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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 21.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1881.

IRELAND

STILL ONWARD. News From the Whole Country.

The State Trials.

and the Court rose.

daunted by the heavy rain and the thick darkness, and careless of the mounted police,

who in driving them back scattered showers of

mud in every direction, while cheer after cheer

DUBLIN, Dec. 28 .- The Land League pro-

Parnell and his Indicted Colleagues in the Dock-Eight Catholies on the Jury-The Attorney-General's Address-The First Knock Down for the Traversers-Parnell's Reception, etc.—Continuation of the Trial - Extraordinary Military Precautions in Ireland—Arrest of a British Soldier for Drilling the Peasantry-Arrests in Connection with the Mountmorres Murder.

[By Telegraph to Post and TRUE WITNESS.]

arose with alternate groan and yell as the various personages who left the Court were DURLIN, Dec. 28 .- The Irish State trials besupposed to be for the people or for the Govgan to day in the Court of Queen's Bench. At ernment. a very early hour in the morning crowds began to gather around the Four Courts. Police fess to have information of a deep laid landwere stationed at all the gates and entrances, lord plot to excite the laborers against the and allowed none to pass except on business. farmers. The Judges took their sents shortly before 10 o'clock. Mr. Parnell and the other Traver-It is stated that the Land League leaders have all along exerted, and will continue to sers entered the Court at a quarter before exert their influence, to preserve the peace in eleven, accompanied by the Lord Mayor of Dublin during the trials. Dublin. The latter followed the example of A serious collision occurred last night one of his predecessors at the O'Counell trial and wore the insignia of his office. Mr. V. B. Dillon, solicitor for the Traversers, accostd the architect of the Board of Works, who had charge of the between soldiers stationed at Wesport, Mayo, and the civilians of that place. In the afray many of the people were wounded. The military with fixed bayonets paraded the court arrangements, and demanded why the streets and created great excitement among the population. As soon as news of the public had been shut out till ten minutes before the opening of the doors, and why the affair reached Castlebar, which is ten miles court was packed with friends of the Gov- north-west of Westport, the dragoons stationernment. The architect, almost tremulously, ed there were ordered to saddle their horses and be ready for any emergency. replied: "The doors shall be opened soon." DUBLIN, Dec. 29,-If the first day of the In one of the galleries are the faces of the veteran O'Gorman Mahon and fourteen other | State trials was dull, the second was stupifymembers of Parliament giving countenance ing. The Attorney-General has been ambling of troops to Ireland is probable. The with two guns, four companies of infantry, their presence to the cause of Parnell. on in a helpless sort of way. If he has any Messrs. Michael Davitt, James T. O'Kelly, object it must be addressed to the English for the relief of the marines on service in friends of the Lengue, entered into the galery, and by eleven o'clock the little room | but the address may have some effect in Engwas crowded, the floor being covered by the barristers and counsel on either side and the uninteresting speaker, without a spark of Traversers sitting around a long tuble ranged before the Bench. Soon after eleven o'clock old, tall, very thin, and with a Jewish Chief Justice May, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, cast of face. He wears great steel and Mr. Justice Barry entered the court, rimmed spectacles, his side whiskers are and the Chief Justice proceeded to read a carefully combed and his appearance is exstatement, that, in consequence of the bitter comments which had been made on the udgment he delivered a few weeks ugo, he thought it better to withdraw from the case. The statement was received in to look for some missing paper, or to hunt up silence. The Chief Justice then withdrew, a speech which the Attorney General wishes and Mr. Justice FitzgersId took his place. Then the Clerk of the Crown began to call the names of the jurors, and as he did so the Counsel had to answor for the non-appearance of several. Macdonough's speech for the defence will need The first was deaf, the second had more ingenuity, for he will have to some bronchial trouble, the third was advocate the methods of the League an American, the fourth was suffering in legal language, and this will be from an internal disorder and so on. Of the first nine three answered. The names of the remainder were then put in the box and the balloting began. Juror after juror was sworn until one at last was peremptorily challenged by the defence. The Grown objected and a while Mr. Parnell and the other leaders were long argument ensued. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald gave judgment in favor of the Traversers, in fact victory perched on the banners of the Counsel for the defence in every question and argument that arose during the day. So superior did the defence seem within doors, and so popular was Mr. Parnell without, that the Government seemed to be on trial rather han the Traversers. The defence only chalenged two jurymen, but it is extraordinary o state that of the nine Catholics included mong the twenty-four members of the eight were drawn from the ballot legad tox and put on the jury. Those who were inally elected were William Hopkins, goldmith, James Corcoran, corn merchant, Edvard Hurz, grocer, Nicholas Hopkins, grocer, Thomas Dunne, grocer, John Bircury, brush manufacturer, James Lyrell, corn merchant, Chomas Crosby, rope-maker, John Mitchell intner, Arthur Webb, clothier, Patrick Jacken, vintner, and Patrick Biggins, agent. of these Webb, Wm. Hopkins, Nicholas Hopkins, and Hurz are Protestants. In the Jonnell trial all the jury were Protestants. the opening of the afternoon session Mr. "arnell had not arrived. Mr. David Ross, C., began to read an affidavit, but he was nterrupted by the crowd without giving - on cheer for Messrs. Parnell and Dilwho entered and took their seats. Mr. then continued to read. way indictment having been read the mey-General began his opening address ting speeches of the various Traversers, among them of Thomas Brennan, who anselled a holy conspiracy; of John sally, who had called the landlords sted Scoundrels;" of J. W. Walsh, who called them cutpurses ; of Mr. Sexton, The Attorney-General said that the

be no less common property than were the sun and air. The burthen of the Attorney- by the Attorney-General likely to prove sun and air. The burthen of the Attorney-General's address seemed to be an endeavor to connect Mr. Parnell with the less from so many speeches could only be found cautions. fifter a set of the more set of the cautious utterances of the younger confusing. One extract used by the speaker aud rasher members of the League. He three times to-day under different headings, said that the object of the conspiracy certainly did not produce much impression in which the Traversers were engaged was on the Traversers, who smiled at the conto cause the social excommunication of a structions that were put on their utterances, number of persons and to make their lives | and exchanged contemptuous glances. When not worth the having. He pointed to the the Court rose at half-past three, Mr. Law absurdity of the idea of parceling out Ireland being fatigued, his address was still unfinished, among a population of 5,000,000, which would only add to the misery of the unfortunate country. He severely condemned the policy of the Land League, which he said advocated of the Land League, which he said advocated freedom, yet brought all its power to bear in whenever he showed himself. Judge Fitz-the coercion of private individuals. The gerald has already received a great batch of Government he said were bound to institute threatening letters. They arrive by every proceedings to put down this wicked agitation. mail. One of the jury is an ex-member of When the Attorney-General seemed to have the Fenian Brotherhood. It would be a misjust warmed to his work the clock struck four take to say that there is any excitement generally in Dublin. Everybody is interested, Mr. Parnell quietly turned to go and when but there is none of the excitement that was he emerged into the rotunda of the Four

seen in O'Connell's time. The crowd was very small in the vicinity of the Courts when Courts a great cheer burst from the crowd, they closed. which swayed after him, as, with the other Lospon, Dec. 29 .- A Dublin correspondent Traversers, he made his way to a passage on says the military authorities are adopting exthe side street to avoid the multitude which traordinary precautions, and the extensive had gathered in front of the Court. The character of the arrangements appears to instreets for several hundred yards were blocked with people. Thousands were awaiting the coming of the Traversers undicate grave apprehensions of imminent

danger. All troops are confined to their barracks, guards and pickets have been augmented, and entrenching tools and lanterns have been served out for the use patrols in the event of gus being cut off from any of the barracks. There are now here 250 officers, 6,000 men, 1,000 horses, and 16 guns-the flower of the British army, besides strong bodies of constabulary. A magisterial in-vestigation is going on at Limerick into the conduct of a corporal of the army, who was

arrested for illegal drilling. Lospon, Dec. 29 .- The correspondent of the Times at Dublin says the first day of the State trials has been remarkable only for gloom and dulness. Those who expected that the city would be full of excitement, that thousands would assemble in the streets, and that the Court would be besieged by an eager multitude clamoring for admission, were sadly disappointed. There has not been the slightest manifestation of public feeling beyond the gathering of about two hundred persons of the lowest classes on the quay near the Courts. The absence of any sympathy with the cause or interest in the proceedings on the part of the respectable

a very striking contrast. Admiralty request the War Office to arrange

their tendencies, that he believed the land to effect with a jury which is composed mainly no army could enforce land laws. Mr. Law's speech was not concluded when the Court rose.

A Tenari Right meeting, under Liberal auspices, was held at Kilrea, County Londonderry, to-day. A thousand persons were present. Resolutions were passed in favor of an equitable settlement of the land question. A large number of Constables and Government reporters who took notes at meetings of the Land League are in attendance at the trial. A barrister has been sent to the West of Ireland on behalf of the Traversers to collect evidence for the defence.

WEDNESBURY, Dec. 30 .- A man named Patrick Hennelly has been arrested at Tipton, charged with the murder of Lord Mountmorres in September last. It is said that Hennelly's description also answers that of the man who recently shot an Irish laborer near Birmingham, it is supposed in compliance with the order of a secret society. Hunnelly is the son of a butcher at Clonbar, near the scene of the murder of Lord Mountmorres. It is denied that the Pope has written to

interference in politics or internal affairs of

a foreign nation. DURLIN, Dec. 30.-Several tenant right neetings have been held in Ulster. DUBLIN, Dec. 30 .- It is stated that Hen-

nelly, who was arrested, charged with the murder of Lord Mountmorres, has also been identified as the Solibul murderer. DUBLIN, Dec. 30 .- Mr. Law's flow of ora-

tory to-day was more tedious than on the first day. The jury yawned, the Judges looked bored, and many of the audience leftfrom time to time, weary of the constant repolition of legal argument. Only once did the Attorney-General rise to the possibilities of the occasion. He was commenting on a violent and threatening speech of one of the Traversers, and stretched himself to his full height as he cried, in rasping and thrilling tones, and looking at the jury with piercing eyes : "Gentlemen, what does this mean but murder! murder ! murder!" He paused when between each repitition of the word, and increased his intensity until the last utterance " murder " rang through the Court with startling solemnity.

The military commandant is making arrangements for the organization of flying columns to scour the country, as was done during the Fenian rising. An order to move is expected soon. It is intended to start nine columns; two from Dublin, two from the gotten. citizens was very significant, and presented Carcach, one from Athlone, one from Cork, to those who remembered the O'Connell trial one from Fermoy, one from Limerick, and one from Belfast. Each column will consist The Standard states that a farther despatch of a troop of cavalry, a division of artillery

ten samers a detachment of the army se

traditions of free debate, but if reassertion of the law of Ireland is deliberately impeded by a perverse faction, it will be necessary to consider how such an intelerable situation can be put to an end.

The meeting which was to have been held at Clondalkin was prohibited because the authorities had reason to believe it had been summoned for the purpose of interfering with the true administration of the law and a fair and impartial trial of the Traversers. A troop of dragoons, a company of infantry and form to prevent the meeting at Kanturk. Although a large number of people were present, no attempt was made to hold a meeting. Losnos, Jan. 1 .- A Dublin correspondent says it is stated on good authority runt the Government has resolved to prohibit all Land League meetings. Two constables have started for Ireland with Hennelly, who plicity in the murder of Lord Mountmorres. A Dublin correspondent says he has authority for stating that flying columns were found necessary in consequence of the the Irish Bishops regarding the condition of night drilling of armed men, the police Ireland, his position precluding him from patrol in many cases having had to avoid patrol in many cases having had to avoid partles drilling. Mr. Chamberlain's triends assiduously dis-

Beminate doubts respecting coercion in any form, opposing especially any suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. They are said to be his work. But, being connected with offering a compromise. The Disarmament sgrarianism, English writers and readers Bill, with a strong Act against boycotting and other forms of intimidation and a renewal of the Peace Preservation Act, are spoken of. Some Radicals now proclaim themselves more openly then ever to be opposed to coercion in any form, and under any circumstances : endeavouring thus to counteract the extraordinary effect produced by the letter to Gladstone from these seven hundred irish Magistrates. Nothing more powerfully impressed English opinion that such a declaration from such a source, for to the anti-coercionists nothing seems left but to an eye to the excitement of sympathy and convert the present secret confederacy with Parnell into an open alliance, with the prospeet of being joined by a band of those irre-pressible Tories who are eager to embatass the Government at any cost and by any means. The usual out-cries against Gladstone are heard on all sides. The Tories are publicly and privately spreading absurd reports as to the imminent breaking up of the Ministry, the dissolution of Parliament and a general election resulting in a Conservative triumph so soon as last April's lesson is for-

London, December 31 .- Speculation is active concerning the work of Parliament during the forthcoming session. Persons who would have you believe that they know the hidden intentions of leading members

PRICE FIVE CENTS

"Look On This Picture and On That."

In search of a sensation in Ireland, where-with to edity its English readers, that very Liberal organ, the Daily News, has sent a correspondent over to collect what "horrors" he may. It is noticeable enough that he haunts the landlords' halls rather than the peasants' a large force of police surrounded the plat- huts, and is thus in a position to give a warmer description of the wounded feelings of the former, than of the bruised lives of the latter.

His latest picture is an agrarian outrage in the county Kerry, and to develop it fully, and colour it thoroughly, a column and a half of leader type is devoted. The facts ascertained by him can be put in the compass of a single was arrested at Tipton, England, for com- phrase; they are these : A cottier, paid by an agent to watch and summon an evicted tenant, who had been reinstated, got notice to desist, but, persevering, he was visited (as he alleges) by a disguised night-party; they made him swear to desist, and one of them snipt off a small piece from the tip of his left ear.

Let a man go to one of the London hospitals with that cut, and he will get a morsel of sticking plaster, and be sent off to must have a thrilling picture of a man "with his half-grown beard, and his head bound up." Why his head should be bound up because the tip of his car was snipt off is odd-but odder still is it that his "half-grown beard" should be regarded as a result of such a snip. A man could shave even then, one would say !

The correspondent was induced to visit him, because it " was roundly asserted that he had never been attacked at all ; and that he was a malingerer who had slit his own ears, or persuaded his wife to stit them for him, with charity, and that after all, the car is not a very sensitive part of the human frame." With the reality or not of this imputation we do not concern ourselves, what we want particularly to point out is, that the Daily News gives up a column, and a half on its leader page to develop and claborate a highly-colored account of its correspondent's visit to this Kerry cottier, a small piece of the tip of whose left ear had been snipt off, by someone.

He calls this a case of barbarous mutilaion, and it has been quoted into many papers as a horrible outrage.

Now, in the very same number of the Daily News, but hidden away in a corner in a back page, is the following short summary of a deed perpetrated by an Englishman, not in claim that the first week of the session will the provinces either, but in the English capital, in London itself, where this English organ is published. Read it :--

T. P. O'Connor, and other members and public and not the jury. The verdict of the Ireland, as the detention of so many marines latter is thought to be a foregone conclusion, land. Mr. Law, the Attorney-General, is an brilliancy. He is about sixty years ceedingly spruce. He speaks in a dry, harsh tone, and loses the thread of his argument every ten minutes, when six or eight wigged heads of the crown lawyers come together to look for some missing paper, or to hunt up to quote. His task is a trying one, for his arguments are aged and well worn, and he knows that no amount of repetition will convince some of the members of the jury. Mr. somewhat difficult. As the Attorney-General proceeded, the audience looked as though they were bored by the everlasting quotation of old speeches long since forgotten. Every speech ever delivered by McNully was quoted, ignored. But in order that the jury might connect the latter with the main object, the Crown Officer began by explaining the law bearing upon the constitution of any association, political or otherwise. In all that Mr. Law had to say, Mr. McNally seemed to be singled out as the most important of the Traversers. All of his wild speeches about lead pills, dynamite, gunpowder and lord-killing were quoted to satiety. He was also characterized as a paid agent. It will be proven by the defence that not only was he not a paid agent, but that he was not a member of the League at all. He is a great good-natured fellow, quite a character in Mayo. He loves the bottle, and under its influence will utter any sentiment or commit any act. He made camp during the siege of Lough Mask, and with Captain Boycott on his departure, though he had done much to instigate the people against him. He would go upon the Bench and occupy the Chief Justice's vacant place if anybody gave him the bint to do so. He is, in fact, the butt of the League, and has been simply tolerated at the meetings he attended. It is, therefore, a mistake to saddle his speeches on the more earnest members of the organization. The Attorney-General made a good point in showing that none of the Traversers but Mr. Parnell had any stake whatever in the land. He characterized Mr. Dillon as a medical man, Mr. Biggar as a provision merchant, Mr. Egan as a shopkeeper, Mr. Sheridan as a car-driver, Mr. Sullivan as "of the Nation," Mr. Boynton, the son of a shopkeeper, Mr. Brennan, as a clerk, before he found his advocated for those who took evicted farms, who had called them murderers, and of present more profitable job; Mr. O'Sullivan, . Selition, M.P., who had advocated the as a school master, Mr. Gordon, as a shoe- had been continued in his post as a paid an of the French revolution. Attention | maker Mr. Walsh, as a commercial traveller, tue: it directed to Mr. Brennan's utter- and Mr. McNally, as "nothing." The latter persons up by name to public execution and characterization caused much laughter among is of the Land Longue seemed to have Mr. McNaily's fellow Traversers. It is more eful study of Sociatistic books, probable however, that the snears directed prominence to a statement that if 30,000 suched to have a distinct idea of against trade men will have quite a contrary

there causes great inconvenience to the navy. DUBLIN, Dec. 20 .- In the State trials the Attorney General resumed his opening statement in the Court this morning. His address will probably occupy the entire day. The Attorney General's voice was very weak, and | Limerick, and Ennistymono, County Clare, his speech was not as effective as was expected. When the Court adjourned crowds cheered Parnell and the other defendants, but public interest in the case seemed to be missing. Very little or nothing of dramatic character has thus far occurred in connection with it.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29 .- Three men have been arrested at Clonbar for complicity in the murder of Lord Mountmorris.

It is reported that the defence in the State trials proposes to call several English officials, and have them testify to the character of political meetings lately held in England, at which the uttorances of the sneakers were much more hostile to the Government than that of Parnell and the other indicted leaders. It is announced that the law officers of the Crown will strenuously oppose this course.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30 .- Fresh cases of boycotting are continually reported from Ireland. There was a large meeting at Cranghwell, County Galway, on Wednesday night, to protest against the State prosecutions.

The News, discussing the coming session of Parliament, says :- "A Coercion Bill must be | in the 1870 Acl, and that the bill will not passed first, and a Land Bill second. We gratify the extreme politicians. believe, when the explanations of the Ministers are heard, it will be found that no efforts have been spared to make the existing laws sufficient for Ireland."

The proceedings at the State trials excite little interest. The Traversers straggled into the court this morning, Parnell arriving an hour after the opening. The proceedings were delayed half an hour by want of the punctuality of a jury man. Justice Fitzgerald informed him that he would be fined £100 if the offence was repeated. The his way past the sontinels into Boycott's Attorney-General continued his speech. He dealt with the speeches of Dillon, Biggar, was summarily ejected. He shook hands Sullivan and Brennan, advising the people to pay only Griffith's valuation, and declared that the Traversers had conspired to inaugurate R-d Republicanism.

Mr. Law completed the reading of 27 extracts from the speeches of the Traversers, showing that they all counselled people to withhold their rents. He then quoted judgments of Chief-Justice Cockburn, to the effect that conspiracy was the act of two or more persons combining to injure a third party, and that it was not necessary that acts done should be criminal. A mere combination to affect civil liberty would come within the law. He wished to read the opinion of Daniel O'Connell on the proposed strike of farmers against the Rent Roll, but this was not allowed by the Court. Law proceeded to explain the punishments which the Traversers and declared that one of the Traversers agent of the Land League after having held inurder. He dwelt with much effect upon the point that the Traversers had given persons were enrolled in the Land Lergue, reductant to accept any innovations upon its

vice corps, a detachment of the hospital corps, and an ambulance wagon. Three thousand soldiers are now stationed in Dublin. The barrack accommodation in the country is insufficient for the increased number of soldiers, and temporary barracks will increfore be fitted up at Rathkeale, County for detachments of infantry, each comprising two officers and fifty men. Another detachment will be sent to Loughrea, County Galway, as soon as quarters for them are provided.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31 .- The Attorney-General, Mr. Law, resumed his address to the jury this morning, speaking an hour, and concluded with a forcible peroration. He hoped the ury would be true to their consciences, and return a verdict satisfactory to the country. "Disorder," he said, "must be put down, no matter at what cost." As he resumed his seat there was no manifestation of any kind. The Government short-hand reporter was then placed in the witness box, to read notes made at public meetings held by Traversers. A despatch from Dublin to the Times says

there are about twenty Land League moetings to be held on Sunday next, but it is arranged that none of the Traversers shall participate in them, nor does Parnell intend to go to London for the opening of Parliament.

The Times this morning says the Government Land Bill has been framed with a view of supplementing or repairing certain defects

A Dublin despatch states that in order not to come in contact with the police, a meeting which was called to take place at Drogheda on Sunday, and which was prohibited, was held there ou Saturday. After Healy and Davilt had made speeches, two magistrates summoned the chairman to stop the meeting, and the Riot Act was read. The people dispersed quietly. Ten thousand persons were present. A monster Land League meeting took place at Bally castle on Saturday, and a meeting at which 3,000 persons were present was held on the same day at Killalla.

The Times says the Irish Land Bill has been framed with the view of supplementing or repairing certain defects which experience has shown to exist in the Land Act of 1870, and not with the view of introducing new principles or reversing it. The bill is little likely to satisfy those friends of Ireland, who are engaged in midnight drilling of deluded peasants. The proposed

movements of flying columns will exercise more persuasion with those malcontents, who may be Fenians under new names, than any legislative measure.

A Dublin despatch says :-- The reason assigned for the prohibition of all Land League meetings called for Tuesday, is that the meetings are calculated to excite illfeeling among Her Majesty's subjects.

The Times says there is no room for doubt be introduced in the House of Commons immediately after the assembling of Parlia-It is improbable that liberty of ment. speech, either in print or at public meetings, will be interfered with, excupt by strict enforcement of the existing law. In an article discussing the warnings of Irish obstruction it says the House of Commons is naturally

be taken up with the debate on the address. This is not improbable, inasmuch as Mr. Parnell's amendment, agreed upon at the meeting of Irish members in Dublin the other day, will spring the Irish question on the House at once. All this, of course, provided Mr. Parnell and the other Irish members are permitted to leave Dublin and are not convicted. Nobody expects that they will be convicted.

The line of defense to be followed by the counsel for the indicted Land Leaguers now on trial in the Court of Queen's Beach in Dublin is slowly developing itself to the public. It is thought the trials will not occupy more than a month, and in this expectation the Traversers' witnesses have been ordered to Dublin a week earlier than was originally intended.

LONDON, Dec. 31 .- The State trials are wearily progressing. The first witness was a London reporter, who gave formal evidence concerning reported speeches of Parnell and others, testifying that they had been delivered as they appeared in the papers. Counsel for the defence requested the court to allow copies of the testimony to be supplied daily for use of counsel, in which request the court acquiesced. Justice Fitzgerald is said to have privately expressed his despair of being able to go upon the spring circuit, owing to the manuer in which, in his opinion, the triuls would be drawn out. There is but little public interest manifested in the case.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1881 .-- Since the trial of the Traversers has opened the opinion that a conviction is improbable is strengthened. The Dublin newspapers indulge in public speculation as to the number of jurors relied upon to acquit on the evidence producedthe estimates varying from three to nine. The League organs do not besitate to address passionate appeals to the jury, declaring that acquittal is a patriotic duty. The English public is almost indifferent as to the result, while Dablin is keenly alive to the importance of the decision. Cahinet Councils are held mostly daily. Gladstone opened the first meeting on Wednesday with a caution as to the desirableness of securing secrecy, supposing the younger members to be unaware of this obligation. This is under stood to refer especially to one Radical member who is generally credited, perhaps erroneously, with supplying information to the Standard. Notwithstanding this caution, the usual quantity of inspired guesses appear in the newspapers, and similar hints circulate in society.

(CONCLUDED ON FIGHTH PAGE.) ----

SPIRITED SPEECH FROM THE TURONE.

MADRID, Dec. 31 .- Considerable impression was made by the part of the King's speech at the opening Chambers yesterday. urging the Cortes to consider the expediency of putting the naval and military resources of the country, and principally Asiatic and that a stringent Peace Preservation Bill will American stations, on a better footing and more adequate to the necessities of modern armsments. The speech concludes : With your assistance it does not appear impossible that Spain should once more occupy that position in the world which she occupied until the beginning of this century. Other nations have conquered positions which they had not before It is not too great a thing that we should at least leturn to be what we were.

9 SOUTHWARE -- CUTTING & LAD'S EVE OUT --Edward Richardson, 24 was placed at the bar before Mr. Slude charged with assaulting Robert Bright, 12 years of age, and cutting him across the eye with some sharp instrument, causing him to lose the entire sight of his right eye. The mother of the injured lad said that on Saturday night she was told that her son was being attacked in Delph-street. Borough. Living near the spot, she ran out to his assistance, when the prisoner struck her son on the head, and he called out, "He's cut my eye out." She tried to pull her son away from him, when he struck her a violent blow and knocked her down. On her recovery she found her son bleeding from the eyes, and he was taken to Guy's Honital, where he now remains in a very bad state. The prisoner made his escape, but was afterwards apprehended by the police -Mr. Henry Howard Dover, one of the house surgeons at Guy's Hospital, said that the injured lad was admitted on Saturday night. He examined him, and found lacerated wounds across both eves. The ball of the right eye was cut in so severe a manner that they were compelled to remove it to envo the sight of the other -Sergeant Steaney, 17 M, said he received information of the outrage, and shortly afterwards took the prisoner to the hospital, and confronted him with the in-jured lad. The latter identified him as the man who had assaulted him and given him into custody. The prosecutor said that the prisoner either cut him with a stone or his belt .- The surgeon was recalled, and in answer to his worship, said that the wounds might have been caused by a stone or some blunt instrument."

Can anything be conceived more cowardly or more cruel than this abominable act, hideons in itself, and in all the circumstances surrounding it? Cowardly because the victim was an unfortunate child of twelve years of age, incapable of any defence against the brute's strength. Cruel, surely, for what can be more agonizing than to rend asunder with a rough instrument the most delicate and sensitive organ of vision, and thus to seek, with horrible forture, to make the victim's whole after-life one long lapse of miserable suffering. Hidious in every circumstance, because the attack took place in the midst of one of London's frequented streets, and yet no one stood forward to protect a child from a brutal assault, none came to his aid but his wretched mother, and she, when trying to save her mutilated boy, was struck a violent blow and knocked down"and no man interfered.

Hideous not less in this, also, that the Daily News, the organ of liberality and of philunthropy, which can afford to devote a column and a half of reading matter to an ear-tip spipped off in Kerry, is unable to give one single word, one short syllable of rebake or reprobation, to a deed, committed in the cowardly capital of England, of which savages would be ashamed, and from which the aborigines of Africa would recoil in horror and disgust ... Dullin Irishman.

The Roman Catholic Glebe House at West Ariohat, C.B., was destroyed by fire on Satur-day. There was nothing saved

one of them all she ever addressed directly

not feel at all or-that she felt so much?

Would this frozen calm outlast her life, or

would the ice break all at once, suddenly and

terribly, and let the black and bitter waters

have ruined her," Mr. Otis thought. "This

girl is no common girl, and not to be judged

by common rules. I thought so from the

first time 1 saw her-happy and hopeful, I

think so more than ever now-in her desola-

has lost with a passion and abandon which

(thank Heaven!) few girls of seventeen ever

feel. She loved the father who is dead, the

name and rank she bore, the noble inheri-

gone from her, and she sits here like this!

Let Mrs. Vavasor take care, let Peter Dan-

gerfield be warned, and most of all, let Gaston

Dantree die, for on my life I believe a day of

terrible reckoning will come."

"If it ever does, then woe to those who

below rush forth?

DEAR LAND.

When comes the day, all hearts to weigh, if stanch they br, or vile, Shall we forget the sacred debt We owe our mother isle? My native heath is brown beneath, My native waters blue; But crimson rcd o'er both shall spread Ere I am false to you, Dear land-Dear land-

Ere I am false to you.

2

When I behold your mountains bold~

- Your noble lakes and streams-Your noble lakes and streams-A mingled tide of grief and pride Within my bosom teems, I think of all, your long, dark thrall-Your martyrs brave and true; And dash apart the tears that start-We must not weep for you, Dear lax
- Dear land-

We must not weep for you.

My grandsire died bis home beside. They seized and hanged him there; His only crime. in evil time, Your hallowed green to wear. Across the main his brothers twain Were sent to pine and rue; And still they turn'd, with hearts that burned, In hopeless love to you, Dear land-Dear land-

In hopeless love to you.

My boyish ear still clung to hear My boyish for still clung to heat Of Ern's pride of yore. Bre Norman foot had dared pollute Her Independent shore. Of chiefs, long dend, who rose to head Some gallaut pairlots few, Till all my alm on earth became To strike one blow for you, Dear lan

Dear land-

To strike one blow for you.

What math is best your rights to wrest Let other heads divine; By work or word, with voice or sword, To follow them be n ine. The breast that zoal and hatred steel, No terror can subdue: If death should come, that martyrdom Were sweet, endured for you, Dear land-

- Davis.

Were sweet, endured for you.

REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

CHAPTER XIV .- CONTINUED.

Ho left her as he spoke. On the threshold he turned to say a last word.

"Drive the trap back to your quarters in Castleford. I'll see you to-morrow, let things end which way they will. I'm going to Sir John now. Go at once-good-night!'

He ascended to the baronet's room. Dr. Graves was there, Eatherine and Miss Talbot. The stricken soldier had been laid upon his bed, undressed, and everything done for him that it was possible to do. He lay rigid and stark, his heavy breathing the only sign of

"Well!" Peter Dangerfield said the word with eager, burning eyes at the medical man.

" I can give no definite answer as yet, Mr. Dangetfield," Dr. Graves answered coldly, and turning his back upon him. Peter Dangerfield drew a long broath.

Death was written on every line of that ghastly, bloodless face. After a brief five months' reign, Sir John lay dying-dying childless and he was heir-at-law!

He looked furtively at Katherine. She was standing motionless at the foot of the bed, gazing on that rigid form. She had removed nothing-not a flower-not a jewelnot even her gloves-veil, laces, and silk still floated about her. Her face kept its changeless calm-her eyes their still, frozen look. It was horrible-it was fearful ! He turned away with a shiver, and soltly quitted the room.

would take it, I never thought of this," he in her bosom, a dull heavy pain throbbed said to himself. "Are all women like her, censelessly in her head, but her misery was or is she unlike all women? I never understood her-to-night I understand her least of all It was midnight now. He paused a moment at the oriel window to look out at the night. The storm had expended its fury, the rain and sleet had ceased. A wild north wind was blowing; it was turning bitterly cold. Up above the storm drifts were scudding before the gale, a few frosty stars glimmered, and a wan moon lifted its pallid face out of the distant sea. The New Year gave promise of dawning brilliant and bright.

"Then take him to your own house. It is a great favor I ask, but you will do it I know. The expense shall be mine. I don't want him to die." A slight shudder passed over her as she said it; "and there is no one else l can ask. Will you do this for me?"

She laid her hand on his arm, and looked at him. A great compassion filled his heart for this girl, so cruelly bereaved through no fault of her own. He could not retuse. "It shall be done. I will have him re-

moved immediately, and if he dies it will be no fault of mine."

"I knew I might trust you. If it is possible, I will go there and see him. He must not die, Mr. Otis-he must not." A sudden swift gleam came into her dead eyes. "He must recover, and he must leave here. Take him at once, and thank you very much."

Then the tall white figure flitted away and was gone, and the four men stood confounded and looked blandly into each other's startled eyes

"What does she mean ?" De Vere asked. What does she want the scoundrel to live for ? Egad! the only creditable thing he has ever done in the world will be his leaving it."

" It is for her father's sake, doubtless," suggested Squire Talbot.

"Nothing of the sort," interrupted Peter Dangerfield. "She wants Dantree to recover for her own. If she has entirely done with him I'm greatly mistaken. I wouldn't sland in Dantree's shoes when he recovers for the crown of England. She is in an uunatural state just now-she'll awake after a little and be all the more terrible for her present calm. What will your mother say, Otis, when you turn her house into a private hospital?"

"Whatever I do is good and admirable in my mother's eyes. I will trouble you, Mr. Dangerfield, to order the carriage, and the quietest horse in the stable. Every moment we lose now is of vital importance.

Mr. Dangerfield obeyed. The carriage was brought round, the wounded man, carefully covered from the cold, raw night air, carried out, and laid among the cushions. Squire Talbot, with little love for the stricken man, yet accompanied the assistant into Castleford. Gaston Dantree had been his guest, and though, after his base and dastardly conduct to night, he could never again cross the threshold of Morecambe, he slill felt bound to see him safely to his destination.

Captain De Vere remained behind at Scarswood, at the solicitation of Mr. Dangerfield. He could not return to his lodgings while could he remain alone. How would this night end? Would Sir John recover again, or would the New Year morning, breaking already, see him lord of his noble domain?

And upstairs, in the sick chamber, the dim night lamp flickered, and only the ticking of lay motionless, Dr. Graves sat beside him, in a strained, tense sort of voice, and looked his wrist between his fingers, counting the beating of that sinking pulse.

An eminent physician had been telegraph ed for to London, but it was more than doubtful if he would find the baronet alive on his arrival. And if Gaston Dantree died, would it not be as well so?

Beside him, at the foot of the bed, looking like the ghost of some dead bride in that spectral light, Katherine sat. She sat quite motionless, her eyes rarely leaving the face upon the pillow, her hands clasped on her lap, her face like marble. "At one fell swoop" she had lost all-all! home, friends, fortune, lover, father, name, and yet it is doubtful if in these first hours she suffered much. She could not realize it yet-the suddenness and horror of the blow had stunned her; hysterics and tears and woman's uttermost agony might come hereafter-now she " Of all the ways in which I thought she sat still and calm. Her heart lay like a stone

tearless and dumb. Dr. Graves, watching her uneasily and furively, wondered what manner of woman this girl was. So unlike all others he had ever known, sitting here without one complaint, one sob, one cry of pain, with her bridegroom lost to her on her bridal night, the father who had adored her dving before her eves. And while the night light flickered, and the two pale watchers sat mutely there, the and of ostrich feathers, a long procession of bright wintry sun arose-the happy New Year had begun. As its first rays stole in between the closed curtains, the sick man's eyes opened, and he rallied a little. His glance fell upon Katherine, a swift gleam of inteiligence lit his ever, his lips moved, and a few incoherent words came forth. In an instant she was bending above him, her ear to his lips. " Darling papa! yes, what is it ?" He strove hard to speak, but again only

"Oh, my God ! too late!" Katherine's arms encircled him-she pressed her cold face close to his.

"Papa, darling," softly and sweetly, "I and distrust, began to realize they had never don't want you to grieve for me--to think of known her at all. Friends came, and friends me even. You are very, very ill-very ill, went-she never heeded; they spoke to her soothingly, compassionately, and she answerpapa, and-had we not better send for a ed in briefest monosyllables, and closed her clergyman ?" lips more resolutely than before. The only She

He made a feetle motion of assent. looked at Captain De Vere.

"You will go?" she said.

He went at once. Then she bent close to him again, whispering gently and soothingly into his ear. But it is doubtful if he heard her. A stupor-the stupor which precedes and steel-blue eyes, watched this singular sort death-was gathering over him; his dull of girl with even more interest than the rest eyes closed, his pale lips muttered, he mean- of the curious. He was a young man who ed ceaselessly-the great last change was very near.

The sun was high in the blue January sky now, the whole world jubilant with the glad sunlight of the New Year. And in the town but beyond all of her sex this girl was a of Castleford people talked with bated breath of the strange, dread tragedy at Scarswood, home, and name all in one hour and she had and of nothing else. In a little cottage in the remotest suburbs of the town, Gaston Dantree | plaint. Other women's hearts would have lay, senseless still, while life and deatc fought their sharp battle above his pillow. And in bore all like a Spartan. Was it that she did that stately and spacious chamber at Scarswood its lord lay dying, while clergyman and physicians stood by, useless and in vain.

She never left him-she neither slept nor ate. As she had been from the first-tearless.

noiseless--so she was to the last. The perfumed laces-the dead white silk of her trailing robe-still swept their richness over the carpet; on arms and neck large pearls still shone, on her head the orange wreath and veil still remained. She had removed nothing but her gloves-what did it matter tion and despair. She loved the man she what she wore now? She sat beside the dying man, while the slow ghostly hours dragged ou-an awful sight it seemed to the men who mutely watched her. Her wedding day! and she sat here bereaved more cruelly, more | tance that was to be hers. And all has bitterly, than ever widow in the world befor e.

Morning came and passed. The short January afternoon wore on. The sun dropped low, the blue twilight shadows were gathering once more. That celebrated physician from London had arrived, but all the physicians in the great Babylon were of little avail now. Lower and lower the red wintry sun dropped, flashing earth and sky with roselight, and, as its last red ray faded and died amid the trees of Scarswood Park, Sir John Dangerfield passed from Scarswood and all earthly possessions forever. Without sign or things were in this uncertain state, neither | struggle the shadow that goes before crept up, and shut out the light of life in one quiet instant from all the face.

Up and down, up and down in the crimson splendors of that New Year sunset Peter Dangerfield paced under the leafless trees. And this was to have been her wedding day; the clock sounded in the dead hush. Sir John No pang of pity-no touch of remorse came to him-it was not in nature to feel either. She gave him her hand with some of her old He only waited in a fever of impatience for frank grace. "Thank you very much. I will the end.

It came. As he stood for an instant, his eyes fixed on that radiance in the west, think. ing how fair and stately Scarswood looked beneath its light, Dr. Graves approached him. One look at his face was enough ! His heart gave a great leap. At last' at last!-his hou: had come.

"Sir Peter Dangerfield," the physician gravely said, "your uncle is dead." The late Sir John had been his friend; Sir a live dog is better than a dead lion. John was dead, and Sir Peter reigned. It could do no harm to be the first to pay court

to the new sovereign. "Sir Peter!" He turned faint and giddy for a moment with great joy, and leaned speechlessly against a tree. Then he started up, his face flushing dark red, and made bastily for the house. Never before had the old baronial hall looked half so noble, half so grand never before had the fair domain spread around him seemed half so stately an inheritance as now when he stood there in this first

lanuary sunset, master of Scarswood

all that was past, of all that was to come? Talbot looked at her distrustfully in the No one knew. People who had thought they fading light.

had known her best looked at her in wonder "To-morrow or next day! But when I come back to Scarswood shall I find Katherine here ?'

Katherine was standing where the light fell strongest. She turned abruptly away at these words.

"Where else should you find me? You don't think Peter Dan-nay I beg his pardon was Mr. Otis, and then only in one short -Sir Peter will turn me on the street for a phrase, "How is he?" The answer inday or two at least. Here is your brother, Edith-1 dont want to meet him, and I should variably was "Much the same -no worse, no better." Mr. Otis, with his keen, thin face rather be alone. You must go."

The words sounded ungracious, but Edith understood her-understood her swift impetuous kiss and the flight from the room. She wanted to be alone-always the impulse of thought more than he spoke, and who studied human nature. Women at best are incomall wild animals in the first throbs of pain. And though Katherine showed it in no way, prehensible creatures scarcely to be treated as rational beings in the trying hours of life, nor even much looked it, Edith knew how the wound was bleeding inwardly, and that it was sphinx. She had lost lover, father, fortune, inst such strong natures as this that suffered most. and suffered mutely. never shed one tear, never uttered one com-

"Going to stay all night at Scarswood alone -deuced strange girl that," the squire grumbled, "Never shed a tear since it all happened ; they say-a woman that doesn't cry is a weman of the wrong sort. She's got Otis to fetch round that coxcomb Dantree, but now that she's got him fetched round, what is sha firelight leaping in the grate alone lit it nor. going to do with nim? She's got to walk out and before the fire, lying back in a great in a day or two and leave that little cad of an attorney lord of the manor. She never says

a word or lifts a finger to belp herself. And I used to think that girl had pluck." "What would you have her do? What

can she do ?" his sister demanded, impatiently. "What can any woman do when she's wronged, but break her heart and bear it ?" . "Some women are devils-just that," the young spuire responded, gravely; "and I believe in my soul Katherine Daugerfield has this. more of the devil in her than even the generality of women. If Messieurs Dantree and Dangerfield have heard the last of their handiwork, then I'm a Dutchman. If Katherine Dangerfield can't have justice, take my word for it, Miss Talbot, she'll have revenge"

His sister said nothing-she shivered be-But Gaston Dantree was not going to die; neath her sables and looked back wistfully that matter was settled beyond possibility of towards Scarswood. She loved her friend truly and greatly as girls rarely love; and, as doubt before the day of the fureral. He would live. He told her so now, as she asked Katherine had said, it was ever the way of him. her chivalrous race to take the losing sidethe question; and as Henry Otis spoke the words, his eyes were fixed upon her with a a way that in troubled times gone by had keen, powerful look. She did not even seem cost more than one Talbot his head. A to see him-her eyes looked out of the winvision rose before her of Katherine alone in | once?" dow at the gray shadows veiling the wintry those empty, dark rooms, where death had landscape, a slight, indescribable smile been so lately, brooding with that pale, sombre face, over her wrongs.

"With her nature, it is enough to drive her to madness or suicide," Miss Talbot thought. " I will go back to-morrow and fetch her with me, say what she will. To be left to herself is the very worst thing that can possibly happen to her now."

Katherine was not alone, however. There had followed their carriage to Scarswood another, and that other contained the heir and the late baronet's lawyer. Mr. Mansfield, the Castleford solicitor, was talking very earnestly concerning that unsigned and invalid will.

"You will pardon the liberty I take, Sir Peter, in urging you to do this poor young lady justice. Probably you need no urging -you have been her friend-who so recently thought yourself her cousin. Your late excellent uncle was my friend since my earliest youth—I know and you know how he loved his daughter-Katherine, I mean. I trust and believe, Sir Feter, you will do her justice."

The smile on the face of the new baronet might have damped the old solicitor's hope could be have seen it, but the fast closing night hid it as he lay back in the cushions.

"How, pray, Mr. Mansfield?" The sneer was just perceptible. It was there, however, and the lawyer remarked it. unsigned will, if will it can really be called,

"If one believed in ghosts, Scarswood lock fit place for a ghostly carnival to-night Mr. Mansfield thought ; " it is like a haunted house. I wonder can poor old Sir Johi's shade rest easy in the tomb, with his one ere lamb at the mercy of this contemptible lith wolf."

"I am going to the library, Mansfield," t_{2e} new baronet said, with cool familiarity. "If you or-Miss Dangerfield want me, you can send for me there. Only this premise; will come to no terms with her in your pe sence. What I have to say to her, I ship say to her alone."

He opened the library door, entered, and closed it with an emphatic bang. The eler man looked anxiously after him on the land

ing. "What does the little reptile mean?] don't half like the tone in which ho speaks of Katherine. He doesn't mean to-no, he daren't-no man dare insult her in the how of her downfall."

He sent a servant to announce his presence. the French girl Ninon; she came to him ina moment, and ushered him into the room where Katherine sat alone.

It was her old familiar sitting-room or boy. doir, all fitted up with crimson and gilding, for she had ever loved bright colors The carved and gilded chair, Katherine sat. The bright cushions against which her head her threw out with startling relief the grassy pallor of her face, the dead black of her dres, How changed she was-how chauged-how changed out of all knowledge. And thus were people who had called her cold, and heartless, and unfeeling because she had fit with dry eyes, and still face beside her deal. "Unfeeling!" and worn and altered lite

She looked round and held out her hard, with the faint shadow of her former bright smile, to her friend.

" My dear," he said very gently, " I do not intrude upon you too soon, do I? But] could not wait; I came with Sir Peter straight from the funeral here. As things stand now, the sooner your affairs are settled the better.

She lifted her head a little and looked at

"Peter Dangerfield here-so soon! Heis in haste to take possession. Does he intend to remain all night ?--- and am I to leave at

" You are not to leave until you see fit, for a thousand Peter Dangerfield's! I don't know whether he intends remaining over night or not : certainly not, though, I should say, if you object."

"I! What right have I to object. The house is his, and everything in it. He is perfectly justified in taking possession at once and in turning me out if he sees fit." "He will never do that, my child; and 1 think—I hope—I am sure he will act as common justice requires, and give you at once the three thousand pounds your father be-

queathed to you in that unsigned will." She half rose from her chair; a light flashed into her face; a rush of passionate words leaped to her lips. Mr. Mansfield drew back It was the old fiery temper breaking throughthe frozen calm of those latter days' despair. But all at once she ehecked herself-she who never before had checked a single amotion. She sank slowly back into her seat, and a strange set expression hardened her mouth. "You think so, Mr. Mansfield-you think he will be generous enough for that? And it is in his power not to give it to me if he

likes-those three thousand pounds ?" "Certainly, it is in his power; but no one save the veriest monster would think of acting a part so thoroughly mean and base. He has come into a great fortune suddenly and unexpectedly, and you have to lose. Surely no wretch lives on earth so utterly despicable "By giving her at once the three thousand as to wish to retain also the portion of the pounds which he wished to leave her in that | late Lady Dangerfield. Sir John's last ellou was to sign that will; it ought to be the

dawned for a second over her white face. "He will live," she repeated softly; "I am glad of that." She looked up and met the young surgeou's level, searching gaze. "1 am glad of that," she said again, slowly "if such a lost wretch as I am has a right to be glad at all. You have been very kind Mr. Otis." repay you some day it I can." He took the slim fingers in his, more moved than she knew. How could those wan little

fingers work? how deathly white the young face! An infinite compassion moved him, and in that instant there dawned within him a love and pity that never left him. He longed with manhood's strong compassion to take this poor little womanly martyr in his sheltered arms, and hold her there safe from sorrow, and suffering, and sin, it might be, in the dark days to come.

The only hours in which life and their old fire had come to the large, weary eyes of the girl, had been the hours when Sir Peter Dangerfield had come into the death chamber. Then a curious expression would set her lips hard, and kindle furtive, ceaseless gleam in her eyes. Sir Peter! He was that now beyond the shadow of a doubt-the legal forms which would prove his right presently were only forms.

Sir Peter wore the weeds of woe well. He was pale and restless, his deep black made look quite ghastly; his small, pale, im

"And this was to have been her wedding day, and the bridegroom lies dying downstairs. I would not spare her one pang if I could, but I must own it's hard on her."

He went softly down the long stairway, and into the lower room where they had borne Gaston Dantree. Mr. Otis was with him still, and Talbut and De Vere.

"Is he dead?" Mr. Dangerfield demanded. He looked like it. They had washed away the blood, and bound up the wound. He lay with his eyes closed, and breathing faintly; but, dead and in his coffin, Gaston Dantree would never look more awfully corpse-like than now,

Mr. Otis lifted his quiet eyes.

"Not dead, Mr. Dangerfield-not even likely to die, so far as I can see. What is to be done with him ?-- what-"

He stooped and recoiled, for into their midst a white figure glided, and straight up to the woanded man. It was Katherine. Everywhere she went, that shining, bride-like figure seemed to contradict the idea of death. Her eves had a fixed sightless sort of starelike the eyes of a sleep-walker; her face was a spirit she moved in her white robes, until she stood beside the man she had loved, looking down upon him as he lay. The man she had loved? He had treated

her brutally—worse than man ever treated woman before, but there was no anger in her was not even pity-all feeling seemed numb and dead within her. She only stood and gleaming eyes. looked at him with a sort of weary wonder, Three hours ago he had been so full of life, of youth, of strength, of beauty, and now he lay more belpless than a new-born child. What a narrow step divided death from life.

The four men stood silent, awe-stricken. She neither seemed to hecd nor see them. Mr. Otis summoned courage at last to approach and speak.

" Miss Dangerfield," he said with grave respect, " you should not be here. This is no sight for you, Let Mr. Dangesfield lead you back to your father."

She lifted her heavy eyes, and seemed to see him for the first time.

"Will he die?"

not be here when he recovers consciousness.'

"What do you mean to do with him ?" she asked, in the same low monotone. "He cannot stay here. Will you take him away ?"

He looked at her doubtfully. "Take him-where? To the hospital. do you mean?"

"No, not to the hospital. I should rather you did not take him there. Can he be removed without much danger?"

"Well-yes; if he is removed at once." "Then_Mr. Otis, will you do me a favor 7"

"Anything in my power, Miss Dangerfield.

that muttered, incoherent sound. But the girl's quick ear had caught three words : "Indian cabinet-will." His thickening

voice fuiled, his dim eyes looked with piteous, speechless agony up to hers. "A will in the Indian cabinet-is that it

papa ?"

He nodded engerly-a flash of light crossng his death-like face. "And you want me to get it for you ?"

He nodded again. "Qaick !" he said, huskly, and she arose and left the room.

The Indian cabinet was in the libra:v. There the lights still burned brightly, and there on the hearth-rug her lover had stood -the lover for whom she had been ready to give up the world and all its glory-and who mercilessly cast her off. She looked darkly that way once. "He will live," she said to the hue of snow. Noiseless, soundless, like herself under her breath. "And I will remember it." Then she crossed to the tall cabinet, opened one drawer after another, and searched among the papers there for the paper she wanted.

She found it without much trouble, closed and relocked the cabinet, and returned to the face or heart. There was not sorrow, there sick room. Sir John still lay, breathing laboriously, with a hungry, cager light in his

"Shall I read it, papa-is that what you mean?"

He nodded once more. She opened the paper-it was very short-and read clearly and distinctly its contents. It bequenthed to his beloved adopted daughter Katherine the sum of three thousand pounds-the portion of his late wife, and was unsigned. She understood instantly what it was he wished.

"You want to sign this, do you not?" Another eager nod, another husky ouick !"

pen in his hand. Dr. Graves hastily summoned Captain De Vere, and the two men "I hope not-1 trust not. But you must stood by as witnesses while the stricken man essayed to sign. Essayed-and in vain! The pen dropped

uscless from his fingers. Again Katherine friend's face that made her very heart stand lifted, and placed it his hand-again he still with awe and expectation. strove. The effect was futile-it fell from his fingers, and with a low moan of agony his nerveless arm dropped by his side.

"It is of no use-all vital power is gone. He never will sign his name sgain," 'Dr. Graves said ; " he is exciting himself dangerously and uselessly."

The dying man heard, and understood. His eyes turned on Katherine with a speechless anguish terrible to see.

"Too late! too late!" they heard him groan.

CHAPTER XV.

The funeral was over, and a very grand and stately ceremonial it had been. There had been a profusion of mutes, of black velvet mourning coaches, a longer procession of the | new baronet out of the room-"I'm a poor carriages of the county families-a whole army, it seemed, of the Dangerfield tenantry and the tradespeople of Castleford. For the late Sir John, during his brief reign, had made many friends, and over his death a halo of delicious romance hung. Miss Dangerfield was not Miss Dangerfield-his daughter was not his daughter, and over in that little cottage on the outskirts of the town, a young man lay-dying it might bo--slain by the hand of the outraged baronet whom they were burying to-day.

It was a very solemn pageant. The bells of the town and of the hamlets about tolled all the day long ! Scarswood Park had been alive from morning until night with people | friend's pitcous glance. in carriages coming to leave cards. The principal shops of Castleford were shut, the principal church hung in black. And "ashes to ashes-dust to dust," had been spoken, and they laid Sir John, with the dozens of other dead Dangerfield's, under the chancel, where sturdy Sir Roland Dangerfield, knight, had knelt (in stone) for a hundred years, opposite his wife Elizabeth, with a stone cushion between them.

The funeral was over, and in the pale yellow glimmer of the January sunset the dearly, dearly-but I tell you I am glad hois am I to understand this ?" mourning coaches and the family carriages went their way, and the dead man's adopted daughter was driven back home. Honc! what an utter mockery that word must have sounded in her cars as she lay back among the sable cushions in her trailing crapes and bom bazine, and knowing that of all the homeless, houseless wretches adrift on the world, there was not one more homeless than she.

The pale yellow glow of the succet was merging into the gloomy gray of evening as they reached Scarswood. Her faithful friend, Edith Talbot, who had been with her from the first, was with her still. The blinds were drawn up, shutters unbarred, Scarswood looked much the same as ever, only there was a hatchment over the great dining-room windows, and in the house the servants, clad in the deepest mourning, moved about like ghosts, with bated breath and hushed voices, as though the lord of the manor still lay in state in these silent upper rooms. It all

dered a little, and clung closer to Katherine's arm as they went up the wide, black slippery oaken staircase, down which Gaston Dantree had been hurled. Bat there was that in her

She was white as death. At all times she like this! As she had been from the first hour the blow fell, so she was still, silent. tearless, rigid. All those days and nights when Sir John Dangerfield had lain stark and hands lying still, her face whiter than snow, straight before her in a fixed unseeing stars. | day, you will come back to Scarswood." Of what was she thinking as she sat there-of

nearsighted eyes blinked away uneasily from | drawn up informally by himself, and speakthat statuesque figure sitting in the great armchair. Mr. Otis noticed this, too-what did not those sharp eyes of his see?

"I'm a poor man," he said one evening, under his breath, as he watched the dark glance with which Katherine followed the man, and I would like to be a rich one, but for all your prospective baronetcy, all your eight thousand a year, Sir Peter Dangerfield, I wouldn't stand in your shoes to-night."

And now it was all over, and Katherine. trailing her black robes behind her, was back at Scarswood. "For the last time, Edith," she said softly to her companion, "for the

last time." "Katherine," her friend faltered, " what do you mean? Oh, Kathie, don't look so-don't smile like that for pity's sake. You make

me afraid of you." For a smile, strange and ominous, had dawned over Katherine's face, as she met her

"Afraid of me," she repeated. "Well-1 I should grow afraid of myself. Afraid of self-horribly afraid-afraid-afraid. Edith," she caught her friend's arm with sudden and abhor me! Edith, I loved my fatherdead and buried to-night."

"Oh, Katherine ! Katherine !"

"I am only seventeen," Katherine Dangerfield went steadily on, "and I am strong, and | my late fair relative into the world. She healthy, and likely to live for fifty years to shall live and enliven Scarswood and me by What sort of a woman do you think I come. will be balf or a quarter of a century from But you will kindly allow me to make my now ? Think of me as I am to-night. Edith own terms with her, and be generous after Talbot, when the time comes for you to shrink my own fashion. May I ask if it is to visit at the sound of my name-an orphan, who had no father to lose, a widow in her wedding hour, a houseless, friendless wretch, trained to think herself a baronet's daughter and

heiress." The passion within her was rising now, strong, but surely rising. Her hands were clenched, her eyes bright in the creeping dusk, her voice deep, suppressed, ard intense. Edith Talbot clasped her two hands caressingly round her arm, and looked beseechingly

up in her face. " Not houseless-not friendless, Katherine, She laid the document upon the blotting struck with a dreary chill on the heart of darling-never that while my brother and I book before him on the bed, and placed the Miss Talbot, the gloom, the silence, the live. Oh, come with us-let Morecambe be mourning robes, the desoration. She shud- your home-let me be your sister. I love you, dear-indeed I do, and never half so fondly as now. Come with us, and give up those dark and dreadful thoughts that I know are in your mind. Come Kathie-darlingcome

She drew her friend's face down and kissed it again and again. And Katherine held her had been pale, but not like this-never before | tight for one moment, and then let her go. " It is like you Edith," she only said, "like you and your brother. But then it was always a weakness of your house to take the loosing side. I do not say much, but believe me I dead before her, she had sat immovable in the am very grateftl. And now, my little pale big carved oak chair at his head, her clasped | pet, I will send you home-you are worn out in your loyal fidelity to your fallen friend. white almost as the dead, her eyes fixed I will send you home, and to-morrow, or next She Kissed her and put her from her. Edith ed theirears.

ing of her only. I suppose the knowledge of this woman Vavasor's power, and his dread of

her, prevented him from making his will scornful smile on her face. properly, months ago. But to those three thousand pounds, the remains of his late wife's portion, you, at least, Sir Peter, have no shadow of moral right. Legally, of course, everything is yours, but law, as you know, is not always justice."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Mansfield." the other interrupted coolly; "law and justice in this case go hand-in-hand. My late lamented uncle tried his best to defraud me of my rights-you can't deny that."

"He is dead, Sir Peter, and you know the old Latin proverb : 'Speak no ill of the dead."

"If truth be ill, it must be spoken, though the dead had been a king instead of a baronet; and I claim that I have a legal and moral right to everything-everything-you understand, Mr. Mansfield-this three thousand pounds and all. I think, on the whole, Miss Katherine Dangerfield has every reason am a hideous object, I dare say, by this time, | to be thankful for the life of ease and luxury and I don't dare to look in the glass for fear | she has led-she, who, for aughr we know, might have been a begger born. There is no myself! That is just it-I am afraid of my- need to get angry, Mr. Mansfield-I am speaking the truth."

"Then I am to understand, Sir Peter," the strength, "You like me a little now-yes, | lawyer said, raising his voice, "that you reyes. I know you do; and in the years that | fuse to do her even this scant justice-that are to come I know you will hate me-hate | you mean to send her forth penniless into the world to make her own way as she best can?

"My good fellow-no," the young baronet said, in the slowest, laziest, and most insolent of tones; " nothing of the sort-I shan't turn her charming presence as long as she pleases. and condole with Miss Dangerfield that you are on your way to Scarswood now? I suppose we must call her Miss Dangerfield for convenience sake - her own name, if she ever had a legal right to a name, being enveloped in a delightful cloud of mystery and romance I wonder how she finds it to be a heroine ?"

"Sir Peter Dangerfield," the old lawyer began hotly; but the baronet waved his hand authoritatively.

"That will do, Mr. Mansfield. I have been in your office, I admit, and I have been an impoverished attorney while you were a wellto-do solicitor; perhaps you had a right to dictate to me then. Our relations have changed-I deny your right now. Be kind in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to enough to keep your temper, and for the future your advice."

And then Sir Peter folded his small arms across his small chest, and looked with the malicious delight of a small nature through his eye-glass at the discomfited solicitor.

"I owe him a good many nome-thrusts," the baronet thought, with a chuckle. "I think I have paid off one instalment at least ; 1 shall pay off all I owe before long."

They reached Scarswood-dark and gloomy the old house loomed up in the chill, gray, wintry twilight. A crescent moon swung over the trees, and the stars bright and frosty, were out. No lights gleamed anywhere along the front of the building; except the soughing of the night-wind, no sound reach-

most sacred thing on earth to Sir John's suc-Cessor.

She listened very quietly, the shadow of a

"Mr. Mansfield, I am afraid there is something wanting in your knowledge of human uature, in your opinion of Sir Peter Danger-You forget how long this new-made field. baronet hes been defruded of his rights as heir presumptive. You forget that some months ago I refused to marry him-that 1 even insulted him-my abominable temper, Mr. Mapsfield. You forget he owes me a long debt, and that it is in his power to repay me now. And I think Sir Peter is a gentleman who will conscientiously pay every debt of that sort to the uttermost farthing." " My dear Miss Dangerfield-"

"And that is still another injury," the girl said. "I have presumed to wear an honorable and ancient nama-J, a nameless waif and stray, born in an almshouse or a horel, very likely. And you think he will really give me this three thousand pounds? Did he tell you so, Mr. Mansfield?

"No, he told me nothing." The old lawyer shifted away uneasily, as ho spoke, from the strange expression in the large, steadist eyes. "He said he would see you alone, and make his own terms with you. I infer from that he intends to do something. He is in the library-shall I go and send him here, or would you rather it were to-morrow?"

She was silent for a moment-looking into the fire-her mouth set in that hard, straight line. He watched her uneasily-he could not understand her any more than the others. Was she going to take it quietly and humbly like this ?-she, who two weeks ago had been the proudest girl in Sussex. Was she going to accept Peter Dangerfield's dole of charily, and thank him for his generosity? or did those compressed lips, the dry, bright glitter of those eyes, speak of coming tempest and revolt? He was out of his depth altogether. "Well, my dear," he said, fidgeting, " shall

I send him, or-"

To be continued.

Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an Est India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permaent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catario, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers make it known to his suffering fellows, Actuated by this motive and a desire to 10llave human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, #. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, 11-00W-G N.Y.

The ancient Hebrews were famous for their beautiful black hair. To this day the Jews delight in cultivating that most ornaments' of ornaments. It may have been that Lub/s Parisian Hair Renewer was then in vorthe but it is almost certain something of that nature existed. It can now be had atall chemists for 50 cts. the bottle.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

"The Post"-John Kelly and his Traducers-Scandal and Gossip-The Mud and the Snow.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1880.

DEAR SIR :--- If the re-appearance of THE Post is hailed elsewhere, with as much plea-sure as it is here, by a small colony of Montrealers, it must be very gratifying to the pluck and energy of the few energetic m-n who have re-calked the sinking ship and set her alloat once more to carry the interests of Irishmen in Canada in safety to the goal to which all should aspire-the improvement of our race and the defence of our faith.

After many months of enthusiastic electioneering on both sides, the great metropolis of New York State has gradually subsided into its normal condition of mercantile pur-

The political atmosphere, so to speak, is suits. unclouded, and both great parties faucy they can see their way to a better future. The Democratic party hope to rebuild from the debris of l'ammany-for cld Tammany is sadly disorganized-a structure that shall be impreguable to all future attacks of the Republican party. Your Canadian readers are, doubtless, well posted as to the modus operandi by which they hope to attain such a result. Certainly the slanders and vituperation poured on John to be imminent. If it takes place, it will be Kelly's head by some of the Democratic a conflict of birth with influence, against papers seem to be a step in the wrong direceducation and intellect. There is no shadow of a doubt which way such a contest will end. One of those bloodless revolutions

We are promised another clerical scaudal over in Brooklyn at no distant day. By the discovery of some papers very recently, it seems that the sworn testimony of the Rev. Talmage before the presbytery during his well known trial, was pure and unadulterated perjury. He refused to appear before a committee on the 20th, and the whole case will

likely be re-opened shortly. The weather here, up to the 20th Dec., has been very like what September or the early part of October would be in Canada. Until vesterday the parks scattered throughout the city presented a summery appearance.

To day it is all changed. New York is one nass of mud, and very poor disreputable looking snow. Pedestrianism on Broadway is very difficult, for the mud is just as treacherous as the ice of Canada, and woe be to the unlucky wight who cannot maintain his equilibrium. A fall on the pavement here is a very serious affair; and you can hardly picture a more ludicrous sight than a man presents who has fallen, and picked up a patch of mud on one shoulder and a patch of dirty snow on the other. To add to the terrors of locomotion, the streets at times are blockaded with vehicles.

The merchants of the great London are seriously considering some means to facilitate traffic along their overcrowded thoroughfarer, anxious to marry, but could not screw his and it will soon puzzle the ingenuity of Gotham's merchant princes to discover a means to the same end. It is no uncomnon sight to see people down town enlanger life and limb to cross from one side f Broadway to the other. A Cincinnati reporter, in describing the sights of Broadway, vas considered guilty of gross exaggeration when he said he saw men scramble over whicles and under them during a blockade, n order to get across a street that is very ittle broader than St. James street in Montreal. Yet any one can see it daily since fall traffic increased.

On Thanksgiving Eve, from Lispenard street as far down as Wall street, on Broadway; from Fulton street to West Washington market, comprising an area of a mile by half a mile, it was one sea of vehicles inextricably mixed up. Chaos reigned supreme; and it was only by the superhuman efforts of the police that order was once more restored and him give it to the lady, and fixed his eyes, the poor carters and their animals kept from with badly disguised engerness, to try and standing there all night.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WILL THE HOUSE OF LORDS BE RE-

CONSTITUTED?

which seem always to give fresh impetus to

progress, looms in the distance. Will the

House of Lords be reconstituted? will soon

become a national question; how it will be

YOU DON'T KNOW THIER VALUE.

"They cured me of Ague, Billiousness and

Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had

a half bottle left which I used for my two little

giris, whom the doctors and neighbors said

found they did them so much good I con-

tinued with them, and they are now well.

That is why I say you do not recommend

them highly enough."-B., Rochester, N.Y.

HOW TO POP THE QUESTION.

language. In real life the request is made

common-place manner. The following is

A gentleman had been long paying atten-

question. No sooner, however, had he form-

under cover of the table, 'Will you be my

which we have beard :--

at a dinner party.

In novels the hero asks the heroine to be-

answered, time will show .- London Opinion.

The great landed interest of this country To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS has, under the remains of the feudal system, DEAR Sin :--- I have made an appeal to a few so fenced about and restricted the laws reof my countrymen, all Catholics of this good lating to the tenure and cultivation of land old town, and most cheerfully they responded and the advancement of agriculture, as to to aid those faithful men now having their make it absolutely impossible to allow of the | hands in the lion's mouth, charged with grave full development of the principle of progress offences (bless the mark) of trying to elevate in this direction, to have full swing. Nature is opposed. The prosperity of agricul- stop them forever from appearing annually ture is stayed in proportion to the before the world with out-stretched hands, stoppage of this development. It has often been said that prosperity in It has asking relief; of trying to wring a measure of justice from those pampered absentee landagriculture is the criterion of all British lords who revel in rioting and other excesses in European capitals, drawing the life blood trade. It is certain that the English farmer is a generous spender in every direction, es-pecially in all the requisites for carrying on his business. The more he earns the more lazy, and have famines. The first his business. The more he earns the more he spends in implements and in the improvecharge I indignantly deny. To the second, I ment of his plant, hence the more trade in hold that there was no famine there either iron, steel, and other products of industry in '47 or'79. I ask you sir, would we have a He lives more freely. By all this, more famine in Canada this year if the potatoes money is circulated throughout the country, the effects of which are felt by increased trade rotted and all our other crops yielding abundantly as they did? Your answer to me and general confidence in financial operawould be No. So also I hold, that there tions. That advancement in agriculture in was no famine there, for all other crops which the prosperity of the English nation yielded abundantly in those years, and within would seem to be inseparably bound up, reach of all this abundance, our countrymen enters largely into the necessity for a conwere allowed to die by the road-side. I now sideration of the present constitution of the ask all lovers of justice, is it not time such House of Lords. A great conflict on the reform was made in the Land laws as would principles which govern that " PROGRESS." put an end to this for ever. which is the first law of nature, would appear

I am, yours, respectfully, MICHAEL MCENIRY.

Cornwall, Dec. 29, 1880.

Michael McEniry, \$20 : John Broderick, 10 ; Rev. Father Murray, our respected P.P., 10; A friend of the oppressed, 10; A hater of jury packing, 10; A lover of fair play, 5; Michael Gleason, 2 50; James Gleason, 2.50; Michael Casey, 2; John E. Loney, 2; John Danaher, 1; Terence McGarity, 1; Dariel McCourt, 1; E. O'Callagan, 1; Patrick Denneny, 1; Michael Noonan, 1: Miss Margaret Joice, 1; John R. Davy, 1; Richd. Allen, 50c; Mathew Murphy, 50c ; Robert Delaney, 50 ; total, \$83.50.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE SYNDICATE.

could not be cured. I am confident I should To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS have lost both them one night if I had not Sun,-I would not trouble you with my had the Hop Bitters in my house to use. I opinions on so stapendous a question as the Canadian Pacific Railroad, were it not that a large portion of the daily press is bound and gagged on this question. I am not surprised at the regular party backs, for their chief vocation seems to be to throw dust in the eyes of the public; but it is widely known that some of the men at the head of our come his wife in most romantic and flowery largest banks, and who form our great railway syndicates, have lately purchased a control in very halting words, and often in a very ling interest in several of the largest and most influential daily journals in the the quaintest method of making a proposal of Dominion. To build a railroad in the unuuinhabitable region north of Lake Superior, or in the uninhabitable Bocky tion to a young lady whom he was very Mountains, is, from an economical point of view, something like throwing courage to the sticking point. At last he so many millions of dollars into the resolved to take the first opportunity which depths of the sea. If I am told our treaties presented itself of asking the momentous with British Columbia oblige us to build a railroad, I answer: The Government and ed this resolution than fortune seemed to Parliament of Canada can have the treaty desert him. He often met the fair one, but abrogated any time they earnestly desire it. never could get a chance of speaking to her Let British Columbia go, and let the two or three millions we have spent there go along alone. Driven to desperation he one day succeeded in accomplishing his purpose with it. It it is desirable for Imperial inter-The lady was on the ests to retain British Columbia let the lmopposite side of the table. He was, howperial Government send a gun-boat and a ever, equal to the occasion, and tearing regiment of soldiers there, and let the few out a leaf from his pocket book, wrote on it, thousand inhabitants be paid to leave the place, if they will not remain British. Do wife ? Write Yes or No at the foot of this.' both of the Canadian political parties want to Calling a servant, he whispered to him to build the railroad? I believe there is a latent public opinion which, if once aroused is capable of taking the reins of Government out of the grasp of both parties, and which

take the note-which of course was tolded up-to "the lady in blue opposite." The servant did as he was directed, and the gentleman, in an agony of suspense, watched would thrust aside the ever increasing army of office seekers, r contractors, and selfish monopolists that are preying on the vitals of judge from her expression how the quaintlythe country. It is time to cease insulting our There is hardly anything more interesting made offer was received. He had forgotten intelligence and common sense, by telling us Perugia, the *funcee* of Baron Leopold, to Lon-than a walk down to the Battery on a bright there is the the there is the the there is the the there is the the there is the the the there i

in refusing to have any communication with, to serve, to buy from, or to sell to, persons who are opposed to the popular cause. There is nothing illegal or even unusual in this course, for it is simply what has been called over and over again passive resistance. Did not the Roman plebeians beycott the proud and arrogant patricians when they retired to the Mons Sacra, and consented to return only when their just demands were granted? And Jchn, and force from him the Magna the rights of his subjects and grind them down under his tyrannical rule, the Pope separated bim from the faithful by means of excommunication, and always obliged him to come to terms. The history of the years immediately preceding the great American revolution, is but the tale of a series of the 'grim boycotting business" so forcibly illustrated in the Boston tea party and the refusal of the Virginian patriots to purchase English goods. Finally, during the struggle for legislative freedom in this province between 1830 and 1837, the people boycotted the bureaucrates by resolving to make no use of their broad-cloths, and by priding themselves

in wearing the etoffe du pays. We may be told, however, that this boycotting is calculated to do more harm than good to Ireland, and that it will merely retard the reforms it desires to hasten. This ignorance of the events of the past six months, for it is notorious that the serious aspect of things in Ireland, and the probable consethe demands of the agitation, have induced the present government to prepare a measure of land reform. Besides, as Mr. Justin McCarthy remarks, in "The History of our dressed grievances, only when forced to do so quently whatever may be the opinion as to the justice of their demands, it must be frankly acknowledged that the Leaguers have taken the best course to bring them under the notice of the legislators of Westminster.

It is somewhat amusing to reflect, Mr. Editor, or the change we would find in English public opinion were Ireland suddenly and magically transported to the confines of Asia and placed under the despotic sway of Russia. We would hear no more of sedition. English poets would immortalize the glorious struggle of an ever-unvanquished people, the Land League would be characterized as the masterpiece of agitations, and Parnell himself Loudon newspapers.

I am, Sir, yours very truly. P. B. M.

BREVITIES.

Mr. McLennan is one of the rising orators of Cauada.

It is now generally understood that Tilden sold Hancock.

Mr. Wall of Brantford, it is thought, will receive the vacant Senatorship.

Two of the witnesses against the Biddulph prisoners were killed by the Clandeboye disaster.

Several Irishmen have preferred to pay L'50 than to sit on a jury to try Land Leaguers. The Farmers' Alliance of England is in

favor of the Irish agitation. It is represented in Parliament by 43 members.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON CHIEF JUSTICE MAY'S ADDRESS.

(Freeman's Journal.) There have been only two speeches, we

venture to say, delivered from the Judicial Bench in Ireland within the last forty years which can be compared with the language of the judgment uttered by Lord Chief Justice did not the English themselves boycott King | May on Saturday, refusing the application for a postponement of the State Trials. One Charta, which is the foundation of of those speeches had its result reversed by the liberties they now enjoy? During the highest Court in the Kingdom; the other the middle ages, when any sovereign rebuked by all, was negatived by an outraged thought he was powerful enough to despise public opinion and the indignant public acpublic opinion and the indignant public ac-tion which quickly followed. Without the excuse of Chief Justice Pennefather of the backward time in which he lived, without the eloquence of the unhappy Judge Keogh casting the glamour of impassioned rhetoric over the worst side, the words of George Augustus Chichester May on Saturday stand out a glaring example even in history whose pages are confessedly sadly blotted with many an instance discrediting the administration of justice and weakening confidence in the law in this ill-fated country. It is not our intention to day to criticise the decision of the judges of the Queen's Bench, but we fearlessly ussert that the words which Chief Justice May permitted himself to utter on this occasion are a scandal and a shame, and when the country reads them, disgust and contempt will animate the minds of all. Could any language of a prosecutor for the Crown ex assertion seems to have been made in singular | ceed in invective the distribe delivered from the Bench, before a particle of evidence has been heard? It reads like a judgment pronounced by an excited judge upon prisnoers quences of refusing to entertain any longer found guilty by a jury, and not upon men still to be put upon their trial. A lawyer whom party accident alone elevated to a position he should never have filled has shown that he adds to want of legal capacity own Times," the British Parliament has re- the still more dangerous disability of being unable to forget upon the bench that before by public opinion, as was the case in the he was put there he was a rabid coercionist. matter of Catholic Emancipation, Jewish dis- His words recall, unhappily, the days of that abilities, and a number of others. Conse- other trial, whose judgment was reversed, when a former Chief Justice spoke of the traversets as "the other side," and of whose charge to the jury Lord Normandy said in the House of Lords, that when he got into the middle of it, he for a moment forgot the speaker, and thought he was reading the Solicitor-General's speech for the Crown, We say without fear, but with respect and with a due sense of the responsibility attaching to our words, that the partisan system of giving judgeships has never more conspiinsurrection and "grim boycotting," but cueusly broken down, never had its evils more patently revealed, and that an appointment which was originally an insult to the people whose finest feelings of religion and sentiment Mr. May had grossly outraged on would become the hero and demi-god of the the occasion alluded to by his notorious 'Roman cement" simile has now culminated in a performance bereft of every semblance and shred of judicial impartiality. Should the Government ignore the conduct of the Chief Justice, we take it that it must be a subject of grave consideration to the members of Captain Boycott lays his damage at £6,000. the Irish Parliamentay Party whether the moment Parliament opens they will not ask it to exercise one of its highest prerogatives by aking into its immediate cousideration the address which Chief Justice May deliver.

ed on Saturday. (Dublin Evening Mail.)

The facts alleged by the Lord Chief Justice are matters of notoriety. The assertion of them, though J perhaps useful, amounts to nothing more than an enunciation of a series of truisms. "This country," said his lordship, "has for several months been in a state of anarchy." Can that be denied? "The law has been openly defied and trampled on." is it not the boast, the absolutely justifiable boast of the League, that this course has been taken in obedience to the instruc-Rothschild on Friday last to present Mile. tions to the peasantry by the platform orators of the League, and formulated at the meet-

in the carrying on of these prosecutions. That opinion is notoriously entertained with contemptuous complacency by many sympathizers with the League, and who desperate anxiety by many of the supporters of law and order.

(Cork Examiner.)

We hope that there will be an end to the parrot clatter of half-educated persons about freedom of contract. Once the principle of fixity is settled a great deal follows as a matter of course. If the tenant has fixity it is clear it must be at a fuir rent. Fixity on any other conditions would be a mockery. Fixity which did not allow him free sale would be reducing him to the condition of adscriptus glebae. Lord Justice James has discovered that the traditional position which the Irish tenant has always struggled to hold is aualogous to that of the copyholder in Very good, let them be made England copyholders. There is much in the magic of a цате.

(Belfast Morning News.)

The principle of the British criminal law is, that a man is considered innocent until proved guilty. The Chief Justice has departed from this charitable principle, and by dwelling on the state of the country, and charging the Lan? League with responsibility therefore, he virtually assumes everything against the traversers, who are members of the League.

No journal in the Kingdom has condemned Mr. Parnell's agitation more emphatically than the Post, yet that paper does not hesi-tate to censure the Lord Chief Justice. Even the Daily Telegraph cannot conceal its dis-approval. "Whatever may be said respecting the tone of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Parnell made haste to justity it, 'and so on. The Telegraph would, if it could, find a loophole of escape for the Lord Chief Justice; but the harm is done, and it remains to be seen now whether Lord Chief Justice May will take any part in the trial. Our advice to him is to leave it in the hands of his colleagues. It frequently happens that jurors ask to be relieved from service on the ground that they have already made up their minds about the particular case to be submitted to them. They are invariably relieved on this ples. We do not go to the length of saving that Lord Chief Justice May has made up his mind on a case yet unheard. He has, however, expressed himself from the Bench in language capable of but one interpretation-namely, that his sympathies are very strong on one side, and that not the side of the traversers. He need not have touched on politics at all. It was quite outside his province to do so. His colleagues took cure not to follow him. "On the political aspect of the question," says Mr. Justice Barry, "I pronounce no opinion directly or indirectly. It is a topic that cannot be entertained here." But Mr. Justice Barry had previously heard the Lord Chief Justice dwell very freely on its political aspect. No doubt he desired to express his disapproval of the course which had been pursued-a course which no man animated by a love of justice can avoid disapproving. The Lord Chief Justice has distinguished himself, but in a rather questionable way. We trust he will have the good taste and good sense, when the day of trial arrives, to hand the case over to his colleagues. He should spare himself the temptation which the opportunity of summing up to a jury would put in his way.

CONVENT OF N. D. DU SACRE COEUR.

Among the numerous conventual institutions, which, in and beyond the Dominion, bear a high reputation both for the finished education that they impart to those confided to their zealous care, and for their superior moral and religious training, the Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, in Ottawa, holds a most prominent position. Yesterday afternoon, a vocal and instrumental entertainment was given at this institution, in honor of the pastoral feast of Monseigneur Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, who arrived shortly after halt past four, accompanied by Monseigneur Tache, Archbishop of Manitoba, and a number of the leading members of the clergy. The salon de reception had been skilfully decorated for the occasion ; fronting the seats reserved for the right reverend visitors, was suspended a crimson scroll bearing the gilt-letteredinscription Dilecte pastor salre." Tasteful and clever hands had been at work in the construction and ornamentation of the stage which was a mass of well grouped rock-work, shrubs in bloom, trees, festoons, garlands and hanging baskets; in the centre stood a flower-ornamented throne. On either side of the room were ranged the elder pupils in the black uniform dress of the institution, relieved with coloured sashes worn in saltire, whilst the younger ones, belonging to the "Kindergarten" were attired in every variety of dress, the ensemble making a pretty picture. Upon the entering of their Lordships the pupils joined in a grand welcome chorus, wherein the solo parts were taken by Misses G. Kavanagh, E. Carter and N. Conuell. Misses M. Tobin and Annie Hagan followed, rendering a medley of national airs on the harp with much grace, tone, and delicacy of feeling. "La Treille du Roi," an operetta pointing a moral, was much appreciated. The pupils had therein the opportunity of displaying their elocution, which was pleasing and distinct, whilst Miss L. Roach and some other English speaking pupils, occasioned no little surprise by the purity of accent and fluoncy with which they spoke and sang in French. Miss L. Roach possesses' naturally a sweet soprano voice, which has certainly been well cultivated and trained. Misses Panet and St. Jacques acted and sang their respective parts very creditab y It was then the turn of the little ones of the "Kindergarten" to welcome the distinguished visitors, which the midgets did very effectivly, Miss Maggie Finley presenting Mgr. Duhamel with a bouquet. A grand concerted piece was next played, "Italiana in Algeri', by Misses D. St. Jacques, M. Tobin, G. Kavanagh, L. Smith, K. McAlvine, E. Fletcher and M. Murphy; the tempo and expression were remarkably good. " Lily Bell, or the culprit fay" was the name of a second operetta, which met with the success of the first one, Miss L. Ronch again filling the leading role. Miss Smith's addres, explanatory of the plot, could not have been excelled for clear and properly emphasized reading. Weber's "Invitation a la valse." played by a quartette, and a cantata wherein the soloists were Misses L. Roach, J. McKay and L. Smith, the musical part of the entertainment. Miss Duhamel having read an address in French verse, His Lordship the Bish replied in appropriate terms and gave his blessing to the assembled company. This entertainment was of a private nature, only parents and former pupils being favoured with invitations. The result was most gratifying to these privileged ones, and reflects the highest credit on the efforts of the adies of the convent. Whatever their pupils did, was done well with characteriatic unaffectedness and refinement, thus giving the bes: evidence of careful and

pleasant day. If two or three steamships pencils about them at a dinner party. His urrive simultaneously, as they often do, by watching the various phases of character presented to your view you can form a fair idea of the people of almost every European nation. Here is the swarthy, black-eyed, lazy luzzaroni from Italy, come over here to wheedle the stray coin from Young America's pockets, to the music of a hand organ or a theezy violin.

This fellow does not need the pipe in his mouth to tell you he is a Teuton. His portly form and that of his Frau you are morally certain, stood behind some beer bar in "Old Cermany," and, in all probability, a few weeks will find him dispensing lager beer, to his thirsty fellow-countrymen, from over the counter of his saloon in the New Bowery.

Now you catch a glimpse of a fair-haired wede, and again of a dark-haired, brawny Norwegian. Do you see that group over there? They are Irish. You can tell it intantaneously by the affectionate attitude, linging together as they all are. There are he father and mother seated on the bench, with two sturdy youths and three comely maidens clustered around them. The poor mother's eye wanders away oceanward, as if with heaven's choicest blessings-in a wordit fain would catch one more glimpse of the dear old land she left behind her, never more | the crosses of 1880, and the fondest desire of to behold again. There is a set, stern look on the features of the father, so that one can intuitively surmise his present position is more from necessity than choice. The faces of the children are all full of hope and exectation. They evidently belong to the ime will probably find them, amid the plains of the "broad West" toiling cheerfully for the living, that, through oppression and mis-government, were denied them in the land their hearts will over sigh for.

"Another papist!" cried out Mr. Dillon Counsel for the defence, as the Crown ordered Catholics in succession to stand aside.

CERISE.

It is now thought the Marquis of Ripon will not resign his position of Governor-General of India. The salary is \$250,000 B vear.

It is rumored the Ontario members are shaky" over the railroad, but the Conservatives claim they will carry the Syndicate by 80 majority.

With the new Year, Ayer's American Almanac nakes its customary appearance. It is a welcome visitor in every family. Its pages are reets with crisp medical advice, refreshing humor, and much information not usually ound in such a work. Its astronomical calcu ations have a high reputation for accuracy. and they are adapted, in the various editions of he Almanac, to all parts of the globe. While a arge portion of its pages are devoted to an aborate advertisement of the medicinal prea: ations of this house, is is a noticeable feature hat many prescriptions are freely given for the enchi of the sick, irrespective of Ayer's medines. These preparations are universally used nd appreciated for their valuable and reliable ualities. The Almanae describes the applicaon of these medicines to the diseases they are argo of any druggist or dealer in medicine.

love was, however, not to be bailled by so trifling an obstacle, and, after reading the note calmly, the lady turned to the messenger and said, "Tell the gentleman Yes." They were married in due course.

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.

It is the custom every year for the pupils

of Miss Cronin's Academy to give their teacher a handsome present, accompanied by an address, as a token of their love and appreciation, at this time of the year. On this occasion a pair of beautiful vases was presented, with the following

ADDRESS :

DEAR MISS CRONIN .- Faithful to the dictates of our hearts we come to offer you wishes, daily formed, but which the approach of the happy and joyous feasts of Christmas and New Year bid us express.

Yes, we heartly wish you a very merry Christmas and happy New Year; may you partake of every guileless pleasure during the ensuing year; may no cloud arise to mar the brightness of its sky; your future ever glide mid sunshine and song ; your path be strewn may the brightness of 1881 bury in oblivion our hearts will be accomplished.

Dear and cherished Instructress, we wish to thank you for your incessant kindness in exerting yourself so much to advance us in virtue and science, but, alas, we know not what to say; words are too feeble to express better class of the Irish farmers, and a short our gratitude. What syllables can pronounce that which the heart is incapable of sufficiently conceiving? Thus we will say, that during the year which is about to dawn upon us, we will try to prove to you, by our

obedience, what lips cannot utter. And now, dear Miss Cronin, pray accept the little gift we offer as a testimonial of of things. gratitude and filial affection. MISS CRONIN made the following

REPLY :

My beloved Pupils :- Your beautiful and touching address is all that my heart can de- To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS sire, so expressive is it of the sentiments it is my greatest wish to inculcate.

I assure you, my dear children, it is not in your power to give me a more acceptable proof of your precious love than lies in the pathy she has extended to the cause of ready obedience you have promised in testimony of its existence in your hearts. I thank you for your good wishes and earnest prayers for my future welfare, and fully reciprocate every graceful sentiment you have expressed. I shall always endeavor to prove myself worthy of the sacred trust I have assumed in of the British Empire, men dare to discuss your regard, as well as of the high value you set upon my efforts.

I shall always prize your elegant vases as a souvenir of your love, and would fain store your tender minds with virtues more beautiful and fragrant than the choicest flowers they cau ever contain.

wright are the two most bitter speakers in ness." the Commons, but they have not yet descended as low as Congressmen Weaver and Sparks, of the American House of Represenendertto cure. It can be obtained free of tatives, who called each other liar and

sea, and that we would be benefitted by an indux of foreign capital and population. We have no trade with the Pacific coast, and British Columbia is no place for trade. We can transport our goods unrestricted over any territory we please. We transport our goods to-day to and from New York, Boston and Portland instead of Halifax and St. John. Where is the immense traffic that was to pass over the Intercolonial Railroad? Where is season. the Canadian winter port that we heard so much of at the time of Confederation ? Nowhere. Our savings banks can get more money at three per cent than they know what to do with, and the Government can get millions at four or five per cent. It is not foreign capital we want, but some lucravolved. tive employment for our native capital. Whoever travelled on our railroads at any time from March to June last might see crowds of second class passengers leaving the country as if fleeing from a plague. I am in a position to know the same thing will happen next Spring. It is absurd, it is an insult to tell us the country would be benefitted by bringing in a foreign popula-

tion, when we cannot retain our industrious native population. If this railroad contract becomes law, it will put a load of debt on the country that will crush it financially to the ground; we will have created one of the greatest railroad and land monopolies in the world; and we will have sown the seeds of future trouble and revolution. There are not 25,000,000 acres of cultivated lands in Ontario and Quebec, and we can well imagine what influence the Syndicate will have when it leases, or sells on long terms, the lands of this immense territory, and how a few individuals will have power to control the politics, commerce, and carrying-trade of the Dominion. The people of this country, who struggled so hard to remove former land

monopolies, will never submit to such a state Yours, &c., A Freeman.

BOYCOTTING.

DEAR SIR,-It is singular how inconsistent nations, as well as individuals, can show themselves. During the whole of this century England has been noted for the sym-Liberalism and freedom on the continent of Europe. We have seen men like Louis Kossuth, Orsini, Mazzlui, and even Felix Piat of the Commune, welcomed, feted and allowed freely to ripen their dark plots in the English capital. And yet, if, in another portion the iniquitous system of land laws to which their country is subjected, it is called sedition; if they attempt to unite in order to present their demands with greater unanimity and force, it is termed open insurrection ; and if they go so far as to refuse to hold any dealings with their encinics, we are told by those who protess to be their best friends Sir Chas. Tupper and Sir Richard Cart- | that it is nothing but "grim boycotting busi-

What then is this "grim boycotting business" which is held up for our detestation us the very depths of iniquity? The term, I must confess, is new, but the idea is almost girl's mother, who wished to break off the scoundrel on the 21st inst., during a depate. I as old as the world itself. It merely consists match.

The Anglo-Israelites assert that Queen Victoria is heir to the throne of David. She might also be heir to the throne of Jonathan if it were not for her ancestor George Rex. A rumor prevails in Dublin society that a

Ireland is organizing a league, the object of grounds for such an application. which is to keep all Irish peers from attend-The Council of the St. Patrick's Orphan

Asylum of Ottawa have been able to congratulate Dr. O'Connor on the reduction of the debt on the establishment to a very small amount. When Dr. O'Connor took the Asvlum over a few years ago it was heavily in-

Sir James Laugrish (Kilkenny) is to be debarred from hunting with his own county's hounds or their neighbors, the Curraghmores. unless he accepts the obligatory sacrifice of "Griffith," which his tenants are willing to tender in return for the occupation of his farms. Sir James' grandfather was the famous Sir Hercules Langrish, who made a name for himself in the Irish House of Commons.

On the eternal subject of the Coutts-Bartlett marriage Mr. Labouchere says :--" America will deprive the poor of the vast benefactions which the Baroness has annually contributed to their wants out of the income derived from the bank. Were such a marriage contemplated in America by an American citizen it is only fair to say that public opinion would pronounce itself so strongly as to render it impossible."

The Argentine Government is endeavoring to found an English-speaking colony on the banks of the Rio Negro, and President Roca is prepared to grant land free for 50,000 Irish immigrants. The Buenos Ayres Standard says that the fact seems to be ignored in England that the Platte is infinitely richer than Australia or New Zealand, whereas the lands lending to the landlords. in Buenos Ayres are to be had far cheaper.

The Earl of Perth and Melfort, disregard-

ing the family motto of "Gang Warily," has passed into bankruptcy, with debts £14,000, issets none. He is hereditary Thane of Lennox, a title created a few years after William the Conqueror landed in Hastings, and when there was not the remotest chance of a Drummond ever being subject to the Southern. After reading that the Earl is hereditary Steward of Strathearn, a creation of 400 years ago, and also Duc de Melfort, Comte de Lusson, and Baron de Vairose, in France, it sounds small to learn that he was Major in the Middlesex Volunteers, the regiment of Wellington de Boots.

The following story is causing painful feeling in Rome: A young man named Morettl, a tailor, was condemned to a short term of imprisonment for some alleged fraud in his dealings. A girl to whom he was betrothed went to the police magistrate to ask about his fate and prospects. The magistrate told her that he would assuredly remain many years in prison. The girl in despair, poisoned herself forthwith. Soon afterward Moretti was found to be innocent, and was at once dis-

charged. On learning the end of his betrothed he, too, poisoned himself. The magistrate had sentenced him at the instigation of the

ings of the Land League in Dublin, and of their provincial offshoots? It is to be observed that all the members of the Court threw out the idea that an adjournment of the State trial, if made at all, ought to be made to the end of the session, and Mr. Justice Barry, if we understand him aright, intimacertain conservative nobleman in the south of | ted that there might be strong political If the Land Leaguers had desisted from their agitaing Lord Cowper's court during the coming tion as soon as they were noticed for trial, they might have had some grounds for a postponement till the end of the session.

(Truth.)

The lines on which the Land Question in Ireland is to be settled are becoming pretty clear. In the face of such a combination as is fast growing up in Ireland, law is poweress. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and imprisonment of a few who are supposed to be ringleaders in the movement, will not prevent "Boycotting" from spreading, now that the people have discovered how useful it is for their purpose. The infection of such a disease is very catching, and emphatically, in the interests of Irish landlords, the sooner the farmers' minds are settled the better. This is, too, in the interests of English landlords. It is not surprising if English farmers, and especially those who hold at easy rents, hegin to ruminate whether fixity of tenure might not be a good thing for them, and probably it woud. The Irish tenant must have a fixity of tenure at a fixed rent, or a rent only variable with the varying price of farm produce, and not at all determined by any change in the condition of the farm. Fixity of tenure and fixed rents must be the cardinal feature of a resettlement. It would also be well if small advances were made at a low interest to the tenants to build decent houses, and the money should be advanced to enable them to buy their holdings. The result of lending money to tenants to improve can hardly be worse than the experience of

(Manchester Ecaminer.)

While, however, Mr. Parnell and the other accused are open to the consequences which they must have foreseen as likely, it certainly seems going very far for the principal udge to make such very strong observations as were delivered on Saturday by Chief Justice May. The other judges wisely forebore to echo them. If the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland goes so near to prejudging the case throughout the proceedings, it will do a great deal of harm, create much unnecessary odium and aggravation, and make for the judge a reputation too closely resembling that of his predecessor Pennefather, whose behaviour in the O'Connell trials, read now in cold blood, reflect no credit on the Irish Bench.

(Dublin Express.)

It these land meetings and land speeches are illegal in the opinion of the advisers of the Crown, surely they should recommend their immediate repression. A State trial accompanied by State inaction tends to stimulate the illegalities against which it is ostensibly directed. A prosecution con-ducted in such a manner is a half-hearted prosecution, and a half-hearted, prosecution is nothing more than a costly and demoralising pageant. We should be very reluctant to law officers of the Crown a half-heartedness have a combination of precious stores.

skilful tuition.- Latizen.

The newest styles in jewellery combine colored gems, such as rubies, sapphires and colored pearls with the whitest of diamonds. Earlings alone are preferred in the single audorse the opinion which attributes to the color, but bracches, bracelets and finger riugs

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1881

THE people of Cornwall have nobly responded to our appeal for sid to the Land League by sending us the handsome sum of \$83.50. We are aware that it is not easy at all times to call men together and obtain money from them, nor is it easy to get one man to take the initiative. When this is done, however, success follows, as in the case of St. Edwards and Cornwall, for the people are never backward in responding to calls made in behalf of Ireland in her troubles. We sincerely thank Mr. McEniry and his generous friends for their subscriptions. We hope other localities will follow the good exance from her friends abroad. THE "PILOT" Company of Boston has just published a new and complete edition of the poems of John Boyle O'Reilly, one of the greatest poets of America, and certainly a man of original genius. O'Reilly engaged in the Fenian conspiracy, was tried, found guilty, and sent to western Australia as a convict, where he composed some of the most beautiful poems in modern literature. John Boyle O'Reilly is now editor of the Boston Pilot, to which he has given new life; he is an orator of a high order, and what is better, he is an honest man and a sincere : universally admired and esteemed. He has been able, from the high position and the confidence reposed in him by his countrymen in this contineut, to do more good for the cause of his native country than perhaps any other man in the United States. Vive O'Reilly. Notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the Castle authorities in Dublin, Parnell and his friends have a chance of a fair trial, a thing which has never been had in Dublin before by political offenders. In the State Trials of 1844 the jury was so dexterously manipulated that not a solitary Catholic was sworn, but affairs are not so bad at present Out of nine ballots, to complete the jury, drawn yesterday in Dublin, eight were Catholics, which we presume must have made the Attorney-General stare and think a Jesuit was concealed in the ballot box. Something like a fair trial may now be expected, and an acquittal is almost certain. It is the opinion of the most eminent jurors that the Government have made a terrible blunder in instituting proceedings against the Traversers in the first instance, as they have not committed any act which is not sanctloned by the constitution.

ing their country and a British Attorney-General proving with all his rasping eloquence that Paul Kruger was a knave and a communist.

Tur blue-eyed, placid, philosophical Teuton about whom we hear so much is not the unaggressive creature he is represented. The Germans, despite the enormous indemnity they exacted from France ten years ago, are none the richer to-day, and they wonder where on (arth all the millions have gone. They are beginning to suspect that the great bulk of them has gone into the pockets of the Jews, and they are angry because such is the fact. Was it not our "Fritz" and our Red Prince, and our spectacled military genius, gular. Von Molke, who conquered at Gravelotte, Woerth and Mars-le-Duc, and environed and

captured Paris? And did we lose one hundred thousand and odd men to enrich the Jews?" It is something like this they ask themselves, and the answer is not satisfactory. We really cannot imagine what those good Germans are driving at in their crusade against the children of Israel, as they surely their ancestors, and taking away their cash by force. Bismarck does not seem to be more averse to the Jewish persecution than he was does not take such a leading part in the per-

formance.

THE news from Ireland is not sensational, but it is important. The army of occupation is divided into nine flying columns, which will scour the fsland in all directions, looking for an enemy, each column trailing its coat in the mud of January and implying it the first time or the second time in history a British Government has managed to make a British army ridiculous, and we can easily imagine the disgust the heroes of Afghanistan and South Africa must feel in roaming free lance-like round a country to protect the landlords and prevent "boycotting." It is reported that Parnell and the other Traversers who are members of Parliament will take their places in the House on its opening, as their presence in the Courts will not be absolutely necessary. It is true that the Queen's writ demands their appearance in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, but then it is equally true that the Queen's proclamation summons them to Westminster and as loyal subjects obey the latest order to Westminster they will go accordingly. For the rest, Gladstone keeps as close as a clam, and all the rumors and guesses of newspapers on the proposed land measures are guesses and rumors-nothing more.

SOMETHING ABOUT LEADERS.

In THE Post of the 18th instant, we had something about leaders in commenting on the telegram sent to the Globe by its Montreal correspondent, but, we did not exhaust the subject. It seems the impression prevails by the public press. abroad that the Irish of Montreal must have a set of acknowledged leaders or they would other localities will follow the good ex- a set of acknowledged leaders of they were ample, and we also hope this is the last time be utterly helpless. It also seems that there it has been the invariable practice to impose from the stage, I am not conditions on the contractors, so certain as to the beauty, but the fertile island of Erin will require assist- is among the Irish of Montreal a class of men who think they are the natural leaders of the Irish element. It is truly surprising $\frac{1}{1}$ of the situation. The successful tenderer had how many leaders are given us, and how few to make a deposit of five per cent on the introduced by a fine portly gentleman, an the other nationalities of Montreal can value of his contract, and had to furnish two excellent chairman in appearance, who made manage to get along with. We can sifely good and solvent securities. If after awhile the pantomimic movements of the lips usual assert, for instance, that if at a meeting conthe Government saw that the work was not progressing to their satisfaction they were vened for the purpose of nominating a Mayor, a gentleman stepped forward and guaranteed empowered, on twenty-four hours' notice, to the support of any one element, let us say | take over the work from the contractors and the Scotch, he would be laughed at for complete it themselves at the expense of the contractor, when, if there was a balance in his his presumption. And yet this thing has been done at late meetings on behalf of | favor, it was paid him; but, if against him, then the securities were liable to be sued for the Irish and we believe no man laughed the amount. In fact the contractor was at except it might have been in his sleeve. the mercy of the Government, and found it in What after all constitutes a leader? Is it his interest to stand on good terms with wealth, or girth of chest, or is it superior intellect? If it is wealth then should the them, they, as we have remarked, being mas-Jews be rulers of the world, for we are inters of the situation, and very properly so. formed they are the wealthiest people. And | But in this great undertaking of the Canadian if it is wealth we should like to know the Pacific railroad what do we see? We see the amount each leader is worth so that we may Government, for some inexplicable reason, govern ourselves in our behaviour according surrendering all their privileges into the to their means and be careful not to render the hands of a Syndicate who have nothing to same amount of respect and leadership to the lose and everything to gain by the transacman worth \$10,000 as to the man worth tion. We see them placing the country, of \$100,000. All other things being equal the which they are but the servants, at the feet man with a large stake in the country should of a few men who are not even citizens. We see them reversing the order of be preferred as a leader to him that has not, things, and making the contractors the masbut if the poorer candidate for honors or leadership-always supposing we require leaders ters and the country the servant. There is absolutely no security given, for a million ef at all-be superior in intellect, honesty, integrity or general ability he is best entitled dollars in such an immense transaction is a mere bagatelle. Here is a Syndicate, comto the honors which are going. This special posed of obscure third-rate commercial men, leadership among the Irish population would who come forward and say, "Give us all the not so much matter if it did not bring us into contempt, and deserved contempt if it road you have constructed, value for \$30,be tolerated any longer. Why the Irish 000,000, give us a bonus of \$25,000,000 more, should be saddled with self-appointed chiefgive us a land grant worth \$50,000,000 (or even say half the amount), and we shall build tains more than other nationalities is a mystery we cannot very well solve except it | your railroad," and here on the other hand be that they are a good natured people who | stand a government which says cheerfully think it a pity to check a soi-disant leader | "we will." This means that the Government rising to his proper level. We would not be | will run all the risks, and the Syndicate reap understood as implying that in all communi- all the profits. A good way to look at this ties there must not be a class of men who one-sided bargain would be to take an inditake a prominent part in public affairs, it is a vidual member of the Government-say necessity; but then we suggest they should Sir Charles Tupper-and suppose that be men enjoying the confidence of the people he wants to have a palatial mansion erected on account of superior worth and abili- in Ottawa. Well, suppose a builder came to ties, above all they should not be Sir Charles and said, "you require a mansion self.appointed. If the Irish people take a erected which will cost \$50,000; now I uncertain course apart from the action of their dertake to erect it for that sum. 1 will defellow-citizens in matters not local or Cana- posit \$500, (one per cent of the amount) with dian it is in general sympathy with the you as a guarantee, and you will pay me as I movements of their brethren at home, as, for go along, you will give me as soon as I reinstance, in the present land agitation, and it | quire it the sum of \$12,500 in cash, endorsed appears to us in such a time the leaders of notes for about twice as much more, and as the Irish people should prove themselves by I perceive some former contractor has joining the movement and directing it, for in already got through one-fourth of the work other respects, and so far as our local interests you will also hand that over to me. "What," are concerned, we are as one with the Eng- would cry Sir Charles, indignantly, "and all lish, Scotch, French and Germans. We, like for \$500 security! Why, how do I know but

matters that affect the prosperity of Montreal I am not a fool." Now, why should the Govor the Dominion of Canada. It is only on ernment, of which Sir Charles is a member, questions of sentiment we diverge. Now, if it was Scotland which was agitating so fiercely for a land reform, there is not a son of auld Scotia in our midst who would, no matter how high his social standing, be either ashamed or afraid to respond to her call for sympathy and assistance. The so-called leading Irishmen hold back, but of | It has not come yet, and it is our present duty that we do not complain; what we do complain of is that they push themselves forwath as Irish leaders when there are no Irish interests at stake, and hang back when there are, which is, to say the least of it, very sin-

THE SYNDICATE AGREEMENT.

The campaign against the agreement between the Government and the Syndicate was fairly opened yesterday in London by the Honorable Mr. Blake, leader of the Opposition. Since we last wrote on this subject a considerable change seems to have taken place in public opinion, and the more the do not intend resorting to the methods of contract is examined and criticised, the less the people like it. In times of great excitement, when politicians in and out of Parliament range themselves in ironclad fashion to the persecution of the Catholics, though he | under their party banners intent upon following their leaders, right or wrong, the country looks eagerly to the independent newspapers

for an expression of opinion, not caring to trust mere partizans who have firmly made up their minds to vote the straight ticket. It is those independent newspapers which often save a Government from taking a fatal plunge which may end in disaster to themselves and ruin to the would like some desperate Fenlan or Land nation, which they think they are serving Leaguer to tread on the garment. It is not in advocating certain measures. It must be said in the present crisis, that both independent politicians and independent journals are taking a decided stand against the Syndicate agreement. They have become alarmed at what they consider the magnitude of the intended sacrifice, and are trying to prevent it if possible. Now as the Posris a thoroughly independent journal, bound to no party, controlled by no clique or Syndicate, we think it becomes us to raise our voices with our confreres, if not for an abrogation of the contract, at least for such a modification of it as will place the Canadian Pacific Rail- | cate and Government change places, and let road, since it has to be built, in safer hands than those of the Syndicate absolutely, for after a careful perusal of the Government's agreement with the Syndicate, we can arrive at other conclusion than that under no present scheme the future of the the Northwest directly, and of Canada indirectly, will be placed at the mercy of a few irresponsible men, who are foreigners, with one or two exceptions. There are a score of

important objections that might be advanced against the scheme as it exists, but we shall at present confine ourselves to the two or three which are most deserving of attention. but which we have not seen fully discussed In all former contracts entered into by the

the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and in other \$25,000. No, thank you, I cannot do that, as accept an offer for the country which none of them, individually, would accept in his own private affairs ? There are great inducements held out in the future by the Syndicate. such as a strong tide of immigration, which will settle the Northwest and develop its resources, but the future is in the hands of God only. to deal with tangible facts and figures. One of those facts is, that, instead of the Government ruling the Syndicate, it is the Syndicate which is ruling the Government. The Government is prepared to give the Syndicate all those millions and then place itself at its disposal

as its servant-to build a railroad for it across the continent-which shall be the Syndicate's for ever; in a word, to abdicate its functions and let a monoply sule, or at all events make an enormous fortune whether it finishes the road or not. It can leave off at any time after pocketing the best pa:t of the bonus and leave its beggarly security in the hands of the Government. What guarantee have we that when the Syndicate completes the smiling prairie section, which can be done at the rate of \$5,000 a mile, it will not leave off? Nothing, but a million dollars, or one per cent of the amount of the contract. It seems almost incredible, but it is a fact, nevertheless. We ask our readers where is the proper place to put a man of business who anticipate their answer: a lunatic asylum. The Government give bonds, lands, completed railroad sections, an immense money grant and what do they get in return from the Syndicate? A million dollar guarantee! We doubt if the country is prepared to make such a tremendous sacrifice, we doubt if Parliament will sanction the agreement, we hope

not. Still it need not be altogether rejected. It can be modified and made useful. Let the same customs prevail as in other contracts; let the Syndicate deposit five per cent. and give proper securities; let the Government have such control that they can regulate matters for the benefit of the country; let a clause be inserted giving the country control of the road after a certain time; in a word let the agreement be so modified that the Syndi-

CORRESPONDENCE.

each perform its own proper functions.

DR. HEPWORTH'S RECENT LECTURE IN NEW YORK CRITICIZED. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

DEAB SIR,-No doubt you have gleaned from your exchanges, that the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, a member of the Herald Distribution Committee, recently lectured here on the late famine in Ireland and the future prospects of the country. Attracted by the subject, I wended my way to Steinway Hall, though with certain misgivings that my time could be more profitably and pleasantly spent elsewhere. My instinctive faculties were not much astray. An exceedingly large audience filled the hall to overflowing, and the platform was crowded by what I suppose must be Government with tenderers for public works called the elite of New York society; fashion was there, but as 1 was in a far corner 80 as i that the Government would remain masters | we used to say long ago of the preposition 'that" in our Latin exercises, " it is to be understood." The Rev. Dr. Hepworth was on such occasions, and then doubtless to his own satisfaction and that of the audience, took the chair. The Rev. lecturer advanced to the desk. His appearance had nothing reverend about it, but if I had the same trouble as he had, in preventing my forelock from getting into the corner of my eye, I should feel inclined to be irreverent. seems to me, the clerical and literary gentlemen of America cultivate a long forelock with all the affection a Chinaman has for his pigtail. It is apparently the index of gonius in this enterprising country, and I am sure if honest, good-hearted Alfred Perry were down here, he would be the guest of a dozen highthing is what they call a stheticism. Dr. Hepworth does not palaver for a half an hour before handling his subject; he goes in for it right off. Said he, "I was over in the little German town of Darmstadt in the hope of gaining some much-needed repose." doubt. Few can estimate at its proper value the soul-wearying task of preparing a weekly sermon on nothing in particular, and everything in general, to awaken a select congregation to a sense of their duties in supporting a pastor in a manner conformable to the dignity of an aristocratic branch of the Christian Church. It is very true that the Rev. Mr. Hepworth receives an annual salary sufficient to keep a dozen Roman Catholic priests in clover for twelve months, but the atter gentlemen have a subject to talk about, and are perfectly satisfied their hearers receive their teachings as the word of God. Dr. Hepworth, on the contiary, knows very well that if his sermon does not suit, his employers will tell him so. Constructing a barrel with proper materials is easy enough when you know how to do it, but to make a new barrel to an old bunghole is rather a more difficult operation. The Doctor was right, he had good reason to be fatigued, and I sympathise with him very much. Well, he had hardly settled himself comfortably at his hotel when a friend called on him. He did not say what they took, leaving it to be understood. The friend handed him a telegram from James Gordon (New York political phrases have got the Relief Fund, and if agreeable to go on to remerican civilization that the Irish peasant Paris immediately to receive instructions receive not even dream. He is so unscientific from Mr. Bennett, that pious young man being that the process whereby so many Americans then in the very congenial French Capital. Well, to make a long story short, Dr. Hepworth soon found himself in delightful and dirty Dublin, where asunder" is actually taken in its literal sense he was introduced to the Most Rev. by the Irish peasant, and he looks upon a Dr. McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin. found the Archbishop," said the lecturer, over and above his Romanism and his Catholicism, a Christian and a gentleman." Shade with words of blasphemy and immorality. of Calvin! Ghost of Luther! Royal Spirit of Knox! denizens of that region where the longed for refrigerator shall be be no more! heard ye the admission of this Reformed minister, that an Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church can be at the same time a Boers might find nine flying columns travers- them, are interested in our city finances, in you may run away when you get hold of the gentleman and a Christian? As for me, my less him and his day's work, and, again, at and secures an advocate of the Land Bill.

ideas become a confused Kaleidoscopic vision, of which "mushroom," "brass" and "cheek" and "Rev. Dr. Hepworth" were the salient points.

The Rev. lecturer stated that he found three relief committees in the field,-the Duchess of Marlborough Fund, the Mansion House Fund. and the Herald Fund. As the gentlemen professed to give a statement only of what he saw, it is to be presumed his knowledge concerning the Irish Land League Fund was derived from evidence of a hearsay character, and, therefore, inadmissable to his judicial mind. Nevertheless, the moral evidence, and the strong corroborative evidence of the existence of this Relief Fund is so plain, that I must accept the hypothesis that whenever Dr. Hepworth heard of the Relief Committee of the Land League, he closed his eyes, otherwise I must hold him guilty of a suppression of the truth, which is the next thing to the utterance of an untruth. These little idiosyncracies are, douotless, the offspring of his religious belief, the Doctor's creed being more negative than affirmative. The Reverend lecturer found the country in a state that beggars descriptionit was terrible, it was deplorable ; "a hungry nation was begging at the world's door.' True, every word of it, and the terrible crime, in all its red nakedness, lies at the door of that British Empire, which has no more obsequious toadies than that class of vanity-worshipping Americans of whom Reverend George Hepworth is a the very unmistakeable type. I will not say that Dr. Hepworth is a man devoid of human teelings or gentleness of disposition. I rather think otherwise, but I look upon him as one of the great crowd who in these days consider expediency and success identical with justice and right. Were the men of 1776 of a character similar to that of the leading men of this Republic to-day, I have would enter into such an agreement; and we no hesitation in saying the thirteen States would still be British Colonies.

Dr. Hepworth then gave his ideas as to the causes of Irish misery, and incidentally mentioned that the Irish were converted before the Saxons, an observation of great truth, since there is but little more Christianity among the Anglo-Saxon masses of England to-day than there was among their ancestors in the time of Hengistand Horsa. Said the Doctor-"The religion introduced by St. " Patrick was not that of the Roman Church. "the Irish Church was independent." The Reverend gentleman omitted to say what church St. Patrick belonged to. Can he be claimed by the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Independents, the Methodists, the Hard Shell or Soft Shell Baptists, the Plymouth Brethern, or any other of the thousand sub-divisions of Protestants? He could not have belonged to the Independent Irish Catholic Church because all evidence shows him to have been a man of remarkable purity and sobriety of life. It is true he went about the country baptizing the people so that if he was not a Roman Catholic, he must have been a Baptist. I will leave the Doctor to decide whether he was a Hard Shell or a Soft Shell, merely remarking that the fact of his being a Hard Shell Baptist would not imply that the saint was a hard case. To explain why the Irish are such strong Roman Catholics to-day, Dr. Hepworth stated that Henry II. of England converted them at the point of the arrow I was always under the impression that long before Henry Plantagenet was King of England a council was held in Ireland, which was attended by the Pope's legate, who brought the pallium to be conferred on St. Malacui, the Archbishop of Armagh, who afterwards died at Clairvaux, St. Bernard's monastery, and in the habit of the Cistercians. I never in my born days heard of a Reverend Mrs. Columbkille, or a Reverend Mrs. Lawrence O'Toole. Certainly historians were very careless to have omitted the names of these ladies. Then on the "ipse dixit" of the Rev. Mr. Hepworth we must consider the Norman warriers of Henry II. as the apostles of Ireland's faith, as it is to-day. Now I am lineally descended from one of those cast iron Barons, and in my ignorance I thought he was such an unmiti gated vagabond that he could hardly be out of purgatory yet, if the poor old sinner had even the good luck to get in; and with filial devotion I have been praying for his release. Yet all this time the defunct warrior was an apostle, in fact the only member of our numerous family that was ever known to propagate religion of any kind. Forgive me ancestral shade! "A great cause of Irish distress was the total want of agricultural knowledge, the Irishman raised and would raise nothing else but potatoes." The older we grow the more we learn. I suppose it must have been long potatoe stalks that I mistook for wheat, oats, and barley when I was in Ireland toned literary clubs. I suppose this sort of I fancied I was looking on golden fields of grain, while all the while it was potatoes. But how on earth do government statistics show the export from Ireland of large quantities of grain, while some imposters actually advertise Irish oatmeal for sale in this very No city of New York. Then again the people know nothing about rotation of crops and yet the principle is more rigidly observed in Ireland than in America. It does seem strange too, that when an Irish agriculturist transfers himself to Canada or to the United States, he finds very little to learn from his neighbors beyond matters pertaining to locality and climate. The best and most intelligent farm hands on this continent are indisputably Irishmen. It is true many of the peasants who come in contact with Dr. Hepworth were poor unfortunates whose immediate ancestors had been crowded off cul tivatible land by the incarnate devils, known as landlords, and forced to live like digger Indians in the mountains of Connaught These were no fair samples of the Irish farming classes, but it is sufficient if they suit the groove of Mr. Hepworth's prejudices. As a rule farming implements, such as are employed in this country, are not used in Ireland. They are expensive, and it is useles to think of their being purchased by farmers from whom an iniquitous land system exacts all but what will hardly feed and clothe their bodies. Doctor Hepworth says the ignorance of the people is beyond description. I wont say Bennett asking him to accept the nomination the Doctor was telling a lie, but I must take the liberty of not believing him. Of course better of me) of Distributor of the Herald there are a great many cheracteristics of regulate the number of their offspring is called by the Irish peasant, child-murder. "Those whom God hath joined let no man put Divorce Court as a machine for legalizing adultery. He is so far behind the age that he omits to interlard his conversation When he praises a neighbor's cow he will Bluff King Hall Ethereal gizzard of John | say, "That's a fine cow of O'Brien's, God loss of liberty. bless her !" His enlightened American brother agriculturist would probably say, "That's a G-d d-d fine 'kaow' of Deacon Jones," and so on. The Irish peasant kneels | maining independent Liberals; silences the down in the morning and asks his Creator to | most dangerous critic on South African affairs,

eve, he thanks God for His goodness during the day, and begs the Divine protection during the night. The average American, in town or country, tumbles in and out of bed with no more idea of his duty to his Creator than the veriest bog. The language of the Irish peagant is of a kind that will never bring a blush to a modest cheek. His very thoughts are tinged with poetic fancy, and his intellect soars on the wings of faith to a height far too sublime for the mock philosophy of even a Dr. Hepworth. In a word, Reverend Sir, the Iriah peasant whom you stigmatize as a monument of social ignorance, is morally and intellectually a king of men, when compared to the average American, whether he be a denizen of city or country. No doubt the American is a smarter man, as the term goes, in the science of money making, but that is the science which likens us most to the wild beasts of the forest, a merciless struggle for existence wherein the weak and the gentle are invariably victimized by the cunning and the strong. The God who made you, Doctor Hepworth, the God who redeemed you, the God who will judge you, has sanctified poverty and ennobled its surroundings, and during His thirty-three years of painful and laborious life, from his birth in a stable, to his death on the cross, poverty was the state of His choice, and the lowly and the poor the partakers of His frieudship. Not one single word ever dropped from His Divine lips in contempt of poverty, or in the praise of riches. Judge the value of your material philosophy, Reverend Doctor, by comparison with the teachings of the God whose minister you profess to be, and then tell us wherein is the American superior to the Irishman in the attributes of true Christian civilization.

Unable any longer to lose my time listen. ing to such trash, I made my exit from the crowded hall. I read the Doctor's final remarks, and they were in keeping with the shilly-shally nonsense already criticized. The ignorance of the " Romish" priesthood is a standing insult cast at us by Protestants, but if men like Dr. Hepworth for lights of the Reformed Dass Church, I have no very high idea of the standard ot intelligence that so considers them. For profundity of learning and depth of intellect, these men are no more to be compared to the Roman Catholic priesthood than a common mud puddle to the boundless ocean. It was with a full knowledge of his words Professor Huxley declared that the Roman Catholic clergy were the only opponents of infidelity worthy of a Freethinker's consideration. Evidently, he rated weekly gasbags at their proper value.

J. P. S. THE LAND LEAGUE.

The League Welcome to St. Patrick's Hall-The House of Representatives and the Montreal Land League-New Year Greetings.

The Montreal branch of the Irish National Land League held its usual weekly meeting in St. Patrick's Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. Carroll, President, in the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, tendered a hearty welcome to the Land League in the name of the St. Patrick's Society, of which he is an officer, and stated that the new St. Patrick's Hall would be open to the League until its object would be accomplished; and he thought that could not be a long way off, as the Irish people now fully knew their rights, that these rights were impresc:iptible, and that eventually they must have them.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the previous meeting, as also a series of correspondence among which was the following letter from the Hon. W. H. Calkins in reply to the resolution passed at the recent mass meeting in Nordheimer's Hall, thanking him for moving the resolution of sympathy with reland in the House of Ren Washington :---HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 30, 1880. To the President and Secretary Montreal Branch Land League, Canada :---GENTLEMEN :-- Your communication of Dec. 17, with annexed resolution passed at your mass meeting on Dec. 16, containing highly complimentary notice of the resolution 1 recently introduced and carried through the House of Representatives of the American Congress, is at hand. I beg to assure you, gentlemen, and your honorable Society, that the sentiment contained in the resolution but feebly expresses my own feeling respecting the down-trodden people of your native land. I sincerely hope that the better judgment of humanity may control the action of the British Parliament, and a peaceful solution of the question may thereby be solved. In the meantime I beg to assure you that the great patriotic and liberty-loving conscience of the American people are in full sympathy and accord with the efforts of the Irish people to throw off the yoke of oppression which has so long galled the necks of a patient, patriotic and noble race. I have the honour to subscribe myself, sincerely yours, W. H. CALKINS,

The Boers have adopted at last some of the means to ensure success. They have first taken up arms against the power which deprived them of their independence, and while flushed with a certain amount of success and holding the arms in their hands they have offered to reason the matter out with the British, and show them how unjust they have been. Holland, sturdy little Helland, the conqueror of the ocean and the Spaniard, comes forward in their behelf and acks the British Government to deal fairly with her children in South Africa, and as Gladstone is prime minister the chances are in favor of a satistactory answer. It is, however, good for the Boers-nathless Gladstone and British fair play-that the Transvaal does not lie a hundred miles or so to the west of dear old England or the unfortunate

One of the Representatives from Indiana. A telegram was read from the New Jersey Land League, sending them a New Year's greeting, and congratulating them on the success of their efforts.

These communications were read and received amid prolonged enthusiastic applause.

Fourteen new members were added to the roll, and the réceipts amounted to over \$50.

THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Dec. 31 .- Sierra Leone advices state news has been received from Sherbro of continued fighting between the Gallena and Tarnet tribes. The slaughter on both sides is very great. The prisoners were either killed immediately or put to horrible tortures

The news from the Transvaal is of an important character this morning. Martial law has been proclaimed by the Triumvirate, Gov. Bellairs, at Potchafstroom, is closely besieged and Col. Lanyon is still at Pretoria, but has been summoned to surrender. The excitement throughout the Colony is intense, especially among the Dutchmen of the Orange Free State, and it is reported that if troops are sent from England to fight the Boers, they will make common cause with them. A letter from W. H. Russell ("Bull-Run Russell") warns the public that the Boers never ceased to protest unanimously against forcible annexation. The Jingo attempts to rouse the bloodthirsty spirit meets with but slight success. The continual departure of the troops shows that the Government is resolved to enforce authority, but the Boers will be assured that their grievances will be redressed after their submission; though it is not stated how the Government will redress the greatest grievance of all-the

Mr. Courtney's acceptance of the Under-Secretary of Home Office enrolls among the Government supporters the ablest of the re-

LETTER FROM IRELAND. ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN.

MR. EDITOR :-- I am almost afraid to continue my letters from this ill-fated land to your valuable journal. The adventures that have befallen me since my arrival in this nave belation into show my children in this waits were as damp as the noer. Fut a dog country have been so numerous and so re-in it? No, I should think not, nor would markable that I fear the incredulous portion markable that I fear the incredul of your readers may conclude that I draw for animal. And yet, as I have remarked, of your readers may conclude that I draw for animate are still poorer people in Ire-facts upon my imagination. This, however, there are still poorer people in Irefacts upon my imagination. This, nowever, land, there are still poorer people in fre-is so far from being the case that instead of land, than the Widow Murnane and her children. Why they did not think they tone them down, for if there is anything in tone them down, for if there is anything in is so far from being the case that instead of land, this world I especially dislike it is coloring circumstances in order to please the vitiated taste of the public. Adventures are like the boys could earn. Once upon a time Mrs. tame, some people to in quest of them, and substantial was comfortable. She married a they follow others through life. I am substantial farmer in 1845, but the terrible one of those whom they follow. Who could predict that a quiet, unassuming young man When the famine years passed away the fame, some people go in quest of them, and farmer strove gallantly to retrieve his for-tunes and would have succeeded had not the uch as you, Mr. Editor, know me to be, holding an official position in Ottawa three months ago, an obscure individual known absentee landlord instead of lending him a only to Miss Gushington and a few kindred hand, raised his rent once, twice, thrice, until spirits on the Lachine Canal, who could prethe unfortunate man succumbed and died of dict I say, without being laughed at, that a broken heart when his youngest child was this same person would in a few months become a baronet and as famous almost as the me! I believe 1 find myself guilty of thinknotorious Captain Boycott himself? Am I ing a landlord has not a perfect right to do not right therefore in saying that adventure as he pleases with his own property, including the serfs. May 1 be "boycotted" a if not fortune, has dogged my footsteps whereever I chanced to go?

I confess to you, Mr. Editor, that utterly exhausted and hungry as I was on the memorable night when I was robbed in Limerick, the fright I gave to the Small-brains and Snookson was balm to my wounded soul. I enjoyed the thing immensely and when I, representing his Satanic Majesty, stepped outside the barn and left the two scoundrels to fight it out between them, I did, I assure you, give vent to a hearty though smothered laugh. But a reaction came and I had to lean against the wall to support myself. When after awhile I came to myself I looked around, and, espying small cabin far afield I made towards it, resolved to ask for a few hours shelter and some refreshments for God's sake. It was with difficulty I dragged myself to the door and when I got there so weak had I became that it was with still greater difficulty I was enabled to knock for admission. After a few moments the door was opened and an old woman presented herself in semi-deshabille.

" Arrah, what do ye want here at this blessed hour of the mornin'?"

"Madam," said I, hat in hand "I am tired, wet, weary, hungry and exhausted, and I want rest

"Poor sowl, come in out 'o the cowld, and don't stand shivrin' there."

"But I am boycotted." At these terrible words a change passed

over the face of the old dame, but it was succeeded by a look of tender compassion as she examined me from head to foot.

"Musha step inside, won't you; no one is allowed to jedge tut the Great God, praise be o his holy name and his Blessed Mother this We are all sinners an' the Land League dav. s not involluble (the good soul meant intallible, no doubt). Three years ago my hus-band Con (God rest his soul) and meself and the childher were threw out in the world by a cursed landloid (Lord forgive me) and Con died and one of the childher; but what am 1 sayin.' Come in, come in." I went and sank upon a miserable bed of straw, which was ranged by the side of the fireplace and was in one minute wrapped in the sweetest and profoundest slumber any human being could desire. I had no dreams, but nevertheless I felt a consciousness of being at rest-all the while I slept. I don't know of anything half so sweet as rest to the weary. I can appreciate a dinner when thirsty, but oh, the calm blassedness, the effable happiness of laying oneself down on the ground in peace when utterly exhausted is simply indescribable. How long I gentle voice offering me something to drink in a wooden neggin or "piggin." It was milk and I quaffed it at a draught, threw back my head and slept once more. This time I was visited by dreams, some pleasant some otherwise, but in all of them the chie actors were Viscount Smallbrains and Snookson, and the old chap himself with tail as large as life and hoof and horns of portentious dimensions, sometimes in one shape, sometimes in another, but always with the ime-honored appendage mentioned. When next I awoke it was clear day. At a table eside me were seated my old benefactress, a outh of nineteen, and another of fourteen, and a charming maiden, who to judge from ppearance, was their sister and had come into this world in the interval between them. l'hey were at breakfast—although I could not tell then what meal it was as the Irish peasantry are not fond of a variety in eatin such fondness. They were simply partaking of potatoes and milk. " Mother, said the young girl," if I were a lucen I think I would marry Mr. Parnell." "Indeed, an would you Ellen, said the elder boy, and suppse he would'nt have you."

a positive fact that these diseases are cured by hungry, or a draught of spring water when | Dr. Souveille's Spirometer. Full instructions for treatment seut by letter, and the instruand slept I know not, when I was awakened by | painless, and cure speedily effected. Instru- | over the railway crossing which intersects the ing, or if so are not in a position to indulge

for the dining-room, it was bare enough, practised, and we learn that since his arrival there were three chairs, and such chairs; and here Dr. Souvielle has treated most success-Mike has to be content with a boss made of fully several of our own citizens. Persons straw ropes. There was a pot and a few tin suffering with such diseases as head this plates and wooden piggins, and I give you article should not hesitate to visit the Doctor, my word I have described the furniture as it who gladly explains his method free of any met my gaze. The floor had no boards to charge. He deserves success, and if able to cover the bare, cold and damp earth, and the achieve only half of what is claimed, he will. walls were as damp as the floer. Put a dog indeed, be a benefactor of mankind.

ST. BRIDGET'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ANNUAL STATEMENT-A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY.

Mr. Patrick Tansey, the Treasurer, has kindly furnished the following statement of the financial condition of the Society up to acre of land, a pig and a few hens, and on date, 31st Dec., 1880 :-these they lived with the addition of what To cash in bank at commencement

of year.....\$3,804 84 To amount deposited in Bank dur-

ing year.... 655 00 To interest to date, say 200 00 \$4,659 84

By paid benefits Irish Relief and surplus money given to St. Marys

Irish Church.....\$1,780 00 Total cash to credit of the Society .\$2,879 84 As will be seen by the above extract, the Society is rapidly increasing in wealth. The Society is well and economically managed, having little or no expenses. It possesses some very valuable property in the shape of banners, regalia, &c. The Society has no lia-bilities whatever. There are about four hundred members on its roll books, and new members continually joining its ranks. It is to be hoped that during the present year the number of members will augment the roll to a total of 800 ere another New Year is reached. The contribution is only 25 cents per month, and the benefits are \$100 paid to the widow on the death of a member, and \$40 to the member on the death of his wife er widowed mother. Every member is obliged to attend the juneral of a deceased fellowmember.

This very prosperous temperance organization should be more largely patronized by our co-religionists of all nationalities. The Constitution has been revised, and a copy placed in the hands of each member.

occasion, in the course of his usual New Year's sermon, to refer in the most touching The annual general meeting of the above and eloquent terms to the peesent agitated society was held Sunday in their hall in the While east end. The object of the meeting was the endorsing the objects of the Irish National election of officers for the ensuing year. The Land League he spoke of the present elections in this society always prove an imcrisis in Ireland as a turning point in the pages of her tear be dimmed history. All his patriotic and sympathetic portant event in its history, and in which the liveliest interest is taken and great excitement sometimes prevails. Yesterday the feelings found vent in an eloquent flow of elections lasted from the early hours of the words, which were not lost upon his attentive morning to the closing ones of the afternoon, listeners. He commented with pathos on when the following result was reached and Ireland's long continued sufferings, both read to the meeting :-- President and Rev. national and religious, and put into language Director, Rev. James Lonergan; 1st Vice-President, James Mullally; 2nd Vice-Presihis whole generous sentiments which moved his congregation as well as himself to tears. dent, Patrick Keogh; Treasurer, P Tansey; His feelings expressed as they were, amidst Recording Secretery, Thomas R. Curran; a burst of natural eloquence, are beyond the Assistant-Secretary, James E. Morrisey ; Corfeeble pen of our reporter to chronicle. The responding-Secretary, M. O'Donnell; Collectgist of his sermon, however, was to commend ing Treasurer, James Donaldson; Assistant do., John Lunny; Grand Marshal, John O'Brien; Assistant Marshals, Thomas Lyons the present movement as worthy of the most hearty support and confidence, adding that it was the duty of those who had the interest of and D. Wall. The St Bridget's Society have their nation's life at heart to fervently pray every reason to feel proud of, and to be conto the Almighty God to bless those who were gratulated upon, the Lappy selection made to at the head of the people, and lead them on fill the various offices for the ensuing year. the right road to success by His bountiful This Society has made great strides in the grace. Any unwise movement at the present past, but in the hands of the gentlemen crisis would throw the nation back into a chosen to take office, we are sure, the interests perhaps worse condition than it was before, of all will be carefully looked after and the while for the present the consequences society will meet with the same, if not greater, attending were fearful to contemplate. The success in all its undertakings. Rev. gentleman's remarks were all through

AN ACTION OF DAMAGES FOR \$10,000.

Dr. Joseph A. Roy, of the City of Mon-

treal, has entered through his attorneys, NASAL CATABRE ASTUMA, BRONCHITIS .- It is Messrs. Roy & Bouthilier, an action of damages against the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the sum of \$10.000. It appears

UNITED STATES.

The Philadelphia Board of Health has presented a report prohibiting the use of hay or straw in the street cars as injurious to the health of the public.

Detroit claims McKee Rankin as "practically a Detroiter, as he was born within sight of the city, and has his home on the bank of the Detroit River below Sandwich."

The Chicago and Grand Trunk have had the lease with the Chicago and West-rn Indiana ratilied. It gives them the privilege of using the latter's track in that city.

The officials of the Irish Emigrant Society, in New York, state that during the first three weeks of December it forwarded fully \$100,000 in drarts to Ireland for Christmas gifts, in which 5,000 givers participated.

The Detroit Free Press is just as much against the American fifty per cent tariff as it is against the Canadian thirty per cent tariff. Both are artificial barriers against the trade of two countries where nature and common sense intended there should be none. Our fifty per cent tariff is just so many per cent worse than your thirty per cent tariff.

The editor of the Mailborough (Mass.) Times saw Mark Twain recently, and says of him .--- Below his necktlo Mr. Twain is as personable and presentable a man as any. The terror is all above his head. And such a head. A little way off he has the appearance of having on the shake of a Hungarian grenadier, and reminds one of a thistle in bloom."

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mrs. John Cowley, who flives near Welland Junction, gave birth to tripiets a few days igo. They lived but a short time. It is estimated that 7.350,000 cubic feet of quare timber will be taken out on the Ottawa

River and its tributaries this season. Thomas Kidd has sold the west half of lot 4, cen. 1, Elderslie, to a gentleman from the Old Country for \$2,250 cash. The farm con-

tains 50 acres. Several seams of coal have been found in Picton, N.S., which are described as wonderful in extert and combustible properties. They are being developed.

Donald Mackay has sold his farm on the 15th con., Carrick, a little over half a mile from Walkerton, for \$4,000. It contains 69 acres. Mr. Roosworm, of Carlsruhe, is the purchaser.

A handsome eighty-four feet spire is to be sected on the tower of the Church of St. John the Baptist (Roman Catholic) at Perth. A couple of minarets will also be constructed to add grace to the edifice.

Among the cases on the docket at the Ayl mer, Que., Superior Court is the suit of Mc-Veigh and Bryron concerning the ownership of the greater portion of the village of Bryson, which has been pending several years, and which, it is said, has given rise to as many acrimonious disputes and differences of opinion among the surveyors as among the gentlemen of the long robe.

The residents of Gananoque have for some time been troubled with a kind of fever, which has prevailed for the most part in what was considered the healthiest portion of the village, young men and women being chiefly subject to it. It is declared not to be typhoid or malarial, and so far has not proved dangerous.

One day last week, when the Ontario Field Battery were at target practice at the Model Farm, near Guelph, a spent shell passed close to the head of Arthur Burns, of lot 7, Puslinch, about two miles from the farm, and struck the ground within a few yards of him. and another passed up the lane near his house. Mr. Burns says the whistling of the shell passing his head surprised him.

THE POET PRIEST OF MOBILE SPEAKS

IRISH M.P.'S ON THE SITUATION.

At a meeting held in Glasgow on the 10th Dec., under the auspices of the Anti-Coercion Association, 4,000 people being present, and Mr. John Ferguson in the chair,

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who was recelved with great enthusiasm, said that at this moment, as they were aware, a trial was pending in Ireland. Now, he proposed to constitute another tribunal, and to put these criminals on their trial before them : he proposed to make that meeting to-night a jury before whom Mr. Parnell and his colleagues would be tried, and he proposed to lay before them the charges of crime and wrong which they were supposed to have committed against the interests of their country. Having referred to the state of affairs during the recent period of famine, and compared it with that of '47, Mr. O'Connor said-The Government, with Mr. Gladstone at their head, said that that was a shocking state of things which required a remedy. They tried to remedy it and failed. They had 15,000 people threatened with death the Government had tried to save them and had failed. Were the leaders of the present movement going to allow them to perish? (Loud cheers, and cries of " No.") The only difference between the two epochs was not a difference in distress, was not an increase in the mercy of the laudlords, was not

an increase in the power of Government to stay the hands of the landlords the only difference was that the Irish people had relied on themselves, and the Irish people had a noble leader worthy of the great cause (loud and prolonged cheering). What, then, was the crime of Parnell and the Land League? (Cheers, and cries of "No crime.") His crime was that he saved ten, twenty, perhaps a hundred thousand of his fellow-countrymen from death (loud cheers). His crime was that he had stayed and rendered powerless the omnipotent arm of the relentless tyrant. His crime was that he had raised and roused a spirit which would nevel die (loud cheers). He told them, his countrymen and contrywomen, that, much as they knew of what was going on in Ireland, they had not yet grasped one-halt of the mighty change (cheers). He would just tell them a little incident which occurred at Roscahill, one of thousands which he heard during several visits he paid within the last two or three months to the county of Galway. A landlord took it into his head to evict some of the tenants (laughter). He had described to them two eviction scenes, which tool place also in the county of Galway, and they knew that in both these cases the evicted tenants went first to the skeleton walls, then to the ditch, and then either to the workhouse or to the emigrant ship, or to the grave. The tenant then was a poor, helpless slave, and could only utter weak and impotent wailings against a relentless fate. Now, when the tenants were turned out at Roscahill, they did not go to the workhouse and they did not go to the ditch, and they did not go to the emigrant ship (cheers.) They went to Father Coyne instead, and Father Coyne went to the Land League (cheors), and the Land League sent down some money, and with that money Father Coyne built a house. He built a house just beside the land from which these people had been evicted, and he put the people into the house, and the people were there to this day (loud cheers), happy and comfortable, uttoring no word of menace

and doing no deed of violence, but looking down on the landlard and look down on their holding, and telling the landlord that they were not going away (loud cheers). Patting the two scenes beside one another, did they not show them the mighty change which had come over the country? (Cheers.) Did they not show them that the chauge which had taken place with the last year and

a haif was not a small change, was not a

fifty thousand troops to Ireland-yut Parnell

everything that you can-all the mighty

to the ghost of Irish landordism" (laughter

supplicating the landlords for God's sake to

reduce the rents? No; the tenants came

now in bodies, marching and organized

some of them on their horses (laughter

and cheers), and they said to the land-

rents" (laughter), but, "In the name of

Heaven and justice, we have reduced the rents ourselves" (laughter and great cheering).

They did not take off their hats now. Now

when they met their landlords, they met

them like man meeting man, with their

infused into their people a spirit of manli-

pendence and of self-reliance that nothing

own countrymen? And had not the tribunal

before which Parnell had been tried already

Was it the case that English and Scotch

Liberal friends, "but then there are these

shocking outrages (laughter)-these terrible

speeches" (laughter). He was talking to a

a week." That was seven murders in seven

weeks-that was pretty good (laughter). But

declared that so long as there beat an Irish

Well, they could afford to laugh at these calumnies; they could live down these calumnies. They could afford also to laugh at State prosecutions, at movements of troops and armed police. The people had already reaped the victory, and the only thing left to be done was for the State to sanction by law the conquest the good arms and stout hearts

of the peasantry had already achieved (loud cheers). Therefore he said there was not au Irishman or Irishwoman who ought not to bless the day that now shone above them, There was not an Irishman or Irishwoman that ought not to be glad that they had lived into this great time. He told them all they were living in an heroic age for the Irish people (loud cheers). The change that had been made within the last eighteen months was the greatest change ever made in their history. But yosterday the Irish people-the Irish nation-was so mean that none would do her honor; to-day the Irish nation was so strong that no one could dare to do her ill; but vesterday and the Irish nation could have been compared to a crouching slave in chains, in rags, and with eyes dim with the tears of centuries; to-day the slave had leaped to her feet, the bonds were cast aside, the rags had changed to robes of light, the full blood of a new birth coursed through all her veins, and she gazed with the steady regard of the eagle on the dazzling dawn of a new day of peace, prosperity, and freedom (loud and continued cheering). **c≻o**∢©

ROUND THE WORLD.

Canada's debt is \$147,000,000.

Mahone, Virginia's new Senator, was once hodman.

The Chicago Land League has voted \$1,000 for Ireland.

A monument to General Phil Kearney has been crected in Newark.

Roscoe Conkling is represented as a smart dandy and a clever snob.

John Kelly lectures in Buffalo on the 14th January, for the Sisters' Hospital.

Mr. Jay Cooke's income for the past three ears is said to have been over \$75,000 a year. "Some men are born great and some men are born in Ohio " says a New York orator. The task of drawing up the Syndicate greement was entrusted to the Hon. Mr.

Abbott. It is stated that the Irish militia regiments will not be called out for drill and training for 1881.

A city of London official estimates the gross annual income of that city's charities at \$22,500,000.

Mary Cavanagh, an old Irishwoman aged 105, has just died in a Charlottetown, P. E. Island, workhouse.

It is generally understood that Boumelia will shortly organize a revolution against her present rulers.

Father Ryan, the Southern post priest, said in a lecture at Mobile that God never made Ireland for England.

In the present year's Jewish Calendar 5641 (1880 A. D.) the total number of Jews in the world is set down by the editor at $8_{1}910_{1}$ -000

The United States Customs receipts for December were nearly \$13,000,000. The receipts from Internal revenue were \$12,000,

Every Duke of Richmond since the time of Charles II., who conferred that title on his bastard son, has been a Knight of the Garter.

St. Thomas, Ont., has now four railroads and is competing with London for supremacy. St. Thomas now wants a daily paper. What does the Times say?

The Mayor of Athens has telegraphed to the Mayor of London the discovery of a complete Chef d'aurre of Phidias, the statue

" Oh then I'd go into a convent and break my heart wid cryin."

"And why don't you cry now Ellen, mavourneen.

"Bekase it would be no use in the world. Patsy, will you have more milk ?"

"No, Ellen, I've enough, thankee, and besides the poor gentleman 'll want some whin ie wakes up.'

"God between us and all harm but isn't he leeping a long time?"

"Mother, spoke out the younger of the oys," "the gintleman might be one of the oys who bate the lord and his agent in O'Rafferty's barn, an' if so the pelice'll be lookin' for him.'

"Thrue for you, Justin, an' be sure you tell no one. Still, I don't know : he tould me he was boycouted, an' so he must be a lanlord or somethin' himself."

"Perhaps, mother," said Ellen, "he was there too an' escaped."

"Never mind whether he was or no, mavourneen; he is a sthranger, and came to us for shelther, an' sin would lie on our sowls iv we refused him."

"Mother," whispered Patsy, "the gentleman is woke; his eyes are open."

I glanced round the house and took in its cep povarty, though let me tell you this litle fimily were not the poorest of its class, or don't you see they had potatoes and milk for breakfast, a good many in Ireland have potatoes and no milk, and a good many there are also who have neither. But this cannot be helped, it is one of the sacrifices a naion must make if they would enjoy the pleasures of being governed by a landed tistocracy. The house (?) was divided in two; the half we were in was the dining room, parlor, ante-chamber, and audience which the other halt was sub-divided, one

ments expressed to any and sufferers are cordially invited to test the of November last, on St. Philip street, in Spirometer free'of charge. Treatment simple, ments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex aide Surgeon act of crossing the track an engine to which French Army, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal. PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING NOTICES.

pathetic in the extreme, and he concluded by

asking God's blessing for the cause.

Murnam was comfortable. She married a

but three years old. But Heaven forgive

thousand times over if I am not a fool for

going back on my order. Nevertheless, like

Lord Byron "I cannot stop to alter words

once written" and like Balaam or his ass (I

forget which now) I am compelled to speak

Dear Mr. Editor, I fear I have trespassed

Yours truly, MyLES O'REGAN, Bart.

too much on your valuable space and shall

THE LAND AGITATION.

COMMENTED ON BY THE REV. FATHER DOWD

IN ELOQUENT TEMMS.

on New Year's day, the revorend and uni-

versally beloved pastor, Father Dowd, took

and distressed condition of Ireland.

During the service at St. Patrick's Church

close this epistle by subscribing myself

the truth.

[From the Montreal Gazette, Dec 24th, 1880.]

WE ARE PLEASED to notice that a great many of our best citizens have bought Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and to satisfy our curiosity we visited Dr. M. Souvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention. so that we could speak with our own authority of it. We think that such a method, which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity,

instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souveille, after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a welllearned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instruments free of charge.

[From the Montreal Star, Oct. 23rd, 1880.] By request we visited the offices of Dr Souvielle, 13 Phillips Square, and examined his invention called Spirometer, with the aid of which he treats the above diseases. The instrument is an ingenious contrivance, and enables the patient to inhale the vapors mising from the medicines used in a simple and effective manner. The merits of this mode of treatment have been recognized by some of the principal hospitals in Europe where they are constantly in use. We have no doubt the Doctor will meet every success here, where there are a large number suffering from Asthina and Lung Diseases.

[From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 8th, 1880]

There recently arrived in this city from Paris a Dr. Souvielle, bringing with him his invention, called the Spirometer, for the cure of such troublesome and hitherto well-nigh incurable diseases as asthma, bronchitle, catarrh, and the like, either chronic or transient. The Doctor has fixed upon 13 Phillips Square as an office, where we paid hfm a visit on Saturday last. intellectual, evidently well skilled in auatomy and physiology, a linguist, capable of speaking five languages, and possessing, apparently, tho ough knowledge of all the phases and details of the various respiratory diseases from practical observation. Dr. Souvielle proceeded to explain the modus operandi of his invention-the Spirometer. It is ingenious yet simple, and after hearing the Doctor's explanations, the treatment-that of inhalation-seems very room, everything but the two bedrooms into sensible. Certain medications are placed in the instrument, and are thence inhaled by the m for Patsy and Mike, the other for Ellen | sufferer. These inhalations are naturally nd her mother. I could not see the furniture | carried direct to the organs affected by disease, f those rooms but I could imagine, and I and, of course, prove in this manner by far &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat elieve the straw which composed my pallet the most effective. In Europe this mode of it works like magic. It is a sure cure for vas robbed from the bed of the females. As | treatment is now thoroughly recognized and | burns, wounds, and bruises."

Point St. Charles, he was obliged to pass public road in that vicinity. While in the were coupled two freight cars, bore down upon him, smashing his vehicle and inflicting upon him severe bodily injuries This occurrence has caused the Doctor to keep his bed for the last month, and has so affected the hip, that his walk will, in all probability, be lame for life. These serious consequences, Dr. Rey professors, to be the result of, and are due to the negligence of the Grand Trunk Railway officials and employees. He alleges that there was no signal given to indibate the arrival and passing of an engine over the crossing, and that it was impossible to see the train crossing owing to the houses which line St. Philip street, and which completely block the view of approaching trains. He therefore holds the Company responsible for the injuries received; in consequence of which he has taken the above action of \$10,000 damages against the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

MUSICAL SEANCE .- On Wednesday evening last the students in the Jesuits' College gave a very successful musical scance in their hall. It was largely attended. During the entertainment the band of St. Stanislaus' Club played a number of fine selections. A lottery was also opened during the evening, and some exceedingly handsome prizes secured by lucky persons. Those present passed a very pleasant time.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A very popular and gallant English admiral is now known at the Army and Navy Club as "Don Fiasco di Dulcigno."

Lord Beaconsfield's late secretary, Lord Rowton, is going with his sister, Miss Corry,

to Algiers for a couple of months. A roulette table of the most approved type has been started at Oxford, with two wealthy undergraduates as croupiers, and both graduates and undergraduates frequent the establishment.

"Can I give my son a college education at home?" says a proud and anxious father. "Certainly," replies an expert who knows all about it. "All you want is a base ball guide, a racing shell, and a few packages of cigarottes.

Philadelphia has not for a long while seen so sober a day as Sunday last. There anpeared to be a general disposition on the part of the liquor dealers to obey the ordinance of the Mayor, and on the part of the police to enforce it.

A New York lady, who lately became a widow, has received a visit from a former poor tenant, who said that eleven years ago she had moved out of a house belonging to the lady's husband, leaving \$5 owing to him. She could not afford to pay it at once, but would do so by instalments.

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes :- "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, FOR THE IRISH CAUSE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.-The Rev. Abram J. Ryan, the poet priest of Mobile, addressed a (cheers). He called that house at Roscahill large meeting of the Irish Land League in the tomb of Irish landlordism, and he tole whomsoever it might concern that while he this city last night, saying : " Ireland has suffered more than any nation had that scene in his mind he could say, " Do

in the world, but has kept together. There | what you please-pour in ten or twenty or are factions there, but when you touch a national principle they are a unit. and his colleagues on their trial-suspend God made the land, and I reckon it the Habeas Corpus Act-do this, that, and ought to be owned by those for whom it was made. The Irish people first forces of this great empire cannot restore life feel and then think. Feeling evaporates, but thoughts stay and phrase themselves into words. They should think this: God made tenauts going down on their knees now and Ireland for Ireland and not for England, though by some unfortunate circumstance the English got it. The first thing is resistance, but it must be legal. Don't your hand too soon. It is a show grand, a beautiful, a noble, a patient thing to lords, not "For God's sake, reduce our wait. The tyranny of the Irish landowner is intolerable; who denies it is a liar; who affirms it speaks the truth. Parnell is the leader of an agitation, as O'Connell was, and, as O'Connell succeeded in the main, I hope Parnell will succeed in his. He needs substantial sympathy, and money used for a good purpose is consecrated. No matter what differences may exist even in the ness, a spirit of courage, a spirit of inde-Catholic Church on this question, I think justice is on the side of the Irish tenants

could ever make pass away from Irish hearts God is on the side of justice; you are on the He asked them, the jury, whom he had side of God, and you will succeed. If Ireland empanuelled to-night-What was the crime is poverty stricken and destitute, it is beof Parnell? (Cries of "None.") Was he a cause of the luxury of the landlords. You criminal? (Cries of "No.") Or rather were must not go too far. Anything revolutionary not he and his fellows the saviours of the might bring on calamities. I am a rev-Irish people? (Loud and continued cheerolutionist in a measure, and unreconstructed, ing.) He asked Englishmen and Scotchmen who professed to be humane and liberal, what lreland will one day get rid of the landlords first, by calm, legitimate thought, and then was the highest tribunal before which a man by the grace of God, which crowns an act of could be tried? Was it not a tribunal of his

justice with victory." THE JEWISH DIFFICULTY IN GER. MANY.

heart there would be a tabernacle in which his name would be blessed (loud cheers). LONDON, Jan. 3 .- A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that reports of a demonstration in the United States for the object of protesting Liberals had sympathy for Bulgarians, for against anti-Jewish agitation here, is pro-Montenegrins, for Greeks, for Zulus, for ducing a very unfavorable impression, the Aighans, but had not a word of sympathy for feeling being that Germany can tolerate no their Irish fellow-subjects? (Loud cheers.) intervention in home affairs by foreign "Oh, yes," answered their English and Scotch States.

A Berlin despatch says on New Year's morning, large crowds made a demonstration outrages, and these wicked and inflammatory before a cafe much frequented by the Jews ; they smashed the windows and mobbed all the | Scotch Liberal the other day on this question, Jews they met. The police were comparatively and he asked, "How many murders have helpless. Another cafe was invaded and there been within the present year?" emptied of Jews. Largo and stormy meet- and the gentleman said, "Well, I ings continue. The Crusade seems to be gaining force; the fist is substituted for the seven weeks, and there has been a murder tongue.

THE GRÆCO-TURKISH WAR.

he heard another Liberal who was talking ATRENS, January 1 .- In the Chambers, about the outrages, and he was asking how many there were, and he said ten a day vesterday, Trecoupie, leader of the Opposition, (laughter). Then that highly distinguished declared that arbitration would destroy the work of the Berlin Conference. "Europe," Conservative leader, Lord R. Churchill (hisses and groans), gave his version of the business, he said, "may tear up the Protocol, but the tattered document will be stoeped in the and his statement was that there never were blood of Greeks." The Premier replied : such scenes of anarchy and disorder since " Europe understands that we are capable of the days of '98. Mr. O'Connor liked a executing its decision. We are resolved good strong statement like that. It courageously to defend the interests and put one at one's ease (laugter); and be war seems, however, to be next to cer- (laughter). It was distress and eviction that to furnish such a sum as will materially tainty.

shallow change, but a change that went down of " Minerva Victorious." to the preformdest depths of national life

Mr. Froude is about to publish another edition of his work on Ireland. It will contain a considerable amount of new matter dealing with the present aspects of the Irish land question.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, has published a letter on the Anglo Irish question, in which he makes an earnest appeal against schemes of wholesale and improvident emigration from Ireland.

A thousand persons, mostly women, are employed in engraving and printing Government money and bank notes at Washington, They are so strictly watched during work hours that they look upon themselves as prisoners.

A special clause has been inserted in the deed of sale of the Villa Eugenie, at Biarritz, which binds the purchaser, under heavy penalties, to celebrate memorial masses in the private chapel of the villa on the anniversaries of the deaths of Louis Napoleon and his sou.

A decision was given last week by the Scotch Court of Session in an action "raised' chests up, with their heads erect ; they had by Miss Tod, a minor, possessing a fortune of £50,000, against her trustoes. It was decided that the young lady is not only entitled to an adequate allowance, but that she may herself choose how she is to finish her education and where she is to reside.

> A correspondent writes to the London Truth to deny that the idea of the heroine (in Endymion") cutting off her long hair to wind round her husband's neck in his coffin is original. It is to be found, he says, in an Italian poem called "L'Abbandonnata," in which a beggar maiden cuts off her hair on the death of her mother, " per fare la crocc in Campo Santo."

> The quantity and value of goods entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada (exclusive of British Columbia), and the duty collected thereon during the month ending 30th November was as follows : - Total dutiable goods, \$4,432,155; coin and bullion (except United States silver coin, \$136,754 ; free goods, all other, \$1,645,604. Grand total entered for consumption, \$6,214,513; duty collected, \$1,185,358.

A Protestant lady named Ross, who was lately evicted from a holding in the county Limerick under a Protestant clergymen, took she ter in a disused police barrack, near Askeaton road. She was visited by a body of 100 armed men, who took her from her house. and, placing her in a carriage, drove her to her former residence. They lighted a fire in every grate and warmed the place would only go back to the last thoroughly, and told another t mant who had taken the farm since her eviction to have all his cattle removed before 6 next morning, which he did.

A national convention of the Irish Land and Industrial League of the United States will be held at St. James' Hall, Buffalo, Jan. 12 and 13. Representatives from nearly all the branches of the League, both in the United States and Canada, will be present at the convention. The chief objects of the League in this country are to support Parnell and assist the League in Ireland. As the latter end is best attained by furnishing the necessary aid, bonour of Greece." That the final issue will it gave one something to get hold of arrangements will be made at the convention

2 N 2 20 1

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

6

[From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Sun.] The following graphic report from the Irish correspondent of the N. Y. Sun will be read with interest. We may add that the Sun rather inclines to the landlords' side of the question, or did until it saw their case was honeless :

DUBLIN. Dec. 14.

The consequence of feeding the English public with these manufactured horrors is that a state of excitement and fictitious alarm has been created which is extremely likely to react most injuriously on the Irish landlords themselves. Threats, we are told, like chickens, come home to roost, and the thinking portion of the community is inclined to ask of the landlords, of the whole Irish better class, why are these people savages, as Judge Fitzgerald proclaims them to be? Why have you not civilized the people who were given you to rule over? As long ago as last session of Parliament Lord Edesdale said in the House of Lords that the Irish landlords "ought to live on their properties, and improve their estates." Six months have elapsed since this startling discovery was made. Since then the Land League has been the means of forcing it into English and Irish heads that the landlords ought to allow their tenants the means of subsistence, with a vast number of other elementary and equally unsuspected truths.

The fact remains, notwithstanding, that the case of the tenants has not yet been made known to the English public, which is thoroughly familiar with the landlord's side of the question. With one startling exception, no one has prominently asserted the claims of the struggling five millions of people who are ranged now in opposition to that small compact body of men, who, until this year, had power of life and death over them. This one exception is Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., an Irish M.P., who as the leader of the Northern Circuit is known to be one of the first lawyers in the Kingdow. Mr. Russells income is said to reach £20,000 per annum, and he is justly esteemed one of the most clear-headed and upright men in Eugland. His letter to the Daily Telegraph describing the condition of the farmers of the south and south-western parts of Ireland struck a blow to feudalism from which it can never recover, and did more to open the eyes of the English to the real state of Ireland than twenty sessions of obstruction and recrimination in St. Stephens. These letters are to appear in book form by the first of January. They will assuredly be met by a universal demand. The exposure of the Marquis of Lansdowce's management of his Kerry estates has awakened public interest in a most unexpected manuer.

Private opinions, public and political, are Land League. Thorold Rogers, Mr. Childers, feared, will reflect its temper only too faithwhich it will do its best to return. In short, the adhesion of the Ulster people, which is now an accomplished fact, has been a shock to the whole community. When Mr. Dillon announced his intention of holding a meeting at Scotstown, in Monaghan, two great landlords of the vicinity proclaimed their intention of breaking up the meeting and driving that end Sir John Leslie and Lord Rossmore hastily crossed from London, collected men from different parts of the country, telegraphed to all the Orange centres found themselves on the day of the meeting at the head of a body of Belfast "corner boys," farm servants out of work, et hoc genus omne, to the number of about 150. This face with about 12,000 tenant farmers, who had assembled to take orders from Mr. Dillon, and who, under his direction, laughed the noble lord and his retainers out of the to be united like one man, and the consehave lost its head with terror. Mr. Forster almost lives on the Holyhead and Euston Railroad, and a second council is to be held this week. Sir Charles Dilke, the Under Secretary of State, speaking last night at Kensington, deprecated coercion, but hinted at its employment, if necessary. Mr. Childers. who is one of the Cabinet, was seated on the platform. He is known to hold very advanced views on the Irish question, and may be assumed to be acquainted with Irish necessities, for he spent last autumn on the west coast of Donegal and Connaught. There is a wild rumor to-day from London that the Constitution is to be suspended in Ireland, and at once. However, Lord and Lady Cowper and Mrs. Forster have issued cards for dances on different evenings next week, which rather contradicts the idea of martial law and suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. The fact is, London, thanks to the never tiring zeal of the newspaper correspondents, is infinitely more excited and alarmed than the Irish capital. This was exemplified by the proceedings in the Crown Office of Queen's Bench, at which I had the privilege of being present. No one would ever have imagined that such momentous business was being transacted. The Crown Office room is a comfortably furnished red-carpeted apartment about twenty feet long, and perhaps fifteen broad. A long table filled the centre of the room. Three or four reporters were placed at one end. The other was presided over by Mr. Macdonough, the veteran lawyer who leads the defence. flanked on one side by the new Sergeant, Denis Caulfield Heron, and on the other by the ponderous form of Val Dillon, the brother of the member for Tipperary. Messrs. Brennan and Egan were the only representatives of the League, although Mr. Landon of Westport showed himself late in the day for a few minutes. The sub-sheriff occupied a chair at the side of the table. Close to him was the counsel for the Traversers, closely watching every number as it was copied from the Grand Jury book on to the cards with which the Master of the Crown Office was provided. The Sheriff leaned his back against the chimney piece and surveyed the scene, while from above his head the engraved portrait of Chief Justice Burke looked down on the bewigged gathering with scarcely more interest or animation than Sir James Vokes Mackay evinced. The square mirror on the chimney piece reflected, among the fern leaves and pots of primulas which good fences-especially line fences; it prospoke for the tastes of the Master, more than one cavernous yawn. Now and again Mr. Heren indulged in a jeu d'esprit. Mr. Molloy use in cases of sudden coughs, &c., as a safebemoaned his torced retention from "another guard against consumption and other place." Mr. Nolan and Mr. Walker sympa-thized ironically with him as the work of DRAKE' BITTERS, taken according to selecting numbers went on. At last 188 num- directions, saves large expense in dector's bers have been thrown into the ballot box; bills.

and when forty-eight names have been drawn EDWARD BLAKE IN LONDON. and allowed to stand, we find that of the whole about twenty-three are Liberals, perhaps Catholics. It will be impossible for the Crown to strike off twelve men of any one religion or class from this number when the time comes for the further reduction of the list. Mr. Val Dillon, the solicitor, for the Traversers, seems determined not to leave a stone unturned to secure an impartial jury. He states that he had made himself conversant with the whole jury list of Dublin, and was able to answer every question raised by the Crown as to the circumstances, whereabouts, and so forth, of the gentlemen named.

MU NEVER RETURN.

It is said that one cut of every four rea invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health never seturn to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality muy be prevented and patients served and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time This we know. See other column.

BROTHERS OF DIFFERENT BELIEF

The death of Mr. Charles John Manning, the elder brother of Cardinal Manning, at the great age of 82, is suggestive of the religious differences which so often separate brothers seemed the secession of his brother Henry most learned controversialists against Rome. Wilberforces, whose strange differences in religion were of the same kind. Of the four sons of William Wilberforce three became Rev. John Sargent, of that parish. They were much attached to each other, and Samuel Wilberforce tried his influence with the Queen to get Manning made a bishop. Other remarkable instances that occur to

us in connection with the death of Cardinal Manning's Protestant elder brother as illustrative of the religious differences of members of all to be described at this moment as chaos the same family are the two Newmans, the itself. John Ruskin has declared for the two Froudes, the two Arnolds and the two Dales. Thomas Pelham Dale is now a Evelyn Ashley, John Bright-countless are ritualistic martyr in Holloway Jail, while his this land on the basis of the prices set by him the names of the *illuminati* who support the theories of the Leaguers. The Cabinet is torn by dissersion, and Parliament, it is to be of his prosecution, has put him there. fully. The overwhelming success of the John Henry Newman is now a Roman Cardi-Land League in the north of Ireland has been all; his brother: Francis William a their a blow to the old Whig section of Parliament, with some communistic tendencies. The late Richard Hurrell Froude was an extreme Anglo-Catholic and would, no doubt, have submitted to Rome but for his early death. His brother, James Anthony, the historian is a free thinker, who resigned his English curacy from unbelief in the dogmas required of him, as he explains in his "Nemesis of Faith." Mathew Arnold is the most pronounced of the rebels and intruders out of the place. To religious free thinkers, while his brother the Syndicate and not the Government, was Thomas is a Roman Catholic, who a few years since only returned to the Church of England to burry back again to Rome, just as Father Sibthorpe so often did. When one from taxation on their property for ever outside sees an infant baptized, it is curious to of the limits of Manitoba, by the exemption of speculate how long after he comes to years of thinking for him elf he will adhere to the faith he is baptized into, and where on the Falstaffian regiment found themselves face to theological map he will at last be found .-Brooklyn Eugle. 222.5 The following statement shows the population of certain States and Territories accordtown. The whole country may be said now | ing to the census of 1880 :- Alabama, 1,261,-241; Arkansas, 802,564; Connecticut, 622,quence is that the Government seems to 683; Delaware, 146,654; Florida, 266,566; Georgia, 1,537,878; Iows, 1,624,463; Kansas, 995,335; Kentucky, 1,648,599; Louisiana, 940,263; Maine, 648,945; Massachusetts, 1,783,086; Missouri, 2,169,091; Nebraska, 452,432; Nevada, 62,265; New Hampshire, 347,782; New Jersey, 1,130,892; New York. 5,083,844; North Carolins, 1,400,000; Oregon, 174,767 ; Rhode Island, 276,528 ; South Carolina, 995,707 ; Tennessee, 1,542,463 ; Vermont, 332,286 ; Virginia, 1,312,203 ; West Virginia, 618,193; Wisconsin, 1,315,386; Dis-

He Denonnces the Syndicate Contract.

والمحافيات والمراكحين والحرول المتحي المتعاديون وتوعين

LONDON, Dec. 27 -- Mr. Blake on coming forward was greeted with great cheering. He commenced by saying that he had never addressed an audience in this city when he felt more strongly the memontous importance of the occasion, and of the subject he intended to discuss. In a matter of such moment, as circumstances changed, it was not only their right but their duty to alter their policy to meet the exigencies of the case. He pointed out that the scheme of federation with British Columbia was forced upon a dying parliament by a small majority. This was done by the men now in power, who were clamoring that the terms with British Columbia should be carried out. The people should remember these men were responsible for these terms, the stand, that this work of construction, the Canadiau Pacific, should not cause any increase in the rate of taxation. The Government claimed that they would not increase taxation. This might be very true, from the simple fact that it was so high they could not increase it. (Laughter). Last ses ion the Government brought down a magnificent scheme for building the railway by the sale of the lands who lisp in childhood the same prayers at a of the North-west. The Opposition pointed mother's knee and learn the same doctrines out that in one important particular their at school and college. The late Mr. C. J. calculations were astray, that settlers would Manning, eldest son of William Manning, a be unable to pay the money due to the Govmember of Parliament and one of the enment at the times specified. The Gov-Governors of the Bank of England, was a ernment found they were wrong, and, so instaunch Church of England man to his death, stead of building the road themselves they and one of his latest acts was the building undertake to get others to build it. They and endowment of a beautiful Protestant | went to England, made some loose kind of church. How strange to him must have arrangement, which it was now acknowledged was not a bargain, and came back jubilant, Edward, who then Rector of Lavington their leader speaking in most confident terms and Archdeacon of Chichester, was one of the of their success. They were, however, seven weeks hatching out the present bargaia with The Mannings were nearly related to the the Syndicate. The members of the company had the Cabinet in their power and were able practically to dictate their own terms. Their cash subsidy, now including Roman Catholics. Two of them, Robert the amount spent and to be spent by the Isaac, the Archdeacon of the East Riding of Government in the construction of por-Yorkshire, and Henry William, the Vicar of tions of the road, would be \$50,000,-East Farleigh, Kent, were among the most 000. Owing to the annual interest talented of the Oxford Tractarians, the of about \$3,000,000 on that portion "ritualists" of those days. Samuel, Bishop of the public debt due to the Cauadian successively of Oxford and Winchester, was Pacific alone, the chances of a decrease in lord of the manor of Lavington, of which taxation was very much impaired. He made Manning was rector. They had married two a striking calculation to show that of sisters in early life, daughters of the late the cash subsidy of \$50,000,000 proposed to be paid to the Syndicate, Ontario would pay two-thirds or S5,000.000, and of this sum the proportion to be borne by the city of London would be \$600,000. Referring to the land subsidy, he showed that the number of acres of land to be given was 25,000,000. The value of the land was much more tean it was represented, owing to the right the Company would have of choosing good land for every acre of their subsidy. The Government was now endeavoring to reckon the value of (Mr. Blake) in 1874. He believed then that the land was not worth more than that, and he still held that at that time, and under those circumstances, it was not. But Government will shortly propose to the Boers circumstances had greatly changed since then, and the value of the land must have greatly increased. The amusing part of it was that Sir Charles Tupper, who now accepted this estimate, had rejected it when it was first made and claimed that four millions would be a cheap price for it. He went into figures to show that beyond two or thre millions invested at first by the Syndicate, the money to build the road was all furnished by the Government, and after that to possess the road ; yet, notwithstanding the road was what he might almost say handed | garrison out. over to them as a gift. They were exempted their land from taxation. The great argument that the Company must sell in order to escape taxation was done away with, and as they had a monopoly of the road and could charge what freights they pleased, they need be in no hurry to settle their lands, so long as those belonging to the Government were taken up. In order to give some idea of the rates that would be changed by the Company having control of the trunk line, he quoted some rates of the St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba Railway, through line, which had no monopoly; not ground some way off, the effect will be that only was there no room for competition, but of an empty dress hung up, the face, neck there was actually a law against it. It was and arms being scarcely discernible. On said the Opposition offered no alternative to the Government scheme. Their plan was a plain and business-like one to build the prairie line as quickly as possible. It was consistent with the wants of the country to promote settlement along the line, and as soon as it could be accomplished, without hampering the country, to go on with the re-mainder of the line. They also urged the construction of the Sault Line, which would give the United States the trade, not only of the Canadian north-west, but of the American north-west, as well as of the south-west too. for by the Sault to Montreal and so to Liverpool, was the shortest distance from San Francisco. This line would cost \$3,000,000 instead of 22,000,000 or 23,000,000, which the line north of Lake Superior would cost, and it could be made ready for traffic within three years. Canada held the key of the position, if her people did not throw it away. Uapital-ists were now ready to undertake the construction of that branch for \$4,000, and 4,000 acres per mile. He closed by urging upon HOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. them the importance to every citizen of this Rheumatism is bad, Toothache is worse, question, and expressed a hope that by showing the supporters of the Government in the House that their vote given in favor of this scheme would bring them face to face at the next election with disappointed and dissatisfied constituents, they could bring such influence to bear, as to prevent the passage of this measure, if they were unable to prevent its passing. He invoked their vengeance at the next election on its perpetrators. Notwithstanding Mr. Blake did not finish his speech until 11 o'clock, the interest in what he said did not flag for a moment. and (xcent for an occasional burst of laughter or applause, all was perfectly still. His closing sentence was the signal for an ovation of hand-clapping and cheers which lasted for some time. Holloway's Pills .--- Hale Constitutions .--When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses, or neglect, these Pills will repair the mischief. If they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box, Holloway's Pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all cases of nervous depression, whereby the vital powers are weakened, and the circulation is rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. The Pills are suited to all new and all habits. A patient writes :- "Your Pills, to be valued, require only to be known. During many years I cought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your fills soon restored me.'

OFFERED TO THE BOERS. LONDON, December 29 .- Professor Harting, of the University of Utrecht, Holland, has drawn up an address to the British nation praying for the re-establishment of the national independence of the Dutch Boers of ously signed in the Notherlands, and runs as follows :- " It is with deep interest that we, the undersigned, Dutch citizens, have followed the course of events concerning the people of the Transval, who are, by descent, of our own flesh and blood, and we may not suppress the feeling of amazement and regret which came upon us when the late Government of England resolved to deprive the people of the Transvaal of their national independence, and incorporate their community with the British Crown. It would be intile here to dwell upon the nature of our amazement and regret in this matter. Already many of yourselves, and notably your present Prime Minister, have issued their energetic protest against the Transvaal annexation, as an act both unjust and impolitic. Yet did the people of the Transvaal cherish the that the wrong inflicted upon them would be ultimately redressed. But now that all the ambitions of this people have been baffled loss to account for it. Are not their forefathers ours? Are they not of the men who maintenance of their national independence ; and should the spirit of their fathers have become extinguished in them? No; Britons, you who are free people cannot yourselves but sympathize with a community your own powerful Government may indeed scatter, may even exterminate, but which will never suffer itself to be entirely subdued. It of British fairness. The people of England will not submit to the disbonor which must demand nothing more than to live in peace and quiet under laws of their own framing, whilst tilling the soil, which is theirs, ac-We yet entertain the hope that this, our appeal, will not be entirely disregarded. We are still inclined to believe that the mighty voice of public opinion will lend such support to the present Government of England as will enable Her Majesty's ministers to undo an act of illiberality which a Cabinet of known liberal sentiments would never have approved of or carried." This appeal is printed in full | whether they are right or wrong. type by the Daily News, but not yet commented upon. The tone of the papers is one of unreasonable anger against the Boers. The Times this morning says : " There is, we affection of the Boers is general, and that their temper is such as to extinguish the possibility of dealing with them by other than stern methods. LONDON, Dec. 29.-It is reported that the

in the Transvaal a truce in the present hostilities, pending which a conference may be appointed for the redress of their grievances. CAPE Town, Dec. 30 .- The Boers formed two camps near Potchefstroom on the 17th inst., and on the 20th 200 mounted Boers and 1,000 foot attempted to capture the fort occuwithin 200 yards, but were repulsed by shot and shell. Seven insurgents were killed and many wounded. Paul Kruger held a council of war on the 22nd inst. It was to starve the



THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881. THE TRANSVAAL.

AN ADDRESS PRAYING FOR THE RE-ESTABLISH-MENT OF ITS INDEPENDENCE - A TRUCE

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation. and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also the Transvaal. The address is being numer- | claim a stride in general improvement. This is the age of general improvement

and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of hope, assuredly not quite unreasonably, men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

But we want to extend its usefulness and their patience at last has given away and in its circulation still further, and we want its despair they have taken up arms. Much as friends to assist us if they believe this jourwe deplore the fact in itself we are not at a nal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon struggled through eighty weary years for the 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 however comparatively insignificant, which 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 is on these considerations that we venture | twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean to issue our direct sppeal to the sentiments | something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to inevitably follow a conflict both unequal and enroll themselves under the reduction, they iniquitous, a conflict with one of the weakest have no reason to regret it. For what they lost of communities, a conflict with a people that one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United quired under peril and by their own courage. | States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

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

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 fear, too much reason to think that the dis- 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.

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trict of Columbia, 177,638; Idaho, 36,211; Montana, 39,157; Utah, 143,907; Wasbington Territory, 75,120; Wyoming Territory, 20,788.

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IS THERE NO CURE FOR NEURALGIA! Yes, a sure cure; it is BROWN'S HOUSE-Neuralgia worst. It is a superlative disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. Its sale is ubiquitous. All druggists sell it. 21-4

A WOMAN WHO WAS CONSTANTLY Craving food, and grew thin by eating so much, tried some of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, on the recommendation of her physicians .- She was relieved of them, and then her food nourished her. Before, it only fed the worms. Many persons are sick only, from worms. 21-4

A BLESSING TO MOTHERS .- MRS. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afilicted, is a certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomuch and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the 21-4 mother.

HINTS TO FARMERS. - Don't let your horses be seen standing much at the tavern door; it don't look right. Don't be without Henry & Iohnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment Bear at hand to apply in case of accident. Keep motes good feelings among neighbors. Keep Doron's Elixer always in the house, and

Mr. Haweis, in a volume entitled "The Art of Beauty," makes the following points with regard to beauty of dress : "The reason that an ordinary low neck

with short sleeves looks worse in black than in any other color is because the hard line round the bust and arms is too great a contrast to the skin. A low neck always lessens the height, and a dark dress made thus lessens it still more, and it strikes the artistic eye as cutting the body in pieces, in this way; if you see a fair person dressed in a low dark dress standing against a light backthe other hand, against a dark background the head and bust will be thrown up sharply, and the whole dress and body will disappear. The effect, common enough, is exectably bad. If you must wear a low black bodice, let it be cut square, giving the right angles rounded, for corners are very trying), and have plenty of white or pale gauze or thin black net to soften the harsh line between the skin and the dress. White gauze or lace soften down the blackness of the dress at the edge of the bodice, and thin black stuff has an equally good effect, as it shades the whiteness of the skin into the dark color of the gown. Only under these conditions does the sudden contrast enhance, as some persons suppose, the fairness of the

complexion. "Short women should never wear double skirts or tunics-they decrease the beight so much-unless, indeed, the tunic is very short and the skirt very long. So also do large, sprawling patterns used for trimmings; let these be left to women tall enough to carry them off. Neither let a very little woman wear her bair half down her back; let her lift it clean up as high as possible. "Large feet should never be cased in kidleast of all white kid slippers-for kid reveals so clearly the form and movements of the

feet, and stretches so easily that tew feet have a chauce in them. "Those who are very stout should wear nothing but black; those who are very thin should put a little padding in their gowns and neither should be in the least decollete. Perpendicular stripes in dresses give height and increase fullness, and are, therefore, particularly suited to very slight, small people and particularly unfitted for stout figures."

EPPS COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to iscase. Hundreds of subtle maladics are laating around us ready to attack wherever ore is a weak point. Wo may escape many fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well rtified with pure blood and a properly parished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold aly in packets labelled-" JAMES Errs & Co. Homosepathic Chemists, London, England. Also makers of Errs's Chocolare Essance for afternoon use.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergyman, school teachers and postmasters at S1.00 per annum in advance.

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

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once. POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Songsi songsii

The following Songs and Story mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Stamps, or 25 address on receipt of 25 cents, Stamps, or 25 Lots for 85:--Knock, Co. Mayo, Ireland. The Canadian Backwoods. Lovely Mary Donnelly. Old Skibbereen.

Jid Skibbereen.
Our Irish Exiles.
A M'dulght Mass in Ireland.
Mabel Brown, the Patriot Irish Girl.
The Races of Oastlebar.
Irish Amarican.
To O'Donovan Rossa.
An Appeal to Erin,
The Irish Stranger.
The Girls of Erin's Isle.

Green Innistall. The Felons of our Land. Thiggin Dhu. Feudy Blaze's Echo. The Fenian Men. Me renize Area. We'll Lift the Fing of Green. The Green above the Red. Ec yoott's Volunteers. And Story of LORD LEITRIM.

Address: J. MCARAN, Fookseller, 196 Murray street, Montreal All other Books malled on receipt of Pub-lisher's price. Orders proceedually attended to. 18 11

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Pater's Hospital, Albany, &c. 2003 St. Joseph Street, (over McGale's Drug Store.) 18-G

Street. (over McGale's Drug Store.) \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Somples worth Sofree. Address Srinson & Co., Portland, Muino.

Agricultural.

DAVING APPLES .- Apples that have been dried in the modern evaporating closets are very light in color and aweet. They are so superior to the air-dried as to sell for three superior to the an-outed as to bell for three times as much. It pays to dry apples that cost 40 cents a bushel when the dry fruit brings 12 to 14 cents a pound. A bushel of apples weighing 60 pounds will yield 12 pounds of dry sples. The drying can be done for 5 cents a pound.

TO MEND URACKED STOVES --- Cracks in stoves may be mended as follows -- Mix equal parts of wood ashes and salt into a paste with water and fill in the cracks; it what is known as a rust joint. For cast-iron that is not heated, a cement is made of fine filings of cast-iron wetted with a solution of sal anmoniac and made into paste with flowers of sulphur.

EPIZOOTIC DISCHARGE. - The nasal discharge in epizootic influenza is poisonous to man if it comes in contact with broken skin, the eye, or any of the mucous membranes. A recent case occurred in Canada when a wound on the hand was poisoned and the man became dangerously affected, the principal symptoms being violent burning pains all over the body, and an abscess in the side with a fetid discharge, a clear case of pywmin or bloud poisoning.

PINK EYE IN HORSES .- Pink eye is an inflammation of the eye or opthalmin. It is frequent at the times when epizootic influenza prevails, and is a similar disease, the inflammation attacking the eyes instead of the nasal membranes. The treatment should be to give a dose of one pound of epsom salts, and when this had operated give one ounce of hyposulphite daily until the complaint subsides. Blow a pinch of burnt alum into the eyes to help suppuration, and when a discharge comes freely wash the eyes with a solution of four grains of sulphate of zinc in one ounce of water.

SHELLS FOR FOWLS .- Fowls may be well supplied with lims without going to any trouble or expense to procure oyster shells. Crushed bones, broken with a hammer on a wooden block, and of which quite large pieces will be swallowed, will be sufficient. Limestone broken into gravel will also furnish a supply, as it will be dissolved in course of time in the gizzard, which serves the office of a part of the stomach, and has some digestive or solvent power.

UNHEALTHY HOUSE-PLANTS. - When leaves drop off the geraniums and they grow weak and spindling, it is because the soil is kept too wet and the air is too hot and dry. The plants should be watered throughly once a week, by submerging the pots in a pail of water until no more air bubbles rise, and then putting them on a tray or dish to drain. No 60° to 65°, and should be free from gas from a heater or coal-stove. Lice may be destroyed by dipping the plants in hot water, so hot that the hand can just bear it and no more. Dip them in and take them out again instantly, and repeat it two or three times. It will not hurt the plants.

DISEASED SHEEP .- The appearance of the soft watery swelling below the jaws of sheep denotes either lung or liver disorder. It accompanies either of these, as the blood, impoverished by mal-nutrition. becomes thin and watery, and dropsical effusion occurs. If the skin and eyes are pale and the sheep cough, the trouble may be looked for in the lungs, and it may be caused by worms there or by inflammation. If the eyes and skin are yellow, the trouble is in the liver, and is probably caused by flukes or parasitic worms in the gall-bladder or by long-continued indigestion. In either case turpentine may be given in doses of a tablespoonful in the morning before feeding, and at give in some feed, one drachm of carbonate of iron and one drachm of ginger, pow dered. BLACK BOT IN FOWLS .- This disease, which appears as a black gaugrene or decay of the comb, and which spreads to the wattles and head, is an anthrax fever similar in character to the black quarter of calves. It is a blood disease, which appears in the comb first doubtless because of the very active circulation of blood there as shown by its deep red color. It is caused by overfeeding and plethora and some disturbance of the digestion, combined with want of ventilation. The want of abundant pure air prevents, in all probability, the proper exidation and and decarbonization of the blood, which is the more injurious because the blood is londed with impurities. The remedy is to give tar in the water and a pinch of chlorate of potash once a day in powder put down the throat. Alternately with the chlorate of potash give one grain of blue pill daily. BEEF CATTLE. The growing importance of beef as a farm product is causing much inquiry and interest is found that the so-called scrub or native subsequently went reconnoitering lost a seastock cannot be fed profitably; that they neither take on sufficient flesh, nor flesh of sufficient value, nor mature ear enough to be profitable feeders or compete with the produce of the pure breeds. If there was but one kind of pure bred cattle the case would be simplified, but as there are several, and the circumstances of locality and feeding differ, it becomes a very interesting inquiry which kind of cattle is the best under certain conditions The Shorthorn, the Hereiord, the Devon, and the Pollard Aberdeen or Angus are all now competing for public favor. These are all good cattle, but each has its place in which none of the others can successfully compete with it. Where the Devon would live and | tion yield lik magic to its power. For sale thrive the Shorthorn, or Hereford would starve, and where these would do well the Devon would not produce sufficient weight to be profitable. The four breeds mentioned comprise all the varieties of beef cattle that are kept in America. 'The shorthorn is by far the most popular and numerous, and there are few persons engaged in agriculture that history dates back nearly a century, and it ing with everyday life, and showed that the was then a remarkable race both for beef and | principal components of tea were theine and the dairy. Since then it has been very carefully bred and is now the first beef animal in existence. Its principal characteristics are a j audience that the best time to take tea was compact heavy frame, with deep brisket, broad loins, short legs, short neck, fine head, fine bone, but little offal; a roan or red and white color, and short, finely curved horns. It has been bred in large numbers for many years in Kentucky, but is now kept in nearly every State in the Union and in Canada. Some families of the breed, which have been specially bred for the purpose, are excellent dairy animals. The grades of shorthorn produced by crossing bulls upon native cows furnish the largest portion of the beef sold in our markets, and the most productive dairy cows are also shorthorn grades. This breed requires high feeding from birth, and when well cared for will mature for the butcher in two years, reaching then a weight of 1,400 to 1,600 pounds or more, and averaging a daily growth of 24 pounds under the most favorable circumstances.

first prize in the 2-year-old class, not for weight, but for the better quality of the flesh and its more profitable character as a butcher's animal. This is the greatest recommendation of this race, the flesh of which is finely marbled or intermixed with fat, instead of being overlaid with it. The Here-ford is an old established breed, dating back much further than the shorthoru. It is massive in form, has widespreading, and olten drooping, horns; is brick-red or brownish-red

in color, with a white face, breast, and a streak on the back. Its general appearance is not nearly so handsome or attractive as the shorthorn, but a herd of them feeding in a paste with water and fift in the crack with suitable pasture have a pleasing and will soon get hard and close the crack with pictures que effect. The Poiled Aberdeen is a newly introduced breed in this country. It is an old and excellent race of beeves, and is remarkable for its want of horns Occasionally it carries off the first premiums at the English fat cattle shows from both the shorthorn and the Hereford. It is jet black in color, with a square massive carcase, short neck, and a prominence on the poll in place of horns. The absence of these useless incumbrances give it a certain preference with those who handle cattle in transportation, but the polled races are not popular, and although several importations of these excellent cattle have been made, they do not seem to take with the graziers or with farmers. There are only a few herds in America, and they do not attract much notice. This is their mistortune rather than their fault, for they are a deserving race, both for the breeder, the feeder, and the

> "Tis sweet to court, but oh ! how bitter, To court a girl and then not get her :" and speaking of bitters reminds us that Burdock Blood Bitters is the most deservedly popular of any medicine in the market. It sweetens the stomach, and it sweetens the disposition by tranquilizing the nerves, it makes pure blood and cleans all the secretions, jogging every organ to a healthy action, acting at once upon the stomach, Liver, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys, and is the purest tonic in the world. Sample bottle, 10c. Regular size, \$1.00. D 21-2

butcher.

A TERRIBLE MYSTERY

NORTH AUGUSTA, Ont., Dec. 29 .- An old woman, aged 86, living three miles from this village with her son, Wm. Hart, an old bachelor, was found lying dead and frozen stiff in the barn-yard on the premises of her son on Monday morning. She was clothed only in her night dress, and was in her bare feet. The body presented a horrible spectacle, being mangled and cut in different parts. She was lying on her face in a pool of blood. Stains are to be seen around the barn where she walked, and marks of bloodstained hands on the logs where she rots. The room should not be warmer than supported herself before falling. The barn she can be tracked from the house to it across a field. There is intense excitement over the affair, although there is no suspicion attached to anyone, and no motive for foul play can be assigned. It remains a profound mystery as to what tempted her to leave the house, around which there is no trace of blood nor evidence of a struggle having taken place, and travel so far in the snow in that state; and also as to what caused the mangled appearance of the body. The son is in the habit of occasionally imbibing rather freely, and it is said that he bought a supply of whickey and lay intoxicated in the horse all Christmas, but the old woman was known to be temporate and was much opposed to her son's habit of spreeing. He reports having awoke early in the morning, and on calling for his mother he received no acswer, when he began to search for her, which resulted in finding her in the state described. He cannot account for anything connected with the tragic affair. ----

of the shorthorn. At the recent fat cattle water which was sold as milk. Passing on to show in Chicago a Hereford steer received the regard the sugar, the lecturer denied the common error that sugar was injurious to the teeth, bringing forward as an example the negroes of Jamaica, who, he said, though they were the greatest eaters of sugar in the world, were proverbial for their beautiful teeth.

> As a general rule most advertised cough cures are merely palliative, and smother up a cough by the opintes they contain; not so with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; it is composed of soothing, loosening, and healing expectorants, prepared from harmless demulcents, roots, gums, and barks, that are not only safe but thorough and certain in their action upon the diseased mucous surfaces of the throat and longs. D 21-2

> The German navy now includes seven ironclad frigates, five ironclad corvettes, eleven covered corvettes, five so-called flat deck corvettes, and four more in course of construction, nine gunboats, with a variety of vessels for coast defence, despatch boats, transports, training ships, tugs, pilot boats, &c.

Au Indian's three greatest desires were thus expressed : first, he wished for all the tobacco in the world : secondly, for all the rum in the world, and when asked what his third wish would be, he replied that "he would take a little more rum." Now, if we wished to banish the most troublesome diseases in the quickest possible time our chief wish would be for Hegyard's Yellow Oil. It is a perfect panacea curing by external and internal use all inflammation, pain, and soreness, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Deafness, Colds, Kidney Complaints, Burns, Frost Bites and Flesh Wounds of every variety. For sale by all dealers. D 21-2

THE REBELLIOUS BOERS.

ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR THE INSURGENTS - DR. RUSSELL ON THE SITUATION-WHAT THE LONDON " TRUTH " THINKS ABOUT THE MATTER.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

A telegram to the War Office from Pietermaritzburg, dated December 30, reports that the Boers captured Major Clarke, Police Commandant Raufs and twenty men, who were occupying the Court House at Patchefstroom. It is rumored that the Boers occupy Pietoria, and that the troops have retired to the fort.

Dr. William H. Russell, the well known correspondent, writes to the Daily Telegraph this morning: On December 10th, 1879, the Boers met to the number of 6,300 at Montorfontein, and passed a series of resolutions announcing their unalterable resolve to regain their independence and duly notify the authorities of the fact. Exactly one year after the meeting at Montorlontein the Boers have met as before and proclaimed a republic at Heidelberg, and also de fucto became in open rebellion, although their contention would be that as they never acknowledged the unnexation of the Transvaal by Sir Theophilus Shepston, and as they were acting under the cover of the forms of their constitution with a legally elected President and a Volksraad, they were only resisting a lawless invasion, which all peaceful remonstrance had failed to abate. Martin Pretorias, Vice-President of the Transvaal, and President of the Orange River Free State, is a man of no great force of character, but has great influence over the Boers, which he derives from the connection of his name with their troubles and unhappy history, but Paul Kruger is a person of very different type, and Joubert, the com-mandant of the Boers, is a compound of Oliver Cromwell and Balfour of Barley. It is nonsense to talk about the rising being the end of her life, never as much as a grey hair the work of a few agitators. It is as national as the Boers can make it. It is an expression of anger and dislike to British rule. The lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR leaders are driven by the masses behind them. When the authorities at Pretoria arrested Mr. Celliers, editor of the Volkstein, for put It is cough, wheeve, wheeve, hack, hack, away, And there is no comfort to be had either night h_{ext} and h_{e ment at Heidleberg, and its order not to pay taxes, they must have seen a conflict was inevitable, unless that the Boers gave in, and one is at a loss to know why it should have been taken for granted that a race so dogged, so calm, and so patient should have been judged quite incapable of action, seeing that their records show of what worderful tenacity of purpose their ancestors were possessed. It is deplorable, that, if the Government were determined to keep the Transvaal by force and at all hazards, and to govern it by martial law, they did not maintain such a force there, as would have convinced the Boers of the hopelessness of armed resistance. It now only remains to be seen what turn the rising will take till such time as the British army is strong enough to overrun the Transvaal and bring with them what is after all something very like civil war, with all its horrors. It must be remembered that the Dutch in the Cape Colony and Orange River Free State. constitute an important factor in the Imperial calculation srespecting South Africa, and as the home Government, as well as the local authorities, seem to have been completely astray in their estimate of the forces at war in the Boer rising, let me express the earnest hope that they will well consider not only the means to be used in repressing the revolt and in punishing those who may deserve such treatment, but also the measures which are to follow the assertion of the Queen's supremacy over her unwilling subjects. (Signed), W. H RUSSELL. The London Truth of to-day hopes that no money will be expended in forcing the Boers to remain British subjects. It says: "They and their territory were annexed on the dis tinct understanding that they desired this. That they did not, and that they do not, is now pretty clear. What we should do is to send out an independent man to propose a truce, during which the Boers would be called together and asked to say whether they wish to be independent. If this is their deliberate desire, it would be most unjust that we should interfere with it. As unwilling subjects they do not add to our strength ; the mere fact that a few of our soldiers have fallen in a bushwacking fight with the Boers ought not to prejudice the question. So long as the Boers hoped that their case would receive justice at our hands they were patient. It was only when all appeals to justice failed that they took up arms. Let us, therefore, hear nothing about the necessity of honor, and of our arms being avenged, for neither our honor nor the prestige of our arms has suffered. I know no more reason why we should annex the Boers than why the Boers should annex us, except that might makes right.





NOTARY PUBLIC,

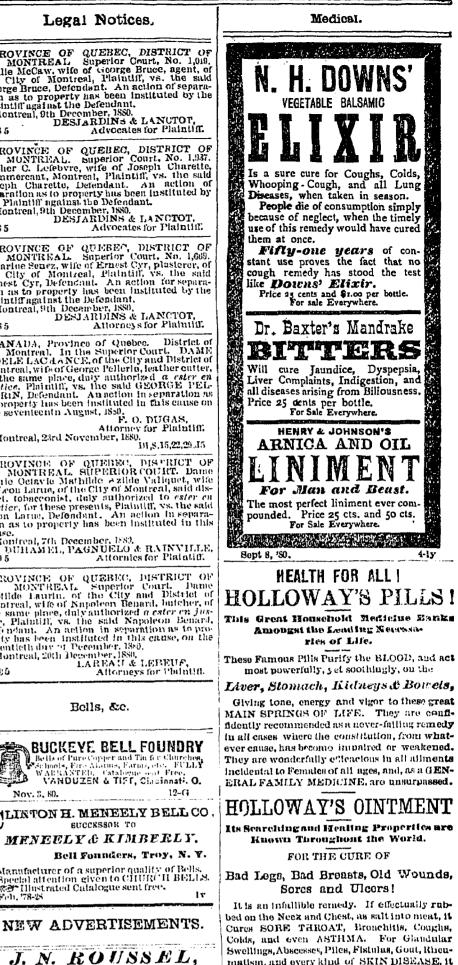
Senceal Freehon & cie

MANUFACTURERS OF

Huntingdon, P.Q.

Seminamis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had heir which was the envy of her subjects It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to during to peep through it. It is probable she was acqualated with some remedy afterwards

HAIR RENEWER. Rold by all druggists.



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matism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ohnmont are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 523 Oxford street, London, in boxes and bots, at 18, 11d. 28, 48, 60, 118, 228, and 258 ench, and by all medicine vendo's throughout the civilized world.



orda . Do you think so? then you have never tried that most pleasant and effectual cure, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam ; a few doses relieves the most di-tressing cough, and a twenty-five cent bottle has cured many a sufferer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness and soreness of the Chest. It is the grand specific for all throat and lung complaints leading to Counsumption. D 21-2

A MASSACRE OF SAILOBS.

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 29 - Natives surprised a bont's crew belonging to the schooner Conflict, at Florida Island. Two of them, who were bathing, and another, who was watching the boat, were clubbed to death. Commander Bowen and two others, who were strolling along the shore, seeing the natives coming, hid in a tree, but were discovered and shot next morning. The only survivor of the crew swam out and eventually escaped to a neighbouring tribe, and was rescued by the men on the Conflict. A boat, which man, who was shot by the natives, and another wounded.

Of all the remedies on earth that well deserve attention. Hagyard's Yellow Oil commands especial men-

tion; For wondrous power to cure disease, its fame there's none can throttle; Its merits are not in the puff, but they are in the bottle.

All manner of painful and inflammatory

disease are relieved by the external use of this valuable medicine. Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Asthma, Kidney Complaints, Croup, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Deafness, Neuralgia, Stiff Joints and wounds of every descrip-D 21 · 2 by all dealers.

"A CUP OF TEA."

In a recent lecture by Mr. G. R. Tweedie, F.C.S., London, on "A Cup of Tea," the speaker divided his subject into four sections the tea, the water, the milk, and the sugar, are not acquainted with itand its history. Its | The lecturer first drew attention to ten-drinkthe essential oil of tannin, which possessed astringent properties. He informed the about three hours after dinner or any other heavy meal, and deprecated in the strongest terms the excess to which tea-drinking is carried by some people, asserting that such a practice induced a nervous disorganization and impeded digestion. He showed that the sole difference between black and green tea was one of preparation, and that both kinds could be obtained from the leaves of the same plant. After assorting the adulteration of tea very much decreased of late years, which the tea-drinking public will be glad to know, the lecturer proceeded to treat of the various kinds of shrubs grown in different parts of the world, and the countries where the different kinds of teas were consumed, the lecturer came to the consideration of the milk, its value as a nutritive agent? and referring to its adulteration he made the astounding assertion that in London alone bottles, 10 cents; regular size, one dollar. For The Hereford is the only close competitor | every year no less then £70,000 was spent on | sale by all dealers.

As a nation of individuals we stimulate too much alike in the matter of food, drink and medicine; we burn up our bodies with the use of too much fuel in the way of strong stimulants. Burdock Blood Bitters differs from other advertised tonics, inasmuch that it is not a fancy drink, but a pure medicinal tonic. alterative, Isxative and nervine, whose effect is to purify, restore, and build up the im-poverished blood and enfeebled body. Trial D 21-2



Ireland !

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CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 1.-Parnell, who was apparently indifferent when the case for the Crown was being stated, has developed much watchfulness and industry in regard to the witnesses, making copious notes, and passing them to his counsel. It is a curious fact that one of the Traversers (Gordon) has not, up to the present, even come to Dublin, and the Crown has never once inquired after him. It is stated that he is ill in the West of Ireland. The Crown does not trouble itself in regard to the whereabouts of the defendants. This has given the Traversers much satisfaction, and it is probable that Biggar, Sexton and others will go to the meeting of Parliament.

The case of Gordon indicates that should Parnell and the other Traversers who are members of Parliament decide to go to London no restraint will be put upon them. It is considered probable, in view of the announcement that the Government will precede with the Land Bill by measures of coercion, that Parnell and his colleagues will decide to attend to oppose this policy. CORE, Jan. 3 .- One Daniels has been

dangerously shot by a person who visited his house. He refuses to tell the police who the men were.

causes?

to England herself.

Let us conclude with the words of an illus-

trious Irish prolate: "The necessity for an immediate and radical change in the agrarian

civilized world; and whoever can contribute

change, so long desired and so necessary,

restoration to a sound and healthy condition.

Persons afflicted with lung disease may

reasonably hope to recover health by the use

of well-chosen remedies. Foremost among

these is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of

and Soda, a thoroughly tested and highly

accredited specific for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and other

affections of the throat, chest and lungs.

Pulmonary irritation is promptly arrested by

the Cod Liver Oil, and the hypophospites,

which are among the finest renovants used

by physicians, revive the flagging energies of

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

The local stock market to-day opened

trong, continuing so during the morning.

Montreal was up to 174] at the close of the first board. In the after-noon Ontario went up to 100, but again declined down to 99. Montreal also in-

creased to 1 per cent. but re-acted to 174;

Montreal Telegraph experienced a big drop

Morning Board-25 Montreal at 173; 13

do. at 1731; 90 do. at 174; 16 do. at 174]

20 do. at 99³; 19 Molsons at 105 100 do. at 106; 35 Merchants at 119];

25 Ontario at 99; 200 at 99]; 25 do. at 99]

of over 3 per cent. in the afternoon.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

Al

It is stated that a thousand guns have been system of Ireland is recognized by the consent to Ireland surreptitiously from Birming-ham weekly, and within three weeks 5,000 sent of public opinion throughout the Enfield rifles have been received there from with legal and legitimate means to work this Birmingham.

London, Jan. 3 .- A Dublin correspondent says a more repulsive and terrible year has never come upon the country; its history may be written in two words, "distress and disturbance." It came in with a begging-box and has gone out with a bludgeon. It will take many years to reconstruct the social system now in ruins and few can be sanguine enough or hope that the task will be accomplished in the present generation.

LONDON, Jan. 3 .- The Land Leaguers on trial at Dublin claim they have eight jurymen on their side, and boast there will be no conviction. It is stated the "fourth party," of which Lord Randolph Churchill is the acknowledged leader, will join with the Parnellites in opposition to coercion, if by doing so they can defeat the Government. The Ministry expect a prolonged opposition to a coercion measure and are prepared to meet it. An urgent whip has been sent out to all their supporters.

It is announced the Queen will hold a Cabinet council on Wednesday, at which Irish affairs will be discussed.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 3.-Irish police have arrived to watch the proceedings of the Irish political societies. It is stated that similar the debilitated system. precautions have been taken in other large towns.

At a land meeting at Carlow to-day E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., urged that if the Govern-ment introduced a Coercion Bill it should be opposed, even if a good land bill is thus

One of the large st land meetings ever held in Connaught took , "lace at Longhrea, County Galway, on Sunday. Davitt was the principal speaker. Several thousand persons were present.

The police patrol in the County Sligo last night exchanged shots with an armed party. It is supposed that one provider was mortally wounded. One has been arres ted.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3 - Matterson & Co., a firm of bacon curves doing business . 't Limerick, have been "boycotted " because the ey bought some pigs from a relative of a man who was shot in November last for supposed an tagonism to the Land League.

DURLIN, January 3.-On the resumption , of 3 do. at 119; 5 Eastern Townships at 1131; 600 Commerce x-d at 1381; 225 the State trials this morning the Court was though the proceedings were uninded, teresting. I'vey consisted of the reading of stenographers' notes of speeches by the Tra- and versers. The court decided that the speeches delivered in favour of the Traversers at vari-154. ous meetings throughout the country may be read by their counsel. It is expected that this decision will considerably protract the trials. The counsel for the Traversers took advantage of the decision of the court permitting the reading of speeches made in favor of the Traversers, to take evidence concern-ing the speech of Richard O'Shaughnessy, with a view of showing that the Limerick meeting was not characterized by the violent tope that the Crown sought to attribute to it. Nolan, one of the counsel for the Traversers. also read various long speeches. Judge Fitzgerald thereupon remarked that they were long rigmaroles without any bearing on the lissue of the trials, and if they had any, in his judgment, it would be one prejudicial to the Traversers. If the defence persisted in such a course, he said the court would have to sit from ten o'clock to six. The proceedings, except for this incident, consisted of reading extracts of speeches by Parnell, Biggar, Dillon, Sexton, Brennan, and O'Sullivan, showing that the Traversers had encouraged tenants to hold i farms and pay no rent, if reduced rent was not accepted, and telling them that the land question in Íreland would shortly be settled as it had been in Germany, by their becoming owners. At the rising of the court, Par-nell was loudly cheered by the crowd. It is rumored that an official circular from Attorney-General Law will announce on Friday that in consequence of an intimation in the Queen's speech that ameliorative measures are to be immediately submitted in the House of Cor.mons, the prosecution of the Traversers wil', be abandoned.

Day Goops .-- In the wholesale trade most meeting. When some intemperance of lanhouses are very busy winding up stockguage has been indulged in, the resolutions taking and preparing for the spring trade; have been modified, amended, and sometimes while manufacturers' stock are pretty well withdrawn on the proposal of the leaders of cleared out with plenty of Spring orders on hand. Collections for the season are remarkthe League and of the clergy. In the case of a few enthusiasts having shown themselves rebellious to these counsels of moderation, the ably good. The retail trade are still doing a large staple dry goods business, indeed it is League publicly disavowed and rejected them many years since the retail stores have exof itself, and has declared without hesitation hibited such a scene of activity as during the that it was its intention and the duty of all to hold forth and give up to the authorities who-everat public assemblies should make himself past week or two.

FLOUR .- Receipts for the past week 11,479 brls, total receipts from 1st January to date the advocate or inciter of revenge and menace or whoever should be publicly known as the 715,963 bris being a decrease of 50,113 bris on the receipts for the same period of 1879; author of violence. Besides impartial -shipments for the week 2765 brls; total statistics show that this year in Ireland there shipments from 1st January to date 733,338 were not more crimes than in other years, brls. being an increase of 9719 brls on the perhaps there were even fewer-in any case not so many as there were in England and in Scotland. But the murders of the shipments for the same period of 1879. Transactions have been few during the week and only for the supply of immediate local wants, lacdlords? Well, have the recent investigations succeeded in proving that the murdered prices are weak and somewhat under those of prices are weak and somewhat inder there there to last Tuesday. Superior Extra, \$5.40 to \$5.45; Extra Superfine, \$5 30 to 5.35; Fancy, \$5.30to 5.35; Spring Extra, \$5.20 to 5.25; Super-fine, \$4.90 to 5; Strong Bakers Flour, \$5.75to 6.25; Fine, \$4.25 to 4.40; Middlings, \$3.70 to 3.80; Pollards, \$3.25 to 3.50; U. C. lords perished by orders issued from the League? It is proved by the enquiries made that they were the victims designed to public vengeance, and that they did not fall under the weapon of a father or of an injured husband? And those homicides, which all the newpapers wish to ascribe to the League, Bags, \$2.00 to 2.70; U. C. Oatmeal, \$4.40 to who knows that some one could not show 4.45 : Cornmeal, \$3 to 3.10. that they are to be attributed to very different

The nominal quotation for No 2 Red winter s \$1.26, and Canada Spring, \$1.20 to 1.30, Peas are nominal at 81 to 82c, Oats are firm at 35c, nothing has been done in Rye or Barley prices of which are still quite nominal in the absence of transactions.

HIDES .- No very marked demand exists this week, and prices continue as last quoted, viz., \$10, 9 and 8 for Nos. 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

will render not only a great service to Ireland but also to the British Empire. LEATHER .- The movement in the market has been limited, nor need any activity be Things continuing as they are, pour Ireland, expected till after the holidays. A fair forced to struggle between anarchy and steady business is looked for as soon as the hunger, will be a miserable spectacle to the shoe trade resumes activity, and prices are world and a scandal and a source of weakness expected to continue steady and unchanged. The business done during the week has been at previous quotations which we repeat. Hem-POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS have, in some lock Spanish sole No. 1 B. A., 26 to 26]c; ditto No. 2 B. A., 231 to 24]c; No. 1 Ordinary 24] to 26c: No. 2, ditto, 23 to 23]c; Buffalo instances, led to the discovery of the scars of completely healed abscesses or sores upon the lungs. This of itself shows that the Sole, No. 1, 241 to 25; ditto No. 2, 20 to 21c lung tissue when diseased is susceptible of Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1. 26 to 28c; Waxed Uppsr, light and medium, 36 to 42c; do. heavy, 35 to 40c; Grained 35 to 42c; Splits, large, 24 to 33c; ditto small, 24 to 28c; Calfskins, (27 to 36 lbs.) 60 to 80c; ditto (18 to 26 lbs.) 55 to 70.; Sheepskin linings 30 to 50 ; Cod Liver Oil and Hypoposphites of Lime Harness 26 to 32.; Buffed Cow 14 to 17c per foot; Enamelled Cow, 15 to 16c; Patent Cow, 15 to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 14 to 16c; Rough 24 to 30c.

OILS .- The market during the week has been dall and inactive, no transactions t king place in fish oils to change last week's quotations. We quote Cod oil 55 to 56c; and steam refined Seal at 62 to 65c. per imperial gallon. Linseed oil is firm and advancing, raw is now worth 723 to 75c. and boiled 75 to 774. Petroleum .- Price continues firm in London and we still quote for car lots ex-store 26c. broken lots 263c. and single barrels 27 to 28c; but it may be stated that holders are selling pretty close just now and it is just possible that some of our quotations would be a little shaded. The demand is fair.

RAW FURS .- Cable received from England says :- "The weather is very mild, market poor, must put prices down." The allove has been acted on in the New York market, and buyers here will do well to do the same without delay for all furs bought now will be for the European market. The local market is quiet, only a few fox and muskrat offering. We quote Musk Rat, 8c ; Red Fox, S1 to 1.25 Cross Fox, \$2 to \$3; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30; Lynx, \$1 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to \$1; Otter, \$8 to 10; Mink-Prime dark, \$1 to 1.25; Beaver S2 50; Bear-Large prime S6 to 8; ditto small \$4 to 5 : ditto cubs, \$2 to 4 ; Fisher, \$5 to \$6; Skunk-Black 25 to 50c.; Raccoon, 40 to 60c.



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The Original and Genuine Lung Pad

ROMAN OPINION.

THE POPE'S ORGAN ON THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

In face of the fact that the English press and the American Herald are daily dinning into our ears the hostility of the Pope towards the Irish agitation, the following extracts from the Aurora, the official Papal organ at Rome, possesses pocullar interest and signifi-Cance

emigrate or to die in the abomination and obnear the ruins of the cabin from which the inexorable will of the landlord had driven them by force. Wearied of suffering, this nation says to-day: "I shall no longer emigrate-I shall no longer go to the workhouse, but I shall remain on the land, paying the landlord that which is just." The League does not say to the people, "Do not pay." On the contrary, to the people, "Do not pay." On the contrary, where the rent is just, the tenant con-tinues to pay it to the landlord, as, for ex-light of the contrary of the landlord, as, for ex-light of the contrary of the landlord, as, for ex-light of the contrary of the landlord, as, for ex-light of the contrary of the landlord, as, for ex-light of the contrary of the landlord, as, for ex-light of the landlord, as, for ex-lis tinues to pay it to the landlord, as, for ex-ample, in the province of Munster, with ditto ground 33 to 35; Caustic Soda, \$2.50 to

Punctuality. Moreover, where the rent exceeds by too Powder, \$1.75; Alum, \$1.00; Copperas, 100 Noreover, where the rent exceeds by too Powder, \$1.75; Alum, \$2.00; Copperas, 100 much the real value of the soil determined by Government, and known as Griffith's Roll Sulphur, \$240 to 250; Epsom Salts, valuation, the League requires the tenant | \$1 30 to 1.50; Sal Soda, \$1.15 to 1.25; Salt-

act constitutionality is proclaimed at every | Shellac, 45 to 50c.

Iontreal Telegraph ao 1343; 25 do at 135 Dominion Telegraph at 901; 100 Richelieau Ontario Nav. Co. at 63; 100 City Gas at 150 Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co. at

Aftern on Board-20 Montreal at 114 470 at 175; 15 do at 175; 30 Ontario at 109; 99; 75 Molsons at 106; 25 50 do 87 Toronto at 145; 25 Merchants at 110 75 Commerces at 1381; 50 at 1581; 25 Intercolonial Coal at 271; Montreal Telegraph at 1313 - 3 9 Richelieu and Ontario at 63; 235 C. P. R. at 117; 150 City Gas at 154.

COMML "RETAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MAPHEN'S.

The opening of the new vetar brings with it the usual activity in commercial circles. Accounts are being adjusted, sto ok taken, and travellers despatched on the roud.

A general good financial feeling is felt among wholesale men, who look forward to an improvement in trade. The gravery line is rather dull, especially in teas, a large quantity of which is being sold at auction. Manufacturers of cottons and tweeds are kept busy filling orders, and their stock are pretty well reduced. There are not much change in the following quotations :---

Asnes .- Pots .- Market weak with only a light demand at \$5 to 5.10 for firsts. Fouris quite nominal no sales reported since this day week. The stocks at present in store are Pots 85 brls, Pearls 21 brls.

BOOTS AND HOES.-No change to report this week either in the volume of business being done or in values. We repeat our last quotations, Men's Split Boots. \$1.90 to 2.25; ditto Covrhide Boots, \$2.50 to 3.50 ; 1.10; ditto Split Lace Boots, \$1.50 to 1.75; Boys Long Boots, \$1.75 to 2.20; Women's Split Bals, 85c to \$1.10; ditto Buff Bals, \$1.25 to 1.50; Misses Split Bals, 85c to \$1; ditto Buff and Pebbled Balmorals, \$1.10 to 1.15.

CATTLE .- Most butchers were well supplied before Christmas, and very few cattle are offering; in the absence of demand it was difficult to effect sales, prices were nominal. Live Hegs were in moderate supply but few sales were made, buyers and sellers being only two paths open to the Irish-either to apart in their views, holders generally ask \$5.75 per 100 lbs., but nothing over \$5.624 scurity of a workhouse, or of hunger and cold was bid. Dressed Hogs are in fair supply, and sales yesterday in the market averaged from \$6.65 to 7.75 per 100 lbs.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Trade is quiet as is usual at this season, the only change we note in price is in Borax, which we advance 1c., and it is questionable if much could be picked up at our inside quotation. We quote Bicarb Soda, \$3 30 to 3.50; Soda Ash, \$1.60 to 2.75; Sugar of Lead, 13 to 14c; Bleaching

attributed to the League, since the desire to Morphia, \$375 to 4; Castor oil, 10 to 11c;

PROVISIONS .- Butter-Receipts during the week, 475 pkgs.; shipments, 1,243 pkgs. The market has been dull and inactive, and prices may be looked on as almost nominal. We quote: Creamery, 24 to 27c; Eastern Townships, 20 to 22c; Brockville, 16 to 19c Morrisburg, 18c to 21c. Cheese-Receipts, 1,109 boxes; shipments, 1,243 boxes: the only demand existing here is for the supply of local wants, which is being done at 12 to 13c. Pork-Is ratther easier: sales of Mess at \$16 to 17, Hams-121 to 13c. Bacon-10 to 11c. Lard-Is in rather better demand at \$12 to 121c.

GRAIN EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK .--- The exports from the port of New York aloue, in 1880, have exceeded by nearly 13,000,000 bushels those of any previous year, aggregat ing the enormous total of more than 107,-000,000 bushels of wheat, corn, rye, pease, barley and buckwheat. To carry this im-

mense amount of grain to Europe the services of nearly 3,000 vessels of all classes were required in whole and part, conisting of 1,186 steamers, 83 ships, 1,483 barques and 105 brige.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

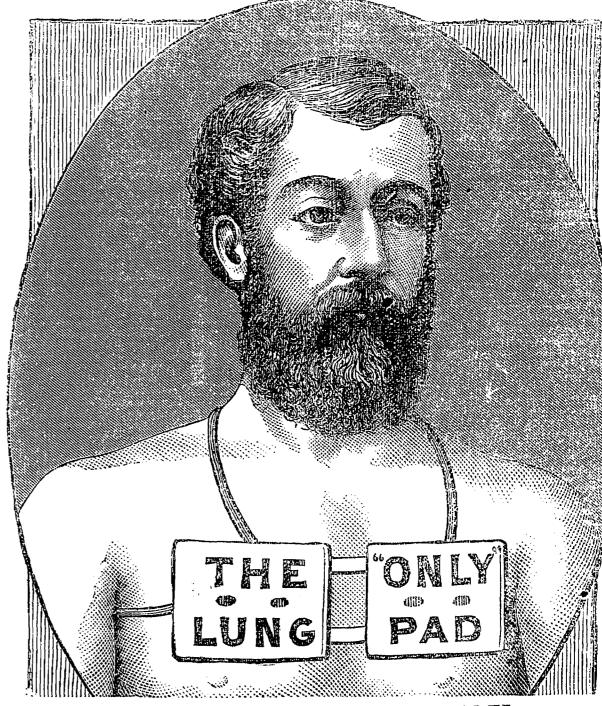
MONTREAL, Jan. 4.

The supply of cattle at St. Gabriel and Viger markets on Monday was small, smounting to about six carloads, and as a few butchers were obliged to replenish their stocks, a higher range of prices was established. Choice butchers' cattle brought 5c to 51c per 1b., fair grades 41c to 43c per 1b., and common from 31c to 4c. Mr. N. Kennedy bought a lot of fine steers at 5c to 54c per lb. and Mr. R. J. Hopper purchased a carload of ditto Kip Boots, \$2.75 to 3.25; ditto French fair cattle at 4c to 4 c per lb. The principal Calf Boots, \$2.75; ditto Split Brogans, \$1 to dealers having cattle on the market were R. Coughlin, Teronto, 2 cars; Roberts & Wilder of Lennoxville, 2 cars; R.J. Hopper, 11 cars. Sheep were in small supply and as the demand was not urgent prices were unchanged. Canada lambs were sold on the Albany, N. Y., market last week for 7c per lb. Live hogs are not quotable, so few being in the market, Dressed hogs are quoted easy at \$6.40 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

FARMERS PRODUCE MARKET .- JAN. 4

The above market has experienced a slight change, occasioned of course by the conclusion of the holiday trade. The price of poultry has as a matter of course been reduced, although not as much as it would naturally be supposed. The prices for fruits, vegetable, meats, grain, dairy produce, etc., have undergone no special change, but will likely to so, now that the new roads are opened and the quantity of supplies materially increased. Housekeepers may now look forward to obtaining fresh provisions at low prices, although it will be a week or so before the increase in the supply will become apparent. Grain will likely be considerably reduced with other farmers' productions.

Safe, Certain, Prompt, Economic. - These few adjectives apply with peculiar force to In. to offer the just rent according to that valua-petre, per keg, S0 50 to 10; Sulphate of internal remedy, adapted to the relief and cure tion. And the crimes! These crimes cannot be \$3.25 to 8.75: Unining, \$3.75 to 4.00; affections of the breathing organs, kidacy croubles, excortations, sores, lameness and physical pair.



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