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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 15.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 23, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ROMAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Silly Demonstrations - In Roc Signo Vinces"-Masses for the Repose of Plus IX. _Attempts to Keep Order-in Honorable Assemblage-" Hall to the Pontiff Ring!"-Address of the Holy Father -The Bage of an Italian "Patriot" - An Attempted Outrage on the Pilgrims-Final Assemblage of the Pilgrims-Mgr. Roncetti-Death of Mgr. Daniel Com-

Rows, October 22 1881.

Sin. The Italian National Pilgrimage. numbering 9,000 individuals, of all ranks. sexes and ages, reached Rome Wednesday. 12th current, and proceeded, under direction of their respective Superiors, to gain the Indulgences of the Jubilee, prior to the Audience of His Holiness. Having learned wisdom, thanks to the experience of July 13 ult., the Government thought it the best policy to insure order, and issued stringent regulations for maintenance of public peace, severely threatening all perturbators thereot. 1,000 Guards of Public Safety, 300 gendarmes: and 600 policemen, were summoned to Rome for the occasion, whitst 1,400 troops were kept constantly confined to barracks, or under arms, wherever the pilgrims were known to be assembled. The ultra Liberal party, especially the "Anti-Cherical Clubs," was particularly indignant, and issued a manifesto convoking a general meeting of the associates. for the purpose of proceeding, professionally, on Sunday, the day fixed for the General Audience in the Vatican Basilica, to Campo dei Fiori, there to lay the corner stone of a propo ed monument to the heretic, Giordano Bruno. The Chief of Police and the Minister of the interior immediately vetoed the assem blage, under dire penalties, in case of attempted intraction of the prohibition; and the "patriots" were reduced to the following silly, childish mode of venting their spleau : SILLY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Five houses in the Borgo Nuovo, leading to the Vatican, were adorned with the National Tricolor, three in each window, and one saccupied spartment floated five from the balcony. These flags were all new and evidently procured for the purpose; still, with all these efforts, the two long streets. Borgo Vecchio and Borgo Nuovo, numbered about 40 banners! Tois was the work of the "Anti-Clerical Club" of that section, who were well pointing out the fact that the banners not bearing the Arms of the House of Savoy, the demonstration was more Radical and anti-Olerical; and, granting that, the promoters had small result to how for their of forts; whilst the semi official Liberta remarks that, judging from the number of banners, the "Anti-Clerical" party cannot flatter themselves to have taken very deep root here in R me. Another evidence of the ill-humor of the "patriots" was the dissemination. throughout the length of the Borgo, of bits of " Death to the Pope! Death to the enemies of the constry!"

"IN HOU SIGNO VINCES."

Friday, 14th current, the Pilgrims all assemiled in the Basilica of S. Maria Maggiore, were Mass and General Communion took place at the hands of the Patriarch of Venice, spiritual head of the Pilgrims ge, who likewise pronounced an eloquent discourse; after which small cross s of white, embroidere d in red letters, " In Hoc Signo Vinces," distinctive mark of the pilgrim, were distributed to all present. During the Function the renegace Franciscan Friar and postate priest, Francis Scierelli, pastor of the Methodist meeting house in Via della Scrofa, was walking about the Basilica, read ing aloud from a Radical journal a letter, written by himself, in which he vituperates the Catholic Priesthood and glorics in his apostasy and heretical propagandism. He further had station don the steps leading to the entrance to the Basilica n number of boys, who distributed tracts, signed by Sciarelli himself, addressed to " Faithful Christians," containing an appeal for "the proper observance of the Sabbath;" the pilgrims, scenting the hiretical source, tore the tracts to atoms; which, attracting the attention of the police, the bys were driven off, and Sciarelli notified to withdraw; which he did, remarking to a young man standing near: "This thing is a complete flasco; there are not over 400 people." "Add another zero and you will be nearer the truth," was the answer he received.

MASSES FOR THE REPOSE OF PIUS IX. Saturday, 15th current, the Pilgrimage met

at the Basilica of San Lerenzo fuori le Mura, where eleven Alters had been raised in the Church for the convenience of the Pilgrim Priests, who at 5 a.m. began the celebration ci Masses for the repose of the beloved Pius 1X. These continued uninterruptedly until half-past; eight a mir when in Solemn Mass of Requiem for the deceased Pontiff was pontificated by the Patriarch of Venice, at an Altar raised for the purpose in front of the Papal Altar, at At the termination of "the Bacred Function the Pilgrims crowded near the tomb of Pius IX., where the "Miserere," the "De Profundis" and other prayers being recited, the Patriarch addressed those present, enumerating: the labors of Plus IX. on behalf of religion, of Rome and of Italy, and urging them to pray forvently

Bitver; Dearings ong tavou the source of the

following inscription, due to the pen of the elegant Latinist, Father Angelini, S.J. : PIO . IX . PONTIFICI MAXIMO

CVIVE . VIRTUTE . CONSTANTIA . ET RECTE FACTIS STETIT BEI . CHBISTIANAB . NOMEN

TALL EX . COMITIS . CATHOLICIS ANTE . MIVE . TYMNEVM . SVPPLICES

FIDEM OVA . PETRI . BEDI ADHAERENT TESTANTVR

MENSE . OCTOBRI . A . MDCCCLXXXI at the same time numerous garlands and crowns were laid upon the sepulchre by representants of the "Hundred Cities of

ATTEMPTS TO KEEP ORDER

Meanwhile, the Questura had not been idle determined to keep order, the Object of Police summoned the Protestant Minister, Sciarelli reproved him severely for his unwarrantable and provocative performances of the day previous, and threatened condign chastisement did he proceed to any similar act on the day of the Audience. He likewise admonished the usual noted agitators of the Borgo, promising the utmost rigor of the law in case of disouddience. A squad of Police were stationed to a vineyard, between the Angelica and Cavalleggieri Gates, to oversee the external circuit of the Vatican, and an entire regiment of infantry was barracked in Castle S. Angelo, their muskets Stacked in the Entrance Court. The Guard on Piazza di San Pietro was trobbled and kept constantly under arms, whilst a large force of police occupied the Square and adjoining issues. Some passing alarm was created by the falling of a volute from the capital of one of the columns, to the left of the great gate of the Bisilica, which came down with rapid force, dragging with it a piece of entablature. The stiliness of the hour, 10 p.m., and the weight of the mass of marbie lending volume to the report, caused the momentary fear that a bomb had been exploded under the wall of the Vatican.

At an early hour on Sunday, 16th current, crowds began flocking to St. Peter, which had been closed to the public since the evening previous, thick curtains of linen being drawn and fastened before the railing and gates of the vestibule, impeding all vision from the square, whereon was a great display of gendarmes under command of an officer, gnards of public safety, with their inspectors, municipal suards, headed by their chief, and numerous delegates of Questura, who permitted no forming of groups, of either party, and kept a vigilant eye upon the well known roughs, who were not allowed to approach beyond the colonnades of St. Peter. ridiculed, even by the Liberal press; Fanfulla The pilgrims proper were furnished with a complete fiasco!" He then passed down colored tickets, and entered by the bronze the square with some of his satellites, but door leading to the Vatican. The Romans shadowed by two angel guardians, in shape and others, furnished with white tickets, of policemen, who did not quit his side till he passed through the door leading to the Sacristy of the Basilica. Ere reaching the church itself, the tickets were inspected at three separate intervals; and though some were turned bank, many Liberals succeeded in passing the Rubicon, and had the dismay to find at least 30,000 persons assembled to do honor to the Vicar of Christ.

AN HONORABLE ARSUMBLAGE.

"HAIL TO THE PONTIFF KING I"

Inside the Basilics the Palatine and Swiss Guards formed a double line from the Chapel of the Biessed Bacrament, whence the Pope was to enter to the Chapel of SS. Simon and Jude, in the left nave, where was raised the Papal Phrone, backed by a magnificent Arazzo, representing the Redermer between the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, at whose feet cronch two lions supporting the standard of the Holy Church. Chairs were ranged to either side for the members of the Sacred Coltege, and a tribute for the diplomatic corps and for the Roman patriciate. The platform was decorated with the banners of the principal Catholic associations taking part in the rilgrimage. The pilgrims were all seated in order according to Diocese, on benches, a cornu Epistolae, facing the throne. The Romans and others stood to the Gospel side. A picket of Swiss guarded the Chapel. Grouped before the Throne were the Patriarch of Venice, Duke Salvisti, President of the Work of Catholic Congresses; 23 Bishops of Italian Dioceses, Vicars-General; and other ecclesiastical and lay dignitaries, directors of the pilgrimage. Shortly be cre midday the Sacred Dollege entered, escorted by the Swiss Guard, and assumed their places; and at the stroke of 12 a second bell gave notice of the arrival of His Holiness, who entering the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament mounted the Sedia Gestatoria, and, between the Flabellae, preceded by the Swiss Guard, by the Grand Equerry, the Master of the Sacred Hospice, the Commissary-General, and surrounded by his court and his noble guard, was borne into the Basilica, where his appearance was hailed with the wildest enthusiasm Vivats re-echoed through the vast edifice: "Hall to the Pope!" Hall to Our Holy Father!' "Hail to the Redeemer of Italy!" "Hail to Our August Head!" "Hail to the Pontiff King!" "Hail to the Prisoner of the Vatican!" resounded from all sides, and completely drowned the voices of the Cappella Giulia, who twice intoned the "Tues Petrus." The shouts and waving of handkerchiefs continued, ever increasing in volume, as the Holy Father passed through the double line of soldiers, imparting the Benediction to either side as well as his evident emotion would allow, and only ceased when His Holiness reached the Chapel, and assumed the Throne prepared for him. The Major-domo and the Grand Chamberlain stood to either side of the Pops, as also the Prefect of the Pontifical Masters that the deceased Pontiff would obtain from of Ceremonie; and others having that right! God the graces necessary to the prosperity of Mgr. Agostin, Patriarch of Venice, in his the Church, to the safety of the reigning red robes of ceremony, then approached, and Pope, and to the well-being of the Laithful! in a clear voice read the addresses in name of A deputation, previously named to that the pilgrimage, professing their entire devo-effect, then deposited upon the Tomb a large tion to the Church and to her spiritual and

blood in defence of the Faith, their sorrow at the state to which the enemies of religion have reduced the Vicar of Christ, and expressing their horror and indignation at the recent insuits offered the venerated remains of the late saintly Pontiff, Pius IX. The address was ended at exactly a half hour after midday.

ADDRESS OF THE HOLY FATHER.

The Holy Father then rose and pronounced an eloquent discourse, with great animation and emphatic gestures, but in so weak a voice that his words reached only those quite near to the Throne. He thanked the pilgrims for this mark of their devotion, their visit to the Eternal City to do homage to the Sovereign Pontiff; pointed out to them the evils and the perils menacing society and reli gion; warned them against insidious wiles of the sects, ever on the alert to destroy Faith in the hearts of all, but especially of the rising generation, spoke of the atrocious insults given to the remains of his predecessor, of the motion to abrogate tne Law of the Guarantees, and of the contumely and calumnies vomited against the Papacy, with the apparent bene placito of the Italian Government; declared that neither himself nor his successors could ever accept the existing order of things; alluded to the menaces put forth of occupation of the Vatican, and therefore forcing the Pope into exile, or rendering him a still closer prisoner; urged them to perseverance in the good work of Catholic Congresses, and to still greater insistence in reclaiming the full and untrammelled freedom of the Church and of her head; and finally imparted the Apostle Benediction to all those present, to their families and their friends. The chiefs of the pilgrimage were next permitted to kies the foot of His Holiness, to whom they were successively presented by the Majordomo. The Pope then remounted the Sedia Gestatoria, and was borne through the crowd to his apartments, imparting his blessing as he went. The enthusiasm was, if possible, more fervent than before. The Holy Father was pale from emotion; and when be turned, at the entrance to the Chapel of the Blassed Sacrament, to give a last blessing to the faithful, the shouts and Vivats amounted almost to frenzy, and did not cease till the currains, falling before the gate, hid from sight the Papal cortege.

THE RAGE OF AN ITALIAN "PATRIOT," The multitude crowding the Basilica were then permitted to defile through the bronze door at the entrance to the Vatican, which they did in perfect order; at the foot of the steps stood the apostate Sciarelli, with folded arms and wrathful mien, but held in check by a sturdy guard of Public Safety, who stood beside him, evidently amused at his constant repetition of the words: "It is a fiasco! had crossed the bridge of S. Angelo. There was further a small knot of roughs, headed by the famous Tognetti, standing to one side of the square, but they were kept under strict surveillance by the Questura. The sole manifestation of Liberal ire was one partaking strongly of that childishness so eminently characteristic of the Italian people: As the pilgrims passed slowly homeward from the Basilica, from an unoccupied house in the Borgo Vecchio Auttered a dense shower of bits of paper, red, white and green, bearing printed the words: " Viva Roma, Capital of Italy!" This episode served but to excite general

hilarity.

AN ATTEMPTED CUTRAGE ON THE PILORIMS. The "patriots," thus balked of their rights by the determined attitude of the authorities. took their revenge by an attempted onset upon the Pilgrims, who assembled, Sunday evening, in the Unurch of S. Vitale, where an Accademia was given in their honor, the halls of Palace Altemps proving too small to contain so numerous a body of guests. As the Pilgrims issued from the Church at nine p m., they were met with shouts of " Death to the Pope! Dynamite to the Vatican ! Down with the pilgrims! To h-with the priests! Away with the clericals !" and similar amenities, followed by sticks and stones, hurled smid the crowd, several priests being severely bruised. One of the rowdles had in leash an immense mastiff, which he set upon some of the the priests, who had the soutane torn by the fierce animal. The affray lasted some twenty minutes, and resulted in the arrest of eight individuals, one of whom was the nephew of the tamous General Bixio; all had their pockets filled with stones, and some were armed with knotted sticks; the dog was likewise taken into custody, and the entire party were safely lodged in prison. The attempt at disturbance was severely stigmatized, even by the more advanced Liberal journals, with the exception of the Popolo Komano, organ of the President of the Cabinet, Depretie, which terms the whole thing merely a piece of boys' play (ragazzata)." The day following, however, all telegrams rolative to the affair were refused at the office, the administration giving as reason that "no proofs existed as to the truth of the report!" The roughs arrested were brought up for trial this week, and were all released, as innocent, save one, charged with resistance to the Guards, and sentenced to an imprisonment of ton days .- N. F. Freeman's Journal.

A MIRACLE AT KNOCK.

London, Nov. 21: A"Dublin correspondent says miracles at Knock appear to be revived. Reports from Claremorris state that a most wonderful cure was effected at Knock on Sunday. M'ss Cusack, a nun of Kenmare, who had been an invalid for years, was cured during mass before the altar rails and recoived the communion. She got up and knelt, a thing she had not not done in nine years. Many priests and hundreds of people were present.

A. M. Sullivan has consented to retain his house will be only 50 cents.

The Land War

THURLES, Nov. 15 .- Twenty-five farms in County Tipperary have been sold by the sheriff. Eighteen tenants, well able to buy in, permitted the Emergency Committee to purchase the farms at low prices.

London, Nov. 16 .- Mr. Bright, replying to an address at Rochdale on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, speaking on the land nobler cause. question, said that unless means were taken to stimulate production by putting increased capital and skill into the soll, there was no remedy whatever for agricultural distress but a great and permanent reduction of rent.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17 .- A mob stoned the bar riers of a party of Hussars hunting at Ar-bunan. The police dispersed the crowd, but the hunting was stopped.

London, Nov. 17.-The remains of Archbishop McHale were interred yesterday in Fuam Cathedral. Two hundred priests, and Mesers. E. Dwyer Gray and T. D. Sullivan. members of Parliament, were present at the

Archbisbop Croke, of Cashel, writes to the Dublin Freeman's Journal repudiating statements of the Standard that he sent a despatch to the New York Irish World admitting he had given advice in 1880 to hold the barvest.

Mr. Sexton has left Ireland, and will proened by easy stages to the South of France. The local branch of the Land League at Stafford has enjoined the Irish voters to support the Conservative candidate in the Pariamentary election to fill the vacancy occasloued by the death of Mr. MacDonald.

The Irish executive has procured a copy of a secret Land League circular containing instructions to League organizers. Mr. O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland.

was permitted to leave Kilmainham Jail today to visit his mother, who is dangerously ill. He afterwards returned to prison.

London, Nov. 18 .- The report of the arrest of McPhilpin, Catholic curate of Athenry, as a

Suspect, is untrue.

Dublin, Nov. 18.—Mr. Parnell's latest letter of which part was suppressed has been is-ued in circular form and widely circulated It is accompained in Roscommon by an adiress to the people, calling attention to the letter and concluding :- "Need you be reminded that though the Land Leage is proclaimed its spirit is indestructible. Adhere, then, firmly to the line laid down for you. The result will be not merely free land, but tion."

Paris, Nov. 19 .- Sexton is expected here in a week and will probably go on to the south of France to recruit his health which is almost irretrievably shattered.

A delegate of the Land League will shortly be despatched to Australia to assist Walsh in spreading the League propaganda.

The Secretary of the Carrick-on-Suir,

County Tipperary, branch Land League, was arrested to-day under the Coercion Act. Several arrests under the Coercion Act were made near Limerick city, including a solicitor charged with intimidation of rent payers. One hundred and thirty magistrates of the county of Dublin held a meeting to-day, and

passed resolutions approving the Govern-

ment's frish policy.

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—It is understood that the political "suspects' in all the jaile in Ireland have determined to go on prison diet. The reason for the sten is the heavy expense of £400 a week which the catering now necessitate. The prisoners have come to the conclusion that they will no longer permit to be used for this purpose the money sub-

scribed by America. The following is the diet to which the prisoners will be subjected :- Twelve ounces of bread; one pint of coffee consisting of half an once of coffee, half an ounce of chicory, one ounce of mclasses and one-eighth of a pint of milk, or as an alternative, six ounces of ootmeal in stirabout with one pint of milk for four days in the week two potatoes, nine ounces and a half of beef; one pint of soup with one ounce of vegetables and one ounce of oatmeal on Wednesday's and Friday's; twelve ounces of bread and one pint of coffee one day in the week; twelve ounces of bread and three-quarters of a pint of milk every day; twelve ounces of bread and

one pint of tea or cocoa. DUBLIN, Nov. 22 .- Yesterday a flying column of 500 military and police assisted the civil power in evictions on the estate of Mr. Tottenham, M.P., at Kiltyclogher, county Leitrim.

The police dispersed a private meeting of the Ballyfarnan branch of the Ladies' Land League in Roscommon county.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT IN ALD OF ST. THERESE COLLEGE.

We are informed that there is being organzed a Grand Concert in aid of the reconstruction of St. Therese College. The idea belongs to the Bev. Father Lonergan, and the concert will be given under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Lieut .. Governor Robitaille and His Honor J. L. Beaudry, Mayor of Montreal.

'Ne doubt this concert, under so high and distinguished patronage, cannot fail to attract general attention and a crowded house; and we are certain, to increase public confidence, when we say the organization is in the able this week. Mr. Benecal controls (\$13,000,crede Trudel.

The programme, composed of new and choice selections, is one of the most attractive we have ever yet seen.

This concert will be given in the Queen's our destinies." 11 a.m. "Foote vs. Foote." Hall, on Monday, the 12th December next. "Mr. Foote has just been released on bail to The general admission to all parts of the

plate in silver, bearing, engraven thereon the visible head, their willingness to shed their seas for Meath for a while.

The following are the letters of acceptance | Peter McNaughton were his sureties." and the second s

from Lieut. Governor Robitaille and the Hon. Mr. Beaudry :--

MY DEAR FATHER LONERGAN. l respond with pleasuse to the request of the friends of Ste. Therese College, and hope success will crown the efforts and spirit of

> Yours truly, (biggud), THEODORE ROBITAILLE.

REV. FATHER LOREBGAN.

sacrifice of those gentlemen.

I very willingly accept the patronage of the concert being organized in favor of the St. Therese Cullege, and I hope complete success will crown the efforts of the artists who are generously taking part.

They could not exercise their talents in s

Truly yours, (Signed), J. L. Braudry,

Mayor of Montreal. Montreal, November 14th, 1881.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1881. Quebec is going to be a great place once more. New York will be nothing to it, and Montreal some day or other will be a suburban village auxious for annexation to Hochelaga. All this will happen in a few years more, but the difficulty is to get at the other end of the few years. Some of our merchants say we are going to have the lion's share of of the grain trade, but they take precious good care to leave the honor and profit of the initiation to outsiders. Sir Charles Tupper says we will gain immensely from the Canadian Pacific Railway. I hope so, but I cannot understand the way be arrives at such a conclusion. However, the amount of future pros perity these statesmen can see on the eve of an election is beyond all calculation. That the prophecies may all come true is "a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

I sat on a tack the other day-metaphorically I mean. I was reading some European correspondence in our Chronicle when I perceived that the talented but historically ignorant correspondent came across the graves of the "two Hughs"-O'Donnell and O'Neill, Princes of Ulster-" who sleep the sleep of the Just" in Rome. The "larned" Cockney or Anglo-Saxon says-"they were banished from Ireland for their treasonable intriques against Queen Elizabeth." that crowned Jezabel, the Infamous "Colliagh Rhua," on whose red head Satan will eternally shovel hot coals. No, glibe Saxon, they owed no allegiance to the foul she-wolf. They fought for the liborties of their country against the wickedest monsters that were ever loosed from bell to ushict a nation. It was in the reign of Etizabeth's contemptible successor the two chiefs escaped from Ireland with their retiques, and were received by the courts of France and Spain with all the honors due to the blood royal, in an age when such things ricant more than now. Their story is one of the most damnable in the history of England's political crimes. But it is only Irish history, the same yesterd ,y, the same to-day, a record of diabolical villainy so attrocious that one almost questions the existence of a God of Justice when such things

The Land League is now reorganized on a working basis after the almost necessary demoralization consequent on the rush of business in our brief summer. Weekly meetings are held and the national spirit will be kept up by reminders in the way of songs, recitations and lectures. Close correspondence is maintained with the organization in the States, and no effort will be left undone to have Quebec's voice in the national chorus, I only wish we could unite in something more toroible than a chorus,-but I might say too much so I leave it to be understood

The St. Patrick's Literary Society have passed elequent resolutions of regret consequent on the demise of that grey old monument of the past, the grand old John Mc-Hale, one of the noplest of the noble men who have worn the historic mitre of Tuam. " A great man is dead in Israel," and there is none to take his place, unless it be the farseeing Bishop of Meath. I don't want to criticise the Irish prelates, but, If they must be partial to Roman wine, they need not swear against Old Innishowen.

Diograms.

SENECAL VS. FOOTE.

ARREST OF JOHN J. FOOTE OF THE "OHRONICLE"—INTENSE EXCITE-MENT IN THE CITY—MR. FOOTE RELEASED ON BAIL.

QUEBEC, Nov. 2 There is intense excitement to-day in town over the arrest, by Righ Constable Bissonnette, of Montreal, on a charge of criminally libelling Louis A. Senecal, of John J. Foote, Esq., proprietor of the Chronicle. Mr. Foote was subsequently released on ball, his sureties being Jas G. Ross, a Quebec millic naire, and Mr. Peter McNaugh-The street in front and around the ton. Chronicle office is thronged with excited crowds of people attracted by the bulletins posted at the door. The following are those so far issued: "Freedom of the Press;" "Senecal vs. Foote"; "Arrest of the proprie-tor of the Chronicle." "This morning at halfpast seven o'clock Mr. Foote was arrested at his residence by the High Constable of Montreal. He will have to appear before Judge Chauveau this morning to give bail for his appearance at the Court of Justice at Montreal hands of Messrs. F. Jehin Prume and Tan- 000) thirteen milition dollars of the peoples Province to decide in the course of a few days whether the people or Mr. Benecal shall rule appear in Montreal and take his trial on the 5th December. Mr. James G. Ross and Mr. norsaugnton were his sureties."

IN MEMORIAM.

MARY AGNES (LILY) WHELAN, DIED OUT. 22, 1862.

Darling Lily, thou has left us Here on earth to mourn for thee; Thou hast gone to manaions fairer
To sing, in sweet, sweet, melody,
Songa of praise, of joy and glory
With the loved ones round the Throne,
While the earth one, miss thee sadly
In their once bright, happy home.

Ah i no more that smile shall greet us At the little cottage door; That beauteous face, so full of love, Ne'er meet us as of yore— No more to see, save sometimes in Thought's window just ajar, That sweet young face, whose sunny smile Was brighter than a star,

Loved ones decked her pure white brow; With flowers fresh and fair, And school mutes took their last fond look,

And school mates to a facilitation And keel in suppliant prayer As oft they did when joined by her In that thrice happy time, when kneeling to receive their God Wheath St. attrick's hallowed shrine.

Oh, mother, weep no. : father, grieve net; Though your Lity's with red here She's gone to blom in fairer lands, So dry those falling tears; Though nurtured with the fondest care, A flowerso pure and rare Can only blocm in Paradise, That bright, celestial sphere.

Ah! well we know that round the Throne. With loved ones gone before, Her generous heart, so full of love, Her general news, so the love, shall case not to implore Her dearest Spouse to grant the loved once Blessings without me-sure, So, when their earthly course is run, They'll meet in Haaven their treasure.

All Souls' Day, Nov. 2, 1:81.

PERSONAL.

Major-General Luard has returned to the Capital.

Mr. Sandford Fleming, C. E., has returned to the Capital.

The Russian Grand Duke Constantine bes arrived at Paris.

The Marquis of Lorne, a London cable sayr, will be appointed Viceroy of Ireland. Lord O'Hagan, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has left Dublin for England en route to

the Continent. Hon. L. S. Huntington arrived in the city yesterday morning from New York, and is at the Windsor.

MM. St. Valier and Chanzy, French Ambassadors to Berlin and St. Petersburg respectively, have resigned.

Mr. Lawson, proprietor of the Daily Tolegraph, has bought the Duke of Westminster's estate of Clieveden for £200,000.

The Daily News learns that John Dunn has notified the British authorities that he is a candidate for the throne of Zululand.

Mr. A. W. Ross, M.P.P., of Winnipeg, is in Ottawa in connection with the Portage, Westborne and North-western Railway. Hon. George Bryson has been appointed a

Director of the Pontino and Pacific Junction Bailway by the County Council of Pontiac. The Prince of Slam has been in Vienna

recently to purchase arms and engage Austrian instructing officers for the Siamese army. The King of Saxony is to be invested with

the Order of the Garter. Lord Fife will start from England after Christmas on the special mission. Lord Leicester has given \$75,000 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital of England,

of which he is President, to be added to the endowment fund. Sir Charles W. Dilke, English Under Foreign Secretary, has started for Paris to resume negotiations for an Anglo-French

commercial treaty. The Society of the Middle Temple, London, called Mr. John O'Connor Power, M.P., to

the Bar on Thursday, he having passed the examination on legal subjects. Mr. Charles Thibault, Secretary of the Board of Official Arbitrators for the Dominion,

Ottawa, left on Saturday night for Goderich, where the Board will assemble on the 24th The Princess Louise, it is stated, will accompany the Marquis of Lorne on her return

to Canade, five weeks hence. The Marquis will resign the Governor-Generalship early in 1882. Sergeant John Connors, of the Dominion

Police Force, Ottawa, is said to be the lucky holder of the ticket which drew the \$30,000 prize at the Louisiana State Lottery at ite last drawing.

Mr. Gonzales, a Spaniard, is in Ottawa for the purpose of interviewing the Government in regard to trade relations between the iwo countries. He has been sent over by the Government of Spain.

Mr. Frank Burch, of the firm of Winning, Burch & Co., of this city, was married at St. John's Church, Ottawa, on Monday, to Miss Helen Lucy Bacon, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major.

Mr. F. N. Gisborne, Superintendent of Government Telegraph Lines, has just returned to Ottawa from superintending the laying of a cable across the Saguenay River to form a connecting link in the gulf telegraph system. 🕚

Mr. J. C. Scaplan, Miss Rachel Sanger, Mr. Eric Bayley, Miss Mindha Bayley and Miss Maria Davis; of the Colonel Company; Mr. C. Chamberlain, China and Mr. Chos. A. Liambert, General Passenger Agent of the Troy and Buston R. R., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Colonel Sir William O. Lanyon, K.C.M. U. C.B. of the 2nd West India Regiment, money; is he to control the citizens of now administering the Government of Trans-Quebeo?" "It will be for the people of this van, will, it is rumored, succeed Col. Cameron as Assistant Quartermaster General on the

Halifax Carrison.
FOR SPRAINS AND BRUISES HAL Per'y Davis' Pain Killer well luto the wounded parts, taking the medicine internally as the same time. A STATE OF THE STATE OF

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THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1882

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

This is the age of general improvement and the True Witness will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender in- if men would but learn itr" fancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 33 years in ex-

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

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

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

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

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one sopy free and \$2.50.

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

We wantactive intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergyman, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

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

between this date and the 31st December, gagements, you would remember my day." 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make ing her lips to her friend's cheek. "I want an extra effort to push our circulation. Par- to go through the chat of the fair with ties requiring sample copies or further intor- you." Then she acknowledges Mrs. Charteris mation please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig | Most people do. Cyclemen, like Gretchen street, Montreal, Canada

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so meet.

cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and "W request those of them who have not, to follow

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

741 ORAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA. ENGLAND AND THE CAPE.

Private letters from the Cape declare that the people there are in a great state of alarm. believing that the English colonists will be driven out as a result of the Government's policy in the Transvael. In many well informed quarters it is believed that England will lose the Cape.

MPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING— "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy 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 any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly pourished frame." - Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins lib and lb, labelled-JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists. London, England." Also makers of Epps's CHOCOLATS ESSENCE for aftermoon use.

By THE DUCHESS:

To live

CHAPTER XX. CONTINTED.

"Poor darling " says Oyclamen; "I am ture a cup of tea will do you good. And now tell me of Arthur Blunden. Have you forgiven him?"

Not yet. I shall never forgive him until can cry quits with him. What, do you think I could so easily forego my revenge?" "You are more cruel than I believed you. What did you do to him last night? He looked like a condemned criminal. Did you refuse him too?" "No On my honor. He did not give me

"He wanted to?" "What a lawyer you would make! Well, perhaps he did. But the time and place and humor didn't suit me." : 2770 - 357u £

the chance."

an old-fashioned word."

"I wonder you can behave so badly to him. I think him absolutely charming, and so de-voted, dear fellow." -so dark, so patient, so adoring. He is, per-

haps, just a little too devoted. A grave fault,

"You surely like him, dear?" "Immensely. I think him one of the nicest men I know, if not the nicest. Both his clothes and manners are irreproachable." "You praise him, yet you float him, to use

"Well, hardly that; I'm sure I'm intensely pretty to him. But I have learned, dearest. that charming lovers make bad husbands. I prefer my freedom to any man's love. And yet you must not think I am a man hater. I esteem them highly, and they-as a rulewell, they all like me. There is scarcely a man of my acquaintance who does not burden me with a history of his griefs. They tell me of their debts; of their unfortunate attachments; of how heavily they were let in by the dark mare that was 'all their fancy,' could possibly paint her, but which [miserable animal] in the end was found to be never really meant; of their tailor's bills, and their maiden aunt's brutality, who would not ruin herself to keep them in cigars. All their grievances I know at the tips of my fingers. And yet after marriage I believe any one of these men would tire of my sympathy and carry his grievances elsewhere.

"Oh, Fancy !" " Forgive me if my speech sounds heretical It is simply my own experience, and limited. Yet I confess to you, Clssy, there are at present six married men who [if I would allow them] would bore me every day with a recital of their wrongs.

"Six bad men!" says Cyclamen. "I know many who would scorn to do it."

"It takes an exception to prove a rule-Ah, Olive! you little quiet child. How you creep into a room !- just like a small brown mouse. Give me a kiss then, and tell mammayou must come and spend to-morrow with Elsie and Blanche."

"How are your little nieces?" asked Cyclamen. "I see them so often I forget to ask for ithem. "Quite well, thank you. Why, Olive, what

a delicious little gown! Who gave it to "Mamma," says Olive. "It is the same as

mamma's—do you remember—her brown one." "I remember it because it is the solitary

becoming gown she possesses. By-the by, Cis, do you generally go about in your "Eh!' says Cyclamen, naturally some-

what startled.

"I really mean it. Do you?"

"Weil, not as a rule,"—mildly.
"I thought not dearest, knowing what an old prude you are; yet yetterday two or three people said to me, 'When your cousin Lady Cyclamen is dressed, she is the most elegant woman in London.' What could that mean? I really wish you would give up those pronounced colors and wear something respectable. Just think what people say of you. Undressed, they say. It is almost indecent."

"You frighten me. To-morrow you shall call for meand take me into town and get me some clothes. I feel I have been too long decolletee."

Here the door is thrown open, and Kitty Blunden enters, followed by Brandy, who is evidently in great form. Arthur Blunden, arriving a few moments later, is vague in manner, and has a suppressed air of expectation about him that dies as his eyes rest lightlyonly for an instant-on Fancy Charteris, and he sees "the beauty that is dearest to his

heart." His mind of late has not been unclouded. Jealousy that fell destroyer of one's peace, has had possession of him, and, keeping c'osely at his cloow, has rendered his hours joyless,

accounted such. "So giad to see you, dear," says Cyclamen Parties subscribing for the TRUE WITERSS to Kitty. "I hardly hoped, with all your en-"A desire for gossip and your society has

brought me," says Kitty, laughing, and presspresence very coldly. Cyclamen she likes. Dugdale, is a general favorite—a sort of person one not only wants but is in a hurry to

"What a charming day !" says Brandy, who has been lucky enough to secure a low seat near Mrs. Charteris.

"Yes," replies Fancy. "'A day to res in a golden grove or to bask in a summer sky;' hardly a day for a weary bown."

"Yet I wouldn't leave this town for all the golden groves in Europe," says Mr. Tremaine, enthusiastically. "Catch me at it. I can't say I'm very keen about groves '-unless, indeed,"-rentimentally-" one had the

person one fancied with one." "What a singular remark !" says Mrs Charteris, laughing. "How many ones did you as we found ourselves oppposite 'Louise's' put in it? Oh!"—a little nervously, as some she said she was tired and could not stir anates himself into her arms.

"It's only the 'Curlew,'" says Brandy, with a light laugh; whereupon Mr. Dinmont-for it is he—treats him to an annihilating glance. But Brandy is not to be annihilated. He is quite above all that sort of thing, and goes on genially, if a little maliciously, enjoying his rival's confusion.

"Did you ever hear that story, Mrs. Charteris about Dinmont's curlew, vou know?that marvellous bird he introduced into poor Guy's Elegy? No? Then I shall tell it to

"You can amuse her [if you can] with the sweepings of your brain," says Dandy, wrathfully; but I assure you, Mrs. Charteris, the story has nothing to do with me. I am quite innocent of the Elegy's murder, I assure

you" "Dear me! it promises to be what Toddy would call a very bluggy story," says Mrs. Charteris. "But may I hear it Mr. Din- tell me, Cis?"

mont? Horrors have a strange fascination for me."

"Hear it, by all means," says Dandy, with an air of some strength of the constitution. It is an interest you as shrewdly sh his late friend to another, each—as told by him—funtier than the last. Dandy, gloomy Fancy Charteris, it authors firmly there. and entaged, draws nearer, listening to bim, "I think she says the oddes things," K and watching his opportunity to crush him. "He went a regular perisher, you know,"

Brandy is saying gayly, "and made a most horrid ass of himself. But some fellows never know where to draw the line. "I know a Jellow could draw the ! line,!".
says Dandy, viciously, with a malignant smile that ends in a fend chuckle at his own wit,could draw it to any amount, and get com-

plimented in glowing language (language that regularly seared and burned) by the colonel afterwards. Been to dine with the 61st lately, Tremaine?" (The old familiar "Brandy t has been long since dropped. No; have you?" asks Brandy, indignantly;

and, a wordy war being imminint, Arthur Blunden, who is near, comes to the rescue. "Talking of the 61st reminds one of the 60th," he says, somewhat absurdly, " in that it instantly remind every one of the young men who wished to enter the 14th, to be near his brother, who was in the 25th. And that reminds me of your cousin, Mrs. Charteris.—Jim Lisle, I mean, I saw him to day. He is looking very well indeed; and they all tell me he is much improved; in fact, never-never

"Gets drunk?" questions Fancy, calmly Why mince matters? We all know what Jimmy was—a perfect nuisance. I'm sure I'm very glad to hear your news-if it be true. We used to call him our Liquid Jim.' I can't endure that sort of person myself. One is never sure whether he isn't coming to see one in a state too hourible for description. Still, I am glad to hear good of him, and that he is 'himself again,' like that unpleasant R chard. When Jimmy was sober he was very nice indeed, and I was quite fond of him."

"I wish to goodness I was Jimmy, even with all his peccadiloes on his head," says Brandy, fondly gazing at Mrs. Charteris. "Don't be rash," says Mrs. Charteris. You are much more desirable as you are. When I think of Jimmy I always remember the last night I saw him in Belgrave Square. You know that is where the dear duchess lives. It was a musical affair; and, as they always do that sort of thing as cheaply as possible, they get their friends to assist them. They haven't many friends, so they fell back on me. 'Mrs. Charteris will you play some thing?, said Lady Jane, addressing me in her most frigid style. I know I don't go down palatably with Lady Jane, in spite of my being something of a musician," says Mrs. Charteris, modestly, who is an absolute genius where the harp and plane are concerned.

"' With pleasure,' I said, innocently shutting up my fan with a little click. I confess I felt unamiable that night. 'Is it to be whist or loo? You should have seen her facs! Whist!' echoed she, with a horrified start, looking even leaner than usual. 'I am thinking of music-the harp-the piano!' 'I am sorry,' returned I, as demurely as I could [because I was shaking with laughter], but I really cannot oblige you. As you probably know, I never play anything out cards.' Poor Lady Jane sailed away without another word, piety and disguit finely mingled in her cour-

As she finishes this little story, she laughs gayly, and glances at Arthur Blunden, to see and prison fare."

"Sne understood, of course, what you meant—that you wouldn't play?' asked he. "Yes. But she hid her knowledge. I suppose she thought-like the old play-that where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be other-

The room has filled gradually. Every one is talking of every one else to their nearesc neighbor in the softest tones, that belie the severity of the remarks made. Cyclamen. wearying of old women, and sage talk, and company manners in general, comes over to Fancy presently, and sinks down upon a chair near her, with a heavy sigh bern of mental ex-

haustion. Kitty Blunden, who is close to her, smiles. "Do you find your duties too onerous?" she asks. "You look done up. I think it is all the different conversations one goes through -trying to suit each person's mind-that is the strain. The sudden change from grave gay, from lively to severe, is very try-

"It is, to me especially, who by nature am indolent. Sometimes I feel it so much that I doubt I'm growing old."

"Oh. Cis, how rude of you!" says Fancy, breaking into the discussion with a charming pout; "when you know you are two years

older than I am." "But I look and feel five years older. You might be pointed as 'perennial Spring,' my

dear; you look barely eighteen.' "Flatterer I" says Fancy. "I never flatter,"-simply. "You know

tradesmen and those kind of people invariably call you ' Miss.'"

"Yes,"-with a little shrug; "it is really borrible. Somehow it offends me. I'm sure I paid for my title as dearly as any one, there-

fore why shouldn't I get it?" "You should take one of the children about with you," says Cyclamen, alluding to Fancy's lwo little nieces.

"Ah!" says Fancy; and then she laughs, as one might who is amused at some quaint recollection. "Did I never tell you of my disastrons defeat?" she says, mercily. "I quite thought like you, you know, that a child would be a sort of patent of respectability and age; and all that, until one day some months ago, when I took Blanche out with me. We went down Regent Street-her one great desire (in fact, the dream of her life is to go down Regent Street.) So we went. But just one trips over a footstool and almost precipitiother step. I left my carriage at Lady ates himself into her arms.

Other step. I left my carriage at Lady ates himself into her arms. was crowded. I stepped into the cab first and then beckened to the man to put Blanche in also. He was evidently of a genial disposition. He smiled. "I was near forgetting your baby, miss? said he. I gave in then. I acknowledged Blanche a failure; and I leaned back in the cab and maintained a demure silence until I reached Lady Biount's." [Fancy is always delightfully vague.] Cyclamen laughs heartily, so does Brandy Tremaine; Arthur Blunden smiles; Kitty looks disgusted, and, pretending not to have but I wish you would not dance again with heard, lays her hand on Arthur's arm and Blunden." compels him by a gesture to accompany her

across the room. "Dear me! says Fancy, blushing a little, as she sees Arthur's departure—not knowing it you need take me to task. And, besides, I is enforced—and notices the coldness of Kit- | didn't ask you." ty's expression, "I am afraid I have horrified Lady Blunden. I quite forgot she and—and -her cousin were so near. Why didn't you

amour propre. Indeed, Brandy is evidently comes in to tell ner of some suppid story or genuine admiration very prettily done. "As in his element, and goes on from one tale of silly bit of scandal heard at his club. Pres- for me, I know nothing that has passed; and his late friend to another, each—as told by ently the conversation drifts, untill reaching it can hardly signify to me whether I dance "I think she says the oddest things," Kitty

says, unable to resist censuring the woman she abhors and fears. And then she tells him in her severest manner of Fancy's little story about the undiscerning cabman, "And she said it all without a smile, just as if it were the most ordinary thing in the world. It was to Cyclamen she told it, but Arthur and Brandy and I heard every word of it."

Sir John sits down and gives way to, irrepressible laughter. pressible laughter.
... Well, you must confess she is amusing."

he says. "I think her horrible," returns Kitty, reproachfully. . To tell such a risque story, and out loud too, before half a dozen men. It was abominable."

"I dare say she didn't mean them to hear." "Perhaps not. But she should have thought of it. That is just what I object to in her. She is full of a thoughtfulness that might well be termed recklessness. I believe if half London had been at her side she would have told that story just the same."

"I shouldn't wonder," says Sir John, still palpably amused "But after all, there wasn't very much in it."

"Quite too much. It certainly wasn't

"How did Brandy behave under the trying circumstances (" "Need you ask? He laughed immoderate-Nearly as much"-slowly-"as you

laugh now." "And Arthur?".

"He smiled." "And Cyclamen?"

"She-she laughed too," confesses Kitty, who would have given anything to be able to say truthfully that Cyclamen was as onenly disgusted as she was. But she is too honest to Hе.

"I thought Cyclamen, was your pattern "I must say she surprised me. It was very

unlike Cyclamen. I saw nothing to laugh "Shall I tell you something, Kitty?" says Sir John, clasping his hands behind his head and regarding his wife quizzically. "Mrs. Charteris has been unfortunate enough to offend you in some way, and therefore she couldn't amuse you. You are prejudiced

"Well, I don't," says Kitty. She looks at him wistfully, and wonders if indeed he is ignorant of the reason for her dislike. "I wish you didn't like her either," she says, a little

against her. Confess, now, you don't like

"If it would please you, I wish I didn't," returns he, with a faint yawn. "But, unhappily, our likes and dislikes are beyond our control. I think her a very charming woman, and good natured too. I wonder what it

is she has done to annoy you?" "Nothing,"—hastily, vexation and a touch of hanteur in her tone. "It is quite impossible she would ever annoy me. But I am not singular in this dislike. She appears to me to have few friends; and I hear she treats her little nieces, her poor dead sister's children,

very cruelly." "What an awful charge? What does she do to them? You open visions of birch rods

he neglects them She does not take them driving or walking.

or-"She evidently took the child Blanche for

walk. Don't wrong her too bitterly." "She never speaks of them, poor children that should be as dear to her as her own."

"She hasn't any of her own; so I suppose they are dearer. Do you know I think she has acted very admirably towards those children? They are left without a penny, and she even refused to give them up to the father's family-the Melrose people-because she said to me, they were too poor to do them any justice, and she couldn't let Alice's children want for anything"

"She talks very prettily," says Kitty, bitterly, "and certainly she has a staunch defender in you. I am dressed, Jack. We shall be late"-coldly-"if you sit there any longer singing Mrs. Charteris' praises."

CHAPTER XXI.

Oh, 'tis the curse in love, and still approved.
When women cannot love where they're be

THE band is playing Mon reve softly and with exquisite meaning. Pretty women are waltzing lightly and smiling sweetly, and doing all the damage that lips (false but perfect] can do. The rooms are crowded. Here and there great banks of greenest moss make beds for roses that lie upon them in all their cream and pink and crimson beauty, sleepily bringing forth their perfume.

Lady Blunden, is the acknowledged belle of Mrs. Redesdale's, ball. Rarely has "handsome Kitty Tremaine" looked so handsome. There is in her large eyes a deeper shade, in her cheeks a richer color, in her whole sir an increase of gayety, charming yet undesirable. She is, too, a little kinder to Cecil Launceston than she has ever been before, and dances with him and openly permits his attentions (which are, if the most respectful, bien entendul in a manner hitherto foreign to her.

Gretchen-who has been actually driven to this hall by Kenneth-regards her with an anxiety that puzzles herself, and, though unable to account for her uneasiness, wishes secretly she would not make berself quite so remarkable with Mr. Launceston.

Sir John, happily oblivious of everything but the passing moment, is dancing rather more often than is good for him with Fancy Charteris-so often that Arthur Blunden's frown deepens, and his breath comes a little | them?" hard; and a stade falls and settles upon his "It is impossible she can mean it," he mut-

ters, in a miserably uncertain tone; and then he goes over to Fancy and claims her for the next dance which is his. When it is over, she glances at him mischievously.
"What misfortune has befallen you?" she

asks. "You remind one of a man in a picture by somebody called 'Doleful Dumps.' " Man is born to misfortune, -you know that,,' returns he, with a half smile. "But-

"With whom? Blunden? Do you mean yourself? I'm sure"—in an aggrieved tone-I haven't danced so very often with you that

There is sufficient truth in all this to irritate him. "Nonsense." he says, a little brusquely. "You know I mean bir John."

with Sir John or not. And if it pleases him to that. A fellow can't help being fond of you, dance with me, poor fellow [I dance very can be?" well],"—innocently—"I don't see how I can refuse him,

"It is rather unkind to Lady Blunden, is it not?" says he, in a very low tone, without tentness that makes his pulses throb. looking at her.

"I don't understand,"—coldly. "And Si John of course, knows what is best. I should not dream of dictating."

"At least it is unkind to me," says Arthur

dance with him again, for my sake."

Mrs. Charterle changes color. "Now, why did you not say all that be fore?" she says, with a very sweetsmile, that: lingers on him, and which, in conjunction with the blush, renders her lovely. "It is quite another thing... Yet, to please you, I promise not to dance again with Sir John to-

"Fancy," says Arthur, his heart beating quickly at this unexpected surrender, "if I dared hope--"

What he dares is lost, as Brandy at this instant makes his presence felt; and at his heels, hard following, comes Dandy.

"Ah! Mr. Tremaine, is it really you?" says Fancy, pleasantly, smiling a welcome at the infatuated Brandy; "and you too, Mr. Dinmont?" directing another smile no whit less sweet at the devoted Dandy. "I had no idea little."
I should have the good fortune to meet you Then both to-night. But the gods are kind. Have you been here long?

"Yes-that is, rather. I thought-You are late, aren't you?" returns Brandy, hastily and incoherently, fearing his rival may cut in before him and gain the advantage of a smile or look that might be intercepted.

"I meant to be early," says Fancy contrite-"I can't think how it is I am always late. Perhaps"—with a little glance at Brandy-"I might have hurrled myself had I known who was awaiting me."

Brandy is in the seventh heaven, Dandy in the lowest lepths of despair. Mrs. Charteris has been too long a practiced coquette not to be aware of the smothered rage and jealousy on her left hand. "Why did I not see you yesterday?" she

as a Dinmont, addressing him suddenly. "I rye," says Brandy, reflectively; whereat Mr. quite expected you up to five o'clock, but you Charteris laughs and shakes her blonde head never came. Better employed, no doubt." "Did you expect me?"—rapturous!y. "I didn't know. I wasn't sure. May I call to-

morrow?"... "Ob, you must call to-morrow, or I shall never torgive your neglect," says Mrs. Charteris. with a faint laugh. "Do not let us waste any more of this

music," Blunden breaks in, half impatiently; and Mrs. Charteris, laying her hand on his arm, moves towards the ball-room. Yet she caunot resist a parting shaft. "Mr. Dinmont, may I trouble you to hold my fan until I return? But perhaps—no

doubt you will be dancing-and-"No, no, indeed; I do not care about dancing," says Dandy, eagerly, taking the fan, casting at his late friend a glance of undisguised triumph. "I shall stay here until you

come back.' "Thank you so much,"-sweetly. Then, turning to Brandy, who is scowling at the lucky Dinmont, "Mr. Tremaine, keep my card safely, will you? I can't tell you how it forments me; and I know you will take care

of it." With this she leaves; and the rivals with their backs to the wall, await her coming

again in utter silence. "What a wicked little thing you are!" says Blunden, half reprovingly.

"'It is my nature to," replies ene, so plaintively that an instant finish is put to all scold-Seeing Sir John coming towards them at the close of this dance, as they stand together

in a conservatory, Arthur says, hurriedly,— "Remember your promise." "Do you distrust me?" returns she, with a little frown so full of reproach that as Sir John reaches her Arthur moves away to a distance that places him quite beyond hearing, and leaves her her freedom to accept or reject his

cousin's attention. Yet Sir John, for once, pleads in vain for a dance. "Her card is full,-quite fall. No, he need not look; he must believe her when she says so. It is so strange, then, that no vacant place should be seen on her pro-

gramme?" and so on. Bir John accepts defeat, but lingers idly, talking to her, until she almost loses patience

"What a charming dress yours is!" he save. presently, a genuine note of admiration run ning through his tone, as though he feels him self compelled to offer homage to the robe in question. "All the other women's dresses ook paltry and in bad taste when compared with yours, ... You are like an old picture." "Am I?" murmurs she, with saucy prompt

ness. "Shall I tell you something? Old pictures look better at a distance. One gets a his eyes. (It is almost as nice to be called a more satisfactory view. Go to the other end of "sad filrt" as a "wicked young man" when the room, now, and see it I'm not right." "Is that a dismissal?" demands he, with a little laugh.

" If you wish to think so," retorts she, with a faint grimace. And, being at times master of some wisdom, he takes the hint and departs.

and Brandy, who have both been watching their opportunity, saunter up to her, to Arthur Blunden's disgust. "I see you have two dances still disengaged," says Brandy, restoring her card and speaking with the becoming diffidence of a

He has hardly disappeared when Dandy

object addressed. "May Inhave one of "What is it?" Lancers?: Certainly," says Mrs. Charteris. "But it is a square dance, and

young man who is hopelessly enamored of the

you may not care for it are. "Oh, shan't I!" says Tremaine, glowing with delight. He is about to be effusive; when Dandy [who has pushed his way, with considerable pluck and much want of breeding, through a crowd of dancers, with her huge fan held conspicuously in his hand] says, hurriedly,—

"Won't you give me one dance, Mrs. Charteris?". His tone is miserable; he is filled | bad to worse, from one evil course to another, with anguish at his rival's success.

"If I have one," says Fancy, who is kindness itself, to some per ple. "Yes-here it is; but it is a quadrille. Is that too slow for you? Too great an infliction? We can sit it out, you know, which will be even pleasanter, and certainly cooler."

She never bestows fast dances upon tyros, and Dandy she believes inexperienced in the art of the divine Terpsichore. "Thanks awfully," says poor Dinmont, deeply grateful for this small mercy.

"The next has begun, and it is ours," says Brandy, proudly offering her his arm; where upon, in spite of Blunden's impatience and Dandy's misery she has to depart. Perhap she rather enjoys both in her secret heart. says to Brandy, during a pause in the dance. At twenty-tour to be called " wicked " is in

expressibly sweet. Tremaine at all events is intensely flattered. Tremaine at all events is intensely flattered. The lattered of the lattered any fellow, if that is what you mean; so I burried you away. You can't blame me for

"Yet I think I can see something malicious in your eyes," says Fancy, gazing into the foolish boy's handsome eyes with a quiet in-

"You mistake me," he says, soitly; "I am the most amiable fellow alive; at least I used to be, you know, before before I met you. How can I be otherwise just now? When one is intensely happy there is seldom room for discontent, and discontent alone creates wickedness."

"Thank you. I know no one who make me such pretty speeches as you do." "I wish 'I dared believe all you say. D

you want to turn my head?" says Brandy eagerly, or introduction she, so softly, and with such parpable meaning in her tone, that Brandy says, still mote eagerly,"

NewWhyale! and The "Because, as you now are, you can look a me, and-I can look at you; and "-says this arch flirt caressingly-" if you turned your head ever so slightly all such enjoyment would be at an end."

"I wonder, if you mean half what you say ?" says Brandy, bewildered. "I should," says Mrs. Charteris, with some faint satire that falls harmless; "I say so

Then the dance is over and the music ceases, and those Lancers—so far beyond all other Lancers that were ever danced-come to an end, and Dandy joins them, and Arthur Blunden too. Arthur is distrait and silent to a fault, until Sir John Blunden, sauntering up presently, compels him to speech. Fancy amuses Sir John, indeed, it is with difficulty he keeps himself from her side when she is present, though indelence prevents him from

actually seeking her society.
"Have you seen Lady Jace?" he ask, addressing Fancy. "She looks rather done " Passe you mean, perhaps?" Arthur break in hurriedly. "The word hardly applied Any one might look done up, however

young. "Well, 'the bloom' can't be always on the at him reprovingly, which so far encourages Mr. Tremaine that he goes on exuberantly: "She reminds me, don't you know," he says, "of those lines of Wordsworth. She might be one of his ghostly group, she is so lean. Do

you remember them ?--'Strange and uncouth; dire faces, figures dire; sharp-kneed, sharp-elbowed, and lean-ankled too, With long and ghostly shanks; forms which

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Could never be forgotten!" "What on earth is a shank?" asks Sir John; but nobody heeds him. "Really, Tremaine, you know, you ought to think before you speak."

"Yes, that's the worst of Lady Jane," says Fancy, pensively; "one can't forget her. How one wishes one could. But really "-with generous emphasis—" she looks older than she is. How can she be fresh at night, when she will get up at five o'clock in the morning, because that handsome curate at St. Mathias's tells her it is good for her morals, or her di-

gestion, or something?" "'The early bird catches the worm,"

marks Arthur, sententiously. " Horrid thing a worm," says Mr. Dinmont who has been silent for some time; "goes wriggling, you know, all over the place, and looks so joily uncomfortably slimy all the time. Wouldn't have it at any price. Got to offer me something pleasanter than a won to make an early bird of me,"

"Awfully clever fellow, Dinmont," says Brandy, with unaffected enthusiasm; "make such original remarks; only I hope he wasn't describing Lady Jane's pet curate. It's valgar to call names, you know, and (slimy' isn' pretty word " "Yet, I think it quite expresses Mr. Mild

may," says Fancy, calmly, coming to Din mont's rescue. "I wish Lady Jane could hear you," say

Brandy, unabashed. "By the bye, if she doesn't propose to him soon she will be treating the poor man very badly, don't you think?-downright dishonorably. She has shown him the greatest attention-the most particular-all the season." " She doesn't mean anything by that," says Blunden. "It is only a little way she has." "Yes," murmurs Brandy, sotto voce. "She

"Better that than a heartless thing," says Mr. Dinmont, with deep meaning, casting a glance that is almost tragic at Mrs. Charteris who catches it, plays with it awhile, and then flings it back to him daintily gilded. "I doubt you are a sad flirt," she says t him, in a soft whisper inaudible to the other that brings the quick light of gratification to

is such an artless thing.'

one is under thirty.) "I thought she rather affected Launceston, says Arthur, alluding to Lady Jane; "she used to make much of him at one time."

"Until he told that little story about the

naughty boy and the apple-tree," says Fancy You know it? No? Then you must held Cecil was growing rather tired of her altentions, and one day, when she was showing him off before a very select goody-goody at dience as a reformed young man, he began to tell her a small tale that sounded in the be ginning like something out of a Sunday mag-azine. Every one settled down to listen. Be was Jane's protege, and should be heard; and Cecil, seeing how rapt were the listeners, was ed eloquent. It was all about a very bad little boy named Robert, who would not give his pennies to the Church missionaris Cecil dwelt, upon his misdemeanors in a too too awful to transcribe, until, as he approach ed the point that was to show the fearful and that overtook this graceless lad, his voice such to a solemn whisper. Every one was delight ed, and Lady Jane was absolutely reveling in the sensation created by her convert when Occil wound up his tale. I'm sure he had learned it by heart: And so he went from until October came, and the leaves began to fall. Then-he-fell-too.' He paused and sighed. 'Into fresh sin?' interrupted Lady Jane, dismally, but with evident enjoyment.

Not exactly, said Occil, calmly; 'it was from the top of a high apple tree he was success fully robbing he fell; and—he didn't break his arm !' You should have seen their faces. His tone betrayed him, rand the glance he could not help casting at me-for I was pres-

ent. Lady Jane never forgave him. Shelf [Continued on Third Page.]

reply

Tema HARY

nored him at the that is and as Oyclamen says, let disappointed vanity, like a worm it the bud, feed on her damask cheek."

"Well, lit was just as well she gave him ap" says Dinmont, who is one of those unhappoints who always as a says of the says and a says of the says ap, says blumon, who some orthose unhappy youths who, always, say, the wond have felt without meening it, "as she would have felt it rather now, being out out by Bady Blun-

his glass carefully stares blankly at the un-conscious Land, and then, almost without his knowledge, let his eyes wander to where Kitis standing at the other side of the room conversing with Ceol Launceston and the contract of the contract of

#10 tempora, O mores " says Arthur to Fanoy, in a low tone, with an expressive cont the luckless Dandy and the control "Very good times, I think," says Mrs. Char-

for

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teris; wilfully misunderstanding him. "I think nowadays we women have the best of it. At least "-lightly-" one can't have one's dress torn from the gathers. Do you know what that means? - Or-what a Princess robe signifies? I don't know anything more trying to one's temper than a clumsy, foot,a sudden check-and then the awful sound that tells one one's skirt and body have parted company. At least we have done with all Sir John has disappeared. Dandy and

Brandy are somewhat aloof. Arthur, telling her she looks tired, leads the way to a small room, half-boudoir, half conservatory, so full it is with flowers, that lies off the ball-room. "What a cozy little nook! Just like Laura. is it not?" asks Fancy, as they enter, But he does not answer. Glancing at him in surprise, she sees a look in his face (she has seen it profty often) that stays all further remarks, and renders her on the present occasion-almost pervous.

"Was it because I asked you you refused to dance again with Blunden?" he asks, with a quietude that is hardly in consonance, with

"How can one tell the exact motive that compels one to an action ?" returns she, evasively. She has a soft red rose in her hand, and is somewhat nervously pulling it to pleces. Her head is lowered; her eyes are fastened on her work of destruction. Arthur, taking both the hands and the flower, crushes them between his own.
"Answer me faithfully," he says; "did you

refuse him because I asked you?" "Perhaps so; How can I be sure?" says Fancy, with a charming glance from under

her long lashes. "Yet I suppose so. I gave you my promise, did I not?" "Give me something else," says Blunden, with suppressed but honest passion; "give me-yourself."

(To be continued.) WORMS.

The Smith Medicine Co., 136 Sixth Avenue, New York, have opened a branch office at 662 Craig street, Montreal, for the purpose of introducing their great German Worm Remedy for removing stomach and seat or pin worms from child or adult—a medicine composed entirely of roots and herbs, pressed into cakes with sugar, and endorsed by the press and people wherever introduced. They have on exhibition at their office, 663 Craig street, a large number of tape and stomach worms and thousands of testimonials. A

Montreal, Oct. 20, 1881.

SHITH MEDICINE CO: Gerra.-I am requested by Miss Sarah Forham to inform you that your treatment of tape worm has proved a great success. In hve hours after she had taken the medicine the worm passed alive, with head complete, measuring 221 feet. The medicine caused no pain or uneasiness. You may rest assured that I will never cease to recommend your treatment whenever the opportunity of-

Yours, J. B. I. FLYNN.

20 Chaboillez Square, Montreal. Dr. Smith's German Worm Bemedy removes stomach and seat worms from adult or child. As a cure for costiveness, bilious. ness, indigestion, sour or weak stomach it is unexcelled, removing all impurities from the stomach and keeping the bowels regular.

Put up in packages at 25c. Sold by all druggists and country store-

keepers generally.

If your druggist does not keep it, use no other, but send to cur office or ask your druggiet to obtain it for you.

FROM PEMBROKE.

PENSROKE, Nov. 18 .- Mrs. McDougall, late special correspondent in Ireland of the Mon-

treal Witness and authoress of a number of beautiful poems, under the nom de plume, of "Norah," was presented last night with an address and a purse containing one hundred dollars (\$100) by the citizens of Pembroke on the occasion of her leaving here to take up her residence in the State of Michigan. The presentation took place in the Music Hall, which was literally crammed, and the chair was occupied by the Mayor, a number of prominent citizens also occupying seats on the platform. In replying to the address Mrs. McDougall gave a short sketch of her recent tour through Iteland, relating briefly what she saw and heard of the condition of the landlerds and people. When she had concluded a vote of thanks was tendered to her for the interesting and instructive account of her tour. Mrs. McDoug-II leaves here to morrow morning for the West.

HUMBUGGED AGAIN.

El saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bliters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, tensed me so preently to get her some I concluded to be humbugged sgain; and I am glad I did; for in less than two months use of the Bitters my wife was cured and has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—
H. T., St., Paul.—Pioneer Press.

ETELKA GERSTER:

This great lyric artiste, whose marvellous soprano voice can soar away up, up even beyond the highest flights of ! Patti or Jenny Lind, has honored Canada with one performance only. In the Queen's Hall on Monday night her audience numbered over a thousand people, the leaders of society in Montreal, who will long remember the great Hungarian prima donna. For the solo performance and accompaniments, at all her concerts, a Weber Grand plane only is used, and for her private rehearsals a smaller instrument of the same eminent maker. Gerster has a contract with Max Strakesch for twelve concerts at \$15,000, after which she performs in opera during her remaining stay in America. She sings this week in Boston.

reserve and the start A For all purposes of a Family Medicine; HASYARD'S YELLOW OIL is lat the head of the list. It is used with unprecedented: success, is either notoristy or the prospect of sharing | procure a trial bottle of Burdock Blood Bit. him was the squalor, rage, misery and degra-Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites ; re-

"Time Turns the Tables."

Ten years ago, when she was ten,
I used to tease and scould her:
I liked her, and she loved methon, with A boy some five years older.

I liked her. She would fetch my book,

Bring lunch to stream or thicket;
Would eil in gun of batt my hook, 2 and field for hours at cricket. She'd men'd my cap or find my whip... it suit Ah! but boys' hearts are stony! I liked her rather less than "Gyp," and the heart han my pony, and the less than my pony, and the less th

She loved me then, though Heaven knows

Small wonder had she hated;

whom I had decapitated.

Whom I had decapitated.

I tore her frooks, I pulled her hair,
Called "red" the sheen upon it;
Out fishing I would even dare
Catch tadpoles in her bonnet.

Well, now I explate my crime; The Nemests of tables
Came after years. To-day old Time
On me has turned the tables.

I'm twenty-five; she's twenty now, Dark eyed, pink-cheeked, and bonny. The curls are golden round her brow; She smiles and calls me "Johnny."

Of yore I used her Christian name, But now, through fate or malice, When she is by m, lips can't frame Five letters to make "Alice." I, who could joke with her and tease.

Rand flent now before her; Dumb through the very wish to please— A speechless, shy adorer; Or If she turns to me to speak

I'm dazzied by her graces;
The het blood rushes to my cheek;
I stammer commonplaces. She's kind and cool; ah! Heaven knows how I wish she blushed and faltered; She likes me, and I love her now.

Dear, dear, how things have altered. -Lippincott's Magazine.

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIDEN CITY— LAND LEAGUE MEETINGS AND LEAGUERS IN TERVIEWED—IRISH AMERICAN INFLUENCES-THE EF. FECTS OF COERCION.

[Toronto Globe Correspondence]

LONDONDERRY, NOV. 2. The city of Londonderry is built upon a hill sloping abruptly up from the River Foyle, on the crown of which the central portion of the city is located, being enclosed within the famous walls some 1706 yards in circumference. The top of the wall is laid out as a public thoroughfare, suitable, however, for foot passengers only, owing to the numerous sudden declivities where there are flights of steps. The walls are pierced at intervals by arches, allowing communication between the enclosed portion of the city, and the larger community that has grown up outside the original arrow limits of the former town. streets, with the exception of the principal business thoroughfares, are narrow and frequently crooked very much, "resembling in this respect those of Quebec-which, as Artemus Ward suggested, was laid out by a

surveyor afflicted with delirium tremens. THE BUILDINGS

are many of them extremely quaint and oldfashioned. Many of the houses of the poorer class in particular, with their narrow doors and windows, looking like holes in a wall rather than individual dwellings. I have not seen signs of extreme poverty. During the two days I have been in Derry I have only been asked for alms twice, and though beggars are undoubtedly more numerous than in a Canadian city of the same sizo they are by no means so clamorous and pertinecious as the usual accounts of Irish meneager and voluble with their proffers of service, as is the wont of backmen the world over, are not to be mentioned in the same breath with their brethen of Ningara Falls, who are infinitively more self-assertive. The straight, soldier-like figures and semi-military attire of the Irish constabulary are a prominent feature. They are to be seen everywhere, about one hundred being located in Derry, and in addition there is a strong millitary force quartered in the neighbourhood. The soldiers of the regular army, however, are not nearly so fine-looking men as the constabulary, many of them being small and boyish-looking.

THE OUTWARD INDICATIONS of Land League troubles, apart from the universal presence of the troops and constabulary, are not numerous. On public places are posted the proclamations of the Government as to, the licenses for carrying arms, and decounters of the book stores. At all the postoffices notices are posted, announcing that a synopsis of the Land Act is kept for saleprice one halfpenny. It is a pamphlet of eight pages, containing the gist of the principal clauses of the Act. "It's not selling as well as it ought to," said the Postmaster at one of the branch offices where I bought a copy. "The Tenants' Key to the Land Law Act, 1881," by T. M. Healy, M.P., Parnell's secretary, who accompanied the agitator on his transatiantic tour last year, is a larger book, going more into detail, and sells at one shilling. On the counter of one of the bookstores I saw a number of legal blanks headed "Notice to Quit;" being a formal demand by the landlord for surrender of the premises occupied by the tenant. "Are these documents much in demand?" I asked of the proprietor. Ob, yes; in May and November there's always plenty wanted," was the reply.

AN ATTITUDE OF EXPECTANCY.

"Youv'e come at a bad time," said a gentleto whom I applied for information as to the state of public feeling in connection with the land agitation. "It's a sort of interregnum -now. Nobody knows what's coming This expresses very well the general condi-

tion of suspense and expectancy consequent upon the vigorous action of the Government in the arrest of Parueli and his colleagues and the prohibition of the League meetings. The loyal portion of the population are confident that an effectual blow has been dealt to the Land, League, and point triumphantly to the number, of teasure who are crowding to the Land Courts, eager to take madvantage ot the provisions of the Act. The League, they say, is virtually dead-the influence of its leaders over the masses, of the people idigone forever, and the moderate men among the tenants will prefer to seize the real tangible benefits proffered, by the Government, to the vague and shadowy, advantages that might be gained by the agitation on the "no rent.", basis, of They have got all that could be reasonably expected... The Act has taken the wind out of the sails of the agitators, and their only motive for continuing it

its judgments fail to come up to the expecta-tions of the tenants, renewed agitation will certainly result. It its decisions are generally favorable and afford a considerable measure of relief, it will of course tell against the continuance of agitation. - As to whether it will result in suppressing it altogether there is room for wide differences of opinion, LAND LEAGUE MEETINGS,

as such, are now clearly illegal, and may be dispersed by the police, and the participants arrested. Nevertheless meetings are held at which the same sentiments and opinions formerly broached from the Land League platform are freely ventilated without Government interference. An election is pending in the county of Derry, owing to the promotion of the Right Hon. Hugh Law, the present member for the county, to the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, and so long as the form of constitutional government is kept'up election meetings cannot be probibited." On last Sunday evening a meeting, nominally in view of the coming contest, was held at Pennyburn, near the city, at which the speakers were all members of the local Land League. A police constable went through the form of asking whether it was a Land League meeting, but, on being told that it was an election gathering, withdrew, and the demonstration proceeded, some strong speeches against the Government being made. Similar meetings were held at several Catholic chapels throughout the country. Obviously the Government cannot well prevent Land League speeches under such a guise as this, and in counties where there is no election meetings may be called nominally for all sorts of objects, at which the same views may be set forth.

INTERVIEW WITH A LEAGUE LEADER, I have just had a long conversation with a prominent member of the League, one of the speakers at the Pennyburn gathering, in order to elicit his views on the prospects and future is not the slightest intention of discontinuing the movement, despite the stringency of the Government measures. Meetings will still be held, though they cannot be publicly announced. The members will assemble at ouch other's houses, and the boycotting will be vigorously kept up, though more caution will be requisite than before. For instance, if Tim Doolan says audibly in the market place to Pat Reilly, "Don't buy Dennis McCarthy's butter; he's a traitor to the League." Tim can be gathered in by the constable who overhears him. All he now has to do is to take care that he is not overheard. There is not, and cannot, be any law compelling Pat Reilly to buy butter of Dennis McCarthy, and he will be boycotted all the same, only that the boycotters will have to exercise a little more discretion as to overt utterances. The increase of Socialism in Germany, as shown by the vote at the recent elections, despite all the efforts of Bismarck both to conciliate and to cripple the movement, shows how effectiv an underground propagaudism can be made.

TRANSATLANTIC INFLUENCE. My informant recognized the powerful influence of American—perhaps I should say Irish-American-ideas on the movement. He was himself indoctrinated with the idea of the nationalization of the land as set forth by Henry George, and scouted the notion of peasant proprietary as merely a new form of landlordism. He was a reader of the Irish World so long as it was procurable, but had not had a copy for six weeks, those addresses to him being stopped in the postoffice. He stated that £2,000 had been received from America last week and anticipated a large increase in the remittances owing to the presence in America of Mr. T.P. O'Connor-who I believe is to speak in Toronto this month. The influence of the American doctrine of no rent and the land for the whole people, he said, permeated the entire Leavne movement

REFECT OF COERCION.

The most noticeable effect of the legal suppression of the League and the arrest of its leaders would, he thought, be an increase in the number of agrarian outrages and murders. The Leaguers in many parts being deprived of an intelligent leadership, men of un inferior calibre and cruder ideas would necessarily come to the front, and instead of conducting the agitation on its present lines, might in some cases give their countenance to acts of brutality and violence. He carnestly contended that the real leaders of the people did not advocate or sanction murders and outrages, but feared that such excesses would be apt to result from their enforced withdrawal from the active direction of the movement. He assured me that the farmers of Derry and Donegal counties were as strongly imbaed with Land League principles as those in claring the League illegal. The literature of the rarts of the country. The Gov-the land agitation is prominent on the ernment wished "it to be supposed that the North was comparatively free from the agitation, and consequently did not make arrests with the same freedom as in other parts, thereby giving the League leaders the advantage of being more outspoken than those in other sections. When I spoke of the number of tenants who were taking the benefit of the Land Act, he replied that there were six hundred thousand tenant farmers in Ireland and that even though somethousands came forward to avail themselves of its provisions they were a very small proportion of the whole. Enlistments for the army and constabulary, he asserts, had almost ceased, and it was the policy of the League to weaken the latter body by getting situations in America for the sact now in the force, which was effected through Miss Fanny Parnell and the Ladies' Land League in the States. Then, when new men offered themselves, their parents were systematically boycotted, and the knowledge that this would he done had a deterrent effect. He was a strong advocate of

THE BOYCOTTING SYSTEM,

using the word in its legitimate sense of rigid non-intercourse, not as implying outrages, and held that it had done more than anything else to ensure the stability and permanence of the League. My Land League triend was a young man, though approaching middle age, evidently of humble origin and surroundings, quick-witted, voluble, and of good address, evidently a reader and thinker-just the man to exercise a considerable influence over the masses of the people. He spoke strongly and very much to the point, and repeatedly expressed his determination, come what might, to carry on the movement to the bitter end. If he is a fair specimen of the leaders who are yet out of gaol, the movement is evidently very far from being crushed out.

If you suffer from any chronic disease arising from Impure Blood, Sluggish Liver, disif your Nervous System is debilitated, from whatever cause arising, do not despair, but lieves, and often ourestasthms, the state of the Catholic Church, the Ca

Some Observations by the Way.

On Sunday morning last, after Mass, Rev Father Stufford, in a short address to his congregation, gave a brief account of his recent health-scarching journey to the old world. It may be premised that the rev. gentleman has been greatly invigorated by his trip. It is needless to state that he has received a most cordial welcome home from bis people.

that he was very much pleased with the way everything had been done in the parish duiing his absence. On his return he had noticed that Father Fieming looked fatigued up new school houses. The attempt had and he had requested him to take a short been made by the government to secuholiday, and he had accordingly gone to Kingston for a few days. He would return but the movement had not been satis-on Friday, and it was his (Father Stafford's) factory from a moral point of view. In Fleming to assist permanently in the work of greater activity in the liquor business and a good deal of intemperance. He would be very sorry, indeed, to hear that any of the young men of his parish had been | Father Stafford concluded by remarking that behaving otherwise than well and that their conduct had been governed by anything other than principle. They should do what was right in this important matter. He was very glad to see such a large congregation this morning, and was grateful to learn that God had blessed them with a good harvest. It was needed in the town as well as in the country. He could not say the same regarding France, where he had spent the greater part of the summet. There they had a good crop of course of the agitation. He states that there intense heat of the summer He had ing on the Kidneys, and renovating and tonbeen told that this part of the province had been specially blessed this year in their harvest; and he hoped they would still continue to practice the economy they had been made to practice during the hard times. He had left New York on the 8th of June, and had spont a short time in London under eminent usually interesting. The contents are:—medical treatment. He had then gone to Commodore John Barry (with portrait); The Paris where the heat was excessive, there being no record of anything like it in the past history of France. He had spent the month of August and a part of September at Vichy, DeCaptillon. A Resolve; Bringing in the a watering place made famous by Napoleon Christmas Pudding; The Opening Door; III., who had spent millions upon it, for which the return to the French people had in the Penal Times; My Last Christmas Eve; been very large. Between 40,000 and 50,000 The Spirit of Poverty; The Irish Bar; A people went there for their health during the summer. After he had been Thoughts; In the Service of France (con-there three weeks his doctor told him that if cluded); Saluting the English Fing; Yorkhe was an honest man he would return to his town Celebration (Bishop Keane's Great Serduties, but he determined to remain three mon); The Carse of Germany; Gladstone—weeks longer under monerate treatment. His Parnell; O'Oonnor; Ireland; Our Young bishop had told him to stay away a year or two or three if necessary to effect complete restoration to health; and he thought it better to test his renewed strength by a little fatiguing travel, and at the same time pay a visit to the holy father at Rome. He had done so and had obtained some special favors for his people. He described his interview with his holiness, and the favors and privileges that had been granted. He had epent six days in Rome visiting the churches, and was much impressed by the grandeur and magnificence of St. Peter's. There was nothing in the world to compare with it. Speaking of the French Father Stafford said be had a very high opinion of them as a hospitable, generous, intellectual and brilliant people. They appeared to him

to have toned down and to be more sensible than they were before they received their experience from the Prussians. Their wealth was without parallel; they had so much they did not know what to do with it, and they were consequently looking out for investments in this country as well as elsewhere.

He had constantly visited the worker.

He had constantly visited the worker. He had constantly visited the markets and seen the farmers and had found the Western Hemisphere is demonstrated them well clothed and prosperous. The whole of a farmer's clothing would not cost more than eight or ten dollars and some not more than six dollars. There was in this a very important tesson in economy. The industry of all classes was very great and was not equalled in the world; and their economy was equal to their industry. They lived well, and on almost half what would supply our people, because they had the happy art of being able to turn everything to good account. He thought there was a larger attendance at the churches in Paris now than twenty-three years ago, when he first visited it, and a larger attendance of men. At Vichy the churches were well attended. Still there was a large amount of infidelity in Paris. Work on the great public buildings went on on Sunday as on any other day; and the government showed its iufidelity and contempt for religion by appointing races, fairs and elections on Sundays. All this was a great public scandal. He did not think there were many more, shops open in Paris on Sanday than in London, but London had a better reputation in this respect than Paris, and there were no nublic works in progress in London on Sanday. Another objectionable thing in Paris was the exhibitions in the shop windows that would be suppressed by law in any English-speaking country. It was of a piece with the abomin.

and misery not equalled by any in the world. Italy was the most beautiful country in the world. Nature had done everything for Italy; it was much more beautiful than France, or England, or Ireland. The people were making great material advancement but were, heavily taxed. The cathedrals and churches men admire had not been built in modern times. It struck a person coming from America that the great work the church in building had been done many hundred years ago, and that modern times had done very little. On his way home he had spent only a few days in England as he passed through, and a week in Ireland. He was in Dublin during the riots, and everything throughout the country was turbulent. Everything seemed to have changed even since he had been there five years ago. Then there had been difference of opinion, especially on the part of the well-todo Catholics and Protestants; but nowall were apparently of one mind. They admitted that those who had been tilling the earth had no chance, and that they had bitherto been too indifferent. They all thought that Parnell' had done great good by his advocacy of the must not compel me to talk about it." tenants' rights and that though he had perhaps made some mistakes, his course, on the whole was judicious. He had observed that most of the members of the House of Comwas best for Ireland, and that all admitted

able literature in Paris, where they published things in the papers that you would

never see in any English country in the world.

These were black spots; but there were in

Paris and in other parts of France institu-

tions for the alleviation of buman suffering

during five months in every other country through which he had travelled. The opinion he formed was that the people could hardly be in a worse condition; that they had been growing poorer and more wretched. The worst accounts of the riots that had been printed as to the conduct of the police were not equal to the reality. It was believed that they had taken a certain line of conduct to excite the people to do something violent so that they might be shot down in order to intimidate the rest of the people in Ireland. The police had acted in a way that would not be submitted to in any country in Father Stafford commerced by stating the world. He was pleased to observe that considerable progress had been made in educational matters. Paris had spent eight millions recently in putting larize the schools as far as they could, factory from a moral point of view. In intention to ask the bishop to appoint Father Italy there had not been much progress; but in England there had been the parish. He (Father Stafford) had learned very great progress. Many men thought from the local press that there had been indeed there had been too much progress, and that there would not in time be errough people left to do the unskilled work; that there was too much education going on. he would not detain them any longer, but would again refer to his holiday trip on a sub-

A MISTAKE.

Bequent Sunday .- Lindsay Post.

It is a great and often fatal mistake to take repeated drastic purgatives for consumption of the bowels, they induce piles and cause debility of the bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters is a safe and perfect regulator wheat and grapes, but apart from these the of the bowels, aronsing the torpid Liver and whole of France had suffered greatly from the all the secretions to a healthy action; acting the system in the most perfect manner. 15.2

Books, Magazines, &c.

DONOHOR'S MAGAZINE for November is un-Position of Christian Womanhood in the World; What an Englishman has to say; Terrible Hurricane and Fires in Michigan; The Immaculate Conception; Christmas Eve Christmas Fireside Musing; Christmas Folks: Mariana, or the Fairy Child; Useful Knowledge; The Humorist; A Talk with our Readers; An Invitation to Wendell Phillips to represent America in Irelan Events of the Month; Personal; Obituary; Notices of Recent Publications. Price, 20

The North American Review for December is in all respects a good number. The writers without exception are men eminently competent for the tasks assigned to them, while of the subjects discussed, there is not one which does not possess a living interest. Indeed, were one called upon to enumerate the contentions that are to-day exercising man's minds, those treated of in this number among the first. The most important and the Hon. John A. Kasson, entitled "The Monroe Doctrine in 1881." In this states. gether under such pretences. manlike paper, or pronunciamento, as it light not inaptly no called and is certain to special exception should be made in favor of both by the arguments of authority and precedent, and upon the grounds of reason. Then follows a discussion of the Death Penalty, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Judge Samuel Hand and Wendell Phillips. The policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government toward Ireland is strenuously defended by Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, son of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. This paper is confessedly an appeal to the judgment and the sympathy of Americans in the struggle now going on across the Atlantic, and is a graceful, practical admission that British statesmen are not indifferent to the enlightened public opinion of the United States. Four physicians and surgeons of the first rank, namely, Drs. W. A. Hammond, John Ashhurst, je., J. Marion Sims, and John T. Hodgen, review the history of President Garfield's case. Finally, the Hon. David A. Wells treats of Reform in Federal Taxation.

COLUMBIA-PHIL MANIA.

The appearance of the Stars and Stripes at the Lord Mayor's show induces the St. James' Gazette to say that "there is a minority who do not regard this exuberant sympathy with America as consistent with good taste. There are those who love to worship the rising sun, and glorify and fraternize with the United States, but a minority, of which Mr. Greenwood assumes to be the spokeeman, considers the American ideal in itself mesatisfactory. Mr. Greenwood thinks it unfortunate that the two countries have a common descent and speak the same language, otherwise they would get on with each other periectly well. The article, which throughout displays most consummate priggishness and self-conceit, concludes as follows:-"The world is big enough for its all. Do let us forget our consanguinity. Blood, no doubt, is thicker than water, but we do not always like a fluid better because it is sticky."

A very notorious character in Ireland, the Rev. Tresham Gregg, who some time since challenged Bob Ingersoil to occlesiastical combat, has just died at the age of 82 . He was an excellent scholar, capital stump aneaker, and as a dramatist exhibited considerable ability in a play called "Elizabeth." He was for many years chaplain to the Orange organization.

Walt Whitman does not highly regard the city across the river from his Camden home. "I never heard," he says, to a reporter, "that Philadelphia had any literary perception, fine taste, or judgment. It is a place for material things and conservative people, for fat. conventionalities, and well-established customs. I cannot class it with other cities, and you

"What will you have, ma'am ?" said the pretty girl behind the counter of a bakery at Wapakoneta, Ohio, 'to the richly dressed ordered Kidneys or, inactivity of the Bowels; more appeared to be desirous of doing what woman who had alighted from a carriage at the door. L'il have some satisfaction; if you radical changes must be made. What struck | please," the oaller replied; and she got it by scratching the girl's face, knocking her down laws. both internally and externally It ours the funds so liberally supplied by the Irish in ters; situatil only cost 10 cents; Large dation of those who appeared on some of the and kicking her. "Now, perhaps, you won't America. Every one leaguer and loyalist Bottles \$1.00. For sale by all medicine streets of Dublin. He had thought that some be quite so civil to my husband when he Major Wynter of the 96th Regiment has

GRANT VS. BRAUDRY.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE ORANGE GRAND MASTER.

The Loyal Orange Lodge Declared an illegal Society—Chief Justice Dorion Goes Into the Merits of the Case — Mayor Bread y's Actions Throughout Justifiable—The Case to be Probably Taken to the Privy Council in England.

Judgment was rendered on Friday in the Court of Appeals in the case of Grant es. Beaudry by Chief Justice Dorlon, Judges Monk, Ramsay, Cross and Baby assisting. The judgment of the Court was unanimous in confirming the decision of the Court below. Chief Justice Dorlon, in rendering his decision, stated that three points had been raised by the respondent. First, according to article 23 of the Code of Civil Procedure, sufficient notice had not been given to Mr. Beaudry in his quality as Mayor before instituting an action of damages against him. This article plainly specified that " a suit for damages could not issue against a public official acting in his capacity, unless netice of such suit was given him befere issuing of the writ of summons. Such notice must be in writing, served to him personally, and state the name of the plaintiff's attorney or agent." The notice which had been served on Mr. Beaudry in this case was a simple letter, which did not cover all the ground required by the law. The learned Judge beld, confirming the jadgment of Judge MacKay, that a letter writing such as had been served, was insufficient, and on that ground the action would be dismissed. The next point in the case which was deail

with, and which is calculated to interest the public, went to the root of the matter, and took up the legality of the Orange Order. Quotations were made from the act of 1841.

"An act to prevent illegal and seditious associations." The making of this act was plain, and its meaning intelligible. It stated that any society or association where either an oath or a solemn affirmation was taken by its members to keep secret the proceedings of the association, such society was illegal in the letter of the law. A special provision was, however, made in the case of Freemasons.

The counsel for the appellant contended that this act of 1841 had been passed in troublesome times, when the authority of the Crown was endangered by the formation of disloyal societies, and that by the preamble of the act it was plain that the intention of the legislature never was to prevent the formation of societies such as the Orange order. The court however held a contrary view, stating that some secret societies might be formed with estensibly laudable purposes at the beginning, but afterward diverted to the overthrow of lawful government. Any man who took an cath not authorized by law would be considered under the pale of the act. The Orange Association comes within the exact letter of the law in this respect, inasmuch as every member is obliged to take an illegal oath. Our law is based upon an old English Act, and so stringent is it in its meaning that it not only embraces regularly organized. societies such as the Orange order, but even latterly it has been made to apply to such of the Review would certainly occur to him combinations of men as workingmen's and traders' unions, and as late as 1865 a special most opportune of all the articles is one by clause was added to bring within the reach of the law all men who might combine to-

effectually assert its supremacy throughout lumnly swear never to disclose any of the signs, words or tokens now about to be communicated to me: and to be faithful to the Grown as long as it adheres to the present laws of the country : so help me God and keep me steadfast in my Orange obligations." It is plain that this oath comes within the exact meaning of the Act of 1841, but it was not protended that any authorization was ever given by the proper authorities to allow the Orange oath to be tendered. It was, therefore, plain that this oath or solumn affirmstion was unauthorized and consequently fl-

legal. On the whole, therefore, the Court was unanimously of opinion that such an association as the Loyal Orange Lodge comes within the meaning of this Act, and is, therefore, prohibited by law. The third point dealt with the amount of damages which the appellant would have a. right to claim in case it were decided that the order was illegal, and the procession justifiable. Mr. Beaudry's conduct showed that he acted throughout in good faith. He consulted learned Queen's Counsel and acted under their instructions. It was evident that he had reasonable cause for all proceedings he took in the matter, and even were the legality of the Orange Society established, he was perfectly justified in his actions, and no damage could be obtained from him through legal procedure.

The costs of the case are, as a matter of course, against the appellant, Grant. It is probable the case will be taken before the privy Council in England.

United States Tabiff Convention.

Cuicago, Nov. 15 .- The National Tariff Convention organized this morning. Bufus B. Bullock, ex-Governor of Georgia, was chosen chairman pro tem.

Mr. Bullock stated that the objects of the Convention were the purification of public. service, restoration of the National flag upon the ocean, the advancement of the interests of the shipbuilding industry, regaining their lost place in the carrying trade, discussion of the advisability of an early reduction of internal taxes, and the discussion of means to naturalize new industries upon the soil.

President McKinley said be was a tariff man, because he believed in protection for the sake of protection. He did not believe in a tariff for revenue only, with incidental protection. If there was to be any incident about it, he would have it a tariff for protection with incidental revenue. As long as the great growing industries of the United States. demanded protection at the hands of Congress. he believed it ought to be voted them, and that not niggardly.

Mr. Adams, of Cleveland, offered resolutions favoring the building up of the merchant marine, on the policy pursued by Eng.

land and other Eoropean governments.

David H. Mason, of Chicago, offered resolutions denouncing British free trade as soheme to protect British manufactures in the American market and enable British capital and labor to deprive American capital and labor of the just protection of their

THE TRUE WITNESS AND GATHOLIC CHRONICEE T

AND CATHOLIC ORRONICLE

S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED SYRRY WEDNESDAY Busiles in a mater againmentary as m

Fost Printing and Publishing Company, THEIR OFFICES, and

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TERMS: Be Mail \$1.50 per annum in advance Debioered in City . \$2.00 " " " " " Emgle copics 5 cents. ADVERTISING RATES;

16 cents per line first insertion. u for every subsequent ensertion CONTRACT RATES. 1 Year \$1.50 per line. Months..... 1.00 9 Months 50 Advertisements with Outs or large type, 50 per cent on these rates.

MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For November, 1881. . THURSDAY, 24 .- St. John of the Cross, Confes-St. Chyr-ogonus, Martyr. Cons. Abp. Lumy, banta Fe, 1850. BRIDAY, 25.—St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr.

SATURDAY, 28 .- Office of the Immsculate Conception. St Peter, Bishop and Mar-Suspay, 27 .- First Sunday in Advent. Epist. Rom. xiii. 11-14; Gosp. Luke xxi.

25-34 Morday, 28 .- Feria. Tunspay, 23.-Vigil of St. Andrew. St

Saturninus, Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 30:-St. Andrew, Apostle. Cons Abp. Kenrick, St. Louis, 1841.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents in their respective localities for THE POST and TRUE WITHESS. and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :- James Haylon, Oriel, P.O. Ont. ; J. M. McEvoy, West Osgoode, Ont. ; Thomas Gallagher, Codrington, Oat.; Jeremish Murphy, Hochelaga, Que.; Edward Hawkins, Hinch, Oat.; R. Massam, Kensington, Que ; Jno. Donnelly, St. Brigides

MISS BESSIE CALDWELL, a young lady of mineteen, has been appointed organist pro tem of the Catholic Cathedral of Ottawa This is a great honor for one so young. Professor Smith, the permanent organist, is

Guirrau's conduct at the trial is just what might have been expected from him. Reintends standing or falling by the plea of in anity, but it is doubtful if the jury will cold blood.

made yesterday "on the highest authority." hape both, for the Herald may have it from to them that the three Emperors metand em. than they do as to who shall win-Liberal or sixth of the representation. The Protestants

lange de dia di

rushing the general elections but have not yes odnsulted Bir John, while the latter may have inspired the Gazette's coutradiction, being yet in ignorance of the intentions of his colleagues of the Syndicate and This dual government is somewhat puzzling, to say the least of it. Plain people cannot understand it at all The Gazette is right in thinking that the Liberals do not want the elections so soon. Why should they? Have they the ghost of a policy to propose to the people? Are they not so many Micawbers, waiting for some policy to turn up?

We have received the first number of new Irian American journal published in New York called the Irish Nation, whose editor is Mr. John Devoy, formerly on the editorial staff of the New York Herald. It is a handsome sheet, and its object is to unite the Irishmen of the States in an effort to assist the men at home. Its principles are advanced. Mr. Devoy is a brilliant journalist and fully capable of conducting successfully such an organ as the Irish Nation.

THE Muil sneered at the Globe for sending one of its staff as correspondent to Ireland, but we now find the Mail itself has also taken up an Irish correspondent, though not having enterprise sufficient to follow the example of the Globe and send one across the Atlantic. While the Irish correspondence of the Globe will be read with interest, as being unprejudiced and impartial, that of the Mail will be received with suspicion by those who are acquainted with the violently anti-Irish opinions of the paper.

In the Court of Appeals, on Friday, Chief Justice Sir A.A. Dorion delivered judgment in the case & Grant and others versus Mayor Beaudry. The judgment of the Court below was unanimously confirmed, and the illegality of the Orange order declared also unanimously, except by his Honor Judge Monk, who refrained from giving an opinion. It is said the case will be still further appealed to the English Privy Council, but it is to be hoped the deleated appellants will think better of it, and abide by the decision of Canadian judges.

ELECTIONS for Parisment have taken place in Egypt! It is enough to cause the mummies yet remaining in the Pyramids to turn over on their backs and open their eyes; it is enough to astonish the crocodiles of the Nile, whose most ancient traditions never mentioned such outlandish things as elecwhen Sesostris, "King of Kings," harnessed captive monarchs to his chariot, nor have there been since, that history wots of. The West is teaching the East. They have American generals in the Egyptian army, and why not; also American ideas on politics. Their next step in civilization will be rule of bosses and the stuffing of ballot boxes.

THE Ottawa Free Press has fallen into line with the number of daily papers advocatingif not Canadian independence—the right of Canada to make her commercial treaties. The Globe asks the Free Press if the "Canadian Republic" wanted a commercial treaty with France, would it obtain it on more favorable conditions than a Canadian colony?" Perhaps not; but it would be a consolation | men who have acted so unselfishly are not of to know that the Republic could try without the class which was impoverished; they, on going through the circumlocution office. By mainder of this year's issues gratis. We want the way, we would like to call the attention long to stations in life which could have of the Herald to the fact that they are mostly | done without a Land Act; they are men who all Reform or Grit, Rouge, Liberal, Purity, were surrounded with luxuries; they are &c., papers, which are going in for independ- men who have offered themselves up as a ence. How is this?

> Ir is not a matter for surprise that that there are men-even now when the time for passion has passed away—who would like to kill Guiteau, lest, after all, he should escape the gallows. But those men are not to be envied. The law is in possession of the wretched assassin, and will deal justly by him. The attempt to kill Guiteau bespeaks a cheap sort of bravery; the bravery of those who delight in killing a pup or a kitten or any other animal which cannot possibly retaliate, and, although the would-be assassins may be mistaken, they suppose that taking Guiteau's life entails no penalty. Let them have a little patience. and let them be thankful that they exist in a time, and a country, and under institutions which are slow to avenge.

THE Emperor of Germany is old, wise, brave, and, it may be, thoroughly honest according to his lights, but he is lacking in modesty. In his speech at the opening of the Reichstag he cooly told the representa tives that the peace of Europe was never on a sounder basis, for that the three imperial courts were in perfect accord, or, in other and plainer language, the Holy Alliance had been re-established. The Emperor is too old to learn or he might realize that the people had sometimes to do with peace and war. His Majesty is as firm a believer in right divine now as he was thirty and odd years ago when at the head of his dragoons he satred the people of Berlin in the streets and made the gutters run with their blood It seems the R ichstag listened to the words of the old beau sabreur with icy coldness, as well they might have, and it is not clear but a majority of the members of the same Reichstag would, if they had their way. allow their minds to be diverted from the dispense cheerfully with the Emperor fact that Guiteau murdered the President in and his great Chancellor. Germany has paid dearly for the fame that has accrued to those mighty personages, and it may yet In regard to the coming general elections have to pay dearer. There is a united Gerthe Gezette of this morning is out with a flat many, but it is very poor; the people are and that our right to inaugurate it has not through the Province in which the Trish contradiction to the Herald's announcement, ground to the dust, their children are born, so to speak, with knapsacks on their The Casette also has the highest authority. backs, the religion of a large portion of them Now, which of them telleth the truth? Per. is persecuted, and it is but small consolation

means the death of their subjects. The re- future belongs to them? Still the question of sides. He now appeals to the Catholic party which he has heretofore pursued with such. unrelenting hatred, but they, feeling they are any but the most humiliating conditions. Perhaps they prefer trusting their colleagues in the Reichstag to the word or good will of any despot. Perhaps they intend that the Kaiser must after all go to Canossa.

It must be very galling to the Kaiser and his civil and military Lieutenants, Bismarck and Von Moltke, who think they have done so much for Germany, to find that now in their old age the people, for whom they fancy they have done so much, should turn upon them, and, instead of cringing before them, should assume to govern Germany. What base ingratitude! And yet it is only what might have been expected. The Germans are a shrewd people, and although the smoke of glory may obscure their vision for a while they are too practical not to see that while the Princes and Generals have gained all the fame and profit, they and theirs have to pay the taxes and submit their necks to the military collar. They are resolved, therefore, to have a change, Bismarck is determined they shall not, and between the conflict of two such firm wills there can be only one result. We may hear of a whiff of grapeshot before long, and the erection of barricades in Berlin; like causes produce like effects.

Ir is a mistake to suppose that candidates running on the independent ticket will carry more votes than the mere party man. If there was an independent platform, or an independent party having a fixed set of principles, it would be different, as, for instance, in the case of Mr. Perrault in the East Division of Montreal. But an independent like Mr. Owen Murphy, of Quebec, is absurd. Everyone knows Mr. Murphy, if elected, a very remote contingency indeed, would at once join the Liberal party, to which he belongs, and be seen sitting in a Liberal caucus the day following. Mr. Carbray is honest and consistent; he says what he means and means precisely what he says. The issuer in these elections should be square, but that is what Mr. Owen Murphy does not tions. There were no elections in the days think. Will Mr. Murphy form an independent party of himself? They say there is no difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, but there is, and Mr. Murphy is the dif-

> THE four hundred Land Leaguers now con fined in Her Majesty's Irish jails as "suspects" have resolved to live upon the prison fare sooner than be the means of diverting the funds supplied by America for national purposes from their proper use. This is the second act of sublime unselfishness those " village tyrants and dissolute 'uffians" have performed since the commencement of 1881. the first having been their resolve to break the fetters that bound their poor country men. It must be remembered that those the contrary, except in a few instances, besacrifice for the common good, and who are still sacrificing themselves. But they shall yet have their reward, which will be the consciousness that they have been instrumental in changing a broken-hearted pessantry into free and prosperous yeomen.

Two interesting items of news came to us by yesterday's cable. One was a declaration of the Marquis of Lorne that nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every ten thousand Canadians were in favor of connection with the mother country. Now. allowing that Canada has a population of five millions this would leave those in favor of independence and annexation to number five hundred souls. It would almost seem as if it were the eternal duty of the Atlantic cable to carry gross exaggerations on its back; the wonder is how it sustains them. Nevertheless, it should not be interred that our Governor-General exaggerates; he is merely saying what he believes to be true. It is not difficult to understand that His Excellency did not come in contact while at Rideau Hall or elsewhere with men professing views distasteful to him; it is more probable that he obtained his opinions of Canadian political thought from the Government and their officials. The other item is that Mr. Walker, proprietor of the London Times advises his countrymen to emigrate and settle in the United States. He says not one word about Canada. It is melancholy to trink how many English members of Parliament turn themselves into emigration agents for the benefit of the

great Republic. Ir were useless to deny that there is at the present time a restlessness pervading the and if they are foolish enough to deprive us minds of Canadians as to their future form of of them it will be so much the worse for them. Government. So long as there were great It is to the French Canadians we are under questions of domestic policy to be settled obligation, if to any, and if the writer in the Canadians kept their eyes from the imperial | Witness block Montreal West and Quebec connection, but now that we have vote by West against us, they shall revert to the ballot; that the franchise is fairly fixed; that French and not only those but Montreal the national policy has wrought prosperity, Centre and a good many other constituencies been called in question, we take a higher element holds the balance of power. It is flight and ask ourselves if the connection is notorious, that although the Irish Catholics generation. No monopoly has more disastrous good for Canada. The young men, especially of this Province equal Protestants in number are interested and take more interest in it and influence, they have only about onehe Syndicate, which may be resolved upon | braced. The embracing of the Emperors | Conservative—and very naturally as the have two seats in the Cabinet; until

full of it, as well as the Canadian and Amerigraph, from the N. Y. Herald, is a pretty accurate aummarizing of the opinions of " going on among some of our Canadian coutemporaries on the subject of the future of the new Dominion. A portion of them almost openly advocate total separation from England. Another journalistic squadron bints at annextion to the United States. Still another divi-Fion insists that no one in the Dominion favors either independence or annexation except a nervous, restless set of agitators who are always clamoring for a change of some sort without knowing exactly what they want. The question possesses very little interest for the United States. We do not covet Canada, do not care about it; " in fact, we believe that if an annexation " party were to arise here it would encounter "a very serious opposition among a large part of our people. There is, however, a very easy and simple way in which Canada " can find out her own mind with some degree of certainty. Let her put the question " of annexation or independence to a vote. Toat is the American way of solving problems of this character and magnitude. Now, we know better than to suppose that the Americans are indifferent about Canada and her future. Any one who has spent a few months among our enterprising neighbors must be aware that ninety-nine out of every hundred Americans wish for the annexation of Canada to their country. It would add great glory to the Republic, it would enable the great American Eagle to cool his majestic wings at the north pole while flapping them under the star spangled banner, it would give them Quebec, it would add to their wealth and their greatness. It is Canada which is averse to annexation without first trying independence. Canada has a history and traditions of her own, and the rising generation is imbued with a national spirit unknown to its fathers. It is this generation which will decide whether Canada will continue the connection, be apnexed to the United States or become an

Continent.

independent Republic on this North American

THE POLICY OF EXASPERATION. The Montreal Herald still persists in dragging Imperial politics into the Provincial affairs of this Province. This is the logical way in which it puts its argument all in a nutshell. Mr. Gladstone, the brilliant statesman, has conferred great benefit on Ireland by bis Land Act. Mr. Doherty is a member of the Land League, therefore, the people should vote for Messrs. Joly and somewhat absurd, but it would be brilliant if the land question agitated Quebec and if Mr. Gladstone was the Opposi- people with all that the name implies. It is tion leader instead of Mr. Joly. But what has Mr. Doherty to do with Mr. Gladatone, or Mr. McShane with the Land Act, or Mr. Joly with any earthly thing except the management of our Provincial affairs. and his own private business?. The Herald would have been truly logical, if its lovalty cry was not assumed, some few years since, in attacking Mr. Hunting. ton for his independence views, or Mr. Perrault for his platform of to day, but in assailing Mr. Doherty because he thinks the I ish people should have the these sharpers sees a fine block of land, same right to govern themselves as we have in Canada is too outrageously absurd, too dividual of the tribe, gives him some rum, utterly utter, to impose upon any body having a vote. As the Rerald and the Winess develop their policy, we begin to perceive their true aims. They do not want an Irish representative in this Province at all. Neither did Mr. Joly when he was forming his Cabinet, and coldly refused to answer the letter of the parties who asked him if he was prepared to give the Irish Catholics representation. There are at present two constituencies in Quebec Province, which return Irish Catholics to the Legislature. The ultras of the Herald and the Witness do not like the arrangement, but as they cannot at present see their way to doing away with it, they would nulify it as much as they can by returning those Irishmen who are in a measure anti-Irish and as such acceptable to the ultras. But to this the Irlsh will not consent. They would much rather see the tacit agreement abolished altogether and let candidates stand on their merits. The ultras say, in effect :- "If two constituencies | To " Irish Catholic": will persist in returning Irishmen, why then let them be buffoons, so that we may laugh at them, do not send men of intellect and ability who will do credit to their constituents." Now we are under no obligation to which my letters have been received is very the ultras for those two constituencies, gratifying to me. I had long desire t the

late the Irish Catholics had none, sult of the late general elections appala Bis is not a pressing one, there is ample time for all this arising from a liberality on marck. He is in a minority; he is confronted, its discussion, and it is being discussed in the part of the part of the clatter, which sometimes by a majority, hostile and menacing, and all lively fashion. His Excellency the Governor- borders on the Quixotic. They have no tacit his latrigues against it has up to this been General" has pronounced upon it " Sir agreement in Ontario" thereather French unavailing: He turns to each section of Francis . Rincks has written on hit element is as strong almost as is the English this majority by turns, but is repulsed on all so has Goldwin Smith; all the Eng- in this Province, but not a single French lish and American magaslues are Canadian is returned to the Ontario Parlia. ment, while in the Provinc of Quebeo the can newspapers. Indeed, it is the topic of English and Scotch Protestants hold thirteen masters of the situation, will not accede to the day. The American papers are remark- seats, mainly through the generosity of the able for their unanimity in dealing with the French Canadians and the apathy of Irist question. The following editorial para Catholics. It is bad policy therefore to exasperate the Irish Catholics, who if stirred into action will either bring out candidates them all :- "There is a heated discussion of their own or else will vote en masse for the French Canadian. While writing in this fashion, however, we would not be understood as laying the blame on the general run of Protestants, who, we believe, are willing to see fair play, and return the men most acceptable to our people; we merely refer to the ultras of the Herald and Wilness, who threaten that if we do not accept the men they would force upon us we shall have no representation at all.

ANOTHER SHALL WAR. The latest news from New Zealand is to

the effect that Te Whiti, a West coast chief,

has risen in rebellion, and that half his fol-

lowing has been captured and distributed in

different prisons. The days of great Maori wars are all over. There was a time when a Maori chief marched into Auckland of preparing a plan for a convention of the at the head of an army and in sight of former pupils of the College, to be held in the its terrified citizens cut down the English flag-staff, carried off the English flag, and levied a contribution on the city itself. But communicated with a large number of gentlethat time will never come again. During men, and all had expressed an ardent wish to the wars which raged from 1859 to 1866; the Maoris lost fully half their population by the sword and by disease and they now scarcely number one-gixth of the population of the Island. Their numbers are decreasing every year before the advance of the white man, and more is the pity, for they are a seducation at St. Mary's. A list had been brave and gifted race, a fine lot of men men. prepared of their names, but it was found. tally and physically. It took Gen. Cameron and an army of British regulars, including great number. It was suggested that recourse horse, foot and artillery, sided by an irregular force of volunteers and a native contingentdivide et impera-several years to subdue a Maori force of four or five thousand. In the campaigus conducted by Cameron and Chute in the Waikato and the West coast the Maories suffered as often as they inflicted disastrons defeats, they were always outnumbered, but they were never out-generalled. Keewi and William Thoropson, the Half-breed son of Governor Sir George Grey at one time passed the flank of General Cameron, and would have succeeded in attacking and capturing the capital only for one of those accidents which the most skillful General cannot guard against. Considering their numbers, the Maories displayed far more skill and bravery than either the Boers or the Zulus. Philanthropists often express pity for the savage who has to recede before the advance of civilization, but they can suggest no remedy. The savage must not be allowed-they say-to occupy a whole continent as a hunting ground, while the people of Europe are perishing for land. Although this may be true of the Indians it is not so of the Maories. They are not a bunting people, they are an agricultural astonishing how eager they are to learn and with what facility they .eceive education. They adopt themselves to European customs and are fond of good clothes, but not withstanding all this they have to retire before the whiteman just as if they were nomads. The Maories know nothing of the blessing called absolute property in land. They own the land in common, and this has been one thousand times taken advantage of by white land grabbers. One of ne opens nogotiations with a disreputable intobacco blankets and white shirts, and the individual gives him in return a deed of the block! The grabber descends upon it some fine morning and commences to build a shanty, he is chased by the indignant trader, he applies for troops, they are granted, a block house is built, the Maories resist, the land is confiscated, half the tribe is killed, the other half retires to the bush and thus is civilization advanced and absolute property in laud introduced, and thus is a noble race exterminated. The present war on the West coast is merely a flish in the pan, the Maories are too few to make real war.

LETTERS OF "NORAH."

Mrs. McDougall, author of letters from Ireland, which appeared in the Montreal witness: sends us the enclosed letter of acknowledgement to "Irish Catholic" for publication in the columns of THE POST :-

I received the paper containing your letter-I am overwhelmed by your hearty appreciation of my letters so gracefully expressed. I have simply told the story of my wanderings fairly and truthfully, and the kindly way in opportunity of seeing my native country, and f forming an opinion of the causes which led to the state of matters there. I feel, therefore, deeply grateful to the Editor of the Montreal Witness, whose enterprise opened up the way for me-to go to Ireland, and who published my letters without omission or

I became convinced that the heritage of the many cannot be monopolised by the few without serious evils to the commonwealth. The history of the British people is the history of struggles against monopoly from generation to consequences than an absolute monopoly of

I remain, sir. gratefully yours, M. M'Dongall. Pembroke, Nov. 15th, 1881.

24 CORRESPONDENCE: Y

NORAHS LETTERS. To the Editoriof THE POST and TRUE WITHDES Sir, I most heartily endorse all that has

cently appeared in the columns of your truly patriotic paper, anent the presentation of some adequate testimonial to Mrs. Mo-Dougall, late correspondent in Ireland of the Montreal Witness, and I have therefore much pleasure in enclosing herewith the sum of \$5 (five dollars) to sid in the furtherance of whatever mark of appreciation you may consider best to express the gratitude every true Irishman must feel for the noble and philauthrophic services that the gifted "Norah has rendered to the Irish cause the world over. rendered to the trisu on the first property of the P. Cadlean.

Pembroke, Ont., Nov. 14, 1881.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sir,-I will thank you to take charge of the enclosed amount (five dollars), which you will please devote to the fund for the republication, s suggested in your issue of the 9th inst. of the letters of Mrs. McDougs I, or to any other form of testimonial which may be given to the talented and unbiassed authoress of the Tour through Treland" lateely published in the Montreal Witness. Yours respectfully,

E. STANTON. Ottawa, Nov. 15th, 1881.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITHES.

DEAR SIR,-On the 31st of last month a number of the former students of St. Mary's College, Montreal, met in one of the Academic halls to receive the report of a committee, named at a previous meeting, for the purpose course of next summer.

The Committee reported that they had met with most cordial support; they had seen and meet once again under the hospitable roof of their Alma Mater. They would be rejoiced to renew the friendships of former years and to do homage to their loved teachers, the intrepid defenders of truth and justice,-the memoers of the glorious Order of the Jesuits.

The Committee had ascertained that some five thousand graduates had received their that, owing to change of residence, it would be difficult to obtain the present address of a be had to the newspapers, to com annicate to former pupils the proposed scheme, in the ho es that the latter would send to the Committee the information required. A permanent Committee was named, com-

prising bont fifty members, with the following officers:-President, C. O. de Lorimier: 1st Vice-President, Francis A. Quinn; 2nd Vice President, Raymond Prefontaine; Tressurers ; A Leclair and D. Masson : Secretary P. B. Mignault. The members of the Committee were in-

structed, as soon as they would accertain the number of gentlemen who would probably attend the Convention to devise a detailed scheme for the due celebration of the event. A solemn religious service, a grand reception, a bauquet and a public meeting were spoken of, with other entertainments.

I was requested to make the proposal known to the English-speaking graduates. As they are to be found throughout the whole · xtent of Canada and the United States, I see no better way of doing so than by claiming the assistance of the press of both councies, and I therefore request the use of your columns to ask all former pupils to sand their address to our Secretary, P. B. Mignault, P.O. Box 1089, Montreal. They will receive in due time, by the mails, full details.

It is a matter of public interest, and has every claim upon your consideration. Every man of large views and extended sympathies will join with us in the endeavor to make the summer of 1882 memorable in the annals of the college and in the memories of the thousands who owe to it their intellectual

I confidently count upon your co-operation, and trust that this letter will be seen and responded to by many of your readers and their friends who were our companions in our vouthful studies.

Thanking you for inserting this, I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours very truly, FRANCIS A. QUINN.

Montreal, Nov. 14th, 1881

THE QUEBEC FIRE SUFFERERS. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITHERS. Sis,-Will you please publish the following letter containing important, information for the sufferers by the late fire in Quebec.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE. Quebec, November 14, 18s1.

RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPERERS BY THE QUEBEO FIRE.

> 4 RUS D'ANTIN, PARIS, October 26, 1881.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec: Sin,-The French Government on the ap-

plication which has been addressed to it, has ust issued to Mr. J. H. Thors, permit to organize in the interests of the sufferers by the Quebec fire, a lottery of two millions of trancs, to be drawn on the let of April, 1882. I hasten to inform you of this determination in the name of the Relief Committee.

I express to you at the same time the satisfaction which we feel at being able to give to our kinsmen of Canada this mark of our sympathy, and to prove to them once more the interest which we have taken in their wel-

Please accept, sir, the assurance of my high-

For the committee. T. DU FILLET.

THE JERSEY LILY TO APPEAR ON

THE STAGE. After all, Mrs. Langtry is to appear on the

stage. On the authority of Mr. Obarles Barris, the Cuckoo says that the lady has determined to appear on the boards. She will assuredly make her debut in New York in January next. She appears to night in an aristocratio amateur performance at the Twickenham Town Hall, in Mr. Boe's. comedietta, "A fair Encounter."

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GUI-TEAU

WASHINGTON: Nov. "20: When "the van conveying Guiteau back to jult after the trialreached the Capitol grounds, a man named Jones, now under arrest, kept close behind it, and when they reached the corner of First street, he rode past the rear, end. Almost formediately a shot was fired and then another, ... but whether Jones fired them cannot be said. ; The impression prevails at police quarters that Jones is the man who fired at Gulteau.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

gland to reputable to the control of Monthier 23, 181

The first tramp of the St. George's Snow-Shoe Club this season; takes place tobights tast the employee all mar a significant

The dredges belonging to the Harbor Commissioners are being placed in winter quariers.

Mr. Schiller, Clerk, of the Orowa, who has been seriously, ill for the past few days, is

somewhat, better, we do not but our gues who The Quebec Government has appointed

Mr J. B. Seers of this city a Garde de Chasse for the district of Montreal. Sheriff Chauveau has received notice that the law must take its, course in the case of

Hayvren. A reprieve has been refused. -The roads around the country districts of Montreal are reported by the farmers to be in

a terrible state. In some cases they have had to be avandoned, the fields by the way-side being preferable. The Electric Snow-Shoe Club, composed mostly of employes of the Montreal Telegrapt Company, has been organized with E.

O. Varey as President, L. L. Meloche Secre-

tary, and John R. Lord Treasurer. The

Committee consists of A. M. Laune, Wm. Gibson, T. Bodgers. _The Irish conference of St. Vincent de Paul Society, of St. Bridget's purish, will have a grand Requism Mass celebrated for the late Thomas Tiffic, in their new Church of St. Mary, corner Panet and Craig streets, at eight o'clock to-morrow morning. Members

and friends are requested to attend. ...The death is recorded of Mr. Leopold Desrosiers, notary, of Berthier. The deceased expired yesterday afternoon at the advanced age of 73. He was well and favorably known in business relations and had a large circle of devoted friends. He was father-in. law to the Secretary of State, the Hon. Mr.

Mousseau. .There is some talk of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals taking action against certain residents of Longueuil who make it a practice to wantonly shoot all the dogs they meet. If they were good marksmen it would not be so bad, but they are not and in most cases only succeed in wounding the poor brutes, and causing them to suffer unnecessary pain.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

JOHN OF TUAM-RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. At the meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League, on Sunday afternoon, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted unanimously :-

Whereas, the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League bave learned of the death of the late regretted and venerable John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, with feelings of deepest sorrow,

Resolved-That the members of this Branch, in sympathy with the entire body of the League in Europe and America, desire to testify their esteem and veneration for the late illustrious Irish prelate and scholar, whose useful life and distinguished bearing were always generously devoted to the service

of the Irish cause. Resolved-That the members of this Branch of the Land League, sympathising with their brothers, the people of Ireland, in the great national loss which the death of ac realous a champion has brought to their country, offer to them the sincere expression of condolunce.

Resolved-That, in order to conver their expression of sympathy, these resolutions e sent for insertion to the Dublin Freeman, United Ireland and THE POST.

A GHOULISH DEED.

There died on the 7th of November last an old resident of Hochelega named Michel Laroche. He was very wealthy and his obsequies were celebrated with becoming pomp in the Catholic Onurch of that village. During the progress of the funeral ceremonies several medical students were observed in the church. This fact occasioned remark for the reason that a few of the fraternity had been heard to boast that they were determined to have old Laroche's body at any price. This put on their guard the friends of the deceased. After the body had been deposited in the church vaults they placed a policeman to watch near the building, in order that the resurrectionists' plans might be frustrated Three days after the funeral a young man roughly, but not badly dressed, presented himself before the sexton and asked employment. He stated he would be willing to work for anything just to be enabled to put in the winter. He was given work firing the fornace which heats the building. About two days after that two other young men visited the cure, and, professing great piety, persuaded him to permit them visit the church when they thought fit. On the evening of the 11th of November two medical students entered the saloon of Mr. Leonard, situated near the church, and, after drinking for about half an hour, commenced to fight. The police were sent for, and as the man who was watching the remains of Laroche was the nearest to the scene he was summoned. The combatants offered explanations and after half-an-hour's talk they departed. When the policeman returned to his post his beart misgave bim that something was wrong. The coffin of Laroche was visited, but the remains had disappeared. The bue and cry was raised but without any result. The young man employed by the sexton and the two pious devotees also disappeared at the same time as the body. Subsequent events proved them to be nothing less than medical students. In a word, the whole affair was an admirably arranged plot to obtain the body of Laroche, which by a chain of circumstances succeeded, without a single flaw in the working.

Deputy: High Constable Contant received orders to find the body-if-possible. He worked on the case for four days. After searching the dissecting rooms of Bishop's College and the Laval Bishop's College and the Laval University, the wended his way on Saturday afternoon to McGill University. There, lying cold and stiff on the marble slab. in one of the rooms dedicated to anatomical research, he found the body of Laroche. Work had been already commenced on it, for a portion of the arm was removed, and the breast laid open. He immediately restored the remains to the family, and there the matter rests for the present. It is believed however, that the affair will come into the courts.

BISMAROK'S LITTLE POLICY.

Berlin, Nov. 17 .- It is stated that Baron You Schlezer will leave Washington and re turn to Rume before the end of the year, liorder to re-open negotiations with the Vatican, Prince Bismarck being fully determined to make peace with Bome in order to retain the Conservative and Ultramontane majority in the new Parliament for the tobacco mono poly and other plane.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Spurgeon's health is still very delicate, and he will spend most of the winter at Mentone Tennyson has been the guest of his son, at Mansfield. His exploration of Sherwood Forrest was thorough.

Mr. W. F. Story, the proprietor of the Ohicago Times, has, after a visit to Vermont, gone to Washington.

The new Washington residence of Justice Stanley Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court, will cost \$60,000. The woman who will write an anonymous

love letter, says a society critic, is not worth knowing, certainly not worth loving. The English Post Office officials have sent

an agent to the Continent to study the various systems of sending money by mail. A literary society of the Wesleyan Uni. versity at Bloomington, Ill., has refused mem

bership to a negro student on account of his color. Lohlein, who was Prince Albert's valet for more than twenty years, is the Queen's first personal servant," John Brown being the

Because a Cincinnati thief is a woman worth \$40,000, the police conclude that she is a kleptomaniac, and kindly conceal her

ldentity. London Truth thinks the time has come to stop the marriages of people to those who are old enough to be their grandfathers and grandmothers

Mr. R. H. Fitzgerald, who captained the English Gentlemen Eleven which visited the United States in 1872, died on October 29th, aged forty-seven years.

The exports of domestic provisions, tallow and dairy products from the United States for October amount to \$8,922,000, against \$11,-470,000 in October, 1880.

Six policemen are employed watching in the corridors outside the door of his cell lest brilliant bunting parties were given, any communication should pass from him to the outside world. And communications do

Miss Bessie Caldwell is acting organist of the Ottawa Catholic Cathedral, during the severe illness of Professor Smith. This is a fitting tribute to a young lady who has developed extraordinary musical talents.

San Donato, the renowned palace of Prince Demidoff, has been purchased by a Parisian celebrity just as it stands-that is, all furuiture and effects. The splendid Frenchman means to keep it up in full style and to commence shortly with a series of fetes.

The Rev. Dr. Walter Ching Yong, paster of San Francisco church for Chinamen, was recently married in Christian tashion to Ah Ting Few, a belle from Hong Kong; but, though the bridegroom wore a suit of clerical black, the bride was gorgeously clothed in a Chinese costume.

According to the Watch Tower, the Lord Chancellor will, " by technical evasion, prevent the \$250,000,000 belonging to the Hedge in Zaluland, and who railed the expecta family being removed from the vaults of the tions of those who had centred all their popular Bank of England." Such atrocious indiffer- in him. Great persuasion was necessary to ence to justice will disappoint the friends of induce the unfortunete mother to leave Roundell Palmer on both sides of the Atlantic,

John DeWitt, Secretary of the San Francisco free library, seems to have had qualifications for some different position. He was a fine wrestler, figuring as such in public exbiblitions, and he was an inveterate gambler at is occupied by M. Jules Greve, with M. faro, which led him to abscond with the library's money.

The corbeille presented by M. Grevy to his daughter on her marriage consisted of au artistic cabinet, the secret drawers of which ere demasked velvet-lined caskets, each of which contained a surprise. Among their other contents were two fans of old lace RESUBERCTED BODY FOUND IN THE DISSECTING | mounted with carved ivory, several bracelets, and numerous other jewels.

> cal advice concerning what he thought were ! arms of the Republic in honor of the First disease of the heart, cancer of the stomach and creeping paralysis. He had been accus tomed to taking a sponge bath; but his phy sician said, " Every morning on getting up remain in a hot bath for five minutes, then soap yourself all over and then take a cold The advice was taken and Mr. Labouchere recovered.

A few days ago the Tichborne claimant was visited in Portsmouth Convict Prison by Mr. Guildford Onslow, the interview lasting half an hour. The claimant, although told of the immense dimensions of the petition being got up in his favor, seemed to have lost all hopes of any remission of his sentence and expressed his belief that the Government intended to keep him there for the full term. Ten years of the sentence expired on Oct. 29 and by a continuance of good marks he will have three years and eight months more to serve before he is free.

A pathway only eighteen inches wide is cut into the side of Slate Mountain, near Leadville, at a height, over an almost per pendicular chasm, of 1,500 feet. Few men who use it have strong enough nerves to walk upright, but instinctively crouch or "coon it," as the local saying is. The foolhardiness of James Zeru in attempting the passage when the ground was a glare of ice may, therefore, be imagined. He slipped. fell and was dashed to pieces on the frozen ground more than a quarter of a mile be-

Bichard O'Gorman was last week elected a judge of the Superior Court in New York. The seat to which he was chosen is not yet vacant, and it is believed that he will have some difficulty in obtaining possession of it, nut the popular compliment of his election is not less on that account. Ireland is well represented in the New York judiciary. On the beach of the Supreme Court are Judge Chas. Donohue and Judge R. Brady, both Irish-Americans. The Court of Common Pleas has Judge Chas. P. Daly as Chief Justice, and the same office in the Maine Court is filled by Judge George Shea, the latter, we believe, of Irish birth. The Recorder, whose place is that of the first criminal judge, is Frederick Smyth, who, if not a native of Ireland, is of Irish parentage. in the lower courts there are several judges either of Irish nativity or direct Irish extraction. The newly elected District Attorney, John McKeon, though born in New York, has been identified with the Irish element all his life. Outside of the judiciary, Ireland is also well represented. The Mayor, Mr. Grace, is of Irish birth | department, one of the printing works, one a fact of which his opponents made the most at the time of his election. The sheriff, Mr. Bowe, is of Irish parentage The Commissioner of Jurors, Mr. Caulfield, was born in Ireland, as also we be lieve was the Register of Vital Statistics, Dr. Nagle. The Commissioner of Street Cleaning. Mr. Coleman, who has given New Yorkers upervised by majors, who have charge of a clean city at last, is the son of Irish money and work as bishops have. The parents: Mr. Docharty, the County Registrar, separate posts are in charge of captains, who is of Irish stock, as his same indicates. O the seven State Senators elected in New York city last week, four are Irish by birth, or their the funds of the army, which amounted last parents came from Ireland. Of rwenty-four Members of Assembly, elected at the same

nationality .- Boston Pilot.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

(From the London Globe.) Paris, Friday.-The mysterious stranger who visited Viscomte Aguado at Chateau de Sivry, near Melup, at the commencement of the week, and passed through Paris this morning on her way to Switzerland, is now known to be the Empress Eugenie, who was formerly one of the most popular ladies in France. The Republic has acted with the utmost courtesy towards this unfortunate lady on more than one occasion. No preliminary authorization is required, and she has been permitted to pass through France several times unmolested. She has not sought to revive her former popularity, and she maintains her incognito with great severity. She is no longer the Empress surrounded by a crowd of courtiers, and accompanied by the cheers of the people, who would have carried triumph when she nursed the cholers-stricken at the bospital at Amiens, or when she was whispering kind words of comfort into the ears of those who wanted pecuniary assistance to place them on the right road, and give them courage to face the struggle for life. She is the broken-down widow, the child less mother who can never be comtorted. Sorrow has weighed heavily upon her. The Empire has had a reverse side to its medal, and the brunt of the evil day has fallen upon a woman. Like another august lady who mourns a good husband, the Empress has not out off her widow's weeds: her hair is turning grey, and those who saw her a dozen years ago at the Tuileries so hopeful and happy, could not recognise her now. On Tuesday the Empress, accompauled by M. Ralmbeaux and Viscomtesse Aguado, paid a visit to the chateau at Fontainebleau where Napoleon the First bid farewell to his veteran guards, and they presented arms for the last time to the modern Cæsar. Fontainebleau holds an important place in the souvenirs of every friend of the Empire. It was there that and the guests were invited to witness the quartering of the deer by torchlight. Thpalace had remained intact since it was occu pied by the Emperor. The chairs of State in the balcony of the theatre where the troupe from the Comedie Francaise came down to perform for the amusement of the Imperial unests still hear the traces of wear, and there are rooms in the palace which look as if they were inhabited, and as the occupants momentarily absent would return at any moment. The Empress was recognized by some of the old servitors who have been left in charge by the R-public. The party was asked to wait until somtourists had concluded their visit, and then the Empress was conducted silently throughout those rooms of which she was once the most brilliant ornament. What polgoant souvenirs must have been awakened in her breast as she wandered from room to room, recognising each spot, and as in tears she leant over the bed in the room whic was used by the young Prince who died our the chambers which had belonged to her dead son, and her grief was communi cated to all around The visit occupied over two hours. Now the Empress has visited Compleyee and Fontainebleau. Saint Cloud and the Tuileries are in rules, and the Esyste Wilson and his bride. The villas at Biarritzand at Aix have been transformed into hotels, and the municipality of Marseilles seeks to take p sseesion of the late Imperial residence built on the town land one of the private purse of the Emperor. Nothing is left, and when M. Gambetta marries the princers of his day dreams, imitating, as is his custom, that imperial legend he has R umanian poetry by her appeared some time scoffed at so often, the eagles will be re Last summer Mr Labouchere sought medi. | moved in the Trianon, and be replaced by the

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Consul Leon Gambetta.

A MILITARY ORGANIZATION WITH RELIGIOUS AIME-ITS HISTORY AND ITS WORK-VISIT TO CANADA POSTPONED FOR THE PERSENT ---A GLANCK INTO THE INTERIOR.

A short time ago General Booth, the com. ander-in-chief of the comparatively new religious organization in England known as the Salvation Army, determined upon sending a detachment to Canada with a view to carry ing on here a struggle with irreligion and im plety. The salvation soldiers have not ar rived yet, and the reason for the postpone ment of their visit is the heavy fighting the army has now to do at home. Not only, it sppears, have the soldiers to fight with spritual foes, but they find material enemies in the persons of roughs, w.o assail them with stones and other equally deadly weapons wherever they appear. In fact there have been riots in some of the towns in which the army carried on operations, and the Government has threatened that if the peace is not preserved the army will have to discontinue its fight.

THE MOVEMENT ORIGINATED

in the forlors East End of London in the year 1865, under William Booth, the present leaster, who preached in the open air at first, and afterwards in old theatres and dancingualls. He spoke in the phraseology of the people, and taught his converts at once to speak in public and to sing in vigorous rythmical melody, which has intentionally all the noise and swing of pot-house singing. The movement grew and spread over several quarters of London, and out into the conutry. It has now a central st-ff of forty-five picked men and women, each baving his department of business in the general headquarters, which are

A SET OF HANDSOME OFFICES in the heart of the business part of London city, not far from the Bank of England. The chief of staff is General Booth's eldest sou and future successor. He has a secretary. There are six generals besides. There is Colonlel Colville, who is in charge of the prayer meetings at headquarters. There are everal officers, men and women, who superintend the training homes for the cadeta hereafter to be sent out as captains. There is one aide-de-camp, one manager of the publishing department, one of the editorial architect and surveyor with his assistant, and one commissioner for building operations. There are also on the staff haif a dozen accountants and cachiers, half a dozen members of the Evangelistic brass band, and one commissioner for America.

The work is parcelled off into districts and upervised by majors, who have charge of are chosen from the most zealous and able of the converts. These are supported out of wear to. £17,000 for the central fund and the army, and of their own grade in riage, and went home unmarried.

it, on their cost collars. Before commencing their work these officers, having received a few months' instruction in Bible history and the r's, sign a paper stating that they make no claim for support or salary, promise to work nine hours a day, to obey orders, to do no courting for twelve months, and not to propose marriage without permission from headquarters. They are expected to be "perfectly ready to speak, pray, visit, sit still, travel or die at any moment; to be willing to be led and taught, and to be sent home again if they do not succeed; to be willing also to be evil-spoken of, hated, and despised, and even to be misrepresented, misunderstood, and undervalued at head quarters."

" Hallelujah Free and Easy" meetings, and " Hosannah tea parties," are engaged in in order to induce sinners to enter their place of meeting, whatever it may happen to be. The army is now putting up permanent "barracks" at the local posts. As the stranger goes about the streets he may chance to see one of the processions. It will perhaps be led by a determined looking woman, carrying a banner. With her, but walking backwards and marking time with his arm, will be the leader of the music. Perhaps forty soldiers will be marching behind, singing at the top of their voices, songs of original words set to stirring old tunes, sacred or secular, just as it may happen. The words are doggerel, and composed of the phrases of the people without attempt at refinement. The soug beginning.

"O, you must be a lover of the Lord, Or you won't go to Heaven when you die"

is a Lirspecimen. When these processions have gathered in the rabble, the meetings are neld. The audience is composed partly of

THE "RIFF-BAFP," to whom the army especially wishes to do good, and chiefly of roughish but respectable people of the lower classes. Here and there is a distinguished-looking old gentleman. verhaus one of the moneyed men or prominent aristocrats, who are in small numbers, General Booth's friends and backers. There are numbers, also, of uniformed men and in the discharge of his duty under the law to women officially present. The services are very informal. There is much gross- lite of a fellow creature. And while it is ıng arms and wringing of hands. leader is wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, yet he has his faculties in posses act he had taken the life of the sion, and rules the wild emotions of the peo- hun blest and most obscure citizen of the ple with an ability that is surprising. Several people are under conviction, and most of the fact that the eminent character these appounce themselves as converted by the close of the meeting.

OTHER AFFAIRS.

The army has all night meetings to gather in the most abandoned, and constant services at every post. It also publishes a journal called the War Cry and a vast amount of religious literature.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Czarina is enceinte.

It is believed that the coronation of the Car will take place about the middle of Pobrusiy.

Mr. Bright's block, Chatham, Ont., was testroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, \$12,000, with \$5 200 insurance.

Adelina Patti and company gave a grand concert in Steinway Hall, New York, last night, in aid of the Michigan sufferers. The British Treasury has awarded the late

Astronomer Boyal, Sir George Airy, a pension of £1.100 per annum, in consideration of his long and valuable services. Queen Elizabeth of Roumania has publish-

ed a small volume of novels in verse called "Sturme." A volume of translations from ago. The Anchor line SS. "Columbia," from

Loudon, October 30th, has arrived at Halifax after a perilous vovage. Her sides, railing and deck were covered with ice, and everything in sight had a battered and demolished look.

Lord X, whose popularity was not excesive in a certain Scotch town, having refused an importunate beggar, she renewed ner application with " Now, my lord, if ye'd just give me one little saxpence. I could treat every friend ye have in the toon!"

A huge wooden statue of the Blessed Virgin has been placed upon one of the natural abutments of Cape Trinity on the Saguenay. Although the statue is twenty feet high, it is dwarfed into insignificance by the perpendicular cliff, which rises to the

beight of 1,700 test. A pistol in the hands of John Haskins, of Chicago, went off and mortally wounded his Nobody suggested that it was not an accident; but after the woman's death it was found that, by destroying an old will and making a new one, she had deprived him of any share in her large estate.

After a recent wholesale flogging of boys at the Minot School, Neposet, a boy who was one of the vicilms was questioned as to the severity of the punishment. "Did he whip any of them so as to leave them black and blue?" was asked. "No," replied the boy, but he made some of them yell oh!"

A French mother took her little daughter, who promised to be very obedient, to make a call with her. Convergation turns upon various people. Says the mother: "Yes, my cousin is not handsome, but she has the prettiest teeth in the world," Child: "But, mamma, vours are much prettier-they have gold all round them."

The budget before the Austro-Hungarian Reicherath shows that the revenue is estimated at 433,000,000 floring, an increase of over 23,000,000 floring over that of last year, and the expenditure at 471,000,000 floring, an increase of 7,700,000 floring. Several Italians have lately passed through

Culcurta en route to Mandalay. It is said that King Tuebaw's object in inducing Italians to enter his service is to build an enormous chapel on the model of St. Peter's at Rome. A mysterious box sent to Mr. Ralph

Creyke, M.P., for York, Eag. from America, was opened with great precautions at the Woodland Arsenal under the idea that it was en infernal machine, but it was found to contain samples of guano. Mr. Creyke is an authority on farming.

A Louisville girl made an engagement to elope with a young man whom her father had forbidden to enter the house. The plan was to ride in a close carriage across the line into Indiana, have the marriage ceremony performed, and return to boldly announce themselves as the start in the carriage. Then the man kissed the girl, and she found whickey on his breath. More than that, she judged his unusual vivacity to be the result of slight intoxication! She at once declared the affair off. £16,000 for the local funds. They are uni- As he would not turn back, she called a time, fourteen are to be credited to the same tormed in dark blue, and wear the badges of policeman to her aid, got into another car-

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

Washington, Nov. 15 .- After a large number of jurors had been disposed of, Michael Sheehan, who had no opinion on Guitean's crime except that the "man was out of his head," was sworn as the sixth juror. Samuel F. Hobbs, a native of Maryland, plasterer, answered all the questions satisfactorily and was sworn as the seventh juror. G W Gates, a young machinist, answered all the quistions satisfactorily and sworn as the eighth. juror. After that, for about an hour, every man called confessed be had formed "a firm" or "decided" or "unalterable" opinion regarding the prisoner's guilt, and he was excused. Raiph Wormley, colored, thought be could render a fair verdict, and after consultation between the counsel and the prisoner and his brother, Scoville said the defence would accept the juror. Wormely was sworn as the ninth juror. The seventy-five talismen having been exhausted, the Marshal was ordered to summon seventy-five more for to-morrow. The Court then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- After a number of names of men had been challenged, T. Hein. lein, iron-worker, was finally chosen as the 11th jurer in the Guiteau case. There were thirty-two men examined between the 10th and 11th jurors. Joseph Prather, commission merchant, was sworn as the 12th juror. The oath was administered to the jury as a whole. The District Attorney moved that the Court adjourn to give the jurous an opportunity to stiend to private business. Scoville stated that he cid not approve of the paper obtained from the prisoner this morning. The assassin, in an excited manner, insisted that until he did so he would defend himself. The

Court then adjourned. WASHINGTON, NOV. 17 .- The following is the statement made by District Attorney Corkbill :- " May it please the Court and gentlemen of the Jury: The prisoner at the Bar stands before you charged with the murder of James A. Garfield. Under any circum stances there rests a grave and responsible obligation on every man who is called upon render a decision upon which depends the and shouting and swinging of true that the offence charged in the present case is no greater in legal gravity and consequence to the prisoner than if by his Republic, still it is idle to overlook of the man whose life was taken, his high fficial position, and the startling effect of the commission of the crime, render the case one of unusual and unparatteled importance. It is the second time in our history that a citizen, chosen by the people of the United States to discharge the high and responsible duties of President, has fallen a victim to a lawless assassin during his period of incumbency of office. But in the former case we were just emerging from the shadows of a long and bloody war, the country had been racked by commotions and stirred by civil feuds throughout the length and breadth of the land. Nearly every household mourned the loss of relatives or friends slain on the hotly-contested battle fields of the Republic. It was a danger which thoughtful men had anticipated. It was a calamity which patriots had feared, and when it came, with all its dread consequences, it was accepted as one of the sults of the then disordered and discordceace reigned at home and abroad. There were no local dissensions, there were no inthe startling for Suddenly was proclaimed throughout the land and

ant condition of public affairs. But we had passed from the arena of war, the sword had been beaten into a plowshare and the spear into a pruning hook, the country was united, testine strifes, seed time and harvest had come and gone, the battle fields were redeemed from the scars and havoc of their bloody contests, and were blossoming with the fruits of peaceiul (about. around the entire world that the President of the United States had fallen a victim to the assassin's bullet in the Capitol of the nation. Murder under all circumstances, is shocking. The life of which we know so little, and which we hold by so fragile a tenure, is dear to us all, and when it is brought to a close not in the usual order and course of nature, but prematurely by violence, the human mind is appalled with terror. When a man holding a position of eminence and power falls a causeless viciim to a murderous stroke. we realize still more fully the awiulness of the deed which produces this result."

Evidence was then given by Mr. Blaine and the resident Minister of Venezula, who gave a description of the scene at the depot on the morning of the shooting. Mrs. Sarah White, matron of the Baltimore and Potomac Depot ladies' waiting room, explained the of Quebec. circumstances of the shooting in detail substantially as published in her statement obtained soon after the shooting. She recognized Guiteau as the person who fired the shot. Robert Parks, Ticket Agent of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroud, testified that he witnessed the firing of the second shot by the prisoner, rushed from the office out to the corridor, and, as Guiteau was fleeing, seized him and kept hold until relieved by the police. In the cross-examination Parke reiterated in detail his statement of the circumstances of the shooting and said the prisoner was moving very rapidly when he seized him! He did not see the first shot fired, but rushed from the office immediately after it occurred. Witness was interrogated at length, but the direct testimony was unabaken. He explained that the prisoner mentioned several times that a letter to the General would explain

everything. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Scoville requested the Court to take measures to prevent the prisoner from giving the public unauthorized communications, and also to prevent the annoying interruptions of the prisoner in the Court room. This brought on a scene, during which Guiteau demanded that Scoville should go out of the case, declaring the latter was no criminal lawyer, had no sense, and talked one thing to him in private and another in public. Scoville endeavored to explain to the Court, but Guiteau became more and more excited, and addressed himself alternately to the Court, to Scoville and to the bailiffs, who were endeavouring to keep

usband and wife. This was carried out as fac | Uniteau shouted, excitedly, "I don't care if

Guiteau and Scoville followed, and the former, apparently convinced, subsided into absolute quiet and devoted himself to his papers.

The District Attorney then offered in evidence certain letters which were yesterday read to Blaine, and identified by him. Ed. Wagner, who was called as a witness, failed to re-pond. Joseph Sharp testified that he did not see the shooting, but saw the prisoner attempting to escape, and witnessed his arrest. Ella Ridgley testified to hearing a conversation between Guiteau and a hackman, while the former was arranging to be driven to the cemetery. She also witnessed the shooting. She was closely pross-questioned by Scoville, but adhered strictly in every particular to her evidence in chief. After several other witnesses had been examined, the court took recess.

On resuming Guiteau got up and said :--Your Honor, Judge Magrader, of Maryland, has offered to assist me in the trial, and I want to write him to meet me here on Monday morning. I don't know if Scoville knows sbout it, but I want him in the case. Scovil'e is doing splendidly, but I want him to have assistance. This is the only way I can get anything before the public, to announce it in Court." No objection was offered, and Guiteau, apparently satisfied, busied bimself writing occasionally turning to Scoville to assure him that Magruder was a splendid man, and he wanted him in the case.

Washington, Nov. 19 -The crowd about the Court House being greater this morning than ever it has been found necessary to issue tickets of admission. Guiteau expressed himself well satisfied with the progress of his case. Scoville stated that he was not aware that Judge Magruder had tendered his services. He had received several offers from lawyers, strangers to him, but he feared he might make a greater mistake by taking a stranger at this late stage of the trial than by proceeding alone. He does not expect to have any other assistance than Robinson.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- In opening his deence, Guiteau, retaining his seat, began :--Your Honor, I was not aware I was expected to speak this morning."

Scoville here leaned over and whispered to him, when Guiteau retorted sharply and with impatience, "I won't stand up; I'm not afraid to, however, but I have only a moment to speak and will keep my seat. I do not care to say more than was published last Monday in my address to the public. I presume the jury all saw it. I have no set speech to make. I appear as my own counsel, and my idea is to make corrections as we go along just as I have done for the past three or four days. I don't mean any discourtesy to any one, only I want to get at the facts. If any one says I owe them \$20. and I don't I will deny it on the spot. My idea is to take things when they are hot, not let them get cold and suffer from misrepresentation. Of course, I shall go on the stand at the proper time and be examined and cross examined. My idea, however, is to meet misstatements when it is hot instead of waiting to let the matter get digested and misunderstood. I think the true way is to interject my statements as the case proceeds. I have no set speech to make, but am much obliged to your honor and to my counsel for the courtesy of this invitation."

Scoville then addressed the jury at considerable length. Much, he said, had been introduced in the evidence thus far which, in his mind, should have no bearing upon the case. All men shared the same opinion relative to the sufferings of the President. It was not pleasant to contemplate these things, and when they were presented to the jury they must exercise an influence. The only question, however, for the jury to consider was whether the prisoner kieled the Prosident, and whether, at the time, he was la such a condition mentally as to render him. responsible for the action. The speaker, with no attempt at oratorical effect, presented in a plain, matter-of-fact manner, the points he proposed to make and upon which the defence would rely. Without concluding his opening address, Scoville requested that the court would allow him time and permit him to finish to-morrow. This was granted, and the Court adjourned.

Among the witnesses examined to-day was Surgeon-General Barnes, who testified that Garfield's wound was mortal, and was the cause of his death. Surgeon Lamb testified that he examined the records and found no case of injury of the same extent in which a man recovered.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Pierre Pauliner, Archbishop of Besancon, France, is dead.

Archbishor Taschereau is making his annual visit to the various religious institutions

Rev. Father Brennan, Parish Priest of

Picton, Out, is at present suffering from a severe attack of acute rheumatism. Cardinal Manning, at the head of a deputation of Cathelic bishops, waited upon Earl

Spencer, Lord President of the Council, and isked for the appointment of a Royal Commission on the development of religious teaching in the Elementary Schools. Earl Spencer, in reply, retured to encourage the appointment of such a Commission. -A meeting of the parishioners of St. Vin-

cent de Paul, was held in that village on Sunday last, for the purpose of expressing their sorrow at the death of their curate, the late Rev. M. Lavallee. Dr. Pominville. Mayor of the locality, presided, and the resolutions were proposed by Hon. Senator Bellerose and other prominent gentlemen of the

THE GWILLIAMSBURY MURDER.

THE GWILLIAMSBURY MURDER.

TORONCO, Nov. 21.—Mr. Henry Slight, a son of the farmer named Thomas Slight, who was murdered on 'hursday night. has returned and give, the following *crount of the tragedy:—The decea-ed, who was a sober, industrious, w-li living man, resided on the lith Concession, lot six, of Gwilliamsbury. On Thursday he went to Barrie with a load of produc-, which he sold, the proceeds and money for cheques which he cashed, amounted to \$100, he had with him when he started for home. About 7 p.m., he called at a house where he had loft a bag of apples on the pre ext of getting the bag, and at this time there was someone with him in the waggon, and Mr. Slight was evidently suspicious of him, for he asked if he might stay at the cottage all night. The people said they could easily put him up, but they had no accomthe bailiffs, who were endeavouring to keep him quiet.

To the Court he said "I represent myself, your Honor, and I shall do as I please about counsel."

To Scoville—" You have got no capacity, and I won't have you manage my case."

Then to the bailiffs he shouted—"You mind your business, you confounded fools. You ain't got no sense."

The Court again stated to the prisoner in decided terms that he would order his removal and proceed in his absence. To this if you'do. The Court above will reverse you and I will get's new trial. You have got no fitted in terms which seemed to convince Guiteau of their sincerity—"Yery well, I shall do so if you persist in any more disturbance, and there are precedents in this Court for such dealing." A whispered consultation between

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH RADICAL

Mr. LABOUCHERE AND Mr. PARNELL

THE LAND QUESTION AND THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

Mr. Labouchere's comments on the Irish question are attracting much attention in England. "Let us suppose," he says, "that the Imperial Parliament sat in Dublin, and that we English were always out-voted in it by an Irish majority; that Mr. Parnell resided in London as English Secretary, and Mr. Biggar as English Viceroy; both driving up and down the streets with an armed escort; that almost all our land was held by Irish landlords; that the magistrates were appointed by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar; that an armed constabulary were at their command in each English county; and that an army of 50,000 Irishmen were distributed in our great towns; that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain were in prison on reasonable suspicion' of being opposed to this state of things, and that all meetings to protest against it and to claim the right of deciding some purely English question according to our own views, were broken up by the police and military. Most assuredly we should be ungrateful for these manifold blessings, and although we might believe that Mr. Biggar, Mr. Parnell and the Irish majority in the Dublin Parliament were actuated by the best of intentions toward us we should not fall down on our knees and thank them. Yet, mutatis mutandis, we are surprised at the Irlen not doing this. At various times I have had a good many conversations with Mr. Parnell and-making allowances for the exigencies of being the leader of a party composed of units with different opinions in some matters and similar ones in others-1 always found him practical and reasonable, although I contess that I never thought that he thoroughly understood the details of the land question so well as some of his followers. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that he is influenced by personal ambition beyond the desire to distinguish himself in what he really believes would benefit his coun-In these conversations I always urged him to limit himself to the possible, and to be careful to put forward such a programme as would meet with the approval of Erglish radicals, who, I said, on questions affecting land concurred with him in the view that legislation should tend toward putting an end to Lord Beaconsfield's division of the three profits, and toward vesting the practical ownership of land in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland, in the hands of its occupiers. Mr. Parnell, however, seemed convinced that Ireland would never be treated justly by Englishmer, and that it was impossible for us to realize the iniquity of Ireland being ruled by Englishmen, through the landlords, stipendary magistrates and constables. On the question of a separation of the two islands Mr. Parnell always said that, whatever might be his own theoretical wishes, he was well aware that England would never ascent to it, and that, consequently, as the Irish could not hope to obtain it without this assent, it was beyond the realm of practical politics. Being entirely of one mind with him as to the necessity of granting to Ireland the right to regulate every matter which would not affect the integrity of the Empire, I urged him to support heartily Mr. Guadstone's contemplated bill in regard to county boards, insisting, however, that these boards should consist entirely of freely elected members. These boards will, I said, reprenions of the majority of Ir However limited their powers may be at first they will constitute the true representation of the country, and by calling together a committee consisting of delegates from all of them you will have a self-acting Parliament, to the deliberately expressed opinions of

" With respect to the land question Mr. Parnell did not assert that Griffith's valuation was to be taken as an absolute rule in all cases, but rather opined that the sum total was about what the landlords ought to receive. At one time he proposed that Ireland should take upon herself the cost of the constabulary, and that as a quid pro quo England should pay to the landiprds as a solatium what she now pays for the constabulary. I replied that I could not see why England should pay for the Irish constabulary as soon as she gave up the idea of keeping it up to enforce her will upon the Irish, and that therefore this practically would be a tax on Englishmen for the benefit of Irishmen. Would you Isish,' I said, 'agree to buy out the landlords?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'if you English would allow us to do so. 'How?' I asked. 'By issuing bonds, he answered, 'on the security of Ireland, which, I am convinced, we could place in the United States and in Ireland.' I do not, of course, wish it to be supposed that Mr. Parnell is in any way bound by these general conversations, but I do assert that it would be well if the Irish were to consider whether they would not be wise to arrive progressively at their legislative independence in Irish matters by means of county boards, and also to obtain powers to buy out the landlords—at a price decided by independent arbitration—by means of bonds held by Irishmen and American sympathizers and secured upon I elaud, and not upon the United Kingdom. If we fairly say that we are not prepared to rule Ireland constitutionally—that is to say, by laws made with the assent of the governed-and if we are not prepared to secure all its citizens those guarantees of personal liberty that we enjoy ourselves, unless they consent to accept the laws which we believe, rightly or wrongly, will be for their benefit, then the sooner that we put an end to the farce of pretending that tion as we are the better. There are but two honest courses to pursue. The first is to tell the Irish that they are not fitted for self-government, and therefore that we shall govern them as though Ireland were a Crown colony; the other is to give them full power to regulate their own local affairs or they best please. Any policy halting between these two alternatives smacks of lutrigue and is an organized bypocrisy. We assert that the Irish are aiming at the disintegration of the Empire. This we cannot and would not allow. But to suppose that the Empire would be disintegrated because Irishmen and not Englishmen would decide as to the laws affecting the tenure of land in Ireland is nonsense. The State of New York has its own internal laws, civil and criminal. So has each of the other American States. These laws are made by the citizens of each State without let or hindrance. But these States have shown that it by no means follows that the integrity of their Empire is menaced by this system, or that collectively their action in regard to

foreign Powers is weakened.

which in regard to Irish matters it would be

impossible for England not to listen.

A WORLD OF GOOD and activities

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ST. RAPHAEL.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORIES OF BISHOP MODONELL AND FATHER JOHN -THE NEW PARISH PRIEST SKETCH OF HIS LIFE. AND CAREER.

[From the Glengarry Times]

In the appointment of the Rev. Charles J. Duffus, formerly Parish Priest of Kemptville, Ont, to succeed the Rev. Father Masterson at St. Raphael, is another excellent piece of judgement and "diplomacy" on the part of His Lordship Bishop Cleary. However His Lordship is disposed towards other parts of his broad Diocese, it is evident he is bound to extend due consideration to the interests of Glengarry, and to use every discretion in all his assignments of priests to minister to her spiritual wants, and also with a due regard to their local jealousies and prejudices, all of which go to show that he is fully alive to his great responsibilities and that, as an administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, he is bound to maintain the reputation which he acquired in Enrope as a scholar and a divine. His Lordship is one of those who, in all his appointments, must see the right man in the right place if possible. In that attempt he has admirably succeeded in this case in his choice of the Rev. Father Duffus for St. Raphaels, as he also succeeded on the previous occasion of making an ecclesiastical appointment in this county

BIRTH, EDUCATION AND CARTER:

The Rev. Father Charles J. Duffus is not a native of Glengarry, but he comes very near to it, so near, indeed, that he is a genuine Highlander by descent, his father having immigrated to this country from Banffshire, in the Highlands of Scotland. In view of his inauguration into the pioneer seat of Catholicily, not only in this county but in the great Province of Ontario, a few words as to who he is and what he is might not be amiss on such an occasion, and can hardly fail to be appreciated by those with whom he is to be more immediately associated in the

The Rev. Father Duffus is the youngest son of Susan English and the late William Duffus, of Peterboro', Ont, where he was born in March, 1850. He received his early education at the High School of his native town. Charles gave every sign of a thorough devotion to the service of his holy calling. He was a bright, obedient, genial and studious boy, and, with the assistance and counsel and encouragement of his good parents, he was sure to win his way forward.

HE IS SENT TO COLLEGE.

Having given ample proof that, as the story of Sheridan runs, "it was in him" and that it was in him to come out of him" under any fair show, Charles was sent to college. This was the Regiopolis Theological College at Kingston which he entered in 1866. He was now in his 16th year, full of hope, ambition, and bright thoughts and dreams, such as are not unfrequently common to the school boy. Here he prosecuted his classical, rhetorical, and philosophical studies for some years, commencing his philosophical course of the late Rev. Dr. Leonard, one of the brightest minds and most genial personages of whom there is any record or tradition to-day. The late Richard College. used to say of Dr. Leonard that he was a master mind," and well did the coronet become him, for he really was a "master mind." Passing from this particular department of learning, Father Duffus entered upon a thorough course of thetoric and telles lettres under the Roy. Father Gauthier, the new Parish Priest of St. Margaret, who was then in charge of the Professorship of this department of the college, as was announced through these columns two or three weeks ago in relation to himself, and whose worth and character or ability nothing further need be said here.

ORDAINED PRIEST.

After having finished his course at Regiopolis, and coming out at the head of his class, Father Duffas was sent to that famous sent of Catholic learning at Montreal, the Theological Grand Seminary, where he prosecuted his theological course until 1871 when he was ordained priest at Kingston by Bishop Horan. After his ordination he remained two years with the Bishop as Serretary and business manager. He then accepted a position with the Parish Priest of Lindsay as assistant, which he hold but a short time when he was appointed Parish Priest of Crysler, Ont. He remained here two years, after which he became Parish Priest of Kemptville, where he remained six

CHOSEN FOR ST. RAPHABL.

As soon as the recent change at St. Raybael was determined upon, shortly after Bishop Cleary's arrival, His Lordship intimated to him that his choice had failen upon him to fill the vacancy. This, of course. must have been a painful intimation to a man who had become so endeared and attached to a race of people—to a homestead as the Rev. Father Duffus had at Kemptville. A man of his Highland goodness and kindness of heart, his graces, his geniality of nature and disposition, his zeal in the cause of religion at the head of an intelligent congregation of people is always sure to win their affections and they his. But ever faithful to his vow of obedience, which every priest takes upon ordination, the Irish are living under the same constitu- notwithstanding his attachment to his late flock, Father Duffus readily yielded to the wishes of his Bishop, and took charge of the ancient Perish of St. Raphael, where he was heartily welcomed upon his arrival there. and where we feel sure the mission and the services of a man of his character and worth will be fully appreciated...

Buch is our humble introduction of the Rev. Father Charles Duffus to his new flock, and while he is choosing to live at least a portion of his life amongst a generous and warmhearted hospitable speople, still we cannot but heartly congratulate them upon the acquisition of their new Parish Priest.

who has forced himself fatto one committee that builder Mr. William and have since sold the new sugged in making plans and preparations for the building of the new set.

**Set Estimates* given for all classes of the second hand seems to the magnificent castle to what it was the purity of the most seems to the second hand seems to the magnificent castle to what it was the

FATHER JOHN. As is characteristic of him, Father, Duffus is already up and doing in his new parish. We understand he is to have the late venerable Father John McDonald's monument erected in the church of St. Raphaels at once, and also to remove the tablet to his most illustrious memory, the Hon and Rt. Rev. Bishop McDonell, to the right of the

altar opposite to that of Father John's.
The taking in hand of these monuments so immediately upon his assumption of duty in the parish, is a splendid tribute to the memory of Bishop McDonn II and Father John on the part of Father Duffus. It is really a patriotic praiseworty act, and the people should render him every necessary assistance to accomplish

the undertaking.
What we ourselves would like to see done and what we feel sure Father Duffus would favor, would be the erection of a large monument in the church yard instead of those in

Do not let prejudice stand in the way of relief if you suffer from any lingering disease. Burdock' Blood Bitters cure others, why should it not benefit you? It is a specific for all forms of Blood, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Nervous Headaches, General de bility, Scrofula and all diseases of the Secretory system. Trial bottles 10 cents. 15-2

THE DIOCESAN DEBT.

HOW KINGSTONIANS ANSWEBED. THE CALL. Yesterday morning at St. Mary's Cathedral His Lordship Bishop Cleary preached the most powerful discourse since he has been located in Kingston. He took for his text the 7th and 8th verses of the 13th chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Hebrews: " Remem ber your prelates who have spoken to you of the Lord God; considering well the end of their conversation, imitate their faith. Jesus Christ yesterday and to day and the same forever." The discourse was directed to bringing the attention of the people to the great founder of their Church in this Province-Bishop Macdonald. referred in, succession to those who came after Bishop Macdonald until he reached his own immediate predecessor, who may be said to have sacrificed his life in his endeavors and exertions to rid the Diocese of Kingston of the debt found upon it when he entered the Episcopacy. In his closing remarks he appealed to the congregation by the memory of their late Bishop to show how much they appreciated his efforts by subscribing to such an extent as to free the Diocese from debt.

The amount of the subscriptions given yes terday amounted to nearly \$2,500. Among

| se who subscribed were: | |
|---|-------|
| P. Browne | \$300 |
| W. Harty | 200 |
| Jas. Swift | 200 |
| R. Gardiner | 100 |
| A number of others | 50 |
| Tin T and obtain to amount to missoned it | |

His Lordship is graatly pleased at the munificent amount contributed. The portion of the diocesan debt to be paid by Kingston is \$4,500, therefore \$2,000 is yet to be raised.

Ask your druggist for a trial bottle of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, it will only cost you 10 cents, and a few doses will prove its efficiency as a health restoring Tonic-regulator of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. It is a specific for all diseases arising from impure blood and disordered se-

OUR IRISH LETTERS.

There has sprung up a movement among the Irish of this city to secure the republication, in book form, of the noble and pathetic letters of our correspondent, Mrs. tion, and, second, her fitness for meeting both classes of the Irish people and receiving impressions from both. Her whole instructions were to give a fair and true account of what she could find out without bias either way. On reaching Ireland her sympathies were immediately aroused for the suffering poor, and so complete is the severance of parties there that she found herself largely cut off by those very sympathies from the landlord class. She went patiently forward, recording what she saw and felt, and all she wrote had a ring about it that proved it to be true coin. Thousands on this continent, who had known Ireland only as represented by her demagogues, changed their feelings completey with regard to the people themselves, and saw that, however, unwisely their case was stated, there was real cause for the revolution which had come to a head, and which necessitated the Land Act and many other needed reforms, some of which are not yet accomplished. Our own views have been materially affected by these letters and we should have liked to have scattered them far and wide in book form had we known how to assure ourselves against serious loss in the venture. If a good start be made in the matter by the persons now proposing a subscription for the purpose, we shall use every means to extend the circulation of the book in England and the United States. Any profit that may accrue will be handed to the gifted authoress .- Witness .

Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for Pair, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

LONDON, Nov. 16,-James Caird, addressing he Statistical Society, of which he is President, last evening, said in the ten years ending 1881, 828,000 acres of grain land and 228,000 acres of green crop land in Great Britain had been converted into permanent pasture, and 'that the annual return of £8,000,000, formerly derived from those crops, had thereby disappeared. Mr. Carid attributed agricultural depression, not to American competition, but to bad seasons. Ho considered the burdens, difficulties and uncertainties of American agriculture would always place it at a disadvantage with British agriculture in the British market.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 18, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co .- Gents :- I have very fine mare that has had a bone spavin for a long time. I tried every thing, man could devise to cure it, but all in vain, and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended

APLEMOID TELEVISION TO BISSOP MODNELL AND THE NEW LAND COURT.

THE EMPHENDING OF BUILDING JUSTICE O'HAGAN'SINTERPRETATIONS OF THE LAND ACT - BEVOLUTION-ARY FORMS OF PROCEDULE.

to the ment defait, at the committee trent, of

G. W. Smalley, in his London letter to the

is with April tooking bas there of

New York Tribune, points out that the Court, being precedentless as to its procedure, dure on the land of the land of the land of the meeting but he refused to have anything on say conscientiously. I believe it saved the members cautioned him and remembers only the to say to it, and the members cautioned him tion into the ranks of the members of the legal fraternity, who alone, it was prophesied; would reap a harvest out of the Land Act. In reality Mr. Justice O'Hagan has roduced their prospects to the minimum. Having the power to organize his Court as he pleased, he has acted up to that power, and rendered its proceedings of the extremest simplicity-"as free as possible (to quote his opening address) from all the snares and pitialls of tech-nicalities." In accordance with this intention, and in defiance of his own profession, he has gone further in the simplification line than the most radical land reformer ever dreamed of even in theory." In his Court there are to be no pleadings, no elaborate enumeration of particulars, no statement of claim, or statement of defence, or no fees A; tenaut who wants the Court to fix his rent serves a notice on his landlord saying so, using any form of words he likes, and stating only such particulars as he must himself know all about-where his land lies and what the present rent and valuation of it are. 'A copy of this notice he sends by post, either to the County Court, or the Land Court. The doing of that constitutes the commencement of au action, which the Court itself then takes in charge, and undertakes to bring to an early trial. The cost of this proceeding is the sum of one shilling, plus the cost of the revenue stamp, which is not given, but is trivial. If the notice is not stamped, or if a copy is not stamped instead of the original, or any other irregularity be committed which would be fatal in an ordinary court, the tenant will be allowed to set it right at any time before trial without further charge. Nothing is more significant of the sudicity of these new judges" than what they have done about "stamps. They extorted the consent of the Inland Revenue Office in advance—a body which has hertofore shown itself incapable of concessions, and bent on exacting the uttermost farthing which could be legally screwed out of an innocent offender. If you go into an ordinary court with an un stamped document you must pay a fine of \$50 for the privilege of stamping it. Mr. Justice O'Hagan has abolished that five for the purpuses of the Court and the benefit of the

Justice O'Hagan has also put an interesting and novel construction on the sixtleth section of the Act, by which certain important rights are saved to tenants in a particular category who present themselves in court on the occasion of its first sitting. "On the first occasion, not the first day," says Mr. Justice O Hagan; and availing himself of this loophole, and insisting that he has a right to define the limits of any sitting, he ordains that the first sitting shall continue from Thursday, the 29th, till Saturday, the 39th of October, inclusive. " So that as these words of ours are certain to make their way through the press to every part of Ireland, no one can say with justice that his rights have been lost by any want of care on our part to preserve them.

In the same way Judge O'Hagan is equally other rights than those now specified, the tenting entails no loss or forfeiture whatever. | Sagasta. The Court will remain open, the tenant may come in whenever he likes, whether to have his rent fixed, or to purchase his holding, or to obtain a grant in fee-power by means of a loan from the Commission :- " privileges which we trust to see largely taken advan-

tage of." Justice O'Hagan, indeed, hardly looks on his Court as a Court at all. It is not like another " whose province it is to decide on rights already defined by law," but a tribunal of arbitration in which he sits as umpire with a large discretion, of which he means towards the tenant, who is to receive every benefit the Act entitles him to, he considers himself an experienced and impartial man, chosen by agreement between landties, having regard to the interest of the perty, not by what the tenant, in his enchoose to offer the landlord. In Ireland for words Judge O'Hagan uses are, from the nature of the case, incapable of definition, and must vary in meaning according to circumstances. He does not intend to fix an arbitrary or even an intelligible scale according to which rent is to be computed. He merely wishes to give notice to the 600,000 tenant farmers of Ireland that this is a tenants', not a landlords' Court. The latter is to have not less, but not more, than justice, but the tenant is to have a little more.

A REMARKABLE LEAGUE MEETING. HEAD CONSTABLE AS CHAIRMAN-AMURING

PROCEEDINGS, MITCHELSTOWN, Friday.

A meeting of the Ladies Land League was to have been held at Mitchelston on Wednesday, and the appearance of the Head-constable on the scene gave a pleasing diversion to the proceedings. Before the members had quite mustered, Head-constable Coyle ... entered the room and took the chair. He created great merriment when he prose from the chair and introduced himself. He said it was his duty to tell them, that they were committing an illegal, act, and had better disperse before he used force. He then produced a note-book and took down the names of the ladies whose names the knew, and re

A member said they would proceed with the business under protest (hear, hear).

Another member then proposed, "That we beg to tender our sympathy to poor Gladstone, champion of the Neapolitans, universal lover of liberty enemy to coercion (ont of office), suthor of two Land Bills friend of the Vatican in his present unhappy state of mind at the ungraterul conduct of certain irrepressible individuals union as "Lind" Leaguers, who obstinately refuse to swallow Mr. Justice O'Hagan has formulated a which it is offered. The during procedure with accept out sympathy in the spirit. in revolutionary programme as to its procedure. The Obstract was a during the block of the contract of the Obstract of his "gilded pill," and we sincerely trust he

> that they would report him for ingratitude.
>
> After several attempts to compet the members to leave, the Head-constable shouted at the members, threatened them with the consequences of their acts, but all to no avail, as

> the membars would not stir.
> One of the Secretaries—The object of the meeting is to consider the appeal of the Ludies' Central League for funds to provide for the wants of the "suspects," whose numbers were daily increasing and it is incumbent on us to appeal to all members in the district to bestir themselves, and hand in their mite to any member of the Committee (Hear, hear.)

A member (to the head constable)-Discover treason in that, now, if you can. There are two of your men at the door, and they are attracting a crowd on the street. The Head-constable then got into several

collisions with the memoers, and was assailad from all sides, coming off second best. A lady hear commenced to read from the Freeman" under the heading of "A Headconstable Gone Astray," an account of how one of the R.I.O. holding that rank, whilst buckles. going to a Land League meeting, left his men in a third-class compartment, and en-

the Junction. A member—The Chairman is now in the wrong carriage (laughter).

The reports of recent ladies' meetings, reso-

tered a second-class, but forgot to change at

lutions there passed, &c., were read and approved of. The Chairman remonstrated during the

whole proceedings. As a variation "Fontency" and other poems were read.

The Chairman inquired-Have you any other resolution to propose? A Member-Yes, the dynamite one; but

that will be private. Head-constable, (to one of the Secretaries) -Have you the key of the rooms, or who

Secretary-I decline to answer After sundry other matters and been disnosed of, as it was now quite dark, the meeting adjourned after three hours continued sitting, with an invitation to the Head-con-

Attention! every one. Have you heard of Kendall's Spavin Cure? See advertisement.

stable to attend the next meeting -Cork

Herald.

THE SPANISH CORTES. Paris, Nov. 16.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphs as follows:—Senor Canovas yesterday made the cleverest attack known since the beginning of the debate on the address in Cortes. He confined his speech of four hours to an analysis of the Sagasta party's policy, drawing a parallel between a policy that excited not only sympathy, but the hopes of a wing shade of the Democracy and Republicanism and his own policy that had made a restoration of the monarchy possible, and allowed every liberty but that of attacking the throne and religion and the freedom of all to preach the advantages of the Republic as careful to explain that with respect to any at present. There was a deep sensation at the end of the debate. The discussion will ant's failure to make application at this sit- close to-morrow with the speech of Senor

MR. PARNELL AS A LANDLORD.

The special correspondent of the Centra News in Ireland, telegraphing from Rath-drum, County Wicklow, says :- Facts elicited in the course of a fow hours spent amongst Mr. Parnell's tenantry must be interesting at such a time as this. Mr. Parnell is the landlord of some dozen farms, ranging from twenty to thirty up to eighty and a hundred acres. Most of these are let for long leases of rent far below the Government valuation between landlord and tenant. Endowed but on others, where the late Mr. Parnell effected large improvements, the rents are to avail himself with a decided leaning slightly above. It is only fair to add, however, that in theze latter cases Mr. Parnell has not asked for more than Griffith's valuation, and in some instances has had to take considerably less. He is generlord and tenant; " who after hearing the par- ally regarded as a most desirable landlord; Some tenants on the Avondale estate have relandlord and the tenant respectively, and frained from paying rent during the last two considering all the circumstances of or three years, not because they have not been the case, the holding and the disperfectly well able to do so, but because they trict, shall determine what the just are satisfied that Mr. Parnell could not in rent shall be." That is to say, he is the face of his often expressed opinion on the to decide by the marketable value of the pro- subject of exiction even resort to extreme measures in order to recover what is undoubtdeavor to outwit or outbid another, shall edly due to him. These men are denounced by their neighbours in no measured terms, the future a first rent is to mean a wrent and some deprecate the want of which may be fairly paid, and, yet permit a spirit in Wicklow which prevents them tenant not deficient in those qualities of in- being boycotted. There is not the least dustry and providence which are expected in chance of any of the Avondale tenany walk of life to live and thrive." This ants making use of the Land Act, as tain seasons in town and country. The direction is necessarily vague, because the they are satisfied to leave themselves in the tions for use enable every one to regulate the hands of their popular lan flord arather than put their faith in the Government nicety's Ohronic invalids hervous sufferers, Land Court. They consider, however, that what they call the Parnell Land Act should have a fair trial, and express their confidence that it will be attended with great benefits to those who are not so agreeably situated on the score of landlords as they are. Amongst the many instances quoted by his tenants of the uncommon generosity of Mr. Parnell were cases in which he had divided large farms to accommodate two brothers who could not ngree, in the occupation of one holding between them, and cases where he had reduced the rents, and on some occasions forgiven as much as three and four years' arrears. One of the latter cases is told of a man who owed five half years rent. ... When rent day came round he offered part payment to his landlord, but at the same time explained at some, length the misery and poverty which were his lot, and at the termination of his address Mr. Parnell gave him a receipt in full for his arrears, and returned him the half year's money in order to enable him to putchase a cow .- Liverpool Catholic Tomes.

Have your lame horse? Call for Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read advortisement.

Mile. Grevy's four-day honeymoon was pent in one of the most interesting places in France-Chenonceaux, on the Cher, near

FOR SEVERE COUGHS AND LUNG

Gentlemen - About ten Lycard ago, after having had a severe attack of the messles, I was troubled with a severe cough and was threatened with comsumption. My tather having died at the age of thirty-one with consumption; of the lungs and my my having been complaint, it seems to be bereditary in our family. At the time alluded to, I was induced to buy a bottle of my life. I was blacksmithing at the time, and often felt pains in the chest and lungs, which the Balsom relieved. I cheerfully give this statement, and hope you may have success with so beneficial a preparation. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

FASHION'S CAPRICES.

Worth fastens his long winter cloaks with elaborate froge and cords,

Long-wristed Bernhardt gloves are decorated with gold butterflies.

Grecian bands for the hair are made of silver, inlaid with mock geme. Long coats and cloaks will be much worn this winter, even with suits.

Bowsiof ribbon, like bracelets, are tied over the wrists of the long gloves.

Wristlets of black velvet studded with jet are worn with elbow sleeves.

Euglish embroidery stands next to lace as popular and elegant trimming. Skirts of travelling dresses are trimmed

with bands of leather, clasped with steel

Lace flounces up the front of the dress headed with ine knife plaitings, are much

The rage for shaded materials has passed away, and brocade and stripes have taken its

place. Feather head dresses and lerge Alsatian nows of moire silk are adopted by fashionable

"My Lady jackets of dark green cashmere, embroidered in gold, with small buttons to

match, are imported. A model black velvet dress shows a band having a centre of brilliant jet, then a border of ostrich feathers, and beyond that woven

loops of chemilie. and the relation of the first Coronet wreaths of pure white or gay coloured flowers will be very fashionable worn with full evening toilettes, with the hair arranged a la Josephine.

MR. JOHN WALTER ON AMERICA.

London, Nov. 16. -Mr. John Walter, of the London Times, speaking at Abingdon on the result of his tour of America, said that it was desirable that there should be in all English countries a body of men able to advise their neighbors who are about to go to America. Any Englishmen going to America who is a good judge of land, and steady and industrious, might be certain of becoming wealthy and prosperous before he was fifty years old. Before the close of the next century the United States would have a popula-tion of two hundred millions. He wished more Englishmen would go there. They would be an additional element of stability in the country, and be as likely to succeed there as any other nationality.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S REPLY TO A LETTER OF CONDOLENCE. Department of State,

Washington, October 15th, 1881, 'To M. L. CONNOLLY, Esq., President of St. Patrick's Society, and J. S. LEMAIRE, Esq., President of St. Jean Baptiste Society,

Gentlemen.-It affords me sincere, although mournful gratification, to make due acknowledgement, in the name of the late President Garfield's bereaved family, for the many heartfelt tributes of sorrow for our common loss, and of admiration for the high character of the revered dead, which come to them and the American Government and people in this hour of deep affliction, from all kindred peoples, and especially for the touching resolutions of condolence adopted on the 27th ultimo, at a joint meeting of the St. Patrick's and St. Jean Baptiste Societies of Sherbrooke copies of which have been received at this Department. I have transmitted one of the copies to: Miss. Gardeld, at Mentot. Co. not Liam, gentlemen, sig 1943 111

it if Your obedient cervant, ant in Led Ban Bundes G. BLATNE.

34:07 - TOTAL Holloway's Ointment and Pills.-Chest and Stomach Complaints .- The source and centre of almost every allment is impurity of the blood's dislocion this poison and disease departs: Hollowing Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly clemaing each component part, of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many otherwisiadies which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at ceroperations of these Pills with the greatest and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

GOLDIE & MCCULLOCH,

PIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES The state of the s

VAULTS. Awarded First Prize at Toronto Exhibition

WAREROOMS AT MONTREAL, No 31 BONAVENTURE STREET,

ALFRED BENN,

为我们在YPODEAXX 数据线数增长的 致充。一个人的特别是1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,19

November 28, 1881:

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

Army, 13 running Square, Montreal. Read the following notices:—

(From the Montreal Gazette, December 24th, 1880.)

We are pleased to notice that a great many et our best citizens have bought Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the pame of Nasal Cafarry, Bronchitis and by the name of Nasal Catarrh; Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as it those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and, to satisty our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. Sauvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, 80 that we can speak with our own authority of it. We think that such a method, which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity; instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invelited by Dr. M. Souvielle after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis. and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitule of Europe. We find the Doctor a well learned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try histinstrument free of charge.

Common Sense in Medicine.

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

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.)

invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and

dence in his system, for he gives a standing

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR IN PHILA-DELPHIA.

is the prescription of one of the oldest and

best female physicians and nurses in the

United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents

a bottle.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 16 .- Mr. T. P. O'Connor had an enthusiastic reception here to-night at the Academy of Music. He expressed the belief that the time was not far distant when Ireland would be governed by an Irish Parliament. He declared that the Land League had transformed a nation of shivering slaves into a magnificent defiant body of freemen who are determined to have their rights.

Hew Advertisements.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

Eackache, Soroness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equids Sr. Jacons Ort. as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trilling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

rections in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE A. VOGELER & CO.

Baltimore, Md., U.S. 4. Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY METORE THE HEARING
and perform the work of the Natural Drums
Always in position; but invisible to others.
All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address,
H.P.K. PECH & CO., 853 Brondway, New York

Hew Advertisements ...

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. District of Montreal.

Dame Sophie Ethier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Louis N. Vadeboncour, clerk, of the same place, duly authorised a cater en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the taid Louis, N. Vadeboncour, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cape.

L. C. PELLETIER, Plaintiffs Attorney. Montreal, October 26, 1881.

PROVINCE OF QUENEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior, Court. No. 493.
Dame Margaret Keey, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Garrity alian Geraghty, of the same place, storeman, having the same place, storeman, having the separation as to property.

T. & C. C. DE LORMIER,
Plaintiffs Attorneys,
Montreal, 3rd November, 1881. 145

PREMIUMS

Every Kew Subscriber TO THE

TRUE WITHESS

Will receive a Valuable Book entitled,

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

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

TENNOR'S ALMANA'

FOR

1882

French & English

READY

THIS WEEK.

Every reader of the TRUE WITNESS should order a copy from their Bookseller early.

One Price, 25 Cents.

MONTREAL NEWS CO'Y, MONTREAL,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.



for over twenty years,

and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTOR-ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

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of Mass.

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leading

Physi-

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endorse

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recommend it

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triumph

in medi-

cine.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.



BUCKINGHAMS DYE WHISKERS

BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents

The same of the same of HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink,) CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,

DANDELION. AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALI-TIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS. THEY CURE.

l Discusses of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-yousness, Siceplessnessand especially Female Complaints.

\$1000 IN COLD. Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try hom before you sleep. Take no Other. J. C. is an absolute and irresistible core for Drunkeness, use of oplum, tobacco and parcotics. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY KELLY, wife of Patrick Kelly, naiden name Moore, who came from Athy, County Kildars, Ireland; also of John Edward, Mary Kate and Annie, who landed in Quebec in the year 1850 of 51. When last heard from was going to Montreal. Any information of them will be kindly received by their brother, James Kelly, South Weymouth, Mass. 134

TEACHERS WANTED.

Teachers wanted for the Roman Catholic Separate School of Belleville, one Mais Teacher as Principal and two Female Teachers as assistants. Principal to hold a first or second-class certificate and assistants second or turd-class. Applications, stating salary, epxerience and references to be made to P. P. LYNCH, Sco. Treas.,

18 3 Belleville, Ont.

GRAND

TORONTO

22nd November, 1881 IN AID OF THE

DE LA SALLE NOVITIATE & NORMAL SCHOOL

The object of the Institution is to train religious teachers in all that appertains to the Instruction and Education of Youth.

Upwards of 200 VALUABLE PRIZES have been Donated.

TIOKETS. - 50c. BROTHER ARROLD.

RUPTURE!

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery, N.Y., and 9 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,900 for a Rupture they cannot cure. Send 25c. for Book to Dr. C: W. H. BURN-HAM, General Superintendent, at either Office, and be cured

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other zeleterious substance, is so prepared as to miz deadily with flour and ream its virtues for a long period.

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Fram 4001, E. c. Farten.

Youngstown, Ohlo, May 1011, 1880.

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

L. T. FOSTER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURR.

Willton, Minn., Jan. 11, 1881.

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

Yours, truly, GEO MATHEWS.
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
ON HUMAN FLESH. ON HUMAN FLESH.

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21st, 1878.—DEAR SHE:—The pa ticular case on
which I used your Kendall's Spavin Core was
a mal'gnant arkle sprain of sixteen mouths'
standing. I had tried many things, but in vain.
Your Spavin Cure put the foot to the ground
again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a
natural position. For a family liniment it exceeds everything we ever used.

Yours Liu,
REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor of M. E. Church Patten's Mills, N. Y
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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
is sure in its eff-cis, mind in its action, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or o her enlargements, such as spavins, splints, carbs, callous, sprains, awellings and any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism. In man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its eff-cas. Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its vidues.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Drugists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address, on receipt or price, by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburg, Falls, Vt.

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25c. PER BOTTLE. It is sold by Druggists and Storetteepersgenerally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it.

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a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping - Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

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Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliouscess. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere. HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL

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ASH & ROBBING,

Positively Cured. All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cored should try Dk. KISSNER'S Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs-indeed, so strong is our faith in there, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will f rward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Hox.

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360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. HEALTH FOR ALL I HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Louding Necessartes of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomuch, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great, MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-

ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughont the World.

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Necz and Chest, as salt into meat. it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs. Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhenmatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, 14 has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and sets, at is. 14d. 2s. (s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. —Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 133 wt

7-28 ins.

All above sold by druggists. Hop litters Mig. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

WHY MESSES. DEZOUCHE & CO.'S PIANO WAS REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE "QUEEN'S HALL."

EMTORY OF THE "PIANO WAR"-THE OTHER SIDS OF THE STORY.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sie, Understanding that the public are not fully informed of the facts regarding the late attempt to force a certain piano into the Queen's Hall in spite of the lessees, and as prejudicial statements regarding that adver-tising trick have been made public by one of the parties, as one of the late Syndicate I purpose furnishing the correct version of the

On letting the Hall to the Syndicate, over a year ago, Sir Hugh Allan agreed to furnish it with a large organ and first-class grand pisno. There was a severe contest about choosing a piano, from the several instruments offered, but the N. Y. Weber was selected, purchased by Sir Hugh, and placed in the hall.

The plane new causing all the trouble was one of the rejected applicants for the place, but its agent was appointed manager of the hall. This placed the Weber piane in an unfortunate position; the men who should have protected it were its bitter enemies, but as yet private and underhand means only rooms, and efforts made to obtain unfavourable opinions regarding the piano. Even quatomers visiting their store were told of its harsh and discordant tones, until at last Messrs. De Zouche & Co. resigned their position as managers, and their hostility became more open and avowed.

I do not wish to bring individual names into this controversy, but must state the case of one eminent artist whose name has been unwantonly introduced by Messrs. De Jouche & Co., and who could not be induced to disparage the plane she had lauded so highly, and on which she had built up her grand reputation as the greatest pianist of the age. When this lady refused Decker's offer to play on his piano in Montreal, his agents inserted the following paragraph in the papers here:-

"She (Carreno) uses a Decker Bros, Parlor Grand for her own special delectation in her own nones. It was not furnished gratis. She uses a Weber when she is paid for it. It goes against the grain, but business is busi.

ress.
For public performances, plano makers select artists now a days. Artists do not select planes.
It is a new way of advertising.
In the history of the plane trade no maker
has ever supplied so many planes GRATIS as

weder. To repeat, then, the fair Carreno—than whom there is not a greater living pianiste—uses Weber when he pays her."

It is easy to judge how much such articles were calculated to help (?) an artist in the eyes of the public. Boaides, it is not true that Carreno ever paid for a Decker pi ano for her private use. It is true that the house of Decker at one time did pay Carreno a large sum to make a tour of the west and south with their plane, at which time (as is customary) one of their planes was furnished to her residence free of charge. But to our story.

WHY DEZOUGHE & CO.'S PLANO WAS REPUSED THE USE OF THE QUEEN'S HALL.

Early last spring Messrs. D. Zouche & Co.'s predecessor applied for the Queen's Hall. That gentleman having been nominally the agent here for the Decker piano naturally wished to use it, but with his characteristic fairness asked if there was any objection. The reply was " None whatever." With the consent of the writer the Weber was set aside, and their piano was used. The next morning Messrs. De Zouche & Co., inserted the following article in the papers:

"CORNERED."-At the Mendelssohn Choir Concert last night the Decker piano was used, the Weber being relegated to the corner from which its staring label announced that it took second place. According to the admirers of the much-puffed instrument, wealth of harmony in the corthere was ner, while the Decker men claimed that true merit received its proper recognition." Be this as it may, and joking apart, it is certain that no greater proof of the genuine worth of the Decker Piano, as compared with its more pretentious rival, could be turnished than by the fact that our finest musical organization preferred to procure one rather than use the Weber, which was as usual, conveniently on

hand .- Verb. Sap." Now, I would ask any impartial business man if the rent of the Hall for one night was an equivalent for the injurious effects of such articles as the above inserted from day to day. The agents of the piano belonging to the Hall, thus rudely assailed, of course came to its defence, and enother " war" was the consequence. Messrs. DeZounche & Co. of course profited by the publicity it gave their piano, but the interests of the Hall suffered, and must continue to suffer, while this

wrangling about the planes used in it is permitted.

AT THE HALLOWS'EN CONCERT another attempt was made to get this piano into the Hall, and, when refused, they tried to involve Mr. Kennedy and the Caledonian Concert Committee in the controversy, but the latter gentlemen, in renting the Hall, stipulated that they were to have the use of the Weber Grand, and would not join Messis. DeZouche & Co. in their game of detraction. Mr. Kennedy also declined; the letter speaks

NOVEMBER 1st, 1881.

o the Manager of N. Y. Piano Co. DEAR SIR —In answer to your note I would say that the "Weber" Grand Piano used by us at the Hallowe'en Concert in the Queen's Hall was found to be in every way satisfac-

R. KENNEDY, Agent Songs of Scotland.

With the agent of the Jubilee Singers, however, they were more successful, the manager of that troupe entering heartily into Messrs. De Zouche's plans to get up a row. He knew the value of such advertising; with this view had got bis company turned out of several hotels in western Canada, not on account of their color but his pertinacious

[Having recently Isarned something of this agent, who by some is supposed to be doing a work of benevolence, I may refer to him

some other time. The Syndicate's lease of the Queen's Hall, expired on the 18th October, from which day the N.Y. Piano Co's lease dates. On the 17th of October, when the Hall was yet in the possession of the Symmote, Mr. David Brown rented it to Mr. Cushing, the agent above alluded to, telling him that by the time he should require it, the Hall would likely be in the hands of other parties, with whom he would have to deal, and who tioned to Mr. Brown about bringing in a Decker piano; the troupe hitherto had not used one, and last year they used the one in the Hall—a Weber. But the agents of the Decker piano, like the monkey with the cat, were working behind the scenes. They procured (they say by purchase-query; from whom ?-plans of the Hall; there were

The same of the same of

knowledge or consent of the lessees, who ware of the object in introducing the piano, and remembering former experience, had forhidden its entrance to the Hall. In spite, bowever, of the manager of the Hall, with the aid of a dozen or more "satellites," they succeeded in forcing their plane on the stage. Not wishing to renew the disturbance, and at the earnest request of Sir Hugh Allan and Mr. Brown, the lessees desisted from further

opposition.
It seems to have dawned upon Messrs opposition. D. Zouche & Co., that this audacious proceed-ing required some spology, and they offer the foltowing: a America dares to dictate to

troupes what piano shall be used in his hall, as no landlord orders his tenant to use a particular

kind of furniture." Now this firm know that the Decker cannot obtain admission into the Steinway or Chickering Halls, New York. Any state. ment to the contrary is on a par with that made about Carreno's purchasing a Decker or Gerster's using one. Let us examine their argument about the "landlord." The agent of the troupe comes to Montreal; he stays at the "Windsor," makes a bargain for board and lodging by the day; he knows the Windsor is already well-furnished; has been there before and liked its furniture well, were used in its detraction. The artists who says nothing of any desire to change performed on it were followed into the antethe furniture, but, on arriving with his Company, several days after, he calls (impertinently) for the fandlord, "Is your name so-and-so?" "Yes, sir." "I wish to use other furniture; this in your hotel is not good enough for my troupe." "But," says the landlord, unwilling to lose his guest, any furniture is all of the best, and has been admired by all the guests who have stayed at my house-still, I shall change them for you, sir." "No, sir; I shall send in other furniture; I will not use yours at all. Landlord (angrily), "Why did you not tell me so when you rented my rooms? You are not in the habit of carrying your furniture with you; there is some design in this." "That's my business. I am the Manager of the ____ Troupe. We give all our earnings to the education of ____, and I will not be bullied or dictated to. I have hired your rooms, and have a right to use what furniture 1 like.,' "Where are you getting your furniture?" "I have arranged with Messra. De Zouche & Co. to send up what I want." "But they will abuse my furniture as d run it down as they did before, and publish in all the papers that you had to get their furniture because mine was not fit for use. It is an advertising trick." "That is

none of your business, I have rented the Hall." The landlord agreed that it was, and a very ooor business, too. Fourteen able bodied bruisers were too strong for three, and the furniture, which in this case was a Decker piano, went into the Hall. The picture is not overdrawn. If Messrs. D. Zouche & Co.'s mythical landlord does rent "fornished apartments by the day," and allows his tenant to hustle his furniture about in order to make place for other and inferior articles to be advertised at his expense, the lessees of the Queen's Half do not intend to follow his example. They will, under proper conditions, permit other pianos to be used in the Hall. but not when the object is plainly to get up

a " piarto war." ONE OF THE LESSES.

ENGLISH CHILDREN HELD AS SLAVES. LONDON, Nov. 19 .- The Constantinople correspondent of the Dailg Telegraph says:-A French and Arab acrobatic troupe is performing here in which there are twelve English children virtually retained as slaves, and horribly ill-treated. It is understood that Lord Granville, British Foreign Secretary, has ordered the Consul-General to recover possession of the children and forward them to Eng-

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20 .- The English acrobatic children, held in a condition of men's split do, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip slavery, have been set free by the British boots, \$2 50 to 300; men's calf boots, \$3 to Consul-General, acting in the capacity of Con- 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's enlar Judge.

TEXAS.

shire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New split balmorale, 90c to \$110; do prunella York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio and Illinois, and 6,000 square miles over, containing 175,587,840 acres. At \$152; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; the ratio of population of Massachusettes it Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to can support the present population of the \$1.10; do split barmorals, 75c to 90c; do United States. Its population is 1,592,574 prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balby the last census, and it is receiving immi- morals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff grants at the rate of more than 1,000 daily. | balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c It is the first cattle-raising State in the Union, having about 5,000,000 head It is second in the number of hoises, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The market has with about 1,000,000 head. It is third in sheep with about 5,000,000 head. Total value of its live stock, excluding hogs, more than \$71,000,000. For the year ending Ang. 31, 1881, the sales of its products were, including cotton, wheat, wool, hides. etc., \$95,-960,930, against \$57,820,141 in 1878 9. Add to this the \$20,000,000 expended by railways tarter crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 31c and we have a grand total of \$115,960,930 as the sum derived by Texas to the credit of its sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching the sum derived by Texas to the credit of its agricultural and industrial resources-double

that of 1878.9. Cereals, grasses and vegetables of all kinds, fruits, melons and berries grow to great 1.40; sal soda, \$1.10c to 1.25; saltpetre, per perfection. There is on exhibition in New keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 5½c to

Land is cheap and can be obtained on easy terms. A home once paid for cannot be taken |\$4.75. from the citizen by forced sale, but is secured

to his family. Mechanics' wages rate from \$2 to \$4.50 per day; farm hands, with board, \$10 to \$15 per month; railway laborers, from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day, and they are in great demand. Spanish ponies bring \$10 to \$30; large American horses and mules, \$75 to \$150; and as a consequence an advance of 1c per beeves, \$15 to \$20; milk cows and calves,

\$12 to \$20. Railroads spent during the year ending August 31, 1381, about \$20,000,000, completing in that year 1,634 miles of road, and are now building ton miles per day. Within the last two years forty-one additional towns of commercial importance have been reached by at \$6.25 to \$6.50. North Shore Salmon,

rail or sprung into existence. The total railroad mileage of the State on the 1st of January, 1882, will be over 5,000

as you go" is the State policy. Most counties are out of debt. Taxation is very low \$6.50; No. 3, \$5.25; white fish scarce at \$5; \$4.75; 100 do \$5.000; parties are out of debt. and diminishing. The school fund is large and increasing. Churches are found in al-

most every settlement. Most of the State is from 500 to 2,000 feet Colorado. The agriculture of the State is in its infancy, and her mineral and manufacturing resources have barely been touched. Her future is almost beyond compre-

The earnings of the South Eastern Railway, for the week ending November 14, were no such plans for sale), and advertised one of \$9,719.29, an increase of \$3,527.68 over the 10c to 11c.

hension.

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UNREABONABLE EXPROTATIONS are often entertained respecting medicines of real merit. Sufferers from complaints of long standing, anticipating and being disappointed in obtaining immediate relief from some remedy which, if persisted in, would eventually cure them, precipitately abandon it. This is unfair and absurd. We would urge, in their own interest, upon those troubled with affections of the throat and lungs who resort to Northrop Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods, that they give this sterling and proven remedy a fuitrial. In obstinate cases this is particularly desirable, and though instances are not want ing in which it has overcome a severe cough with astonishing rapidity, it would be unreasonable to expect such a result in every case. Use it for asthma, broachitis, irritation of the throat and lunger. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by Northrop & LYMAN Torouto.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. " TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1881.

This morning Montreal Telegraph fell 1; Merchants and Ontario 1; Commerce 1 and Richelieu 1 per cent. Bank of Montaeal and

Gas were steady. Morning stock sales : 30 Montreal 2043; 25 do 205; 140 do 2043; 365 do 2041; 50 do 2041; 34 Proples 92; 46 do, 911; 25 Ontario 60; 25 do 601; 225 do 591: 200 Toronto 162; 50 do 1611; 50 do 162; 2 Eastern Townships 120; 8 do 122; 100 Merchants' 128; 75 Commerce 149; 25 Exchange 1421; 10 Hochelsga 95; 6 Imperial 1361; 75 Dundas 1291; 10 Richelien 521; 415 do 52; 45 Montreal Telegraph 1291; 100 do 1281.

There was a bad "break" in stocks this p.m. vigorous assault being made by the bears, assisted by Western operators. Bank of Montreal closed at 2023 bid; Ontario 583; Merchants at 1271; Commerce at 1451; Montreal Telegraph at 128; Richelieu at 511; Gas at 144; and City Passenger 1221 bid.

Afternoon Sales-25 Montreal 204; 30 do 2031; 125 do 203; 35 do 2031; 225 do 203; 50 do 2021; 190 do 203; 2 do 2022; 65 do 203; 50 do 2021; 25 Ontario 591; 25 do 591; 710 do 59; 50 Molsons 1192: 52 \$24 00 to 24.50; Eglinton, \$23.50; Carn-Merchants 1282; 35 Eastern Townships 121; broe, \$22.50 Bars per 100 lbs, Sie-25 Commerce 1464; 500 do 145; 50 do 1444: 450 do 1444 ; 125 do 1A5 ; 550 do 146 ; 100 do 1453; 150 do 1453; 40 Canada Cotton 150; 50 Bichelieu 50; 175 do 51; 4 do 513; 25 Dundas 1293; 25 do 1293; 10 do 130; 6 do 1293; 1 do 130; 25 do 1293.

COMMERUIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Boots AND SHOES -- Manufacturers report continuation of the successful business they have had during the early fall, and every satisfaction is experienced in the payments, cash orders being remarkably plentiful. There are prospects of a most successful spring business. The following are the prices nuoted :- Men's split boots, \$225. to \$2.75; split do, 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2; men's buff and pebbled bal SOME FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT morals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1 to 1 75; women's Texas is as large as Maine, New Hamp. pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 40; do

not been noted for briskness, but remittances are good. The business in heavy chemicals for the souson is closing with navigation. Prices both here and in Eugland are firm. We quote: Bi-carb soda at \$3.10 to \$3 20: soda ash, \$1.50 to \$2.00; bi-chromate of potash, 131c to 15c; borax, 16c to 17c; cream powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to \$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$290 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.25 to perfection. There is on exhibition in New keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 5½ to York City a Texas raised pear weighing 32 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3 to \$3.10; morphia, \$2.50 to \$2.65; castor oil, 10c to 101; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$1.50 to

Day Goops .- The dry goods trade is just in the midst of the lull of business preceding the taking of stock. Payments continue good and a noticeable feature is the comparative absence of applications for renewals. Manchester manufacturers have made an advance in their prices for prints of 1s 6d per piece, yard may be expected in our spring markets.
The price list of the Hudon Mill has been advanced about 5 per cent for grey cottons all round, and the Dundas Company is expected to shortly follow suit.

FISH.-There is very little doing and prices keep firm at:-Labrador herrings \$18 to \$19 and \$20 for Nos. 2, 3 and 1 British Columbia salmon, \$16.50; No. 1 split herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per hrl; No. 2 salmon trout \$4.50.

FRUITS .- The transactions in apples con-The price this year will, average \$1, per barrel more than last. The recent large receipts ter apples are quoted at \$3 50 to 4 00; Valencla oranges, \$8 00 to 9 00 per case; lemons, \$4 to 4 50 per box; Almeria grapes, \$6 per keg; Valencia raisins, 9c to 9½c; currants, 6½c to 7½c; layer raisins, \$2.95 to \$3 00; loose muscatel, \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers, \$3.35 to 3 40; nuts unchanged; \$\$ almonds, 15c to 16c; walnuts, 10c; filberts,

their own planes for use, all without the corresponding week of 1880.

Bus.—Already there is a pretty fair stock, spirits, 52 casks; dressed hogs, 58... The first of the second of the

of raw fura on the market, but the quality is poor. Skunk, otter, bear and boon have been in considerable demand. The demand for

done, and spices creffirm. We quote: Teas—Japan, common, 222c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c; fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c 'to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to five, 50c to 60c; finest; \$100. 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c; Gran 380; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29 to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Southong. common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar .- Granulated, 91c to 10c; Yellow refined, 77c to 84c; Porto Rico, 74c to 74c; Barbadoes, 74c to 74c. Syrups and Nolasses-Bright 62c to 88c; medium, 55c to 58c; fair, 61c to 54c. Molasses—Barbadoes 55c 59c; Trinidad, 50c to 52c; sugar house, 36c to 40c. Coffee—Mocha, 32c to 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracaibo, 21c to 23c: Jamaica, 171c to 20c; Bio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 121c. Spices-Cassia, per lb, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1.00; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl. 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jar,s 19c to 20c; mus. tard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmeys, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 90c. HIDES .- The market is dull with prices steady at \$9 00, \$8.00 and \$7.00 for Nos. 1. 2 and 3. Sheenskins, at \$1 to \$1.05; calf-

skins, 12c. Hors.—The market has been chiefly notice able for the fluctuations in prices, and sales have been effected at 22c to 271c. Brewers are not willing to pay the high prices at present asked and consequently there have only been few sales.

IRON AND HARDWARE -Although business appears to he a little less active there is, if anything, a firmer tone in the prices. The travellers have been bringing in glowing reports and plenty of orders. Payments are as good as could be desired. The prices quoted are as fellows:—Pig iron, per ton, altness; \$24 00 to \$24 50; Siemens, \$24.00 to \$24.50; Gartsherrie, \$24.00 to 24.50; Summerlee, \$24 00 to 24 50; Langloan, mens, \$2 25 to 2 35 : Scotch and Staffordshire. \$2 to 2 10; Best ditto \$2.25 to \$2.35; Swede, \$4 25 to 4 60; Norway, \$4 50 to 5 00; Lowmoor, & Bowling, \$6 25 to 7 00. Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3.25; other brands, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, \$5.75 to \$6; ditto, IX, \$7 75 to \$8 00; ditto, D C. \$5 25 to \$6; ditto, DX, \$7 25 to \$8. Coke, 10, \$4 75 to \$5. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized She ts, No. 28, best, \$7 to 7 50; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 45 to 250; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60. Boiler Plates, \$2 75 to \$3 00 Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 12½c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shot, \$6 to \$6 50; Steel, cast, per ib, 111c to 121c; do Spring, Tin, \$27 28. Ingot Copper, \$17 25 to \$18 50 Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 50; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Coll chain, inch, \$5 50; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.60 to 1.70. Cut Nails:—Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to

can Pattern, \$3.20 per keg; 3 d, Hot Out, do, \$3.50 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Out, \$5.45 per ceg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, 4.95 : 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 45. LEATHER. The market is dull as manufacturers who are faking stock will only sell when good inducements are offered. Prices soldiers and one passenger. Five other perare steady. We quote:—Hemlock Spanish sons less the steamer in a small boat and are steady. We quote :- Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 24½c to 25½c; No 3, B A, 23c to 24½c; No 2, ordinary, 22½c to 23½c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c;

60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern

\$2.45 per keg; 8 d and 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.70 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do,

\$2.95 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, Ameri-

26c to 28c. PETROLEUM.-The market is fairly brisk and prices show a firmer tendency. Car lots sorely pressed steamer was steered for Kingsare quoted at 231c to 24c; broken lots at town harbor. A ship fell in with the steamer 24 c to 25c, and single bbl. lots at 25 c to about the same time and remained near her 26c. American oil is had about 2c higher all round.

are steady. Coarse sells for 60c for elevens a most heartrending and horrible scene preand 621c for tens; factory filled brings \$1 to to \$1.10, and Eureka, \$2.07.

Oils .- Newfoundland cod oil remains steady at 45c; Steam refined, seal is quoted at 471c for wine gallon; linseed oil 73c for raw and 77c for bolled.

Wook .- A steady business is being done for this time of the year in small lots and prices are steady. The following prices are quoted :- Greasy Cape, 20c to 21c; Australien, 28c to 30c; Canadian, pulled, A super, 33c to 34c; B super, 30c to 32c; unassorted,5 <u>1.510 - 1</u>807. T 30c.

There was a fair enquiry for flour here today and prices were about steady in spite of pretty full receipts and easier markets both in the West and in Europe. Sales were reported as follows :- 50 barrels Superior Extra at \$6 10; 50 do Extra Superfine \$6; 4; No. 1 half-bris, \$3, 25; dry cod, \$4 50 to 100 Spring Extra \$6; 1250 Medium Bakers' \$4.75; green do \$5 to \$5.25 for No. 1,\$4 to \$6.15; 100 do \$6.25; 125 do \$6.60; 120 do

The sale is reported of 15,000 bushels No. 2 red wheat at \$1.40. Pear are steady at 880 linue to be numerous and prices are firm. to 89c and nats at 39com Other grains nomiual.

The choses market is steady, Little Falls and Utica markets advancing 1 to 1 yesterday on medium cheese. 4 The sale of 200 boxes of September cheese was made here yesterday at 113. We quote 11c to 12c wholesale for good cheese. L. Harry and work was Butter, eggs and hog product are un-

changed.

RECEIPTS HERE TO-DAY,—Peas, 900 bush; oats, 552 do.; barley, 2,238 do.; flour, 2,238 bbls; ashes, 12 do.; butter, 156 pkgs.; cheese, 2,023 boxes; pork, 90 bbls; tobacco, 11 cases;

 $\dots _{i,\lambda_{i,\alpha_{i}}}$

OITY RETAIL MARKETS-Nov. 22. of raw fpra.on the market, but the quality is poor. Skunk, otter, bear and oon have been to considerable demand. The demand for manufactured furs is brisk, especially from Manifoba and Ontario. The followink are the prices Brave, prime, per 1b, \$2 to swing \$5 per 100 for cabbages but three car john Dunn has given formal not 250; bear, per kin \$6 to 8 00; bear on \$3 to 4.00; faces, \$4 to 5.00; for red, \$1 to 1.25; for cross, \$2 to 3.00; jurx \$1.50 to 1

at 50 by the hindquarters and at 40 forequarters. FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; commeal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65; moulie, do, \$1 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs,

poor appearance. Farmers' frozen beef sold

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1.05 to \$1.10; pear, per bush, \$1 06 to \$1.10; beans, per bush, \$1.60 to \$2.25 buckwheat, per bush 60c to

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 70c to 80c; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onlons per oushel, 75c; per bbl, \$2 50; Montreal cab. bages, per 100, \$3 to \$5; indive, per dozen, 50c; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c; Montreal turnips, per bushel, 50c; marrows each, 10c; beets per bushel, 50c; spinach, 75c per bushel; Brussels sprouts, \$1.20 per dozen. Fault.-Apples per barrel, \$3 to \$4

Almeria, \$6 per keg; cranberries, 50c per gai; pears, \$8 to \$9 per bbl. DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 32c; tub butter, per lb, 18c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c;

packed, 22c to 23c. Poultry-Fowls, per pair, 25c to 75c : ducks. per pair, 650 to 90c; chickens, per ib., 9c to 10c; turkeys, per lb, 9c to 10c; geese, 7c to 8c.

MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 10c to 13c; mutton, 7c to 10c lamo, forequerters, 8c; lamb, bindquarters, 100; veal, per lb., 9c to 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 14c; lard per lb, 16c to 18c; sausages, per lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$8 to \$8.50.

Figure Lake trout, per lb., 10c to 12/c; pike and lobster per lb, 10c; white fish, per lb, 10c. to 12c; halibut, per lb, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per 1b, 6c; mackerel, per lb, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per 1b, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per 1b, 121c to 15c.

GAME. - Woodcock is quoted at \$1 25. per brace, plover at \$3 per doz, and part-ringes 600 to 70c per brace; black ducks, \$1.20 to \$1.30 per pair.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—Nov. 21.

A fair business was done in buto ers cattle to-da, the season for shi ping stock be na now over. At Viger market the offering footed up 350 head of catte and 525 sheep and lambs. Mesers. Price & Delorme, of this city, soid 9 medium cattle at \$35 ach and J hn Campbell, also of M ntreal, pried with 15 cattle at \$35 to \$55 per head. Mr. R Cochrane, of Guelph, nad a load or shipping cattle weighing from 1,200 to 1,800 lbs., each and Hugh Kel y of Toronto, had 20 fair cattle for which no bids were obtained. The largest holder was Baptiste Roy, city, who held 59 cat le of all sorts, some of which he so d at 3c to 4c. (1th r traders on the marke were:—Messrs. R. J. H. pper, city; R. K. Wil er and Wm Roberts, Townsulps; L. Martineau, city; B. Roy, city; N. Benoit, city and N. Taillifeir, city. Of the cattle under offer 275 arrived from the west by rell. The top price for good cattle was 44c. Sheep sold at 44c per lb, and 1-mbs at \$3.50 to \$4 each. In consequence of large receipts of both dressed and live stock, live hogs are weaker at 55c to 84c per lb. MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET .- Nov. 21.

MILLIONS IN IT..

J. D. Alexander, editor News, Barnsville Ga. U. S. A., says: " For the past twelve CHALICES, months I have been suffering with inflammatory rheumatism. I tried several physicians \$3 75 ; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot but they failed to relieve me. A friend recommended St. Jacob's Oil. I at once procared half a dozen bottles, which I have used, and find that I am improving all the time. It relieves me at once when I am suffering terrible pain, and prevents me from spending many sleepless nights. Nothing has done me so much good."

THE EXPLOSION ON THE "SO LWAY, Dustin, Nov. 17 .- The explosion on the steamer "Solway" (not "Severn" as at first reported), which was towed into Kingstown harbor last night, was not caused by dynamite, but by the bursting of a barrel of naphtha oil, which ran along the deck and caught fire at the stove in the steerage. Six persons were enveloped in flames and burned to ashes, five have not been seen or heard of since." The disaster occurred at six o'clock yesterday morning twenty intles off the coast, and all day long the steamer lay at the mercy of the waves in a terrible storm, the crew and waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 40c; the remaining passengers fighting the splits, large, 23c to 26c; small, 21c to 24c; flames which continued to rage in the calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 11½c to 14c; rough, attracted by the signals of distress, put off the signals of the imperilled from shore to the assistance of the imperilled steamer. The pilot went on board and the until she reached the barbor, lest the fire might reach the untouched portion of her SALT .- The demand is moderate and prices | cargo. When the harbor police got on board, sented itself to their view. The portion of the vessel which had been destroyed by the fire lay a blackened mass of aebris, the fire still burning where the crew had been unable to extinguish it. The charred remains of the six bodies were laid out on the deck, and many wounded persons were lying in the

> I strongly recommend the use of Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weake ness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or general debility.
>
> J. H. W. Scorr, M.D., Gagetown, N.B.

> cabin unattended. They were removed to

the hospital.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER AND THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS. LONDON, Nov. 21 -The Bishop; off: Manchester, at Oldham, yesterday, referring to the visit of Moody and Sankey added that he feated the effect of the startling excitement passed away as rapidly as it was produced. Where, he asked, were the tens of thousands who rushed to bear Moody and Sankey at

Manchester ? . They must not suppose that

because a man could cry Glory Hallelujah he

was saved.

The ex-empress Eugenie is adding eighteen rooms to her new residence at Farnboro. There is to be a room filled with the relies of Prince Louis, and fitted up exactly the same as the one occupied by him at Camden Place. The idea seems to have been taken from the dressing room of the Prince Consort at Balmoral; which remains the same as when he

The second of th

was alive. His hat and gloves are table, and an effigy is also on the table.

THE THRONE OF ZULULAND. John Dann has given formal notice British Government that he is a cand for the throne of Zululand Cetewayo I to come here next season to see abou

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes :- Thave large quantities of Da Trokas Ectrorate it is used for colds, sore throat, croup &c. in fact for any affection of the throat it w like magic. At is a sure cure for bu

The Fishery Society, of Germany, is a o send a consignment of German dog fi America as a return gift for the Califo salmon spawn received from Prof. Baird.

DIED.

MOONEY.—At Green Vale, Lot 48. P. Island, on the 23rd reptember, Bridget Mooney, aged 58 ye was a native of the County Carlow Irels and emigrated to America in 1892, and has be a resident of this Island this last 40 years, leaves six sons, one daughter and a large nu ber of grand-children and friends to mourn loss of an affectionate mother and a kind generous neighbour. Her esteem in his marked in death by the large concourse of pie that accompanied her to her last resipiace. May her s ul rest in peace.

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