time. If spearance is chiefly to be considered, there is nothing better than linseed-of and mineral paint, which is a rich dark hr w., and contrasts well with green of foliage or MUNHS. It is cheap and durable, give a spice to the discussions of the club, much more so than lead paints.

SPREADING MANURE -The usual manner of putting our manure at this season in heaps, and leaving these until the Spring, is objectionable; it is helter to spread the manure at once rather than leave it in heaps. When in heaps the rain roaks through and saturates the ground, making these spots excessively rich, and wasting the strength of the manure. When it is surend every portion of the ground received its share and is enriched, and also highest degree. Nor are the advantages of protected by the shelter of the covering. This is the most economical manner of using manure at this season. It is a mistake to suppose that anything is lost from the manare. Nothing is lost, but all the strongth of a French roof on his house, removes his front the manure is washed into the soil and pre- fence, plants trees, and makes sidewalks, served, in fact, put where it will do the most

organic matter will do this, and a spring may own cailing, nor their discussions to topics 34

which it flows from. Dead earth-worms, insects or small animals, or even vegetable matter will produce foulness in the water. It would be well to clean out the spring, dipping out all the water, then to line it, and cover it with stone, so as to prevent anything from falling into it. It is an error to suppose that it is an injury to water to be closed against all access of air. If this were so, every underground resorvoir and all subterranean springs would be unfit for use, when in fact, on the contrary, water from such sources is generally of the purest kind. A test of water supposed to be impure may be made by mixing a small quantity of nitric acid with it If organic matter is present it is oxidized by the acid and brown flocks settle to the bot-

Loss of Butter,-If you suspect that all the butter is not separated from the butter milk, and some cream is still left in it, this can be easily tested as follows:-Take a quantity of the butter-milk in a long, slender glass bottle or test-tube, add enough ether to make I inch or so in depth above the milk, shake the milk and ether for a few minutes and set the bottle away in a warm place until the ether separates. Pour off the ether carefully, free from any milk and clear, into some convenient vessel, a small bottle or glass dish, such as a watch glass, will do, and place it in a warm place, when it will evaporate and leave any butter it may have dissolved behind it. If nothing is left there is no waste. Frequently the cream of one cow will churn more quickly than that of another, and when this happens some may be lost, but this is rare, because when the butter begins to come it soon gathers all the rest in the churn by its natural desire to cohere.

Onion-growing .- Onions will thrive in any light soil, but do best upon newly drained and reclaimed swamp land, with black vegetable soil. A rich sandy loam is the next to chosen. The best fertilizer is wel'-rotted horse manure; night-soil is good for them; Peruvian guano, superphosphate of lime, and plaster are also very beneficial. To produce a good crop of good-rized bulbs, the soil should be rich and this crop does better every succeeding year that it is grown on the same soil. The cause of onions growing to tops, (scullions,) in place of buibs, is want of manure and perhars poor seed; because reed grown on poor soil, and borne by poor enions, will produce poor onions. The seed should be planted early in the Spring. White onions are in greater demand for pickling and cooking than red ones, they are equally prolific, but are not so hardy as the red. Onions are grown in rows a foot apart and three inches apart in the rows. They may be grown to touch and crowd each other in the ground if the soil is good enough.

DRIVEN WELLS .- A driven well is simply an iron pipe driven into the ground until water is reached, when a pump is screwed on to the top of it. In such a case the well cannot he deeper than about 24 feet, because no suction pump can lift waver from a greater depth. The water when first drawn up brings sand, clay or gravel with it until a cavity is made in which the water collects and forms the reservoir. This kind of well is most satisfactory where the water is found in gravel, and where the water is near the surface; it will not work in quicksand. 'A two or three inch pipe is usually driven nown, the lower end is perforated with holes, and a sharp steel loose point is fitted on the lower end; this is left in the ground when water is reached by raising the pipe from it and thus opening the lower end. If the water is deeper than 24 feet a larger pipe is used and a lift-valve is fitted in one of the lower sections. It is a cheap method of finding water, and is sometimes used to test the depth and locality of springs before digging

### FARMERS' CLUBS.

the fact that not the one-tenth of the towns, to individuals for whom they are heat adapted, even in those portions of the country where agriculture is the leading pursuit, can a farmer's club be found, proves that "line upon lise and precept upon precept" are necessary to awaken the farming community to a realizing sense of the value of such organizations. Farmers, as a class, are slow to combine for their mutual profit. They live an isolated life and conduct their business on the each man-for-himself plan, moving in the same ruts in which they and their fathers have moved for long years, paying little attention to the progress of the world, and poorly comprehending the power there is in combined effort and the sharpening of the wit which comes only from contract of mind with mind. We know of no better way to get farmers keep abreast of the times than to organize them into farmers' clubs. We speak from experience on this point, for we have been connected with a club for a score of years, and in that time the agriculture of the vicinity has appreciated 50, if not 100, per cent. Not only have the farms, stock, buildings, and tools improved, but the farmers themselves have grown in intelligence, enterprise, and general culture. There is a generous rivalry among the members which is conducive to progress in every direction. If "Cora Hill" raises 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre, and gets the first premium, "Cream Hill" thinks "what one

In nothing has the benefit of the club been the disagreement is most marked and the emulation most manifest. One member preshires, a fourth the Holsteins, or more properly the Dutch, and, strange to say, still another advocates the keeping of the so-called native stock, and practices what he preaches, having bred from the best specimens of his own and neighbor's herds for a quarter of a century, and having established what he considers an excellent breed of his own. He condemns the Thoroughbreds as constitutionally weak, and boasts of a breed that can face the storms and stand the roughing of a OF mountain farm. We speak of this to show the varying opinions and practices which but we must do our breeder of natives the justice to say that, by a careful selection, he has greatly improved his cattle, and has herd which does credit to this theory and

practice. What we desire to call the attention of farmers to is the fact that the members of the club, by frequent discussions of the stock question, become thoroughly posted on the merits of the various breeds, and are stimulated to improve their favorite stock to the the club confined to the farmers. No one portion of a community can be stimulated to progress without setting in motion other portions. If A improves his premises—puts neighbor B sees it, and almost irresistibly is inclined to do something of the same sort. IMPERE WATER .- Lead pipe will not com- If farmers are wise they will not confine the munity says had order to water. Decaying membership of their clubs to those of their

easily be affected by impurities in the soil strictly agricultural, though agriculture which it flows from. Dead earth-worms, in doubtless should be the leading topic. A professional man, mechanic, merchant or manufacturer, will often give views of great value to farmers. These men look at a farm from a different point of view from the farmer, and we have been amused to hear their criticisms of farm management, sometimes just, but more often visionary, though always suggestive of thought, and tending to show that the interests of society are promoted by the free interchange of views by men of different occupations. A merchant or manufacturer will give farmers ideas on the business aspect of their calling, which will be of great value, for it is undeniable that many farmers are industrious and frugal, but fail of any great success because of a lack of system and executive ability in their management. In the club with which we are connected we have had lawyers, physicians, manufacturers, and merchants, and even the clergyman has sometimes honored us with his presence and counsels. While the farmer has been most benefited by this ming. ling of callings, we have no doubt but that the benefit is mutual. A physician is an exceptionally useful member of a farmers' club, for his knowledge of anatomy and the patho logy and treatment of disease comes in play in the barn as well as in the house. A lawyer did our club great good by inducing the members to stand when they talked. Previous to his membership we had been so diffident as to sit in our chairs while talking, but he told us that the custom in al! deliberative assemblies was for the speaker to stand, as he could speak more easily, be heard better, and make more impression. Moreover, the club was just the place for the farmer to learn to spenk in town-necting and other

large assembles. The organization of a club should be of the simplest kind. A long constitution and multiplied by laws are as unnecessary as they would be in the family. The officers should be a President, two or three Vice-Vresidents, and a Secretary and Treasurer, all to hold office for a year, so that some stability and responsibility may be attached to the offices and not much time wasted in elections. We have often been asked whether it is best to hold the meetings in rotation at the bouses of the members or at some stated place. After t-ying both plans we are decidedly of the opinion that it is better to meet in some stated and central place. Not all the members can conveniently accommodate the club, and those who cannot will feel some delicacy in receiving entertainment and never reciproceeding, and will be very sure to drop out after a while. Besides, if the meetings are held at private houses they are very apt to degenerate into mere social and convivial occasions.

Another question often asked is, whether it is best to invite ladies to be members. We fully believe in the co-education of the sexes and that to make the elevation of man rapid and permanent women must be kept on a level with him, but it is not necessary that their education should run in the same line. There are some topics, the principles of breeding for example, which can be more treely discussed in a club when the ladies are not present. Farming is a business evidently intended to be managed by men, certainly in its out-door relations, and we never see a woman laboring among men in the field without feeling that she is out of place, and in danger of losing the respect due to her

The success of a club depends greatly upon the selection of proper subjects for discussion and assigning the opening of them to the right persons. To make out this programme of topics most efficiently, a committee should be appointed at the close of the sessions in the Spring to report at the commencement of the meetings in the Fall a full list of topics for the Winter meetings, the times for their discussion, and the persons who will take the lead. Such a committee will have time to look over the ground thoroughly, select the This may seem to some a trite theme, but most interesting subjects, and assign them and every member will have time to study the subjects and make the discussions interesting and profitable .- New York Times.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND CUMPORTING.

"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 cocon, 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 strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to actuack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civit Service Graette.

"Oh! only "" racsets are fled—" IAMES For. & Co., Hom pathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for aftermoon use.

In Henry & Johnsons Arnics Oil Liniment we furnish you a large bottle for

### Legal Notices

### NOTICE

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

Montreal, 1st deptember, 1880.

HATTON & NICOLLS,

4-10 Solicitors for Applicants.

MANADA, Province of Quebec. District of Montreal suprior Court No. 660. District of Montreal suprior Court No. 660. DAME MARY JANE G. MEIKLE, of the City and District of Montreal, wif-of James Douglas Weils, of the same place, insurance Agent, dury authorized a exter en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said IAMES DOUGLAS WEILS. Defendant An Example of the Mark Market No. IAMES DOUGLAS WELLS, Desirable of action on separation de biens has this day been taken in the above case. Montreal, 22nd September 1880.

MACMASTER & GREENSHIELDS, 8.5

INFORMATION WANTED OF BRIDGET CUSACK, or MARY ANNE QUINLAN, who left Limerick, Ireland, on the 18th April, 1885. Address the office of this

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All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Mood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-yousness, Sleeplessnessand especially Female Complaints. \$1000 IN GOLD.

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It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

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Owing to the death of Mr. WM. CAMPBELL, the stock of the above business is being sold at greatly reduced prices. Curtain and Furniture Materials and Trimmings at very LOW PRIORS. (This Department

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\$72 A WEEK. \$12 A day at home easily made. Cosdy outfit free. Address TRUE 7-G

Railroads.

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COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80, Trains will run as collows

	Mixed.	Mail.	Expr's
Lve Hochelaga for Hull.	1.00431	8.30AM	5.15Pa
	10.30	12.40PM	
Lve Huli for Hochelaga.	1.00 4	8.20AM	
Arrive at Hochelaga	10.30 **	12.301°M	9.15 "
Zirrett an inventinga	10.00	Night	0.10
İ	i	Pagger	
Lve Hochslaga for Que.,	8.00pm	1(1,00) 121	3.00 "
Arrive at Quebec	8.00 **	0.80 A31	
Lve Que, for Hochelaga.	53) "		10.10AM
Arrive at Hochelaga	8.00am		4.40PM
Leave Hochelaga for St.	0.0022	0.00	2120220
Jerome	5.30rm		
Arrive at St. Jerome		Mixed.	
Leave St. Jerouse for			
Hochelaga		6 45AM	
Arrive at Hochelaga		9 00 "	

Later.

Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passanger
Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.
Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4

All Trains run by Montreal Time. GENERALOFFICES, 13 Placed'Armos Square TICKET OFFICES, 13 Place D'Armes, 202 St. James Mreet, Montreal, and opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec. L. A. RENECAL,

General Buperintendent



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THE ONLY DIRECT AND SHORTEST ROUTE TO

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TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL 7.15 a.m., Day Express for Boston, via Lowell or l'itchburg, also for New York via Springfield

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Proy, arrive at New York 6.45 a.m. next morn-

ing.
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Night Express leaves Buston at 5.35 p.m., via lowell, and 6 p.m., via Fitchburgh, and New York at 3 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal 40 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York via Troy at the press leaves New York via Troy at the contribution of Montreal 10 a.m.

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St. Albans, Vt., April 1, 1850. m 1-g

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Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth.

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Retween Victoria Square and St. Peter Street.
Parcels called for in the city.

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The Cheapest and Best Clothing Store.

246 St. Joseph Street. 4 4 Spiendid all-wool Coat for..... 1500 All-wool Pants for. 

Made to order of the Very Best All-wool A dist-clas Cuttor (E. P. RONELLI), who has had experience in London (England), Dublia and New York, is at the head of the Custom Department. Special attention given to this Department, in which we have had a long expe-

WANTED-A First-class Cutter, one who can speak both languages. Apply to L. P. A. GARKAU, 216 St. Joseph street.

rience both in buying and manufacturing

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of the foreign ingre dients that are so largely used in the manufacture of Ho-COCOA. menuncture of the prepared Cocoas.

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You will find one of the Choicest Assortments of English and American Hats of all kinds at moderate prices at the store of J. B. SARAULT, 284 St. Joseph St., Corner of Murray, Montreal.

IMPORTANT NOTICELL

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TO SELL

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED.

Apply to J. B. LANE (Sole Agent), 21 Bleary Street. The Trade supplied.

Only First-Class Canvassers Wanted.

### Address of Irish Land League

5.000 Orangemen Marching to Protect Captain Boycott.

London, November 6 .- The Land League has issued an address to the Irish people at home and a broad. The following are its chief points: "Fellow-countrymen and friendscountry, we confidently address you. The British Government of Ireland, obeying the to the winds the traditions and principles of that liberalism to which they profess to be devoted They have set in motion the legal power of the state to arraign at the judicial bar the chief man of the Irish race, and with him others of the most active and disand her social regeneration. Atthough our dustry of Ireland, although we have been assailed with the most venomous malignity and purrued with the most unscrupulous false-hoods, yet we can solemnly declare in the fare of the civilized world that all our objects are in keeping with perfect justice to all men, that all the means that we command for the attainment of these objects are reasonable, peaceful and thoroughly legal, offending in no degree against natural right, moral obligation or intelligent human law." The address then reviews the work already accomplished by the league and continues: "We never will pause or rest from the labor we have accepted until public action has wholly swept away the system of landlordism which antagonizes our people. This reform will be achieved not by violence, threats and the breach of any law or the evasion of any duty, but by continuing in that course which we have hitherto pursued, by teaching the people not to become themselves the instruments of that despotism under which they have so long suffered, and by directing publall the roads in the neighborhood and are lic opinion against the acts of any persons who wilfully damage the interests of the people. We therefore appeal to you, fellowmntrymen, friends of public freedom, to create a national fund, the primary object of which will be to provide such defence as legal skill can afford to the men who havstood in the vanguard of this movement. All that money can do will be done to gain the bave embarked for Cork. victory for the leaders of the Irish people. The English Government, commanding an un-Emited use of the public purse, has already secured the services of the most powerful array of counsel ever engaged in any proseention in our time. We feel entirely confident that you, on the other hand, will do what lies in your power to equalize the conflict and deprive the prosecution of its present tremendous odds by providing adequate funds for the defence. Relying in this great National crisis on your sympathy, we beg to subscribe ourselves your faithful servants. (Signed) THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE."

#### THE BOYCOTT CASE.

Mr. Boycott, the Galway landlord who was unable to find laborers to reap his barvest, and for whose relief an expedition is now being equipped in Dublin, states that the system of terrorism used toward him is on the increase and that it is plainly the intention of the League to hunt him out of the country. In a private letter written by him on Wednesday, he says that he does not entirely approve of the expedition for his relief, as he does not wish that there should be bloodshed on his account. It is expected that the Government will order the military to guard the expedition on its arrival by the train and will escort it to Boycoti's and back to the

The relief of Mr. Boycott and his wife, who could not gather his crops for the reason that no laborers would work for him, is beginning to attract as much attention as the relief of Lucknow or Ekowe. An Ulster man has engaged to take a body of laborers with him to Mr. Boycott in Mayo, and gather the harvest, provided the expenses of the enterprise are paid. The Daily Express started a subscription for the purpose, which is now several thousand dollars more than enough. The editor of the Express informs me that the gentleman who offers to lead the party is a thoroughly determined man, who will do as he has engaged. The expedition will start next week. It will be fully armed and prepared for any emergency; even to that of fighting its way through. If the League counsel peace, a collision may possibly be counsel peace, a collision may possibly be 135\\(\frac{1}{4}\); 100 at 135\(\frac{1}{4}\); 10 at 135\(\frac{1}{4}\); 50 Imperial prevented, but if the League do not interfere at 114\(\frac{1}{4}\); 25 Telegraph at 133\(\frac{1}{4}\); 100 at 133\(\frac{1}{4}\); the temper of the people in the West will be tested. The incident may prove the forerunner of opposition on the part of the landlords' interest. Mr. Boycott went to Ballimore to procure provisions yesterday, and was accompanied by f ur men. The mob was so great and violent when his presence became known that the 76th regiment had to be called out to protect him. In spite of all danger Boycett held the citadel and was determined

DUBLIN, Nov. 8 .- There is intense excitement throughout Ireland over the report that 5,000 armed Orangemen have started for Mayo to collect Mr. Boycott's rents and gather his crops. The Government was asked to protect | Medium Bakers' at \$5.40; 100 Strong Bakers' them, but Mr. Forster, Secretary for Ireland, replied that the Government could only protect the number necessary to do the work, and if more went they would be treated as an illegal assembly. Troops have left Dublin for Ballinrobe, near Mr. Boycott's property, where the cavalry and infuntry have already arrived. The peasantry are arming, and bloodshed is feared.

Dublin, Nov. 8 .- The Boycott relief expedition has been suspended for a few days, the rallway company declining to supply a special train unless they were protected, fearing that the train would be wrecked. The Government is willing to escort twenty only.

THE OUTCOME OF THE AGITATION.

I asked a prominent Irish landlord last night his opinion of the outcome of the agitation. He said he thought there would be a good deal of shooting before the winter was over, and that many landlords and agents would fall victims to their cause. There may possibly, he said, be small risings here and there, and considerable damage may be done. In this case the Government would be forced to act with extraordinary firmness.

A CERTAIN general having spoken with warmth in a company amongst whom was M. de Talleyrand, of certain persons whom he described as Pekins, the prince begged him to say what he meant by that epithet. "We soldiers," replied the general, "term all persons Pekins who are not military." "Ah! that is well, replied Talleyrand; "and we who are not soldiers call all persons military who are not

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

London, November 8.-A Vienna correspondent telegraphs:—Diplomatic circles in Vienna have good ground for believing that Gladstone's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet will be of a peaceful character, and ex-clude all idea of isolated intervention of England in the Oriental question. English papers express surprise at the despatch.

London, November 8.—The following is

the substance of the speech to be read by M. Ferry to the French Chamber of Deputies at the opening to-morrow:—The expulsion of the unauthorised congregations has been suc-At a crisis of tremendous importance to our cessfully carried out. The Government recommends to the Chambers the adoption of a system of gracuitous and compulsory primary dictation of a privileged order of persons, a education. With reference to laws on eruel and selfish class for centuries past, a associations, they are so long they will burden and a curse to our people, have cast to the winds the traditions and principles of session. New laws for the regulation of the press will also be urged upon the representative bodies, but so long as the old form of legislation exists it will be nigidly adhered to. The construction of the Rhone canal is specially recommended to the consideration tinguished laborers in the cause of Ireland | of the representative bodies. The Senate is urged to vote with as little delay as possible movement is directed against a code of laws a general financial tariff, the Government so oppressive as to paralyze the national inwith all nations before the dissolution in October next. As regards foreign affairs, France is at peace with all the world, and the Government entertains strong hopes that the Eastern question will be settled in accordance with the Berlin treaty. No mention whatever is made of Greece. In conclusion, the Government does not pretend to put forward a pompous programme of fallacious promises, but all its promises it will endeavor to carry out. The Government asks the majority to grant it entire confidence and follow it faithfully. The extreme Left will, immediately after the reading of this speech, raise a debate upon it, which will be post-

poned until Thursday. MARSEILLES, November 8.—The abbey of the Premontre Fathers is under siege. The sub-Prefect says the authorities do not intend to break open the doors, but will continue the siege a month if necessary. The Fathers declare they have sufficient provisions, and will not yield. At present the military occupy trying to maintain a block, and prevent the Fathers from obtaining supplies or reinforcements from the people, who are mostly in sympathy with them. At Chambery the Trappists of Tamie were dispersed on the 6th instant by a body of seven brigades of gendarmes and 50 troops of the line. A despatch from Paris says the Nantes Capuchins

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

-Parnell's effigy was burned as Guy Fawkes, in several parts of England, on

-One thousand patients have been admitted to the Quebec Marine Hospital within the past year.

-Rumour has it that the Barones Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmed-Bartlett have been privately married.

-Rev. Mr. Desbarres is likely to succeed the late Rev. Canon Givens as Rector of St. Paul's Church, in Toronto. -Weil, the naturalized American citizen recently imprisoned in Alsace as a deserter

from the German army, has been released. -M. Rochefort, speaking at Marseilles yesterday, said that General Garibaldi was very ill, and that the worst was to be apprehended.

### Finance and Commerce.

Tuesday, November 9. FINANCIAL.

The Stock Market to day was strong, but not much business done.

The tollowing are the morning sales: 30 Montreal at 159; 15 at 159; 15 at 1591; note, either as to demand or prices. Since 50 do (ex-div) at  $155\frac{1}{2}$ ; 25 at  $155\frac{1}{2}$ ; 50 at writing the above, we learn that an advance  $155\frac{1}{4}$ ; 25 Ontario at  $99\frac{1}{2}$ ; 50 at  $99\frac{1}{2}$ ; 50 at has occurred in the States for dry hides, which  $99\frac{1}{2}$ ; 25 Peoples, at  $89\frac{1}{4}$ ; 50 at  $88\frac{1}{2}$ ; 50 at would seem to be decidedly indicative of an 88; 15 Merchants at 113; 35 at 1121; 29 at upward tendency in values for sole leather.
1121; 71 at 1121; 140 at 1121; 28 Eastern
Wook.—In this market there have been not Townships at 111; 25 Commerce at 136; 25 large transactions reported in either do-at 1353; 10 at 136; 25 do (ex-div.) at 1321; mestic or foreign descriptions since our last 50 Imperial at 113; 250 Telegraph at 133; 25 Richelieu at 59; 50 at 583; 400 City Passenger at 119}; 25 at 119}.

Afternoon sales: 10 Montreal at 1591; 10 75 at 1331; 50 at 1331; 125 at 1331; 100 City Passenger at 1181; 100 at 1181; 25 at 1183, 25 at 119; \$1,000 Champlain Bonds

### COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR. - Receipts, 5,385 bbls. The market is quiet but values are steady. The following sales were reported on 'Change to-day: 100 bbls. Superior Extra sold at \$5.25; 100 at \$5.20; 50 at \$5.20; 50 Extra Superfine, \$5.15; 200 Spring Extra at \$5.25; 400 Superfine at \$4 85; 100 at \$4.871; 250 at \$4.90; 200 at \$6; 100 Choice at \$6.25. The following are the quotations: Superior Extra \$5.20 o \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ Extra Superior, \$5.15 to 5.20; Fancy, able, it being understood that these figures \$5.10; Spring Extra, \$5.171 to 5.20; Super- apply to sound prime skins, only; unprimed fine, \$4.70 to 4 80; Strong Bakers', \$5.75 to 6.40; Fine \$4.10 to 4.20; Middlings, \$3 60 to \$10; cubs and yearlings, \$3 to \$6; Fisher, to 3.70; Pollards, 3.25 to 340. Ontario Bags at \$2.50 to 2.65; City Bags (delivered), \$3.10

MEALS.-Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.25 to 4.35. Cornmeal, \$2.80 to 2.90. DAIRY PRODUCE -Butter is quiet and unchanged at 21c to 23 c for choice to selected ; creameries, 25c to 27c. Cheese is quiet at 121c

to 12%c per lb. Eccs-18c per dozen.

Hoc Products are unchanged. Ashes.—Pots are firmer at \$5.05 to 5.15, a sale being reported at the latter figure.

HARDWARE AND LIBON .- Dealers have been kept quite busy, chiefly in filling mail orders for general hardware. Now that the Fall trade is approaching a close, and winter rates of freight which tell against Montreal, in competition with western merchants, are expected to that effect as soon as navigation closes, there is an active shipment of goods lately ordered by country merchants. All kinds of shelf goods are in active request, but some | 65c to 75c; Oats, per bag, 85c to 90c; Peas, lines of heavy hardware are considerably de | per bush, 90c to \$1 10; Buckwheat, per bush, pressed, as both this and the American 60c. Beans, white and yellow, \$1 10 to 1 20 markets are over stocked, especially of Tin per bush. Plates, while the demand continues light. It is expected that now the election is over \$50 per bbl; apples, new, per barrel, \$1 50 to a period of activity will follow in the States; \$2 50; lemons, per case, \$7 00 to 0 00; do,

though in buyers, favor, remain generally un-changed. We reduce our quotations for Tin Plates 25c all round, as a much larger demand for them could be easily met, and possibly small favors would be extuded to desirable customers. Bar iron continues to move out in considerable quantities, buyers doubtless being attracted by the low prices current which dealers state are not sufficiently remunerative. The English markets for iron are also reported now in favor of buyers. No large transactions appear to have been made here during the week, and the price for the lot of about 500 reported as sold in our last issue has not transpired. Nails.—The demand for cut nails from all parts of the country at present ridiculously low prices has been active, but dealers have declined several large orders, on which there was no profite to be made; they prefer to allow the manufacturers to lie on the bed of their own making. Pig Iron has continued as dull as possible; the position of the local and American markets is substantially as reported last week. More activity, however, is expected now that the Presidential election is a thing of the past, and doubts and uncertainties about the tariff have been removed. I'here appears to be no giving way on the part of holders, to any appreciable extent, but for large orders concessions would be possible. Vanderbilt placed a large order in England last month for steel rails, and some sanguine parties would not be surprised, if this should prove but the beginning of another revival, similar to the one which followed his order in October, 1879. The exports of Sheffield products to America for the past nine months, show an excess over the twelve months of last year of £161 000.

LUMBER.-The season's manufacture is almost at a close, and has been profitatle and satisfactory to all concerned. Prices have been remunerative and engagements promptly met. Prices are higher now than any time during the season as the stock is not large, and is all required for consumption. We have fears that the immense preparation to get large stocks for next season's trade will be rather injurious than otherwise, as greater exertions are being made in the Western States. There might be an overstock produced and lower prices rule. A few years of such production would thin out the cnoicest and most valuable of the timber, which if sold at low prices would be of little benefit to the country. An instance of this kind is in black walnut, which was 20 or 25 years ago quite plentiful in Western Canada, and was used largely for fencing, footpaths and other common purposes, but beginning to be appreciated was employed for furniture, &c., until it was all exhausted. Latterly the sup-ply has been obtained from Indiana, but now we find the stock has given out there and other fields have to be looked to where it is of poorer quality and not over plentiful. We now have to pay the States double price for an inferior article to our own, which was ruthlessly wasted. Probably in ten or fifteen years we may be lamenting over our beautiful pine and other choice woods, which are gradually being depleted. All through the State of Maine there are mills rotting and going to waste for want of logs which were once as plentiful as on the Ottawa. After lumber supply fails in Canada millions of dollars in muchinery and mills will be comparatively useless.

LEATHER .- Trade has continued quiet. Shoe manufacturers are buying as little leather as possible, as stock-taking is near at band, and it is desirable to keep stocks low until the manufacture of spring goods is actually commenced. There is no prospect of an immediate advance in prices, as was the case at the like date last year, consequently they are content to bide their time. Sales within the week have been confined to small lots, at about previous quotations; as stated in our last report, dealers are prepared to make concessions for large lots. There is a continued good demand in England for Buff and Splits, and shipments are being made from this market, with good prospects. Sole leather remains quiet, and prices rather favor buyers; shipments to England continue. In other descriptions there is nothing special to

Wook.-In this market there have been no issue. A few small parcels of fleece and pulled wools have changed hands at prices within our range of quotations, and there has been a few enquiries for hundred bale lots of Cape without leading to business. In Australian there is nothing at all doing, and prices, therefore, remain purely nominal. Cape is quoted at 18c to 19c for good-sized lots, and scoured New Zealand at 59c to 60c. There was a very active movement in the leading American markets last week, over 4,000,000 lbs. having been reported sold in Boston alone, but this week the markets all over have been inactive, owing greatly to the excitement attending the Presidential election, which interfered with all business, but stronger and more active markets are now expected for the remainder of the season.

Furs.—The demand is largely for fine goods, especially seal, which has been sold out offirst hands. The Canadian trade, on the contrary, are using, for the most part, common goods, owing, probably, to the depression of the last few years, but there are prospects of a demand for fine furs later on, which indicates the improved condition of the country. Raw furs .- Although skins of this would bring relatively lower prices: Bear, \$7 \$6 to \$7 50; Otter, \$8 to \$10; Reaver parchment, \$2.50 to \$2.75; clean, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Martin, \$1 to \$1.25; Mink, \$1 to \$1.50; Red Fox, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Skunk, black, 75c; halfstriped, 40c; white 121c; Muskrat, 8c to 10c.; Kitts, 3c; Lynx, \$1.75 to \$2.

### FARMERS' MARKET-Nov. 9.

There was but little change to note in the Bonsecours market to-day from other market days, unless it was the unusually large attendance. Prices generally are much the same as a week ago. There was an abundance of butter offered to-day, and fresh print is quoted lower. The prices asked this morning were as follows:—

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs., \$2 50 to \$3; Buckwheat flour, do, \$2 25; Oatmeal, do \$2 30 to 2 40; Commeal, yellow, do, \$1 40; white, do, \$2 50; Moulie, do, \$1 00 to 1 20; Bran, 90c; Barley, per bush,

in which event some reflection would doubt-per box, \$4 to \$5 00; pears, \$12 per bbl; less be experienced in this market. Notes white grapes, 20c per lb; Malaga grapes, continue to be paid promptly, and prices, \$6 per keg.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, new, per bushel, 40c to 50c; sweet do, \$4 50 per bbl; carrots, new, per bush 30c to 40c; onions, new, per bbl \$2.50; cabbages, new, per dozen, 25c to 30c; cauliflowers, per doz, \$1.50; lettuce, per doz, 300; bush. \$1.00; beets, 40c to 50c per bush celery, 30c per dozen; turnips, 40c per bush spinach, 75c per bush.

DAIBY PRODUCE .- Best print butter, 25c to 28c; tub do 17c to 23c; eggs, packed, 18c to 22c; new laid, 20c to 25c.

POULTRY & MEAT.—Dressed fowls, per pair, 50c to 60c; Black Ducks, per pair 50c to 60c; Turkeys, pairs, \$1 25 to \$1 50; Partridges, 50c per brace ; Woodcock, \$1 do ; Geese \$1 to 150; Beet, per lb, 10c to 12c; Matton, per lb 8c to 10c: Lamb per quarter, 50c to \$1 20; Veal, per 1b, 8c to 12c; Pork, per 1b, 8c to 10c; Hams per lb, 14c to 16c; Lard, per lb, 15c; Sausages, per lb, 10c to 15c; Hares, 25c per

FISH.-Lobsters, 10c to 12c; Haddock and Cod. 6c to 7c; Hallibut, 21c; Mackerel, 12c; Blackbass and Dore, 10c to 121c: Pike, 9c.

HORSE MARKET-Nov. 9.

The horse trade showed slight signs of renewed vigor during the past days, there being half a dozen American buyers in the city at present; also, there is more enquiry for horses to work at the lumber shanties in the coming winter. The state of the roads is unfavorable for horses coming from long distances, and this condition will not be likely to improve until hard frost comes to harden the softer places. Only three lots of horses were shipped from this city to the United States last week. Eight horses valued at \$645 were shipped on Tuesday, the day following twenty-one horses costing \$1,723.50 were sent off, and the next day (Thursday) seventeen superior horses were shipped from here to Big Rapids, in the State of Michigan, This lot cost \$2,527.50, or an average of \$148.67 each.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings NOVEMBER 16th & 17th.

### Rev. Dr. Leeming,

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### NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16th,

JOAN OF ARC; the

Maid of Orleans,

AND ON

W. DNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17th,

### SHAKESPEARE

Reserved Seat Tickets, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
'liekets for sale at Nordheimer's Hall; D. & J.
Saelter's, Notre Dame Street; J. B. Lane, 21
Bleury St.; J. F. Redmond, Chabolitez Nquare;
R. McGale's, 282 St. Joseph Street; Mulcair
Bros., 74 St. Joseph street; Prince's Music Store.

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November 10, '87.

\$12 to \$20 FRH WEEK.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanted to can-vass for McGee's Illustrated Weekly, Box 2120, New York.

STEADY, Respectable Widow wants work by the day; washing or ironing. 67 Juror Street. 13 1

TXPERIENCED COUK, House and Table II Maid, General Servants, with good references, want situations. Miss Neville, Registry Office, 67 Juror St. 18 1

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13 Grandfather's Clock.

14 Little Did Log Cabin in the Lane.

15 Little Drown Jug.

15 Marching Through Georgia.

15 Whatehing Through Georgia.

15 Whatehing Through Georgia.

15 The Faded Coat of Bine.

17 Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.

18 We will send by mail, peatpaid, any ten of these songs for (0 cents; or the whole twenty-live songs and seventy-live more new and popular songs, etc., (\*AAKING ONE HUNDRED CONCEIN ALL), FOR 25 CENTS. Send postage stamps. Valuable catalogue of songs, and agents' goods free, Mention this paper. Address, LYNN & CO., 106 John Ct., New York

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Two Seats Wanted in Pew in a good position in above Church. Address, with number of Pew and terms, "FRANK." True Witness Office.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal, Superior Court. DAME MARKE CHANTIGNY, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Cavalli alias Cavalo, trader, of the same place, and duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, Fs the said PIERRE CAVALLI alias CAVALO, trader, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been entered in this cause, on the First Day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Montreal, 1st September, 1880.

BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU, S10,17,24,N1,8,15

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

# BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

BOUVIER (J.B.) Institutiones Theologics and usum Seminariorum, 6 vol., in-12, rel. \$6,30, red. a. \$4.20. BUS SEMBAUM (Herman); Medulla Theologiæ Moralis, 2 vol., in-12, \$2.50, red. a \$1.70.

CEV.E (Thomæ S. I.); Jesus-Puer, con a versione e le note del conte Corrado Ferretti, in 8, \$1.25 red. a 82 cents.

CIASCA (B. A.); Examen critico-apologeticum super constitutionem Dogmaticum et Fide Catholica ediam in sessione tertia. S. S. Œcumenici Concilli Vaticani, in-8, \$1.10, red. a 70 cents

CROI LY (Georgis); Disputationes Theologicae de Justitia et Jur, in-12, \$2.75, reduit a \$2.20. -Delectus opusculorum ex Patribus latini, in-8, 55 cents, red. a 40 cents. DIURNUM Jaxta ritum Sacri ordinis prædica-

torum, in-18, \$2.07, red. a \$1.40. -The Dublin Review-January, April, July and October, 1876, in-8, \$1,20, red. a \$1.00. -Exercita spiritualia, S. P. Ignatii de Loyola cum versione literali ex autographo Hy-spanico, in 8 \$1.20, red. a \$1.00.

GIRAUD (Car.); Novum Enchiridion Juris Ro-mani, in 12\$1 65, red. a \$1.80. BUC (M.): Le Christianisme en Chine, en Tar-tarie et au Thibet, 4 vol. in-8 \$6.60, red. \$5.30.

KENRICK (F. P.); Theologia Dogmatica, 3 vol. in-8, rel. \$6.00, red. a \$4.80. -Theologia Moralis, 2 vol. in-8, rel. \$4.40, red a \$3.60.

-Manuale Christianorum in quatuor libros divisum, in-18, 35 cents, red. a 25 cents. civisum, in-18, 35 cents, red. a 25 cents.

— Manuale Sacerdotum seu libellus libellorum in 32, rel. 50 cents, red. a 30 cents.

MARTINET (A.); Institutionum Theologicarum quarta pars seu 'heologia Moralis, 4 vol. in-8 \$6.00, red. a \$5.40.

— Institutiones Theologica ad usum Seminariorum, 4 vol. in-8 \$5.95, red. a \$4.00.

-Martyrologe Romain, latin, in-4, rel. tr. doree, \$4, red. a \$3.20.

-Martyrologium romanum, Gregorii XIII. Jussu editum, Uroani IV. et Clementis X auctoratitate recognitum, in-4 \$3.00, red. a \$2.40. -Martyrologium Usuardi Monachi, Opera et Studio J. B. Bolinii in folio \$18.00, red. a \$14.40.

PONTE (Ludovico de); Meditationes de præcipius fidei nostræ Myteriis Vitæ ac Passionis D. N. Jesu-Christi et B. V. M., 6 vol., in-12 \$5, red a \$2.75.

Pontificale Romanum Clementis VIII. ac Urbani VIII, Jussu Editum et a Benedicto XIV. recognitum, in-4, pleine rel. Basane rouge, tr. dorec, Edit. Malines, \$7.25, red. a \$5.80, pleine rel. chag. rouge et ornaments, 3 yol. in-4, \$15, red. a \$12.

Pontificale Romanum summorum Pontificum, Jussu Editum et a Benedicto XIV.
Pont. Max recognitum et castigatum, in 8
pleine rel. chag. tr. rouge \$5, reduit a \$4. SERAPHIN (R P.); Promptuarium ecclesiasti-cum super passione Christi Domini ex Scrip-tura et Patribus, in-8, \$1.25, red, a 32 cents.

SERGEOT (L. J. B.); Manual du cathechiste, 4 vol., in-12, \$i.00, red. a \$1.65, rel. \$5.50, red. a \$1.00. OGLIA; Institutiones Canonice, 2 vol., in-12 rel., \$2.75, red. a \$1.80.

TOLETI. In Summan Theologie S. Thomse Aquinatis, 4 vol. in-4, \$15, red. a \$12. URBIS ET ORBIS—Concessionis Tituli doctoris et extensionis ejusdem titule asi universam ecclesiam in honorem S. Alphonsi Maria de Ligorio, fondatoris congregationis S. S. Re-demptoris ac olim episcopi S. Agathæ Go-thamarin 1844 ill red S. I. 10

tharum, in 1\$4.40, red. a \$1.10. VELDEN (Van Der); Principia Theologiæ moralis theoretice et practice, in-8 \$1.36, red, a \$1.40. -Vindiche Alphonslanæ seu Doctoris ecclesiæ 5. Alphonsi M. De Legorlo, in 8. \$3.00, red, a \$1.50.

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6 The Little Ones at Home.

13 See That 119 Grave's Kept Green.

13 Grandfather's Clock.

15 The Cypty's Warring.

15 The Cypty's Warring.

15 The Cypty's Warring.

16 Little Did Log Cabin in the Lanc.

15 Marching Through Georgia.

13 A Flower from Mother's Grave.

13 The Capty Me Gold, Cold Ground.

15 I Cannot Sing the Old Songs: 

15 Tonting on the Old Comp Ground.

16 Tonting on the Old Comp Ground.

18 W Huy Tonting on the Old Comp Ground.

18 Where is My Buy Ton Night?

18 The Cypty's Warring.

19 Livilly you Love the Mills to the Pour I

211 Will you Love the Mills to the Pour I

212 Will you Love the Mills to the Pour I

213 Clid Arm (that (as sangly by 1

225 Intell Brown Jug. 225 Julie Brown Jug. 226 Julie Brown Jug. 227 Julie Brown Jug. 22

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