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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 15.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ROMAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Silly Demonstrations.—In Hoc Signo Vincit...

Rome, October 22 1881. Sir,—The Italian National Pilgrimage...

Five houses in the Borgo Nuovo, leading to the Vatican...

Friday, 14th current, the Pilgrims all assembled in the Basilica of S. Maria Maggiore...

Saturday, 15th current, the Pilgrimage met at the Basilica of San Lorenzo fuori le Mura...

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

PIO IX. PONTIFICI MAXIMO CIVIS . VIRTUTE . CONSTANTIA . ET RECTE . FACTIS STETIT . RELI . CHRISTIANAE . NOMEN . ITALI . EX . COMITIS . CATHOLICIS . ANTI . RIVS . TYNNLVI . SUPPLICES . PIDEM . QVA . PETRI . BEDI ADHARRENT . TESTANTUR . MENSE . OCTOBRIS . A . MDCCCLXXXI

at the same time numerous garlands and crowns were laid upon the sepulchre by representatives of the "Hundred Cities of Italy."

MEANWHILE, the Questura had not been idle determined to keep order, the Chief of Police summoned the Protestant Minister, Sciarelli...

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...

Inside the Basilica the Palatine and Swiss Guards formed a double line from the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, whence the Pope was to enter to the Chapel of SS. Simon and Jude...

Saturday, 15th current, the Pilgrimage met at the Basilica of San Lorenzo fuori le Mura, where eleven Altars had been raised in the Church...

blood in defence of the Faith, their sorrow at the state to which the enemies of religion have reduced the Vicar of Christ...

The Holy Father then rose and pronounced an eloquent discourse, with great animation and emphatic gestures...

The multitude crowding the Basilica were then permitted to defile through the bronze door at the entrance to the Vatican...

The "patriots," thus balked of their rights by the determined attitude of the authorities, took their revenge by an attempted onset upon the Pilgrims...

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...

IRELAND The Land War.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.—Twenty-five farms in County Tipperary have been sold by the sheriff. Eighteen tenants, well able to buy...

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Mr. Bright, replying to an address at Rochdale on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, speaking on the land question...

Archbishop 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...

Mr. Sexton has left Ireland, and will proceed 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...

Mr. O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, was permitted to leave Kilmallock Jail to-day to visit his mother, who is dangerously ill. He afterwards returned to prison.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Sexton is expected here in a week and will probably go on to the south of France to recruit his health...

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—It is understood that the political "suspects" in all the jails in Ireland have determined to go on prison diet.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT IN AID OF ST. THERESE COLLEGE. We are informed that there is being organized a Grand Concert in aid of the reconstruction of St. Therese College...

from Lieut. Governor Robtaille and the Hon. Mr. Beaudry. My DEAR FATHER LOBERGAN. I respond with pleasure to the request of the friends of St. Therese College...

REV. FATHER LOBERGAN. I very willingly accept the patronage of the concert being organized in favor of the St. Therese College...

LETTER FROM QUEBEC. 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 an suburban village anxious for annexation to Hochelaga...

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1881. 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 Hughes"—O'Donnell and O'Neill...

THE LAND LEAGUE is now reorganized on a working basis after the almost necessary demoralizing consequence of the rash 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.

THE ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY Society have passed eloquent resolutions of regret consequent on the demise of that gray old monument of the past, the grand old John McHale...

ARREST OF JOHN J. FOOTE OF THE "CHRONICLE"—INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY—MR. FOOTE RELEASED ON BAIL. There is intense excitement to-day in town over the arrest of Eigh Constable Bissonnette, of Montreal...

MR. FOOTE'S ARREST. This morning at half-past 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...

FOR SERRAINS AND BRUISES. Parry Davis' Pink Pills will take the worst of parts, taking the medicine internally at the same time.

IN MEMORIAM.

MARY AGNES (LILY) WHELAN, DIED OCT. 22, 1881. Darling Lily, thou hast left us Here on earth to mourn for thee: Thou hast gone to mansions fairer To sing, in sweet, sweet melody, Some of praise, of joy and glory While the loved ones round the Throne, While the earth once misse thee sadly In their once bright, happy home.

Oh, mother, weep not: father, grieve not; Think you your Lily's wish, red here She's given to him in favor lands, So dry those in complaint pray As oft they did when joined by her In that thrice happy time, When kneeling to receive their God, When St. Patrick's hallowed spring, Neath St. Patrick's hallowed spring.

Major-General Luard has returned to the Capital. Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.E., has returned to the Capital. The Russian Grand Duke Constantine has arrived at Paris.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, a London cable says, 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. Mr. St. Valier and Chauzy, French Ambassadors to Berlin and St. Petersburg respectively, have resigned.

MR. LAWSON, proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, has bought the Duke of Westminster's estate of Cliveden 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 Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway 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.

The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle... 761 CRAIG STREET, - MONTREAL.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance... ADVERTISING RATES: 10 cents per line first insertion...

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For November, 1881. THURSDAY, 24.—St. John of the Cross, Confessor...

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 their subscriptions...

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents in their respective localities for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS...

pushing the general elections but have not yet consulted Sir John, while the latter may have inspired the Gazette's contradiction...

We have received the first number of a new Irish American journal published in New York called the Irish Nation...

The Mail entered at the Globe for sending one of its staff as correspondent to Ireland...

In the Court of Appeals, on Friday, Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion delivered judgment in the case of St. Grant and others versus Mayor Beaudry...

Excursions for Parliament have taken place in Egypt! It is enough to cause the mummies yet remaining in the Pyramids to turn over on their backs...

It is not a matter for surprise that there are men—even now when the time for passion has passed away—who would like to kill Giteau, lest, after all, he should escape the gallows...

The Emperor of Germany is old, wise, brave, and it may be, thoroughly honest, according to his lights, but he is lacking in modesty...

means the death of their subjects: The result of the late general elections appals Bismarck...

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...

It is a mistake to suppose that candidates running on the independent ticket will carry more votes than the mere party man...

THE POLICY OF EXASPERATION. The Montreal Herald still persists in dragging Imperial politics into the Provincial affairs of this Province...

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...

It were useless to deny that there is at the present time a restlessness pervading the minds of Canadians as to their future form of Government...

future belongs to them? Still the question is not a pressing one, there is ample time for its discussion, and it is being discussed in lively fashion...

ANOTHER SMALL WAR. The latest news from New Zealand is to the effect that To Whiti, a West coast chief, has risen in rebellion...

LETTERS OF "NORAH." Mrs. McDougall, author of letters from Ireland, which appeared in the Montreal Witness...

THE JERSEY LILY TO APPEAR ON THE STAGE. After all, Mrs. Langtry is to appear on the stage. On the authority of Mr. Charles Harris...

of late the Irish Catholics have none, all this arising from a liberality on the part of the latter, which sometimes borders on the Quakerism...

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ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GUILTEAU. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—When the van conveying Giteau back to jail after the trial, reached the Capitol grounds...

CORRESPONDENCE. "NORAH'S" LETTERS. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS...

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sir,—I will thank you to take charge of the enclosed amount (\$5 dollars)...

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR.—On the 31st of last month a number of the former students of St. Mary's College, Montreal...

THE QUEBEC FIRE SUFFERERS. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sir,—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, 1881. RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE QUEBEC FIRE. 4 BOIS D'ANTIN, PARIS, October 26, 1881.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec. Sir,—The French Government, on the application which has been addressed to it, has just 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 francs...

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

The first tramp of the St. George's Snow-Shoe Club this season takes place to-night. The dredger belonging to the Harbor Commissioners is being placed in winter quarters. Mr. Schiller, Clerk of the Court, who has been seriously ill for the past few days, is somewhat better. The Quebec Government has appointed Mr. J. B. Sarré 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 Hayren. 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 abandoned, the fields by the way-side being preferable. The Electric Snow-Shoe Club, composed mostly of employes of the Montreal Telegraph Company, has been organized with E. O. Valey as President, L. L. Meloché Secretary, and John R. Lord Treasurer. The Committee consists of A. M. Lauze, Wm. Gibson, T. Rodgers. The Irish conference of St. Vincent de Paul Society, of St. Bridget's parish, will have a grand Requiem Mass celebrated for the late Thomas Tiffin, 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 Desrochers, notary, of Berthier. The deceased expired yesterday afternoon at the advanced age of 73. He was well and favorably known to business relations and had a large circle of devoted friends. He was father-in-law to the Secretary of State, the Hon. Mr. Monseigneur. 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 TAMM—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 have 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, sympathizing with their brothers, the people of Ireland, in the great national loss which the death of a zealous champion has brought to their country, offer to them the sincere expression of condolence. Resolved—That, in order to convey their expression of sympathy, these resolutions be sent for insertion to the *Dublin Freeman, United Ireland and The Post*.

A GHOULISH DEED.

A RESEMBLED BODY FOUND IN THE DISSECTING ROOM OF M'CALL COLLEGE. There died on the 7th of November last an old resident of Hochelaga named Michel Laroche. He was very wealthy and his obsequies were celebrated with becoming pomp in the Catholic Church 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 in order 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 furnace which heats the building. About two days after that two other young men visited the sexton, and, professing great piety, persuaded him to permit them to visit the church, when they thought fit. On the evening of the 11th of November two medical students entered the school 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 heart misgave him that something was wrong. The coffin of Laroche was visited, but the remains had disappeared. The hue 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 University, he wandered 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 before the matter rests for the present. It is believed however, that the affair will come into the courts.

BISMARCK'S LITTLE POLIOY.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—It is stated that Baron von Ritzler will leave Washington and return to Rome before the end of the year, in order to re-open negotiations with the Vatican, Prince Bismarck being fully determined to make peace with Rome in order to retain the Conservativ and Ultramontane majority in the new Parliament for the tobacco monopoly and other plans.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Spurgeon's health is still very delicate, and he will spend most of the winter at Mentone. Tenyson has been the guest of his son, at Mansfield. His exploration of Sherwood Forest was thorough. Mr. W. F. Story, the proprietor of the *Chicago 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 University at Bloomington, Ill., has refused membership to a negro student on account of his color. Loblein, who was Prince Albert's valet for more than twenty years, is the Queen's first "personal servant," John Brown being the second. Because a Cincinnati thief is a woman worth \$40,000, the police conclude that she is a kleptomaniac, and kindly conceal her identity. 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 any communication should pass from him to the outside world. And communications do pass. 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 furniture 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 Yang, pastor of a San Francisco church for Chinamen, was recently married in Christian fashion to Ah Ting Fow, 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 Budge family being removed from the vaults of the Bank of England." Such atrocious indifference to justice will disappoint the friends of 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 exhibitions, and he was an inveterate gambler at faro, which led him to abscond with the library's money. The corselet presented by M. Grey to his daughter on her marriage consisted of an artistic cabinet, the secret drawers of which were demasked velvet-lined caskets, each of which contained a surprise. Among their other contents were two fans of old lace mounted with carved ivory, several bracelets, and numerous other jewels. Last summer Mr. Labouchere sought medical advice concerning what he thought were disease of the heart, cancer of the stomach and crepitan paralysis. He had been accustomed to taking a sponge bath; but his physician said, "Every morning on getting up remain in a hot bath for five minutes, then soap yourself all over and then take a cold *douche*." The advice was taken and Mr. Labouchere recovered. A few days ago the Tichborne claimant was visited in Portsmouth Convict Prison by Mr. Guilford 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 perpendicular chasm, of 1,500 feet. Few men who use it have strong enough nerves to walk upright, but instinctively crouch or "coon lie," as the local saying is. The foolishness 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 below. Richard 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, but the popular compliment of his election is not less on that account. Ireland is well represented in the New York judiciary. On the bench 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, 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 believe was the Registrar of Vital Statistics, Dr. Nagle. The Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Mr. Coleman, who has given "New Yorkers a clean city at last," is the son of Irish parents. Mr. Dooharty, the County Registrar, is of Irish stock, as his name indicates. Of the seven State Senators elected in New York city last week, four are Irish by birth, of their parents came from Ireland. Of twenty-four Members of Assembly, elected at the same time, fourteen are to be credited to the same nationality.—*Boston Pilot*.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

(From the London Globe.) Paris, Friday.—The mysterious stranger who visited Viscounte Agudo at Chateau de Sivry, near Melun, 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 un molested. 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 cholera-stricken at the hospital 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 childless mother who can never be comforted. Sorrow has weighed heavily upon her. The Empire has had a reverse due to its medals, 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 put 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, accompanied by M. Ralabaux and Viscounte Agudo, paid a visit to the chateau at Fontainebleau where Napoleon the First bid farewell to his veteran guards, and they prepared arms for the last time to the modern Cesar. Fontainebleau holds an important place in the *souvenirs* of every friend of the Empire. It was there that brilliant hunting parties were given, and the guests were invited to witness the quartering of the deer by torchlight. The palace had remained intact since it was occupied by the Emperor. The chairs of State in the Comedie Francaise came down to perform for the amusement of the Imperial guests still bear 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 servants who have been left in charge by the R-public. The party was asked to wait until some tourists had concluded their visit, and then the Empress was conducted silently throughout those rooms of which she was once the most brilliant ornament. What poignant *souvenirs* must have been awakened in her breast as she wandered from room to room, recognising each spot, and as in tears she leaned over the bed in the room which was used by the young Prince who died on Zealand, and who ruined the expectations of those who had centred all their hopes in him. Great perspiration was necessary to induce the unfortunate's mother to leave the chambers which had belonged to her dead son, and her grief was comminuted to all around. The visit occupied over two hours. Now the Empress has visited Compiègne and Fontainebleau. Saint Cloud and the Tuileries are to be seen, and the Elysee is occupied by M. Jules Grevy, with M. Wilson and his bride. The villas at Biarritz and at Aix have been transformed into hotels, and the municipality of Marseilles seems to take possession of the late Imperial residence built on the town and made of the private purse of the Emperor. Nothing is left, and when M. Gambetta marries the princess of his daughter, imitating as is his custom, that Imperial legend he has scoffed at so often, the eagles will be removed from the State carriages at the coach house in the Trianon, and be replaced by the arms of the Republic in honor of the First Consul Leon Gambetta.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

A MILITARY ORGANIZATION WITH RELIGIOUS AIMS—ITS HISTORY AND ITS WORK—VISIT TO CANADA POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT—A GLANCE INTO THE INTERIOR. A short time ago General Booth, the commander-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 carrying on here a struggle with irreligion and impiety. The salvation soldiers have not arrived yet, and the reason for the postponement of their visit is the heavy fighting the army has now to do at home. Not only it appears, have the soldiers to fight with spiritual foes, but they find material enemies in the persons of rogues, who assault 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 former East End of London in the year 1865, under William Booth, the present leader, who preached in the open air at first, and afterwards in old theatres and dancing-halls. He spoke in his converts at once to the people, and taught his converts at once to speak in public and to sing in vigorous rhythmic melody, which had intentionally all the noise and swing of pot-house singing. The movement grew and spread over several quarters of London, and out into the country. It has now a central staff of forty-five picked men and women, each having 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 son and future successor. He has a secretary. There are six generals besides. There is Colonel Colville, who is in charge of the prayer meetings at headquarters. There are several officers, men and women, who superintend the training homes for the cadets hereafter to be sent out as captains. There is one *aide-de-camp*, one manager of the publishing department, one of the editors, one architect and surveyor with his assistants, and one commissioner for holding a dozen accounts and cashiers, staff half a dozen members of the Evangelistic band, and one commissioner for parading off into districts and "unvisited" portions, who have charge of money and work as bishops have. The separate posts are in charge of captains, who are chosen from the most zealous and able of the converts. These are supported out of the funds of the army, which amounted last year to £17,000 for the central fund and £18,000 for the local funds. They are uniformed in dark blue, and wear the badges of the army, and of their own grade in

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

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Under any circumstances there rests a grave and responsible obligation on every man who is called upon in the discharge of his duty under the law to render a decision upon which depends the life of a fellow creature. And while it is true that the offence charged in the present case is no greater in legal gravity and consequence to the prisoner than if by his act he had taken the life of the humblest and most obscure citizen of the Republic, still it is idle to overlook the fact that the eminent character of the man whose life was taken, his high official position, and the startling effect of the commission of the crime, render the case one of unusual and unparalleled 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 inevitable results of the then disordered and discordant 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, peace reigned at home and abroad. There were no local dissensions, there were no intestine 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 peaceful labour. Suddenly the startling fact was proclaimed throughout the land and 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 careless victim to a murderous stroke, we realize still more fully the awfulness of the deed which produces this result. 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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Czarina is enroute. It is believed that the coronation of the Czar will take place about the middle of February. Mr. Bright's block, Chatham, Ont., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, \$12,000, with \$500 insurance. Adulna 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 Anthonioer Ryal, Sir George Aiky, a pension of £1,100 per annum in consideration of his long and valuable services. Queen Elizabeth of Romania has published a small volume of novels in verse called "Sturme." A volume of translations from Rumanian poetry by her appeared some time ago. The Anchor line SS. "Columbia," from London, October 20th, has arrived at Halifax after a perilous voyage. 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 excessive in a certain Scotch town, having refused an importunate beggar, she renewed her application with "Now, my lord, if you'd just give me one little sapphire, I could treat every friendly eye in the town!" 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 swayed into insignificance by the perpendicular cliff, which rises to the height of 1,700 feet. A pistol in the hands of John Haskins, of Chicago, went off and mortally wounded his wife. 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, Nepesot, a boy who was one of the victims 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. Conversation turns upon various people. Says the mother: "Yes, my cousin is so handsome, but she has the prettiest teeth in the world." Child: "But, mamma, yours are much prettier—they have gold all round them."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Pierre Pauliner, Archbishop of Besancon, France, is dead. Archbishop Taschereau is making his annual visit to the various religious institutions of Quebec. Rev. Father Brennan, Parish Priest of Pictou, Ont., is at present suffering from a severe attack of acute rheumatism. Cardinal Manning, at the head of a deputation of Oath-bis bishops, waited upon Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, and asked for the appointment of a Royal Commission on the development of religious teaching in the Elementary Schools. Earl Spencer, in reply, refused to encourage the appointment of such a Commission. A meeting of the parishioners of St. Vincent 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. Pomerville, Mayor of the locality, presided, and the resolutions were proposed by Hon. Senator Belloc and other prominent gentlemen of the place. THE GWILLIMSBURY MURDER. TORONTO, Nov. 21.—Mr. Henry Slight, a son of the farmer named Thomas Slight, who was murdered on a Thursday night, has returned and gives the following account of the tragedy:—The deceased, who was a sober, industrious, well-living man, resided on the 11th Concession, lot six, of Gwillimbury. On Thursday he went to Barrie with a load of produce, which he sold, and the proceeds and money for cheques which he cashed, amounted to \$100. He had with him two horses, a cow, and a dog. About 7 p.m. he called at a house where he had a bag of apples on the pretext of getting the bag, and at this time there was someone with him in the wagon. Mr. Slight was evidently suspicious of him, for he asked if he might stay at the cottage all night. The person said they could easily put him up, but they had no accommodation for his horses. He accordingly returned and drove off. This was the last seen of him alive. Next morning, some children were going to school; they found a wagon and horses in a fence corner on the 11th Concession of Menzies, about a half-mile from the side line between lots five and six, or about three miles from Cookstown. The body of Mr. Slight was in the wagon. An examination of the ground showed that the deceased must have been struck near the road for his cap was seen there, and he had fallen on the ground in a pool of blood. The search being kept up, a axe handle was found smeared with blood. In the wagon were three other axe handles, and it was subsequently found that the deceased had purchased four of them in Barrie. The position of the deceased in the wagon showed that he had been sitting on a pile of bags and had been struck on the head by one of the two axe handles in the wagon, and was thrown over on the side, where he had been struck. On this side there were two terrible bruises, so that to make sure of his work the unknown robber and murderer had struck the prostrate man another terrible blow on the side of the head than uppermost.

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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 outvoted in it by an Irish majority; that Mr. Parnell resided in London as English Secretary, and Mr. Biggar as English Viceroys; 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. How 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, *multa mutantur*, we are surprised at the Irish 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—I always found him practical and reasonable, although I confess 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 country. 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 English 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 Englishmen, and that it was impossible for us to realize the iniquity of Ireland being ruled by Englishmen, through the landlords, stipendiary 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 assent 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. Gladstone'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, represent the opinions of the majority of Irishmen. 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 which in regard to Irish matters it would be impossible for England not to listen.

"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 landlords 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, Irish," 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 the general conversations but I do want to say 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 Ireland, 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 the Irish are living under the same constitution 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 in their best pleasure. Any policy halting between these two alternatives smacks of intrigue and is an organ of hypocrisy. We assert that the Irish are aiming at the disintegration of the Empire, but this we cannot and do not wish to 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 is 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.

A WORLD OF GOOD.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whiskey-drink. It is more like the old-fashioned one set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters. —Nunda News.

ST. RAPHAEL.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORIES OF BISHOP McDONNELL AND FATHER JOHN —THE NEW PARISH PRIEST —SKEETCH 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 judgment and "diplomacy" on the part of His Lordship Bishop Cleary. However His Lordship 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 Europe 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. Raphael, as he also succeeded on the previous occasion of making an ecclesiastical appointment in this county.

BIRTH, EDUCATION AND CAREER.

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 Catholicity, 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 future. 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 un frequently common to the school boy. Here he prosecuted his classical, rhetorical, and philosophical studies for some years, commencing his philosophical course under the tuition and maternal care of the late Rev. Dr. Leonard, one of the brightest minds and most genial personalities of whom there is any record or tradition to-day. The late Bishop O'Brien used to say of Dr. Leonard that he was a "master mind," for he really was a "master mind." Passing from this particular department of learning, Father Duffus entered upon a thorough course of rhetoric and *elocutio* under the Rev. 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 Duffus was sent to that famous seat 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 Moran. After his ordination he remained two years with the Bishop as Secretary and business manager. He then accepted a position with the Parish Priest of Lindsay as assistant, which he held but a short time when he was appointed Parish Priest of Cayler, Ont. He remained here two years, after which he became Parish Priest of Kemptville, where he remained six years.

CHOSEN FOR ST. RAPHAEL.

As soon as the recent change at St. Raphael was determined upon, shortly after Bishop Cleary's arrival, His Lordship intimated to him that his choice had fallen upon him to fill the vacancy. This, of course, must have become 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 grace, his gentility 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, while every priest takes upon ordination, notwithstanding his attachment to his late flock, Father Duffus readily yielded to the wishes of his Bishop, and took charge of the ancient Parish 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. Such 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 warm-hearted people, still we cannot but heartily congratulate them upon the acquisition of their new Parish Priest. In his person Father Duffus is rather tall and well built; in his appearance, genial, polished, and good looking; in his deportment, unassuming, yet dignified, gentlemanly pleasing. He was inaugurated, or introduced to his new congregation, Sunday, the 2nd of October. He has a brother, a well-known architect and builder, Mr. William Duffus, who is now engaged in making plans and preparations for the building of the new St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church at Giennovis.

AS IS CHARACTERISTIC OF HIM, FATHER DUFFUS IS ATTEMPTING TO DO IN HIS NEW PARISH.

We understand he is to have a late venerable Father John McDonnell's monument erected to the church of St. Raphael at once, and also to remove the "bell" to his most illustrious memory, the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Bishop McDonnell, 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 McDonnell and Father John on the part of Father Duffus. It is really a patriotic praiseworthy 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 inside the church.

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 Debility, Scrofula and all diseases of the Secretory system. Trial bottles 10 cents. 15-2

THE DIOCESAN DEBT.

NOW KINGSTONIANS ANSWERED 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: "Remember 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. He 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 yesterday amounted to nearly \$2,500. Among those who subscribed were:

- P. Browne.....\$300
W. Hartly.....200
Jas. Swift.....200
R. Gardiner.....100
A number of others.....50

His Lordship is greatly 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.

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. McDougall. Mrs. McDougall went to Ireland as *Witness* correspondent, being selected for two reasons, first, her eminent powers of sympathetic description, 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 completely 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 sale by the persons who made in the matter 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 Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Cramp, Deafness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it 15-2

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 18.—James Caird, addressing the Statistical Society, of which he is President, last evening, said in the ten years ending 1881, 828,000 acres of grain land and 238,000 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. Caird attributed agricultural depression, not to American competition, but to bad seasons. He 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 a very fine mare that has had a bone spavin for a long time. I tried every thing, and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure, which I tried with grand results, removing that bone clear and clean. Then I sent 25 cents to you, for one of your illustrated horse books, and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it, and have since sold eighteen copies for you to my neighbors, and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others. Yours truly, G. W. MILLER.

THE NEW LAND COURT.

JUSTICE O'HAGAN'S INTERPRETATIONS OF THE LAND ACT—REVOLUTIONARY FORMS OF PROCEEDURE.

G. W. Smalley, in his London letter to the *New York Tribune*, points out that the Court being "prejudicial" as to its procedure, Mr. Justice O'Hagan has formulated a "revolutionary programme" as to its procedure—"one" which "the landlords say forget them and remember only the tenant" and "scatters horror and consternation into the ranks of the members of the legal fraternity, who alone, it was prophesied, would repel a barefaced assault of this kind." A reality Mr. Justice O'Hagan has ridiculed the 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 extreme simplicity "as free as possible (to quote his opening address) from all the snares and pitfalls of technicalities." 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 tenant 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 this constitutes the commencement of an 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 "saddlety" 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 heretofore shown itself incapable of concessions, and bent on acting the utmost mischief which could be legally screwed out of an innocent offender. If you go into an ordinary court with an unstamped document, you must pay a fine of \$50 for the privilege of stamping it. Mr. Justice O'Hagan has abolished that fine for the purpose of the Court and the benefit of the tenant.

Justice O'Hagan has also put an interesting and novel construction on the sixteenth 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 their 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 30th 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 careful to explain that with respect to any other rights than those now specified, the tenant's failure to make application at this sitting entails no loss or forfeiture whatever. 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, or privileges which we trust to see lawfully taken advantage 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 between landlord and tenant. Endowed with a large discretion, of which he means to avail himself with a decided leaning 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 landlord and tenant; "who after hearing the parties, having regard to the interest of the landlord and the tenant respectively, and considering all the circumstances of the case, the holding, and the district, shall determine what the just rent shall be." That is to say, he is to decide by the marketable value of the property, not by what the tenant, in his endeavor to outwit or outbid another, shall choose to offer the landlord. In Ireland for the future a rent is to mean a "rent which may be fairly paid, and yet permit a tenant not deficient in those qualities of industry and providence which are expected in any walk of life to live and thrive." This definition is necessarily vague, because the 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 800,000 tenant farmers of Ireland that this is a tenant's, not a landlord's 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.

A HEAD CONSTABLE AS CHAIRMAN—AMERICAN PROCEEDINGS.

Mitchellstown, Friday. A meeting of the Ladies' Land League was to have been held at Mitchellstown 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 rose 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 he knew, and requested of the others their names, but he received no reply. A member then proposed, "That we protest against the presence of Mr. Polleeman, who has forced himself into our committee rooms, and we call on him to withdraw." The resolution was then put, but not from the chair (which was still occupied by the Head-constable), and carried unanimously. The ladies then used their eloquence to persuade the constable to leave, but to no purpose.

FOR SEVERE COUGHS AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

FROM A LADY'S LETTER TO THE GAZETTE. "I am, Gentlemen, an invalid, years ago, after having had a severe attack of the measles, I was troubled with a severe cough and was threatened with consumption. My father having died at the age of thirty-one with consumption of the lungs, and my own mother, having been attacked with the same complaint, it seems to be hereditary in our family. At the time alluded to, I was induced to buy a bottle of Dr. Williams' Balsam of Wild Cherry, and can say conscientiously, I believe it saved my life. I was blacksmithing at the time, and often felt pain in the chest and lungs, which the Balsam 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.

FASHIONS, CAPRICES.

Worth fashions his long winter cloaks with elaborate frogs and cords. Long-wristed Bernhardt gloves are decorated with gold buttons. Grecian bands for the hair are made of silver, inlaid with mock gems. Long coats and cloaks will be much worn this winter, even with suits. Bow-tie ribbon, like bracelets, are tied over the wrists of the long gloves. Wristlets of black velvet studded with jet are worn with elbow sleeves. English embroidery stands next to lace as a popular and elegant trimming. Skirts of travelling dresses are trimmed with bands of leather, clasped with steel buckles. Lace flounces up the front of the dress headed with fine knife platings, are much worn. The rage for shaded materials has passed away, and brocade and stripes have taken its place. Feather head-dresses and large Alsatian bows of moire silk are adopted by fashionable matrons. "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 chenille. 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 population 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. LEHMAN, Esq., President of St. Jean Baptiste Society, Sherbrooke, Quebec. Gentlemen,—It affords me sincere, although mournful gratification, to make due acknowledgment, 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 Mrs. Garfield, at Mount Airy, N. C. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JAMES G. BLAINE.

MR. PARNELL AS A LANDLORD.

The special correspondent of the *Centra News* in Ireland, telegraphing from Riddrum, County Wicklow, says: "Facts elicited in the course of a few hours spent amongst Mr. Parnell's tenants 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; but on others, where the late Mr. Parnell effected large improvements, the rents are slightly above. It is only fair to add, however, that in these latter cases Mr. Parnell has not asked for more than Griffith's valuation, and in some instances has had regard to a most desirable landlord. Some tenants on the Avondale estate have retained from paying rent during the last two or three years, not because they have not been perfectly able to do so, but because they are satisfied that Mr. Parnell could not in the face of his often expressed opinion on the subject of eviction ever resort to extreme measures in order to recover what is undoubtedly due to him. These men are denounced by their neighbours in no measured terms, and some deprecate the want of spirit in Wicklow which prevents them being boycotted. There is not the least chance of any of the Avondale tenants making use of the Land Act, as they are satisfied to leave themselves in the hands of their popular landlord rather than put their faith in the Government 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 agree, 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 purchase a cow. —*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES VAULTS.

AWARDED FIRST PRIZE AT THE 1876 EXHIBITION. WAREHOUSES AT MONTREAL. No 51 BONAVENTURE STREET. ALFRED BENN, Manager.

Estimates given for all classes of burglar-proof work. A few second-hand safes not in stock. WANTED FOR SCHOOL. SECTION No. 1 of the Township of St. Charles, County of Simcoe, near Peterborough, Ont., a teacher daily qualified and able to conduct a school in English and also to explain and teach how to read in French. Apply stating salary, etc. to J. O'BRIEN, School Board, St. Patrick's, P. O. Simcoe, Ont., Canada.

SCIENCE IN FULL PROGRESS.

Thousands cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Lung diseases...

We are pleased to notice that a great many of our best patients have bought Dr. M. Souville's...

Dr. M. Souville, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer...

Common Sense in Medicine.

Dr. M. Souville, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer...

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child...

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 16.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor had an enthusiastic reception here to-night at the Academy of Music...

New Advertisements.

JACOBS OIL



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Eakache, Soreness 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 equals Dr. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy...

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums. PERFECTLY SUCCESSFUL IN HEARING and performing the work of the Natural Drum.

New Advertisements

CANADA. SUPERIOR COURT. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Dame Sophie Ethier, of the City and District of Montreal...

L. C. BELLEFleur, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Montreal, October 26, 1881.

PRIVY COUNCIL OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 488. Dame Marguerite Key, of the City and District of Montreal...

T. & C. DE LOERMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, 8th November, 1881.

PREMIUMS!

Every New Subscriber TO THE TRUE WITNESS Will receive a Valuable Book entitled, "A Treatise on the Horse & His Diseases."

BY DR. KENDALL.

The Book is very useful to farmers and contains a great deal of practical information...

One Price, 25 Cents.

VENNOR'S ALMANAC 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, WHOLESALE AGENTS.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin.

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

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