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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 28.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SHAW'S MANIFESTO!

HOW IT IS RECEIVED IN IRELAND.

RELIGION AND NATIONALITY.

LONDON, Feb. 20 .- Mr. Sbaw's manifesto has fallen upon Ireland like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The leader of the moderate section of the Irish representatives has chosen his time well. The feeling of disappointment created by the mysterious movement of the leaders of the Land League and the still deeper feeling of despair at the prospect of a speedy passing of the Coercion Bill had thrown the country into a state of despondency which even the fiercest revival of the gitation could not have shaken off. At this noment, and not when the country was indignant at the arrest of Michael Davitt and the occurrence of that memorable Thursday evening in the House of Commons, Mr. Shaw has filed the gravest indictment against

MR PARNELL AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

ractically his charges are two in number. The first is that the Irish Parliamentary party, by their action, have forced the Government to bring in the worst Coercion Bill ever iu-troduced, and the second, that they have endangered the prospects of a good Land Bill. These charges may not be new, and, as a matter of fact, they are absurd, since without the movement there would have been no promisc of remedial legislation. But they have produced an effect beyond that which they were intended to produce. Mr. Shaw wields a commanding influence among the commercial classes; his political programme has always been a desire to develop the resources of the people and to amend the Land Laws. He has betaken himself to the task of judging Mr. Parnell, and he finds him wanting at the nost critical moment in

A PAINFUL CRISIS.

He has placed his views before the country, and what has been the result? In Dublin. which has played a politically cowardly part throughout the whole agitation, the manifesto is hailed with delight even among the Conservatives. There is, indeed, a danger that Mr. Shaw's reputation may lead even thoughtful men to conclusions not altogether justiied by the facts. It is argued that the member for Cork County, who is at the head of a great banking establishment dependent more than any other on the farmers of Ireland for its support, sees the sign of a return to calmer views and more moderate demands on the part of the people. Else, why has he spoken so boldly gainst the popular idols This view is doubtless supported by many independent pieces of evidence, but we must await the return of Mr. Parnell and his riends to Ireland and the action of the authorities under the Coercion Act until we can properly guage the effect of this

REMARKABLE PRONOUNCEMENT.

The country is slow to make up its mind on such a point, but Mr. Parnell's mysterious absence in France and his highly objectionable intercourse with men whose names are abborred by loval Catholics have given a shock to his influence which he will find it difficult to counteract. The man who more than any other has awakened the enthusiasm and sympathy of the peasantry of Ireland seems for a moment to have forgotten that the men with whom he has been associating in Paris have been leagued throughout their lives for the destruction of all that the people of this country hold most dear. Even among Mr. Parnell's most ardent admirers outside the ranks of those associated with him in his work a marked feeling of disappointment is apparent. By

THE PRESS OF IRELAND

the manifesto is received with hardly a dis-Sentient voice. The Freeman's Journal, in spite of its recent thick and thin support of the land agitation, has not a single stone to throwat the m mber for Cork County. It endorses his views regarding the development of the resources of the country and the necessity of political unity if a good measure of land reform is to be secured. From no quarter is the manifesto hostiley criticised. This would not have been the case two months ago. Everyone is asking how Mr. Parnell will meet Mr. Shaw's attack. He cannot, as in the case of the Archbishop of Dublin's pastoral, pass it over unnoticed. Such a course will not satisfy the peo le who gave him such devoted support, for there is a growing disposition among the tenants to disregard the League's teachings. He also cannot ignor ethe great

RENT PAYING MOVEMENT, which is gathering headway. Lord Digby's tenants, to the number of 700, after holding out in the most determined manner for "Griffith,s Valuation," have paid their rents in full, less the landlord's abatement of ten per cent. People who have reason to fear that the vengeance of the Government will fall on them are quietly leaving the country. Mr. J. W. Nally, whose speeches created so much amusement at the State Trials has gone to the Cape of Good Hope. The authorities of Dublin Castle are quietly awaiting the passing of the Coercion Bill to carry out their part of the programme. The lists of those who are to be imprisoned are already prepared, and the proclamations to bo issued by the Lord Lieutenant are printed. The country will be surprised not at the extent to which the powers of the authorities, under the bill, will be exercised, but at the leni-

ency with which the law will be put in force. THE ORDINARY LAW TELY IN

country with a vigour which it was not supposed to possess, and there is a growing dirposition not to interfere with this satisfactory novement. With the Fenians, Molly Maguires and Ribbonmen the case is very different. They will be dealt with in the most rigorous manner. Their leaders will be seized if they remain in the country, which few seem inclined to do. Their arms will be taken; their illegal drillings and meetings, of which the authorities declare that they have the fullest information, will be peremptorily Ireland Coerced In and Out of stopped.

READ CENTRE JAMES STEPHENS. The Paris correspondent of the Standard reports a conversation with James Stephens, in which the Fenian leader said that there was not the slighest foundation for the report that he had come to Paris to join Mr. Parnell. He had never seen Mr. Parnell and had never sought or been asked to see him. Moreover, he did not agree with the policy of the Home Rulers. He considers their obstructionist manœuvres in the House of Commons are unworthy of an an Irish party undignified, impolitic, and cal culated to alienate rather than to attract the sympathies of the people. He thought that having consented to become members of the House it was their duty to conform to the ordinary rules, and not to get up an obstructive opposition which could do no practical good to the Irish cause, nor prevent the ultimate action of the Governing in a leading article on the subject, concluded ment. Mr. Stephens disagrees with the as follows:—"The despatch of measures in opinion formed in certain quarters that Mr. Parnell has made a mistake in associating himself and his party with the Paris Communists. He says that the question of religion is a secondary one and that the Irish think of their country before they think of the church. Mr. Stephens added that if the League were obliged to establish their hea quarters in Paris they might as well break up at once since there the partial influence of the Irish people would he annulled. He declines the Irish policy of the Liberals who, he says, "promise a great deal, and do little, whereas the Conservatives promise a little but do a great deal." Refative to the general outlook of the Irish question Mr. Stephens was not very sanguine. He holds that an English Parliament is incapable of dealing with it. Ireland, he believes, will never get anything worth baving from the House, the question will have to be settled, to use his own words, "by a stand up fight." Once Ireland has gained her independence she will be happy to ally herself with England, "For Ireland and Eugland," headded, "are born to be allies,

and can do more good to each other by being united than by being separated." THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE AGITATION.

Paris, Feb. 20.-In an important article on Mr. Parnell and Irish affairs the Republique Francaise, M. Gambetta's organ, declares its the paper. conviction that the Irish agitation makes a prearranged separation movement, and will, afternoon, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that, therefore, win no sympathy either abroad or unless the Committee on the Protection Bill among English democrate.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood Arrives.

THE FREE STATE VOLKSTRAAD.

AFFAIRS IN ASHANTEE

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Government intends

granting full local independence to the Boers. London, Feb. 17.—A despatch from Durban says Upper Natal is in the hands of Boers. A telegram has been received in London

from the President of the Orange Free State, the tone of which is very pacific.

It is understood that it is proposed that the part of Transvaal, to which the Boers have a fair claim, will be declared independent, and the remaining and larger part continue to be governed by the British the British resident to be appointed at the capital of the Boers.

DURBAN, Feb. 17 .- Generals Colley and Wood met to-day at Fort Amiel and held a Council of War.

says that at the opening of the Volkstraad of the Orange Free State at Bloemiout, the capital, President J. H. Brand, in his opening speech, said he believed the Volkstraad would vote resolutions of neutrality between England and the Boers in the present war. He said this was important to the Free State, on account of its geographical position, forming, as it does, a connecting link between Cape Colony and the Transvaal.

London, Feb. 20 -Advices from Cape the Ashantees are within three days' march from the coast. The British are receiving re-

inforcements from Lagos.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—General Sir Evelyn Wood's daring reconnaissance within sight of W-kkerstroom, in the Transvaal, with a force of only 100 Hussars is much commented on here, and much praise is accorded him. It is reported that the Volksraad, the parliament | the Carlton Club. In the House this afterof the Orange Free State, has passed a resolution authorizing the passage of British troops through the Free State on the march from Cape Colony.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the House of Commons to day Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question by Mr. Campbell, said the Government would take such steps in reference to troubles with the Boers as would seem most Ally, O'Connor and Biggar, vied with each other likely to bring peace to South Africa and at | in defying the Chair, insulting Forster, Gladthe same time be consistent with the honor of stone, and other Ministers of the House genthe Crown, but what the terms to be proposed | erally. The exasperation was due partly to would be, the Premier said it was impossible to state at the present moment.

received news that negotiations have begun the House is understood to be due to the hetween General Sir George Colley and the reluctance of the Government to avail Boer leaders, and a truce is soon expected. themselves of evidence deemed sufficient is beginning to assert itself throughout the Boer leaders, and a truce is soon expected.

THE COERCION BILL

Parliament.

THE "LIBERTIES" OF PARLIAMENT

A PARLIAMENT OF LANDLORDS LEGIS-LATE FOR THEMSELVES.

London, Feb. 16 .- In the House of Commons last night, the obstructionists continued their tactics in committee, and the debate on the Coercion bill was adjourned.

London, Feb. 16.—There still remain to be considered about eighty amendments to the Coercion Bill on the notice papers. Irish members are steadily obstructing the progress of the bill in committee. The Times, in a leading article on the subject, concluded urgency is not to be easily distinguished from the leisurely movement of ordinary bills in committee."

London, Feb. 18 .- Additional rules presented by the Speaker of the House of Commons to curr obstruction meet with much opposition from both Tories and Home Rulers, and are likely to produce a lively time, as the Home Rulers are joining the Tories in their opposition.

London, Feb. 17.—There are still upward of fifty amendments to the bill for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland awaiting discussion in committee in the House of Commons. The consideration of the second sub-section of the first clause of

the bill is not yet ended. Gladstone's motion to the Chairman of the Committe of the Whole to report the Protection Bill to the House within a certain time, should the Committee fail to complete the consideration, has been postponed until Monday in consequence of the action of the Government on the subject of coercion. The Parnellites have resolved to vote with the Conservatives on all questions not relating to Ireland. Parnell announces that he will be in Parliament to-morrow.

The Home Rulers have resolved to place additional amendments to the Protection Bill on

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- In the Commons. this closed to-night, he will move, to-morrow, that the Chairman report the Bill before midnight. This motion will be in accordance with the Speaker's new rules, which provide that such motion will be put without debate, and, if carried by 3 to 1, the Chairman of the Committee will leave the chair at midnight, thus compulsorily closing the Committee stage of a Bill.

The Postmaster-General simply replied No" to a question, by Mr. Labouchere, whether warrants, authorizing him to open letters in transit, would be presented to the House. The answer was greeted with prolonged cheers. The Home-Secretary said it was not intended to limit the present power of opening letters.

The Speaker of the Commons this afternoon, announced fresh and most stringent rules respecting urgent business.

Mr. Joseph Cowen (Radical and Home Ruler), amidst cheers from the Irish members, announced that as soon as the rules of the House permitted, he would move that whenever urgency was declared, a bill should pass without discussion.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan (Home Ruler) gave notice that if Mr. Cowen's motion was negatived, he would move that, when urgency is declared, the Premier should move that no Irishman be heard on any question.

LONDON, Feb. 18 .- Mr. Parnell entered the House of Co . mcns about 5 o'clock this evening, amidst cheers from the Irish members. Before departing from Paris, he left his card LONDON, Feb. 18. -A Caps Town despatch at the Elyses for President Grevy, and it is reported that after attending the Home Rule meeting on Sunday, he will return to Paris and seek an interview with the President.

The Chairman of the House which sat as a committee of the whole, ruled that so many Home Rule amendments were pending in regard to the Protection to life and property in Ireland bill, which were inconsistent with the nature and object of the bill that he should pass them over without putting them to a vote. This announcement was received with Coast announce that war is immenint, that great cheers by the Government party, but is regarded as an almost unprecedented and

arbitrary exercise of authority. Iu the House of Commons this afternoon. Sir Stafford Northcote rose, amidst Conservative cheers, and said that many of his party, although approving Mr. Gladstone's motion, would be embarrassed by the new rules. This is doubtless the outcome of to-day's meeting of noon the first clause of the bill was adopted

by a vote of 302 to 44. LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the Commons on Friday night there were more scandalous scenes, provoked by the Parnellites, rivalling in con tempt for decency the worst incidents of this session. The most reckless Home Rulers, including Dawson, Finnegan, Parnell, Metge, the Speaker's new rules, under which the Parnellites saw their last chance of obstruc-LONDON, Feb. 22.-The Government have tion disappear. Parnell's reappearance in

to warrant his arrest on grave charges. Parnell's manifesto is regarded by English Radi-cals as formally relinquishing all claims to cals as formally relinquishing all claims to their support, and shows that the manifesto tends still more to strongly disintegrate the Home' Rule party. The Irish resolutions Home' Rule party. The Irish resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Minnesota and Colorado fail to rouse any resentment, most Englishmen manifesting it purely as a geo-graphical curlosity. Gladstone's sudden visit to the Queen on Friday excites conjecture. The Radicals hint he went to remonstrate against the despatch of further royal telegrams to the Transvaal.

Just before the House of Commons adjourned last night, when most of the reporters had left, the Speaker said he had considered the various questions and suggestions addressed to him, and had framed a new rule in lieu of those announced on Thursday last, which he trusted would meet the views of the House. The rule is as follows:-That in committee on any urgent bill or in the stage known as the consideration of a bill as amended, a minister can move that the remaining clauses and any amendments or new clauses standing on the notice paper shall, after a certain day or hour, be put forthwith, and such motion by a minister shall forthwith be nut from the chair but not decided affirmatively unless voted by a 3 to 1 majority. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone, gave the necessary notice of a motion such as is here referred to on Monday next in regard

to the protection bill. LONDON, Feb. 22.-At midnight precisely the Chairman enforced the rule, and all of the amendments to clauses of the bill were put forthwith and the bill passed committee amid great cheering The Irish members tried to further obstruct the passage of the bill, but failed. The bill will be reported to the House to-day.

London, Feb. 21.—The English members of the House who voted in the minority this afternoon on Gladstone's motion, that at mid-night the remaining clauses and amendments of the Protection Bill be put forthwith, are eight. Holker, Conservative; Tyler, Conservative; Edwards, Liberal: McDonald, Liberal; Gorst, Conservative: Clark, Conservative; Hope, Liberal-Conservative; Burt, Radical; La-boucher, Liberal; Bradlaugh, Radical; Cowen, Radical; Lewis, Conservative. It is announced that the Government in-

tends to proceed with the Arms' Bill immediately after the passage of the Protection Bill. The Parnellites of the House go to Ireland in a few days to address their constituents. Parnell addresses his constituents in Cork on Suna v.

IS THERE A SKELETON CONCEALED?

Some six weeks ago the attention of the Sanitary Inspectors was called to the condition of Lennoxville College. A plague appeared to have broken out in the Institution, for two deaths had occurred, and a large number of dangerous cases of illness from typhoid fever were reported. The deaths occurred outside of the College, but from disease contracted within its walls. Accordingly, Messrs. Radford and Lowe visited the premses, and after a careful investigation prepared and presented a very exhaustive report of the result of their examination. An investigation by medical gentlemen was then required, and their report, which was of a general nature, was recently published in the Canada Medical and Surgical Journal. Therein it was stated that the ventilation of the College was insufficient and the drainage imperfect. I'he well from which the water used by the institution was drawn was analyzed by Prof. Croft and pronounced impure. A year previous it had been examined by Dr Baker Edwards and declared pure, a fact which went to show that during the time that had elapsed it had been contaminated, as a result of the imperfect drainage. So much was published, but the report by the Sanitary Inspectors still remain perdu. Having reasons to believe that this report was with-held from the public for sufficient reasons, as far as the college authorities were concerned, a reporter of THE POST called upon Dr. Cameron, who had assisted in the medical examination, in the effort to learn further particulars. The doctor acknowledged that he had a copy of the Sanitary Inspector's report in his possession, but declined to show it, giving as his reason that the matter, as far as that was concerned, was in the hands of the authorities of the college. The doctors' report, he claimed, was sufficiently full for all purposes, and that the previous report merely went into details of sanitary arrangements or needed improvements which would be uninteresting to any person unacquainted with the college building. He did not think that the college authorities had any reason for neglecting to publish the report, beyond its voluminous nature, and the space it would consequently occupy.

This was all the satisfaction obtained. The original report remains in the institution, and the copy which Dr. Cameron holds is considered private. Probably it is not a case of congealment for private at the expense of public interests, but at all events it would be reassuring if the report was published, or left open for perusal. The students have been transferred from the college building to Magog to await the completion of alterations and improvements.

A cough is usually the effort of Nature to expel some morbid matter, irritating the air passages of the lungs. It may, however, proceed from an inflamed or irritable condition of the throat, a slight rash or humor often being perceptible. Let the cause be what it may, the remedy should be Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. A purely vegetable balsamic throat and lung healer. For sale by IN THE BOTTOM DRAWER.

Out of the light of the summer day.

There are dainty jackets that never are worn,
There are toys and models of ships,
There are books and pictures all faded and
torn,
And marked by the finger tips
Of dimpled hands that have fallen to dust,
And I strive to think that the Lord is just

But a feeling of bitterness fills my soul, Some times when I try to pray.

That the reaper has spared so many flowers,
And taken all mine away;
And I almost doubt If the Lord can know
That a mother's heart can love them so.

Then I think of the many weary ones Who are watching and waiting to night. For the slow return of faltering feet. That have strayed from the paths of right; Who have darkened their lives by shame and sin, Whom the spares of the temper have gathered

They wander afar in distant climes.
They perish by field and flood;
Their hands are black with the direct crimes
That kindle the wrath of God;
Yet a mother's song has soothed them to rest,
She hath fulled them to slumber upon her
breast.

And I sadly think of my children three, My babes they have never grown old, And I know that they are walting and watching

for me
In the city with streets of gold;
Safe, safe from the cares of the weary years.
From sorrow and sia and war;
And I thank my God with falling tears,
For the things in the bottom drawer.

A FRANCO-IRISH SOLDIER.

DEATH OF GENERAL C'FARREL.

General O'Farrell, one of the descendants of a hero of the Irish brigade died January 2nd, on one of his estates in the Department of the Aude, at the age of seventy-

General O'Farrel, who was born the year before Napoleon became Emperor (1803), was a sous-lieutenant in the 15th Regiment of the Line in 1823, and fought in nearly all the campaigns during the Restoration, the Govrnment of Louis Philippe, and the Third Empire. At the battle of Solferino he fought gallantly at the head of his regiment, and received the day after the battle the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor. He was present at the dinner given by Marshal MacMahon, at the Camp of Chalons, in 1860, to the Irish depu-tation when they presented the sword of bonor to the hero of the Malakoff and MORE LIGHT WANTED UPON THE LENNOXVILLE Sutton de Clounard, who was also the son of 20,000,000 people. Colonel of the "Irish Brigade,"

few years since. General O'Farrel was one of the strongest and finest men in the French army, and a strict disciplinarian. When his Arab horse did not obey him, he used to put his shoulder under him and push him aside, to reduce him to obedience. Though in possession of large estates, the illustrious soldier only left the army when he had attained the aged fixed for leaving the service.

In 1860, when I had the honor of dining with him at the Camp of Chalons, he spoke to me of Ireland of the "Old Brigade" and the "Irish Legion," and of the state of the country at the time. He was then one of the handsomest men in the French army, and one of the most distinguished generals. During the late famine he sent a contribution to the committee with a few lines, proving that he had not forgotten the country from which his ancestors were exiled. Except Marshal MacMahon, he was the last General of Irish origin in the French army, but there are in the navy and army colonels and captains of frigates who will soon hold the rank of generals :- Colonel O'Neill, Colonel Swiney, Colonel Harty de Pierrelourg, Colonel O'Brien, Commandant Cantillion de Balliheigue, Commandant Plunkett O'Neill, captain of frigate (with rank of colouel,) and many others, rising in rank every year.

J. P. LEONARD.

ANOTHER CANARD.

A despatch from Washington to the Boston Herald of Feb. 14 says :-

"Itelligence has been received by a promnent officer of the Government of a threatened attempt to disturb the public peace by an organized raid of Irish sympathizers on Canadian territory, as a means of annoying and frightening the English Government. It is understood that Secretary Evarts has made the information furnished to him the basis of a communication to that Government. In conversation the Secretary expressed the opinion that the movements, if such are on foot, will not amount to anything. He does not believe that there is to be an organized military rebellion in Ireland, and he consequently thinks that there will not be any military movement really undertaken against the Canadian Provinces. be, however, this Government will do all in its power to prevent it."

THE POST-OFFICE. -The returns of the busiass of the Montreal Post-office for the year ending December 31st, 1880, have been completed, and are as follows:-Bevenue, \$169,-554.00; expenditure, \$95,454.63; balance to credit, \$74 099.46; money orders issued—number, 10,776; value, \$172,864.44; commission on same, \$2,179.99; money orders paidnum ber, 40,153; value, \$771,455.24. Savings Bank-amount of deposits, \$183,745; withdrawals, \$130,068.26. Registered letters received, 276,191; despatched, 203,541. Total number letters, postal cards, newspapers, books, samples, etc., delivered in boxes and general delivery, 6 036,118; delivered by letter all dealers in medicine, at 25 cents per hottle: carriers, 3:153,840; total number despatched, 23,500,364.

PARNELL AT CLARA

The Largest Demonstration Yet

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM!

We Shall Never Pay Unjust Rents."

A Firm Determination.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.-The Herald's Clara. cable says: Parnell's journey yesterday was a continuous scene of enthusiastic demonstantions. At all stations enormous crowds assembled to cheer. The people of Mullingar, where the train stopped for five minutes, crowded the platform. Many farmers accompanied by bands bearing banners were present, and an address from the people was rend. Parnell, who spoke in a clear voice, thanked them. He took it as a good omen that the people of Ireland were derermined to meet the weapon of Coercion. In a short time they would carry the struggle to a victorious ending. The speech was received with repeated cheers and shouts of

" THE LIBERATOR OF THE FARMER, "

and "the man for the people." On the platform at Dublin were several members of the Land League and two jurymen in the recent State trials. Parnell left the train at Moate. wherehe was met by bands from Clara and an escort of Land League cavalry and 200 horsemen. By these he was escorted to Clara, a distance of eight miles. At the entrance to the village the horses were taken from the brougham and the vehicle drawn to the plat-form. The enthusiasm was immense, tully 16,-000 persons being present. Parnell was greeted with an ovacion unequalled in the history of his progress in the agitation. Father Geoghegan presided. Parnell said, "I suppose seldom has a Minister asked from Parliament greater means for intimidation of a nation, but I confidently believe never will there have been a greater failure. Tenants, be true to our teachings. (Cries of "we will, forever.") Forster says that he is going to put all my police into prison (laughter) in order to put down our unwritten law. (Cries of "he can't do it.") My police are four-fifths of the Irish people at home and abroad. If he is going to put them all into prison, he will Magenta, in company with General Count have to find a prison big enough to hold

> he has got to put down is the public opinion. of the whole civilized world. It is not easy, as it used to be, to tyrannize over and trample upon a people and put down public opi-nion. We have every nation in Europe, we have America and Australia, looking intently at the struggle between the Irish people and landlordism. Already we have three-fourths of the French press on our side, which only a month ago was against We have many of the State Legislatures in America passing resolutions of sympathy with the Irish nation. From every part all eyes are directed to you to see how you will bear the trial with which you are now face to face. (Voice-"Stand fast together.") The tenant farmers are the men to whom we look to-day to display their courage. They can show their devotion by refusing to pay unjust rents. (Cries of "pay That is not a very hard thing to ask you to do, and that is all we ask. (Ories of "we will do it.") If you promise to do this we are willing to go to prison or any-

THE UNWRITTEN LAW

where else for your sake. Regarding THE LAND BLL. my belief is that the present Parliamentary Government will settle the land question yet. If they give a tenant legal defence against ejectment it is something not to be refused. But no measure which does not reduce rental to about Governmental valuation will be acceptable to the Irish tenant. The last time the Habens Corpus Act was suspended in Ireland, fifteen years ago, before you had any Independent Irish party, it took them twentyfour hours to pass the bill, but this time it has already taken seven weeks. Avoid retaliation, stand by and encourage each other in your suffering. Refuse to take farms from which your neighbors have been evicted ; refuse to pay unjust rents. The eyes of the world are fixed upon you; don't let it be said that you faltered in this, perhaps the last and greatest struggle Ireland will ever have to make for freedom of her land. The sacri-

fices you are asked to make are not much.

SPILLED THEIR BLOOD.

Your forefathers

on many a field of battle. Step by step they contested the possession of Ireland with the myrmidoms of Henry and Elizabeth and, the troops of Cromwell. They have fought grandly, and were willing to make far more hitter sacrifices than you are called upon to make. Will you be worse than they? (Cries of never). Will you show yourselves unworthy, degenerate sons of noble an-(Cries of never.) To-day the struggle which began so many centuries ago is continued by different means and with other weapons. Victory is almost shining on your banners. Will you, for want of a little courage and determination to suffer and bear in silence, will you init now? I am sure you will not, and in a short time, at the end of the battle, we shall look around us and see the fair plains of Green Erin once

ing coercion and the arrest of Davitt. PARIS. Feb. 19.-The importation of salted pork, bacon and ham from the United States has been probibited.

more made free lands." Loud cheers followed

the speech. Resolutions were passed de-

manding a peasant proprietery, and denounc-

REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE. PART II.

CHAPTER IX. CONTINUED.

No mortal help, it seemed, could save her. Her father made frantic efforts to reach her, but in vain. Near, nearer, nearer to that trightful, hissing chasm, to be dashed to the waters the earl sat on his horse, white, powerless, paralyzed.

"Oh, God !" he cried, "can nothing save her?"

"Yes; at the last moment a wild shout came from the opposite bank, a figure plunged headlong into the river, and headed with almost superhuman strength toward her.

"Cling to the rock for the love of God!" shouted a voice through the din of the

Through the din of the storm, through her reeling senses, she heard that cry and obeyed. She caught at a rock near, and grasped it with the tenacity of despair for a moment another, and she was torn away, held with iron strength in the grasp of a strong arm. There was a last, desperate struggle with the surging flood-a strugle in which both she and her rescuer were nearly whirled over the chasm. Then, in the uproar and darkness, there came a lull; then the tumult of many

to foot, but saved from an awful death. ' Hurrah!" shouted a wild voice. "Long life to ye, Mister Redmond! Shure it's yerself is thrue warrant for a strong arm and a sthout heart! Begorra! though ye war near it! Upon me sowl, there isn't another man in the barony but yeurself cud av' dun it."

voices in wild Irish shouts; then she was

lying in the oposite bank, drenched from head

"Ob, stop all that, Lanty!" answered an impatient voice, as Lady Cecil's preserver gave himself a shake like a water-dog. "I'll hold you a guinea it's the English lord and his daughter on their way to Torryglen. Were they mad, I wonder, to try and ford the torrent in this storm? See how he breasts the current-he's down-no, he's up againnow he's gained the bank. By the rock of Cashel! gallantly done-a brave beast Lanty, if you can do anything wore for them do it. I'm off."

He bounded away in the rainy twilight with the speed of a young stag. The peasant addressed as "Lanty" looked after him.

"By the powers but it's like ye and all yer breed, seed, and generation, to go to the devil to save any one in disthress, and thin fly as if he were afther ye for fear ye'd get thanked. Oh, but it is myself that knows ye-father an son-this many a day well. God save your honor kindly."

Lanty pulled off his bair cap.

"Troth, it was anarra escape yer honor had this night, ad' an the young lady. Oh, thin, it's a sore hart ye'd have in yer breasht this minit av it hadn't been for the young masther."

"That gallant youth," the earl cried, fling-ing himself off his horse. "I never saw a biaver deed, Cecil-Cecil, my darling, thank Heaven you are saved! Cecil, my dearest, are you hurt.?"

He lifted the golden head and kissed the wan, wet face. In all her sixteen years of life, Lord Ruysland had never fully realized how he loved his only child before

She had not fainted. The high courage of the peer's daughter had upheld her through all. She half raised herself now and smiled

"Not hurt, only stunned a little by the fright and the whirl of the water. And you,

"I am perfectly safe, but-good Heaven! what an escape it has been. In five seconds you would have been over that horrible gulf. lion! the most gallant thing I ever saw done. Be risked his life without one thought, I verhe has, as far as I could see, the air of a gentleman, too."

Lanty overheard, and looked at his lordship with supreme disdain.

A gintleman, is it? Faith be is that, an' divil thank him for it? Shure he's the O'-Donnell-no less, an' iverybody knows the O'Donnell's wor kings and princes afore the time of Moses. Gintleman, indeed! Oh, father's father afore him. Weren't they kings of Ulsther, time out o' mind, and didn't of this ruined land. they own ivery roud an' mile av the counthry ye're travelin' in the days of Henry the Eighth, till himself wid his wives an' his black gnarden tuk it from thim an' bestowed it on dhirty divil's like himself? My curse i an the curse of the crows on him and thim,

hot and heavy this night?" "Indeed," said the earl; "and who are you, my good fellow r A retainer of that kingly and fallen house. I take it!" His companion gave a second polite duck

of his bairy cap. "I'm Lanty, yer honor-Lanty Lafferty, av

it's plazeen to ye-called afther me grandfather on the mother's side-God be good to him, dacent man! I'm Misther Redmond's own mau, an' it's proud an' happy I am to be his entire destiny. He neither went to the that same.

"You like your young master, then?" "An' why wouldn't I like him? Is there a man or baste in the County Fermannah wud- land and the Lady Cecil Clive. n's shed the last dhrop for the O'Donnell. More betoken there isn't his like for a freehanded, bould-hearted gintleman from here to the wurruld's ind. But, arrab, why made I be talkin'-sure yer honor knows for your-

"I do, indeed and I honor him the more for flying to escape my gratitude. But as we are and chagrin. He had not dreamed in the to be neighbors, I perceive, I insist upon our remotest way of their coming so soon, or so being friends. Tell him it is my earnest early, and—here they were! Escape was imwish-that of my daughter, too-that he shall visit us, or permit us to visit him. He birth and training, by race and nature, the need not fear being overwhelmed with thanks | lad was a gentleman. He took off his cap, -I feet what he has done too deeply to turn and the young mountaineer bowed to the fine phrases. A brave lad and a gallant! And now, if you'll guide us to Torryglen, my good fellow, you'll do us a last great service."
"I'll do that wid all the veins," cried Lanty Lafferty; "it's no distance in life from by the bye, to fly even from gratitude. Nothis Faix, it ud be a thousand pities av the | don't look so alarmed-nobody is going to purty crathur beside yo get cowld, for, upon thank you. You saved my daughter's life baven't a farthing in the world-you may as my conscience, it's more like an augel she is than a voung woman."

Torryglen lay nestling in a green hollow amid the rugged hills and waving wealth of gorse and heather. A trim little cottage set no names. Mr.Redmond O'Donnell, Lady in the centre of a flower garden, and fitted up | Cecil Clive." within and without with every comfort and elegance. The esrl's valet and Lady Cecil's maid had gone on in advance, and giorious awaited them. For Lanty Lafferty, he was regaled in the kitchen, and when, hours after, he sought out his young master, he was glowing and flowing over with praises of "the

lord" and his daughter. "Ob, the darlin' o' the wurruld! Wid a tace like roses an' new milk, an' two eyes av her own that ud warm the very cockles av' yer heart only to look at, an hall for all iver ye seen like a cup of coffee!"

" Coffee, Lanty ?"

a beautiful cup over there beyont an hour ago. Like coffee—not too sthrong, mind an' with jist a notion of crame. That's its color; an, musha, but it's as purty a color as ye'll find in a day's walk. An' whin she looks up at ye—like this now—out of the tail av' her eye, an' wid a shmile on her beautiful face-oh, tare an' ages! av'it wudn't make an ould man young only to look at

her!" The young O'Donnell laughed. He was lying at full length on the oak floor-before the blazing peat fire—in one of the few habitable rooms that remained of what had once atoms on the rocks below. In the midst of been the "Castle of the O Donnell." He had not troubled himself to remove his wet clothes-he lay there steaming unconcernedly before the blaze-a book at his side, the "Iliad;"-a superb specimen of youth, and strength, and handsome health.

"She appears to have made an impression upon you, Lanty. So she is as handsome the sunshine on his handsome, tenned face, as this, is she? I thought so myself, but on his uncovered tall head. Lady Geoil bore wasn't sure, and I hadn't time to take a secend look before his lordship rode up, and I made off."

"An' wudn't it have been more reasonable, now, and more Christian-like, to have stood yer ground? Whin an O'Donnell niver run away from danger, arrah! Where's the sinse av' phowderin' away like mad after it? Shure he wanted to thank ye, and so did the illigant young crathur herself."

"The very reason I fled, Lanty. I don't want their thanks-I don't want them for that matter. What are they coming here for? What attraction can they find in our wild mountain district that they should risk their necks seeking Torryglen? It is to be hoped that they have got enough of it by this time."

"Troth, then, masther darlin' but that ould lord's a nice, quiet, mighty civil-spoken gintleman, and he does be sayin' he wants you to call and see him, or give him an' the fairhaired colleen lave to come up here an' call on ye.

"On me-call on me!" The young man (he was two-and-twenty or thereabouts) looked up with a short laugh. "Oh, yes, let him visit O'Donnell Castle, by all means. See that the purple drawing-room is swept and dusted. Lanty, and the cobwebs brushed from the walls, and the three years' grime and soot washed from the windows. See that the footmen wear their best liveries and put on their brogues for the occasion. Come up here! Upon my life, this lord's daughter will be enchanted with the splendors of Castle O'Donnell. Lanty, if they do happen to call, which isn't likely-and if I happen to be in, which isn't likely-tell them I'm up in the mountains, or in the moon; that I've gone to Ballynahaggart, or-the devil-that I'm dead and buried, if you like. I won't see them. Now be off."

And then Mr. Redmond O'Donnell went back to the sounding hexameters of his "Iliad," and tried in poetry to forget; but the fair pale face of the earl's daughter arose between him and the page -wet, wild, woful, as he had seen it, with the fair streaming hair, the light, slender form, that he had clutched from the very hand of death. And sho was coming, this haughty, high-born, high-bred English patrician, to behold the squalor, and the poverty, and the misery of this heap of ruin called O'Donnell Castle, to make a scoff and a wonder of Irish poverty and fallen Irish fortunes.

"I'll not see them." the youth resolved, his handsome, boyish, open face settling into a look of sullen determination. "I don't want their visit or their thanks. I'll be off up the mountains to morrow, and stay there until this fine English lord and his daughter leave, which will be before long, I'm thinking. A week or two in this savage district will suffice for them."

But still the fair face haunted him-the novelty of such a neighbor was not to be got over. He flung the Iliad away at length, -Why that lad has had the heart of a very and going out on the grassy plateau, looked down the valley to where the cottage lights twinkled, far and faint, two miles off. And ily believe. A brave lad-a brave lad. And from her chamber window, ere she went to bed, Lady Cecil Clive gazed up at the starlit sky, and the ruined towers of what had once been a great and a mighty stronghold. The storm had spent its fury and passed, the autumn stars, large and white, shone out, the fresh hillside wind blew down in her fair wistful face. It was a sad fate, she thought—the last scion of a kingly and beggared race. brave as a lion and penniless as a pauper. thin its himself that is, an' his father an' his dwelling alone in that ruined pile, and wasting his youth and best years amid the wilds

"Poor fellow!" Lady Cecil thought. "So young and so utterly friendless!-too proud to labor, and too poor to live as a gentleman -wasting his life in these savage ruing! Papa must do something for him when we return to England. He saved my life at the risk of his own, and so heavy a debt of gratitude as that must be paid."

> CHAPTER X. AN IRISH IDYL.

On very small things hinge very great ovents.

A horse minus a shoe changed the whole course of Redmond O'Donnell's life-altered mountains nor the moon, to Ballynahaggart, nor the-dark Majesty of the Interno. staid at home, and he saw the Earl of Ruys-

It happened thus: Going to the stables next morning to saddle his favorite mare, Kathleen, he found her in need of the blacksmith's services. Lanty led her off, and returning to the house, the young O'Donnell

came face to face with his English visitors. He stood for a moment mute with surprise possible; they were before him; and by earl's daughter like a prince. Lord Ruysland

with extended hand and his sweetest smile. "Ah, Mr. O'Donnell, fled ingloriously before me yesterday-not like an O'Donnell, at the eminent risk of your own—a mere trifle, not worth mentioning. Cecil, my dear, come and shake hands with our young hero of yesterday—ah, I beg pardon! I promised to call

And then two large, soft eyes of "liquid light," looked up into his, a little gray-gloved hand was given, a little soft, low voice murpeat fires, dty garments, and a savory dinner | mured something-poor Mr. Redmond O'Donnell never knew what-and from that moment his doom was sealed. Sudden, perhaps; but then this young man was an Irishmaneverything is said in that.

He flung open the half-hingeless, wholly lockless front door, and led the way, with some half-laughing apology for the tumbledown state of O'Donnell Castle.

"Don't blame us, Lold Ruysland," the that had no terrors.

young man said, half-gayly, half-sadly;
"blame your own countrymen and confisca-" suppose we do? It's a very pretty place,

rack and ruin. When a man looses a hundred thousand pounds or so, it dosen't seem worth his while to hoard very carefully the dozen or so of shillings remaining. Lady Cecil, will you take this seat? We can give you a fine view, at least, from our windows, if

we can give you nothing else." The Earl and his daughter were loud in their praises. It was fine. Miles of violet and purple heather, here and there touched with golden, green, or rosy tinges, blue hills melting into the bluer sky, and deepest blue of all, the wide sea, spreading miles away, sparkling in the sunshine as if sown with stars.

They remained nearly an hour. The young seigneur of this ruined castle conducted them to the gates-pay, to the two huge buttresses, where gates once had been-and stood, cap in hand, watching them depart. And so. with the sunshine on his handsome, tenned face, away the image of Redmond O'Donnell.

You know this story before I tell it. She was sixteen years of age-he had saved her life, risking his own to save it, without a moments thought, and like a true woman, she adored bravery almost above all other things in man. She pitied him unspeakably, so proud, so poor, so noble of birth and ancestry, a descendant of kings, and a nauper.

And he had an eye like an eagle, a voice tender and spirited together, and a smile-a smile, Lady Cecil thought, bright as the sonshine on yonder Ulster hills. It was love at first sight -hoy and girl love, of course; and the Earl of Ruysland, shrewd old worldling that he was, might have known it very well if he had given the subject one thought. But he did not. He was a great deal too absorbed in his own personal concerns about this time to have much solicitude about his little daughter's affaires de cœur. Lady Cecil had pitied Redmond O'Donnell for being a pauper, without in the least dreaming she was one herself. Through no tancy for the country, through no desire to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants, had my lord come to Ireland. Grim poverty had driven him hither, and was likely to keep him here for some time to come.

His life had been one long round of pleasure and excess, of luxury and extravagance. He had come into a fortune when he attained his majority, and squandered it He came into another when he married his wealthy wife, and squandered that, too. Now he was over head and ears in debt. Clive Court was mortgaged past all redemption-in flight was his only safety; and he fled-to Ireland. There was that little hunting-box of his among the Ulster hills-Torryglen; he could have that made habitable, and go there, and rough it until the storm blew over. Roughing it himself, he did not so much mind. "Roughing it," in his phraseology, meaning a valet to wait upon him, all the elegancies of his life transported from his Belgravian lodgings, and a first-rate cook-but there was his daughter. For the first time in her sixteen years of life she was thrown upon his hands. At her birth, and her mother's death, she had been placed out at nurse; at the age of three, a cousin of her mother's, living in Peris, had taken her, and br ught her up. Brought her upon strictly French principles, taught her that love and courtship, as English girls understand them, are indelicate, criminal almost; that for the present she must attend to her books, her music, her drawing, and embroidery, and that when the proper time came, she wou'd receive her husband as she did her jewelry and dresses-from the hand of papa. Papa came to see her tolerably often, took her with him once in a while when he visited his friend and crony, Sir John Tregenna; and she was told if she were a poor girl she thould one day, when properly grown up, marry young Arthur and be Lady Tregenna herself. and queen it in this old sea-girt Cornish castle. dimpled, and danced away and thought no nore about it. She had seen very Arthur Tregenna-she was somewhat in awe of him, as has been said. He was so grave, so wise, so learned, and she was such a frivol

till night. second mother. Her father, on the eve of his Irish exile, went to Paris, brought her with him, and her old bonny Therese, and for the "Yes. an adventure, and became a h roine.

"I wonder if he will call upon us!" she thought now, as she walked homeward through the softautumn noonday-the personal pronoun of course having reference to the tiful song. voung O'Donnell, "He did not really promise. would like to come. It would be pleasent to and he tells me he will be away a great deal his jacket was quite shabby; his whole dress like that of the peasantry. And such a tumble down place-only fit for owls, and bats. gland-could you do nothing for this Mr. O' Donuell? He seems so dreadfully poor papa."

The earl shrugged bis shoulders and laugh- | used to the piano accompaniment. ed. "My little, unsophisticated Cecil! great deal of influence and many friends | My dear, I have not influence enough to enable me to stay in England. Do you think I would come to this confounded, half-civilized land if I could stay away? Poor, indeed! Your Mr. O'Donnell isn't half as poor as I am, for

at least I suppose he isn't very deaply in debt. His daughter looked at him in sheer surprise. "And you are papa? You poor! Poor !" she tried to comprehend it, shook her head, and gave it up. "I always thought you were rich papa-I always thought English peers had more money than they knew what to do with. How can we be poor-with servants, and horses, and plate, and-"

"One must have the necessities of life, child," her father broke in impatiently, " as long as they are living. One can't go back to primative Jays, and live in a wigwam, or in a rickety rockery like that. I wish to ing. "You see, Lady Cecil, when my father Heaven one could—I'd try it. I tell you I was a young man, he fought in the Mexican well learn it now as later; and have more debts than I can ever pay off from now to the crack of doom. I don't want to pay. While I'm in hiding here I'll try to compromise in the Jews. Poor, indeed! By Jove! we may live and die in this Irish exile for what I see

the earl said with a sort of groan. A little smile dimpled Lady Cecil's rosebud face, a happy light shone in her goldbrown eyes. She glanced at the little cottage nestling in its green cup, myrtle and clematis climbing over it, at the fair fields, daisy spangled, at the glowing uplands in

am content to stay here forever."

Her father turned and looked at her, astonishment and disgust struggling in his tace. Good Heaven! listen to her! Content to stay here! Yes, and live on potutoes like the natives, and convert the skins into clothing, to go barefooted and wear striped linseywoolsey gowns reaching below the knee, talk with a mellifluous North of Ireland accent, and end by marrying Lanty Lafferty, I sup-pose, or the other fellow Mickey. If you can't talk sense, Cecil, hold your tongue!"

Lady Cecil blushed and obeyed. Marry Lanty Lafferty! No, she would hardly do that. But oh, Cecil, whence that rosy blush? Whence that droop of the fair, fresh face? Whence that sudden rising in your mind of the tall figure, the bold flashing eyes of Redmond O'Donnell? Is this why the Irish exile is robbed of its terrors for you?

"No, no," the earl said, after a little, as his daughter remained silent. "We'll get out of this howling wilderness of roaring rivers, and wild young chieftains, and tumble down castles as speedily as we can. I have one hope left, and that is—"he looked at her keenly— "in you, my dear."

"I, papa?"

"Yes; in your marriage. What's the child blushing at? In a year or two you'll be old enough, and Tregenna will be back in England. Of course you know it has been an understood thing these many years that you were to marry him when you grew up. He is perfectly ready to fulfil the compact, and certainly you will be. You have been brought up in a way to understand this. Tregenna is rich, monstrously rich, and won't see his father-in-law up a tree. I give you my word he is my last hope-your marriage with him, I mean.

I will try and compromise with my creditors I say, and when things are straightened out a bit we'll go back to England. You shall be presented at court, and will make, I rather fancy, a sensation. We will let you enjoy yourselt for your first season, and when it is over we will marry you comfort-ably to Sir Arthur Tregenna."

And Lady Cecil listened with drooping eyelids. It seemed to her all right-French girls married in this judicious way, all trouble of love-making and that monsense being taken off their hands by kindly parents and guardians. She listened, and if she did not say so in words said in effect, with Thackerav's hero Mr. Foker. "Very well, sir, as you like it. When you want me, please ring the bell," and then fell into thought once more, and wondered dreamily it young O'Donnell would call that evening at Torryglen.

Young O'Donnell called. The little drawing-room was lit by waxlights, a peat fire burned on the hearth, a bright-hued carpet covered the floor, tinted paper hung the walls, and pretty sunny pictures gemmed them It was half drawing-room, half library, one side being lined with books. A little cottage piano stood between the front windows-Lady Cecil sat at that. Such a contrast to the big, bare, bleak, lonesome rooms at home—their only music the scamper of the rats, the howling of the wind, and Lanty's

Irish jig lilting. The cor.trast came upon him with a pang almost of pain; the gulf between himself and these people, whose equal by birth he was had not seemed halt so sharp before. Lady Cecil, in crisp, white muslin and blue ribbons with diamond drops in her ears and twinkling on her slim fingers, seemed as far above him as some "bright particular star," etc He stood in the doorway for a moment irresolute, abashed, sorry he had come, ashamed of his shabby jacket and clumping boots. The earl, with pen in his hair like some clerk looked up from his pile of papers and nodded

familiarly. "Ah, O'Donnell-how do? Come in. Been expecting you. Very busy, you seemust excuse me. Cecil will entertain you-And little Cecil always laughed and give him some music, my dear." And then my lord went back to his papers-bills, duns, such an individual as O'Donneli existed.

Redmond went over to the piano; how ous little butterfly, dancing in the sunshine, bright the smile of girlish pleasure with eating bonbons, and singing from morning which the little lady welcomed him. Would be sit here?-did be like music?-Her first grief was the death of the kind Would he turn the pages for her?—was he Gallicized English woman who had been her fond of Moore's melodies?" In this brilliant and original way the conversation com-

" Yes, he liked music, and he was very fond first time in her life, little Lady Cecil met with of Moore's melodies. Would she please go on with that she was singing?" " She was far from the land where her young hero sleeps," and the tender young voice was full of the pathos and sweetness of the beau-

"He lived for his love for his country he but I think-I think he looked as though he | died," sang Lady Cecil, and glanced under her long, brown lashes at the grave, dark face behave some one to talk to, when papa is away, side her. "Robert Emmet must have looked like that," she thought; " he seems as though at Bally—the town with the unpronounceable he could die for his country too. I suppose Irish name. How very, very poor he seemes; his ancestors have. I wish—I wish—papa could do something for him, or-Sir Arthur Tregenna.

But somehow it was unpleasant to think of and rooks. Papa (aloud), you have a great | Sir Arthur, and her mind shifted away from deal of influence, and many friends in En- him. She finished her song, and discovered Mr. O'Donnell could sing—had a very fine and highly cultivated voice, indeed, and was "I used to sing with my sister," he ex-

plained, in answer to her involuntary look of surprise. "She plays very well."

"Your sister! why I thought-" "I had none. Oh, yes, I have—very jolly little girl Rose is, too—I rather think you would like her. I am quite sure," Mr. O'-Donnell blushed a little himself as he turned this first compliment, "she would like you." "And will she come here? How glad I

am. Will she come soon? I am certain I shall like her." Redmond shook his head.

" No," he said, ' she will not come here at all-never, in all likelihood. She is in America-in New Orleans, living with her grandtather. A Frenchman, Lady Cecil." "A Frenchman! Your sister's grandfather?" "Yes-an odd mixture, you think," smil-

was a young man, he fought in the Mexican war under General Scott. We are a fighting race, I must inform you-war is our trade. When the Mexican war ended, he went to New Orleans, and there he met a young lady -French, and a great heiress-a beauty too, some way with my confounded creditors and | though she was my mother. Well, Lady Cecil, she fell in love with the dashing Irish trooper-her friends were frantic, and she eloped with him. A romantic story, is it not? He brought her here-it must have been a contrast to the luxury of her French home. Her father refused to forgive herreturned all her letters unopened, and here she lived seven years, and here she died and was buried. I'll show you her grave some their purple dress, at the rugged towers of the day in the churchyard of Ballynahaggart. I old castle boldly outlined against the soft was six-Rose one year old. Her father sunny sky, with a face that showed to her at heard of her death-not through mine; he least the prospect of an eternal Irish exile never wrote or held any communication with him-and he relented at last. Came all the way over here, nearly broken-hearted, and wanted to become reconciled. But my father "Ay, coffee an' wirra! but it's little av' tion. We were an improvident race, perhaps, I'm sure, and if we are poor it surely will not sternly and bitterly refused. He offered to the same we get in this house. Shure I had but when they took our lands and our countake much to keep us here. While I have take Rose and me, and bring us up, and leave

try from us, we let the little they left go to you and Therese and my books and plane, I us his fortune when he died; but still he was refused He returned to New Orleans, and three months after Father Ryan of Bailynahaggart wrote him word of my father's death. He had never held up his head after my mother's loss.

"They sent us both out there. Young as

as I was, I resisted—all the bitterness of my father had descended to me; but I resisted in vain. We went out to New Orleans, and now I look back upon my life there as a sort of indiscreet dream or fairy tale. The warmth, the tropical beauty, and the luxuriance of my grandfather's house, come back to me in dreams sometimes, and I wake to see the rough rafters and mildewed walls of the old castle. I stayed there with him until I was nineteen, then I refused to stay longer. He had despised my father and shortened my mother's life by his cruelty-I would not stay a dependent on his bounty. It was boylsh bravado, perhaps, Lady C-cil, but I felt all I said. I left New Orleans and Rose, and came here, and here I have been running wild, and becoming the savage you find me. But I like the freedom of the life in spite of its poverty; I would not exchange it for the silken indolence and luxury of Menadarva, my Louisianian home. And here I shall remain until an opportunity offers to go, as all my kith and kin have gone before me, and earn my livelihood at the point of my sword."

Lady Cecil listened. She liked all this: she liked the lad's spirit of refusing for himself that which had been refused his mother. Not good sense, serhaps, but sound chivalry. "You will go out to India, I suppose," she said; "there always seems to be fighting there for those who want it."

The young man's brow darkened.

"India?" he said; "no. No O'Donnell ever fought under the English flag-I will not be the first. Years ago, Lady Cecil-two hundred and more-all this country you see belonged to us, and they confiscated it, and left us houseless and outlaws. The O'Donnell of that day swore a terrible oath that none of his race should ever fight for the British invader, and none of them ever have. I shall seek service under a foreign flag-it doesn't matter which, so that it is not that of your nation Lady Cecil."

Lady Cecil pouted-said it was unchristian and unforgiving, but in her heart of hearts she liked it all, and wished, with Derdemona, that Heaven had made her such a man.

Redmond O'Donnell lingered until the earl yawned audibly over his musty accounts, and the little ormolu clock ticked off half-past ten and walked homeward under the moonlight and star-light, feeling that the world had suddenly beautified, and this lowly valley had become a very garden of Eden, with the sweetest Eve that ever smiled among the roses.

That first evening was but the beginning of the end. The visits, the music, the duets, eading-the walks " o'er the moor among the neather," the rides over the autumn hills, with Redmond O, Donnell for cavalier, the sketching of the old castle-the old, old, old, endless story of youth and love, told since the world began-to be told till the last trump shall sound.

Lord Ruysland saw nothing, heard nothing -was as unsuspicious as though he were not a "battered London rake" and a thorough man of the world. His impecunious state filled his mind to the exclusion of every thing else, and then Cecil had been so well brought up, etc. The child must walk and ride, and must have a companion. Young O'Donnell was a beggar-literally a beggarand of course might as well fix his foolish affections on one of her Majesty's daughters as upon that of the Earl of Ruysland

He was awakened suddenly and unexpectedly from his dream and his delusion. Seven weeks had passed-the ides of November had come-the chill autumn blasts were whistle ing drearily over the mountains. He was sick and tired to death of his enforced exile; affairs had been patched up in some way, a compromise effected; he might venture to accounts, no end—with knitted brows and Show his face once more across the Channel. absorbed mind, and forgot in half a minute In a week or two at the farthest he would

start. He sat complacently thinking this over alone in the drawingroom, when the door opened. Gregory, his man, announced " Mr. O'Donnell," and vanished.

"Ah, Redmond, my lad, glad to see you. Come in—come in Cecil's upstairs. I'll send for her." But Mr. O'Donnell interrupted; he did

not wish Lady Cecil sent for-at least just yet. He wished to speak to the earl alone. He was so embarrassed, so unlike himself -bold, frank, free, as he habitually wasthat Lord Ruysland looked at him in surprise. That look was enough-it told him

"Good Heavens!" he thought, "what an ass I have been. Of course, he has fallen in love with her-arn't matrimony and murder the national pastime of this delightful island? And very likely she has fallen in love with him-the young savage is so confoundedly good-looking."

He was right. While he sat thinking this. Rec'mond O'Donnell was pouring into his ear

the story of his love and his hopes. "It was his madness to worship her," (he standing, having tried almost every knows was very young and inclined to hyperbole), "to adore her. He was poor, he knew, but he was young, and the world was all before him. He would wait-ay, as long as his lordship pleased-he would win a name, a fortune, a title, it might be, and lay them at her feet. One O'Donnell had done it in Spain already-what any man had done he could do. His birth, at least was equal to hers. He asked nothing now but this: Only let him hope-let him go forth into the world and win name, and fame, lay them at her feet, and claim her as his wife. He loved herno one in this world would ever love her again better than he." And then he broke down all at once and turned away and waited for his answer.

The earl kept a grave face-it spoke volumes for his admirable training and high good breeding. He did not laugh in this wild young enthusiast's face; he did not fly | tions folded round each pot and bex. Nor is into a passion; he did nothing rude or un-

pleasant, and he did not make a scene. "Mr. O'Donnell's affection did his daughter much honor," he said; " certainly he was her equal, her superior, indeed, in point of birth; and as to making a name for himself, and winning a fortune, of course, there could not be a doubt as to that with a young man of his indomitable courage and determination. But was it possible Lady Cecil had not al-

ready told him she was engaged?"
"Engaged!" The young man could but just gasp the word, pale and wild. "En- and soothing feeling most acceptable to the

gaged? "Most cortainly-from her very childhood -to the wealthy Cornish baronet, Sir Arthur Tregenns. She had given her promise to marry him of her own free will—the wedding. in all probability, would take place upon her eighteenth birthday. Really now it was quite inexcusable of Queenie not to have mentioned this. But it was just possibleshe was so very young, and Mr. O'Donnell was a man of honor—perhaps he was doing this injustice in thinking he had made a declaration to her in person?"

was so white, so wild, so despairing-looking, relieving pains. A very small quantity that the earl was getting alarmed. A scene!

and oh, how he abhorred scenes! . He had not spoken to her on the subject—he never had-he wished to obtain her father's consent first."

The earl grasped his hand with effusion. " My lad, you're a gentleman from head to foot. I am proud of you! Have you has she—I mean do you think your affection is returned? Oh!, don't blush and look modest -it isn't the most unlikely thing on earth Do you think Cecil returns your very-ah! 'pon my life—ardent devotion?"

Young O'Donnell stood looking handsom and modest before him. "He did not like to say-but he hoped."

"Oh, of course you do," the earl supple. mented, a and very strongly too. Well, my lad, you deserve something for the admirable and honorable manner in which you have acted, and you shall have your reward. Cecil shall wait for you if she wishes it! No. don't thank me yet; hear me out. You are to spend this evening here, are you not? Well, as you have been silent so long, be si. lent yet a little longer. Don't say a word to -her. To-morrow morning I will lay all this before her myself, and if she prefers the penniless Irishman to the rich Cornishman, why, Heaven forbid I should force her affec. tions! I can trust to you implicitly, I know. and this time to-morrow come over to see us again, and you shall have your answer." He would not listen to the young man's

ardent thanks; he pushed him good natured. ly away and arose. "Thank me to-morrow," he said, if Queenie prefers love in a cottage to thirty thousand a

year—not before." The sneer in his voice was imperceptible but it was there. Half an hour after the

earl sought out Gregory, his valet and "We leave at daybreak to-morrow morn ing, Gregory," he said; "Lady Cecil and I. You will remain behind; pack up every thing, and follow later in the

day. Not a word however, to Lady Cecil." That evening-the last-when Redmond O'Donnell's hair is gray I fancy it would stand out distinct from all other evenings in his life. The wax-lit drawing-room, with its gay green carpet, its sparkling fire, its pictures, its wild natural flowers, its books, its piano Lord Ruysland, with a paper in his hand, seated in his easy chair and watching the young people covertly from over it; Lady Decil at the piano, the candle-light stream. ing over her fair blonde face, her floating golden hair, her silvery silk dress, her rings and ribbons. In dreary bivouace, in the silence and depth of African midnight, this pic. ture came back so vividly as he saw it then. In desolate desert marches, in the fierce, hot din of battle, it flashed upon him. Lying delirious in the fever of gunshot wounds, in Algerian hospitals, it was of this night, of her as he saw her then, he raved.

She sang for him all the songs he liked best. He leaned over the piano, his eyes on that fairest face, his ears drinking in that dearest melody, silent happy.

> (To be Continued.) A CROSS BABY.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying bubies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.-

On the 18th of Jan. at Greenock-Proves Campbell in the chair—two letters addressed to the local sanitry inspector from Mr Deas, Inspector of Poor were read, refusing to bury the bodies of two poor persons in respect that their names did not appear as panpers in the pauper roll; and alleging that the Local Athority, and not the Parochial Board, should bear the expense. The committee expressed their strong disapproval of the action of the Parochial Board in refusing to carry out an arrangement which had existed harmoniously for so many years, without giving the Local Authority the slightest notice of their intertion to do so, and the clerk was instructed to write Mr. Deas to this effect .- Glasgow Mad.

Traveller.

There are some hair oils, powders, &c which positively destroy the hair, and caust it to become deceased by the deleter out nature of the ingredients composing them. Luby's Parisian Renewer is perhaps the only article in the world which completely cure the scalp and restores grey hair to its original color, black, brown or auburn. Sold by all chemists.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTS SOCIETY .- The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the St. Henri section of the St. Jean Baptiste Atsociation :- President, M A Charlebois : First Vice-President, Dr J Lanctot; Second Vice-President, Dr S Lachapello; Recording-Secretary, A Deseve, Jr; Secretary-Treasurer, J ! Cazelais.

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, an employee of the U. S. Express Co., says :- Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured him of a bad case of Piles of 8 years remedy, "besides two Buffalo Physicians" without relief; but the Oil eured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too high!

A son of Edmund Yates is appearing at the Haymarket Theatre, London, in "Masks at Faces."

Persons suffering from Bile, Indigestion and Costiveness are recommended to try Da HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS which in hundreds of cases have not only given relief, but have effected a cure. They contain no mercury, and require no restraint in diet or exercise. Prepared only by Millites H. BRISSETTE, PROPERTOR, MONTREAL.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Disease and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directhis Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exertises the most salutary influence in checking inflammations situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and cher it gives the most sensible relief in asthma bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbuik affections, this Ointment produces a cooling sufferer.

On Saturday 115 tons of coal were distributed amongst the poor people of Dalkeith the expense being defrayed by subscription. 230 people received half a ton each. The coal was carted free of expense by several of the neighbouring farmers

Those intolerably painful and constantly harassing things called piles, which trouble so many people, are soon healed by Dr. Thomas Electric Oil—the great external "No." Young C'Donnell had not. He remedy for physical suffering and means of

Bright the summer sun was rising o'er the distant eastern hills, From whose summits, silver-thread like

denced a score of spark'ling rills;
Bright his rays of golden splendor tipped the far off mountains high,

Blue, eternal, distant mountains, rising upward to the sky, Gloriously the god Aurora, in his robes of suffron hue. Gazes down upon an ocean broad, expansive

tranquil, blue, Not a leaf the zephyrs stirring, not a breeze

is heard to sigh, Not a sound, save of the sky-lark's morning anthem, in the sky.

Look! a thousand men are meeting by the tide-lashed, sand-spread shore; Look! the boats are now preparing—if there

one there's twenty score! Gaily from the bows are streaming banners of a hundred shades. See, upon the seats are seated children.

matrons, smiling maids. There, a boat is decorated far more gaily than the rest-At its prow a priest is standing, in his priestly

garments dress'd. Hark! the signal now is given-bend each good man to his oar; Now the fleet is slowly moving, from the lately crowded shore.

On and on they row the wherries, till like sea gulls 'ar away, Every sail appears a pinion glistening in the

morning ray. Now they cast two hundred anchors-not s breath the blue wave curl'd.

Now four hundred oars are lifted and two hundred sails are furled: Now the priest ascends the altar and in solemn

innes and slow. Says the Introit, and the listeners answer him in accents low; Now the Gospel, now the Preface, now the

Consecration word; On the distant shore the tinkling of the little bell is heard.

Now Communion, now the Blessing, 'midst a silence of the dead; Now once more the bell is ringing, and the

holy Mass is said. All is over, and the blessings of Almighty God are showered on the faithful, noble toilers-with new

strength are they empowered. Back across the mirror waters, see the wherries flying now; Exultation in each eye-glance-hope and

faith upon each brow! In the days now past and vanished, in those days that now have fled,

Thus upon a summer morning were the "Ocean Masses" said!

God be with those days now olden! God be with those times of love, When the sons of Erin ever asked all blessings from above!

When the Faith St. Patrick planted, after years of holy toil. Flourished fairest flower of Erin on her green and sacred soil! Sons of Ireland love to cherish recollections

of the times When the voice of God all over called them in the Church's chimes.

They are gone, these days are vanished, and they're numbered with the dead; God he with those days, now olden, when the "Ocean Mass" was said.

JOSEPH K. FORAN.

Green Park, Aylmer, 4th Feb, 1881.

THE IRON HAND IN IRELAND.

Thousands of Non-paying Tenants to be Evicted Immediately-Parnell's Loadership and O'Connor's Eloquence-Conflict Bouned Incyltable - The Abandoned Count-Judge Fitzgerald-Distress.

(From the N. Y. Suz.)

Dublin, Jan. 21.—The closing of the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was hailed with feelings of relief in this country. There can be no doubt whatever that the English public generally, as well as the two Houses, have undergone a process of education upon Irish affairs during the fortnight that has elapsed since the opening of the session which cannot fail to bear good fruit. Mr. Parnell surpassed himself in statesmaulike prudence and energy, and T. P. O'Connor's eloquence was never used to greater purpose than during the past week. Coercion has been delayed for one fortnight at least, which circumstance those behind the scenes cannot but regard as an unmixed blessing, knowing as they do that the very day those hated acts become again the law of the land sees once more the crowbar brigade

The fact is not disguised; indeed, so far from that, Lords Waterpark, Clandicarde, Donoughmore, and many others have openly announced their intention to at once put in force the processes which they hold ready. I am told that some thousands of evictions will take place immediately, and that the large force of military now stationed in this country will be placed at the disposal of the | memorable deliverance, full details of which landlords. There is no doubt, whatever that your readers have, of course, already hadthis barbarous oppression will be resisted. occupied something like a day and a half, all Conflict is inevitable, and there can be but of which time I had the pleasure of being prein the Court of Queen's Bench did their best | an English accent which bears every impress to prove that the agitation was not what the of the grossest affectation. Judge Fitzgerald League maintain it to be-constitutional and is one of that large and mischievous class of strictly within the limits of the law. The legal pervenus who infest Dublin society, and Government of this country is certainly not constitutional. Meeting after meeting is faithfully performing the dirty work of Dublin prohibited or dispersed, the magistrates, on their own responsibility, simply ordering the police to disperse the crowds. The other day levees, their wives and daughters the drawpounds each for collecting money in Mary- solent recognition by their Excellencies, who borough for League purposes. They used no intimidation whatever; entered the shops in broad daylight and asked for subscriptions which were at once cheerfully given. The constabulary were on the watch and pounced on the collectors. The League has nothing (lovernment dare interiers then.

The result, carefully foreseen and prepared by the English press, and to obtain which the thorough and candid exhibition of the manufacture of outrages was persistently car- temper with which the Castle circle ried out all last autumn, must be satisfactory regard these social, climbers could to all those interested. We see Parliament scarcely be found. Judge Fitzgerald's mother

stirred to a pitch of vindictive fury such as perhaps has never before been witnessed, and backed by a compact body of public opinion m blindly prejudiced as to even look favorably upon the employment and naturalization of the cloture system. Prof. Thorold Rogers, an Oxford don who managed to humbug the Irish of Southwark into a belief that he understood and sympathized with the natural grievances of their country has rooted out a brace of precedents, dating from 1604 and 1640 respectively, and laid them before Parliament, with a view to muzzling the free discussion of the said national grievances. The temper of the country is opposed to adopting any such process as cloture, but there is no doubt whatever that the endurance of the constituencies is strained to the utmost by the persistency of the Irish members who have been found to be incorruptable (what Irish M. P.'s have not always been ?) in addition to their other unpleasing qualities. The Wigan election, which has been lost to the Liberals by a large majority, is pointed to by Radicals and Conservatives alike as an indication of what may be expected all over the country, if, according to one party, the Government persist in their mad policy of persecution and coercion, or, according to the Tories, as a judgment upon them for not having long ago shut Mr. Parnell's two colleagues' mouths by imprisonment. The law admits of two readings. Regarded as a protest by the Liberals against the policy of the executive, it must be taken into account that there are at least 1,500 Irish voters in Wigan, and that the Liberal candidate had promised to vote against coercion. The Conservatives claim that their majority points to the steady revulsion against the "revolutionary tenants" of Mr. Parnell. It is impossible to found a judgment on such slender data as we possess. Several more elections would be necessary to gauge English Liberal opinion. We are told every day that this is thoroughly with Mr. Gladstone and his Government; that the country will support him in a " strong Land

The inducements and encouragements held out to the Irish party are innumerable, but vain as they are innumerable. They will not be induced to accept coercion as the price of that "pig in a bag," the forthcoming Land bill. A fortnight ago, when the country was digesting angrily the message of good will embodied in the Queen's speech, mysterious hints were dropped of all the good points the new measure was to possess. It was to go further than the wildest dreams of the land reformers; it was to make every one happy, and wipe away forever the tears of the tenants; but it was to be preceded by coercion. The mythical bill was to be purchased at that price. The Government is swayed by the Whig landowners, and public opinion, or the greater bulk of it, which in turn has been created by the newspaper outrages, is on their side. English people firmly believe that Ireland is at the present moment in the horrors of the communist revolution.

The charges of the Judges at the last Assizes had as much to do in bringing about this state of excitement as the achievements of the "specials." It is very difficult to believe that Messrs. Bagg, Fitzgerald, and Dowse had not received a hint from that mysterious centre of mischief, Dublin Castle, as to what key they were to pitch their pronunciamentos in. The antecedents of all three dignataries point at least to a probability of the truth of an assertion very generally made. At one period of the State trials it was announced by the defence that the old election speeches made by Mr. Herrou, Judge Barry, and Judge Fitzgerald would be read in evidence. The famous mineteenth indictment, I suppose, included them, along with the 300 evicted tenants and the priests, in its fall. It was a masterly stroke of policy on the part of the Castle to enter a nolle prosequi on that count. The exposure of feudalism in Ireland for the last thirty years, which was intended, and which would have followed the examination of the evicted tenants, was not to be permitted by the privileged caste which rules through the Castle the judicature and magistracy of their country. There was a laugh in the court when the Crown lawyers announced their intention to abandon the count, the only one of the whole nineteen, under which the evidence could be received. It shortened the trial by at least six weeks, for the defence was at once closed, and the counsel began their speeches. Not a single person has mistaken the drift of this act on the part of the Attorney-General. The landlords would not face the exposure. Such was openly stated to be the real meaning of this retreat, and the theory put forward by the lawyers that their object was "save time and money," was scornfully rejected. To Mr. Adams has been awarded the palm of merit for his oratory. Although Mr. A. M. Sullivan's splendid speech in no way detracted from his well-known reputation, Mr. Adams's speech was short, incisive, and of a sustained brillancy from tirst to last. All Dublin has been talking of it, and the gifted junior may consider his future made. Judge face when poor Mr. Bircurry innocently Fitzgerald complimented him highly, observed. "There are ten of us bracketing him together with Mr. A. M. Sullivan, but I doubt if a compliment from that quarter will carry weight save with the attorneys.

It has often been said by Englishmen and Scotchmen that the Irish as a race are destitute of the qualities which together go to make up what is called the judicial faculty. I am afraid that it must be admitted that there are only too good grounds for this assertion, so far as the Irish bench of the present day is concerned. Chief Justice May's scan-dalous exhibition, which drew down upon him the contempt and wrath of the English and Scotch press-even the organs of his own party-was but a prelude, and an unimportant and trifling one in comparison with it, to the charge of Judge Fitzgerald, the partisan bitterness of which has been but seldom equalled even on the Irish bench. This one result. How can the country people sent, and of hearing the words of wisdom as stand before dragoons? The Crown lawyers | they fell from his lordship's lips clothed in who, by dint of bowing and scraping and "Cawstle," secure at last an entree au sufferance to the landlord set of society. They haunt the six respectable shopkeepers were fined ten ing rooms, where they are accorded an inscorn them as English people do all traitors, though they are dishonorable enough to use them. They buy them; but do they pay for them? It is doubtful, for the letter of Lady Georgina Hamilton to Miss Fotherstonbaugh still exists, in which she (the daughter of the to do now but arrange a new name and pro- Tory Vicercy, the Duke of Abercorn, Lord gramme, call themselves a religious society Besconsfield's duke, the duke in "Lothair") having a charitable object, and see if the says: "Try and come to us on the 18th; you will meet only our own friends-none of these | pauper-ridden city-Naples, perhaps, excepted dreadful executive lawyers' wives." A more

brother worked their way up the ladder of fortune. Talent and industry had undoubtedly a great deal to do with their success, but a certain pliability of the spirit had infinitely more. A brilliant and famous writer has said of his countrymen: "It would seem that a clever lrishman has no alternative between the bench or the dock;" and when the time came for John Desmond Fitzgerald to choose he hesitated not one moment. His speeches, as delivered in public to his constituents, were infinitely more violent and anti-English, than any of the traversers - Mr. Nally, perhaps, excepted. This typical Irish Judge is now working hard for the Chancellorship. Lord O'Hagan is seliously ill; he is 78 years of age. The Whigs are in power, and Judge Fitzgerald, by his strenuous efforts in the cause of law and order, (to curry favor with the Castle and the landlord set), is bidding hard for the post. To my mind, he has rather overdone the

basiness. The scenes which took place at the House of Commons last night—the suspension of Mr. Biggar and the terrible blunder made by the Speaker-will cause a reaction of English opinion. There is a vast amount of love of fair play in the rank and file of the nation. Among the 'landless' also I firmly believe that this hitherto dormant power will make itself felt, and that "little Mr. Biggar" will be reinstated ere long in his place. Parnell left Dubliu last night by the 91 o'clock boat. He managed to steal out of Morrison's Hotel while Davitt harangued the people from the balcony, but he was recognized and followed as his car sped over O'Connell Bridge on its way to the North Wall, and until the steamer was out of sight down the river the cheering never flagged. 1 left the court directly after the verdict was given, and standing inside the gateway, watched the progress of the traversers. Parnell was at once recognized. The cheering was something stunning. They all crossed the river by Grattan Bridge, and the stream of people, receiving as it went compliments from every street, sped tumultuously after the car to Morrison's. In five minutes' time the precincts of the court were deserted; not a creature was left save the Metropolitan police with the mounted constabulary from the Park, who had also been placed on duty.

On Tuesday night seven policemen, it was said by Judge Fitzgerald's orders, mounted guard before that functionary's hall door. Last night this force was doubled. The poor fellows must have been grateful to his lordship for the extra duty imposed upon them, especially taking the weather into accountthe frest for these last ten days being something quite unprecedented. Judge Fitzgerald need suffer no apprehension; his windows are safe enough. So too, no doubt, are those of his friend, the foreman of the jury, Mr. Corcoran. But for this gentlemen's action there would have been an acquittal. Mr. Corcoran belongs to a family of respectable corn merchants, doing business in James street, Catholic, and well known for their liberal views The detence considered him to be one of their safe men. Ominous whispers were current in the vicinity of the bench on Monday. The Chief Justice's registrar told me that there were two "boot eaters" on the jury, and that one of them was the last man one would suspect. On Tuesday morning a person who had lunched with the in their private room remarked casually that it would have been well to have observed some show of decency, and that to see Ernest and Arthur Fitzgerald, sons of the Judge of that name, in conversation with the foreman, did not lock well. This person added: "If Mr. Dillon (meaning the solicitor for the defence) knew as much as I do, we should have a new trial. The girls (the Judge's daughters) told me yesterday that be made a J P., and to get into society through the Fitzgerald's influence. The Fitz eralds would not know the Corcorans at Killiney this very summer. I cannot quite say if this sudden friendship has grown up since Corcoran was drawn for the jury ; but I think it ; I think it very strongly. Depend upon it, when Val Dillon gets hold of the story, you will all hear of a fine legal scandal."

I give you this for what it is worth. The speaker had come straight out of the Judges' room. Mr. Corcoran's father-in-law, one Hynes, a guano merchant of this city who had amassed a large fortune in that lucrative if ill-odored calling, purchased lately a large estate. Following the usual practices of land jobbers of his class, he at once raised the rents. doubled and trebling them in many instances all round. The Land League lost no time in communicating with this model landlord. He has not even had Griffith's valuation, and his son-in-law, the foreman of the jury, has testified his sympathy with him by standing out for a conviction. Val Dillon's unanimous, my lord," was a picture to behold. Glaring at Corcorcan with ali the rage which his expressive and large countenance could contain, the smile which those words aroused was like a flash of lightning breakcome. It will take all the social amenities of

able for him. various quarters of the country. The west charged Goodwin instantly. You see wall must coast, as usual, is the worst afflicted. Dublin, it was everything whose ox was gored. During my stay with him I learned to Sad accounts of the distress come in from The death rate last week was at the rate of 45 | thoroughly despise him as a man, and 1 must per 1,000 per annum. A letter appeared simultaneously in the Freeman's Journal, Daily Express, and Irish Times calling the attention of the Dublin citizens to the almost total lack of charitable feeding apparatus in Dublin, and constructing the city unfavorably in that respect with Edinburgh and the provincial towns of Scotland and England. Fifteen hundred poor people are daily fed in Edinburgh, it seems, and last winter, when our Dublin rate of mortality was 43, theirs was only 17. The Protestant Bishop of Meath at once wrote a letter in corroboration of the writer's statements, a meeting of ladies was called, and the city divided into districts, each district alloted its visitors and relieving officers, and it is to be hoped that the mortality bills will speedily show that some improvement has been effected in the wretched state of the destitute Dublin poor. I was rather amused at the tone "Plunkett Meath." as the Bishop signs himself, took in his letter. He discovered one little soup kitchen in Dublia, where, once a week, some ladies attended for one hour to dole out soup, and he crows hugely over this evidence of the loving charity of the upper classes. He quotes Scripture and describes at glowing length these ministering angels in white aprons who give an hour once a week to feed the hungry sick poor of the most neglected and of the whole world.

This utter neglect of all their duties to the poor by the rich gentry has been a noticeable feature of their reign, now happily over. George could Bad as Dublin is in this respect, the country dreadfully."

kept a little huckster shop, and he and his was infinitely worse off, for a system of petty WINTER MANAGEMENT OF tyranny was carried on there which was in some cases little short of fiendish. One of the chief offenders in this way was one Anthony Ormsby of Balls, County Mayo. I hope to have an opportunity ere long of visiting his estate, and will relate for the benefit and instruction of transatlantic readers what I see and hear there.

VIOLATIONS OF THE GAME LAWS. On Friday a compliment was paid to all the dealers in fancy meat, in this city on the animal, not, prehaps, on account of the fact that none of them were found ability of the animal to feel and the avoidance with prohibited game in their possession, and that what had remained over from the expiration of the legal season had been sent to the charitable institutions. But it we can make more money by careful and since vesterday not less than five seigures have been made by the Inspectors, Messrs. Morris and Thomposon. Three of them were made in butchers' shops through the city, where hares and venison were up for illegal sale. The offenders will be prosecuted in

due time and course. The fourth case was that of Auguste Ste. Ives, a habitant from St. Barnabe. He was making rapid sales of fine large hares on the Bonsecours Market when the inspectors came along and confiscated what was left, numbering 27. He was at once summoned and fined only \$2.50 in consideration of it being his first offence. This morning the Inspectors came across Paul Meunier from St. Agathe in the County of Terrebonne, who had several bags of hares hid away under other bags of produce. Paul Meunier had to fyle an immediate appearance before the Police Magistrate, to whom he related his ignorance of the by-laws in regard to the killing of hares out of season. Inspector Morris then reminded His Honor that Mr. Meunier had been already convicted some three times for illegally taking and selling trout, and that he ought to be well acquainted with the provisions of the by-law by this time. The case was adjourned till this afternoon.

A STRANGE STORY

SOTHERN'S PRIVATE CHARACTER. It is a matter of interest to know that those who were concerned most intimately with the late E. A. Sothern in business think of him just precisely as we do, which is a justification of the harsh judgment we have passed upon him and which his death cannot obliterate. And in this com ection it may not be uninteresting to mention what the origin of our overt antagonism to Sothern was. never admired and never puffed the man in that tone of servile flattery adopted by that portion of the Press which always bows down

to success. It was just after the Edwin Adams benefit. Sothern and Florence had made that occasion a huge advertising affair for themselves, and a great deal more was printed about them than about Edwin Adams himself. However, the end was good, whatever the means employed, and we smothered our indignation at their course. But a few weeks later the benefit of the Order of Elks was to take place. John P. Smith had been to Sothern, and received his consent to appear in one act of the Crushed Tragedian. He passed his word for, and a gentleman always respects that. But Sothern had evidently expected to run the whole thing, as he had run the Adams benefit to his own self glory, He found he could not do so, and after some parleying, and being fully announced, he wrote the committee a letter, three days before the benefit, saying he could not appear, and he gave as an excuse that his doctor told him it would be unsafe. Unsafe, mind you. to play one act in the afternoon, when he was playing the whole piece every evening and at the Saturday matinee at the Park. He was expostulated with, and told that the Elks were a benevolent order, ministering to the sick and the afflicted of the profession. Sothern said, "No, he would be damned if he meant to play for those loafers." Then it was that we took him up and handled him without gloves. Thoroughly ashamed, he sent \$50 to the Order, which was accepted, and righlty enough, though there was some argument about it. Some members of the Order felt so badly about the "attack" on Sothern that they proposed to present him with a gold medal. But this idea was scouted by the representa-

tive members. From that time forth we held Sothern up in his true colors to the profession at large, and, we hope, did much to pull him down from the pinnacle of prosperity which he had reached. Certain it is that as people began to know him better, they ceased to believe in him.

A few nights ago we had a conversation with a gentleman who long had charge of his business. He said : "You have not exaggerated Sothern a bit. He was a mean, sordid, selfish man, intent on his own pleasure alone. He used everybody to further his own ends. He had no feeling of manner toward man or woman, and could brook no opposition to his plans or ideas. Innately he was cruel to everybody. I never saw him show kindness to anybody or anything except a dog he once possessed, and he did show grief for half an hour at its death. Yes, he was great on practical jokes. If he could make anybody suffer he was happy, and thought it was great fun. ing through a thunder cloud. I do net envy But when the joke was on him he could not Mr. Corcoran his position for some time to stand it. You remember Oliver Goodwin, who got up a joke on Sothern of presenting the judicial circles of society to make it bear- him on the stage at Detroit with his own (Sothern's) ring. The joke went off splendidly but Sothern was so mad about it that he dissay that his death only makes me believe the more that there is such a thing as retribution. The agony of his last days must have made him think what a wasted life his had been."-N. Y. Dramatic News. o.

WHAT TO WEAR.

Deep fur cuffs to match the must and colarette are much worn. The Drogan cap is shaped very much like

French pastry cook's. Lace pins have completely superseded other kinds of brooches. Dull red is a popular shade for young girls'

and children's wool suits. Deep yellow and coral pink China asters are the flowers of the moment. The latest hoods on dresses and wraps are

rounded, not pointed, in the back. Serrent bracelets with golden scales and uby eyes are coming into vogue.

Wadded and quilted satin slippers for comfortable home negligee toilet. Driving gloves made to simulate a leop-

ard's or tiger's claw are late novelties. The only flowers used for winter hats and honnets are made of plush, velvet, and satin.

"The Associated Press is a great boon, is it not?" asked he. "It is, indeed," she replied, in soft tones; "George and I had one last

ORCHARDS.

This is the season for pruning apple-trees. If the owner of an orchard could bring himself to think of his trees as sensible creatures. able to feel when they were cut and hacked with axe and saw in an unmerciful manner, and able to remonstrate against unnecessary cruelty, he would approach his orchard with a better chance of doing his duty by it. A tree should be used as carefully as an of the cruelty of ill usage, but because, as an animal and a tree are both kept for profit which we hope to derive from the keeping of good treatment than by neglect and bad management. With these truths in mind, then, let the

owner of an orchard carefully examine his trees. Let him view each on all sides and discover what branches need to be removed to prevent crowding and crossing on this side or that : what limbs are decaying and carrying disease into the heart of the tree; what smaller growth on this side or that should be taken away to balance the general form or to throw the current of the sap toward weak and unthrifty parts from those that are redundant. Then with a piece of chalk let the large limbs and those smaller branches that are within reach be marked. When the whole orchard has thus been gone over it will be timelto begin the work that cannot be undone, with proper deliberation and with a second careful view. Now the tools are to be prepared. A sufficiently long ladder should be provided for every orchard. A tool-basket made of matting, or doubled gunny bagging, or of carpet, will be found useful. To make this, cut out an oval piece 3 feet long and 2 feet wide; bind the edge over a piece of stout cord, such as a piece of clothes line, leaving a handle at each end of the oval. When this is doubled or folded to bring the handles together the lower edges near the fold should be joined for about four inches. This then makes a sort of open-mouthed, shallow bag, in which all the tools may be carried to the orchard and which can be hung up by the handles in the tool-shed when not in use. The tools include a long, narrow, smalltoothed panel saw, which should be kept sharp and rather wide set, a finer saw for light work, a broad chisel, a curved blade pruningknife, and a wide-mouthed preserve jar filled with pruning paint, made of boiled linseed oil, bees-wax, and tallow in such proportions as will make a thin paste that can be laid on with a brush. Thus prepared and provided the orchardist begins the work of pruning.

Here it is worth while to stop and consider the purposes and objects of this work. The main purpose is to preserve, and increase, if possible, the fruitfulness and profit of the orchard. This includes not only the present condition, but the future life of the tree. We desire to make the orchard as productive as possible, and to preserve it as long as possible in the most productive condition. We cannot grow wood and truit both, and when a tree is making too much new wood it is at the expense of the fruit. A tree must not be permitted to overbear itself. Over-production exhausts a tree, and the natural propensity of a tree to bear enormously of poor, valueless fruit must be curbed by pruning. The fruit, too, requires sunlight and warmth for its perfect coloring and ripening, and to produce the requisite change of starch to sugar and acid for its perfect flavoring. The flow of sap, too, needs to be directed with a skilful hand to all parts of the tree equally, so that the crop of fruit may be equal and well balanced over all parts. These are the chief points which we hope to gain by pruning, and it is easily seen that these all tend to the profit of the owner in the product of a large crop of fair and valuable fruit. But to return to our work; the pruner once

more looks over the tree. If any doubt unists as to the propriety TAMOVING ANV limb or branch these should have the benefit of the doubt. It is easier to cut off a branch or limb at a future time than to replace it once it is removed. When the limb is to be removed, the saw should be applied close to the body of the tree and on the under side until the saw is pinched in the cut. The upper part is then cut. By doing this the limb will not tear the lower bark when it falls. When there is damage of a large limb should be cut up in parts and the stump left until the last. When this is cut off the wound is smoothly trimmed with the chisel and covered over with the paint. The cut will quickly heal over by growth of bark over the edges and there will be no danger of the decay of the wood, as if a projecting stump had been left. When all the large limbs have been taken off the excess of smaller branches should be removed. Wherever one crosses another, that which best can be spared should be cut away, and every cut made should be close to the leading wood and be smoothed if necessary with the chisel or the knife. Smooth cuts heal over rapidly; torn and rough cuts do not, but the bark dries and shrivels and the wood under the dead bark soon dies also. All sprouts from limbs should be cut away close to the limbs and the cut pared even with the bark; no more aprouts will grow from a spot so trimmed.

One object of pruning is to keep the tree in good shape and condition so as to avoid much cutting afterward. And this leads us to consider how a young orehard should be treated. It is an old and trite, but a very true, saying, that, "as the twig, is bent the tree is inclined." So as the young tree is trained the old one is formed. And this should be made the maxim of every owner of an orchard, and the principle at the root of all the work done in it. The training of a young tree begins at the planting. Then the inture main limbs are laid out, and if the work of training is closely attended to the finger and thumb may do most of the work, and nothing larger than a pocket-knife ever be needed thereuster in the orchard. Three or four main limbs only should be left, and the early growth should be pinched of during the growing season, or shortened by pinching off the ends of too rampants shoots, as may appear to be needed. By removing surplus wood from a young tree, there will never be any necessity for cutting away full-grown limbs afterwards. But it is evident, one who can do this successfully must know the why and the wherefore of it. This can best be learned by observation. There can never be a code of rules laid down for governing an orchard that will provide for every contingency. One can give general directions, but the owner of the orchard should know how to apply these to his peculiar circumstances. Therefore, he must look for the "tongues in trees" which the melancholy Jacques found and converted with and must learn to understand their language which is plain to the observant man .- N. I'. Times.

The Rev. Mr. McLean appeared as a missionary among the Swedes a; Red Wing, Minn., accompanied by a woman whom he introduced as his wife. The pair did effective revival work for several weeks. Then winter, but papa came in one night before the Rev. Mr. Holquerest arrived, with proof George could take his arm away, and acted that the woman was Mrs. Holquerest, who had cloped with the Rev. Mr. McLean.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There are 5,643,891 colored people in the

Over 10,000 evictions in Ireland curing the past year.

The Masonic fraternity, according to the latest figures, has 41 500 members in Ger-

The Irish landlord is described as an animal that earns his brend by the sweat of his -tenants' brow.

many.

Mr. John Costigan, M. P. delivered an eloquent address before the Quebec Land League, on Saturday. England proposes to send a regiment of

,700 colored troops from Barbadoes to the Gold Coast, officered by Englishmen. Jennie Robertson, who died lately at Nash-

ville, was known as Soldier Charley, because she had served several years in male attire in the army. The girls of the high school at Springfield, Mass., have been told that they will be sus-

pended if they "exchange significant glances" with the boys. Milwaukee has passed an ordinance assessing its horse railroad companies \$5,000 a year

for each mile of the strests on which their tracks are laid. Joshua L. Smith committed suicide, at Fond du Lac, on his 99th birthday. He had long declared that he did not wish to be-

come a centenarian. A society of Bohemian nobles intends to buy the old family castle of Hapsburg, in Switzerland. They will present it to the

Crown Prince Rudolph. The enormous increase in the consumption of cigarettes is shown by the fact that in 1870

taxes were paid on 18,881,417 cigarettes, and in 1880 on 408,708,365. A new summer city is to be created by a number of gentlemen af Camden and Phila-

delphia at Barnegat Beach. The Penusylvania Railroad will furnish transport.

A bowler in a Cleveland alley had a ball poised to roll, when a bystander made an insulting remark, and he threw it violently at the offender, killing him by fracturing his skull.

The richest mine in New Mexico, now worth \$3,000,000, was originally sold for \$3 in silver, a little geld dust, and an old re-But they don't all turn out so volver.

A melancholy man at Dayton, Uhio, for ten years constantly carried the means of suicide in his pocket, so as to be ready for self-destruction whenever he felt like it. Sometimes the thing was a dose of poison, the drug being either arsenic, laudanum, or hydrocyanic acid; sometimes it was a pistol or knife; and not unfrequently it was a nest noose of rope. At length, when misfortune crushed him entirely, he found that the relief at hand was landanum, and he used it effectively.

A return of offences other than agrarian in Ireland in 1880, presented to the House of Commons, shows that the total number of such offences were 3,081. Of these nineteen were murder and forty-four manslaughter. The total number of cases in all Ireland in which offenders were convicted was 694; the number of cases in which offenders were made amenable but not convicted, 420; the number of offenders awaiting trial is 155; the number of cases in which offenders were neither convicted nor made amenable, 1.815.

According to the Hotel Mail, every lady of station in Austria knows how to cook. They do not learn the art at regular cooking clubs or at home, but they go to the house of a prince or rich banker where there is a famous che', and learn from him. When a chef engages to cook for any one he reserves the right to receive and instruct as many young ladies as he pleases. When a banquet is to be given he notifies his pupils, and they come to watch the process, without necessarily knowing the mistress of the house. At this time it would be a great breach of stiquette for any member of the family to trespass upon the cook and his department.

The London Truth reminds those alarmed at the prospect of Mr. Gladstone's coming legislation on the subject of land that the Premier is himself a landlord. Mr. Gladstone owns nearly 7,000 acres in Flint and Lancashire. In fact, the landed interest is protty well represented in the Cabinet. The Duke of Argyll owns 175,000 acres, rental over £50,000; Lord Hartington's father, 200,000 acres and £180,600 a year; Lord Spencer, 27,000 acres and £46,000 a year; Lord Kimberley, 11,000 acres and £25,000 a year; Lord Northbrook, 10,000 acres and £12,000; Mr. Dodson, 3,000 acres and £3,500. Lord Huntly, who has just enrolled himself in the ranks of the Administration, is lord of 90,000 acres and £27,000 a year.

HOW A PIANIST PUT DOWN A SHOD-DYITE.

Henry Ketten, a painist, says a San Francisco paper, was invited to a party at the house of one of the local Plutocrats, a large importing merchant, and attended the same with his wife, precisely as would any other expected guest. To his surprise, however, he found the company siting solumnly around as though in a concert-hall, and himself pressed to "play something" by his host.

The courteous Frenchman complied, and in response to repeated requests, continued to entertain the company for nearly two hours. When at last he was thoroughly fatigued, supper was announced, whereupon the host rose and said:

"You've got plano-punching down fine, Ketten old fellow. Now, if you'll play these young folks a few quadrilles and polkss while the balance of us go down to hash, I'll send up Martha Louise to relieve you presently; or, if you like, you can have something sent up, and eat it right here on the plane. I first kinder calculated to have to engage a couple ot fiddlers; but the old lady said she thought you wouldn't mind. I will make it all right when you go."

The astonished artist gazed at the speaker -who was well known to have been a barseeper in the "good old days"-for a few moments, utterly dumbfounded; then controlling himself, he gravely turned his back, and began playing dance music as requested.

When the company had all reassembled in the drawing-room, he raised his voice and : bias

"Pray let some whisky, lemons and sugar be brought in.'

It was done. "Now, then," said Mr. Ketten, fixing his eye on the host-"now then, mix us some cocktails, my good fellow. Every man to his trade."

There was awful silence, and then the shoddycrat, with a ghastly attempt to carry off the joke, prepared the drink, and handed it to the musician. The latter drank the beverage critically.
"You're losing practice, my good man. The

fellow at the hotel bar does much better. There, you may keep the change."

And, tossing the almost asphyxiated millionaire a half-dollar, he put his wife under his arm and walked out.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1881

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CATHOLIO CALENDAR

For February, 1881. THURSDAY, 24. - St. Mathias, Apostle.

FRIDAY, 25 - Feria. SATURDAY, 26 .- Office of the Immaculate

Conception. SUNDAY, 27 .- Quinquagesima Sunday. Epist. 1 Cor. xiii. 1-13; Gosp. Luke xviii.

31.34MONDAY, 28 .- Feria.

For March, 1881. Tuespay, 1 .- Feria. WEDNESDAY, 2.—Ash Wednesday; beginning

of Lent. Less. Joel ii. 12-20; Gosp. Matt, vi. 16-22.

THE following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for THE POST and THUE WITNESS, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :-- G. W. O'Neill, Vernon River, P.E.I.; John Doyler Broughton, Que.; Donald McDonald, P.M. Big Marsh, Antigonish Co., N.S.

LET the hearts of the English papers now rejoice, let their uneasiness vanish, let their | France have the moulding of public opinion. tears cease falling, Mr. Parnell, their beloved, and it is a consolation to know that in future planting the tree of Irish sympathy in the fair soil of France.

THE Irish are not the only people who have a grievance. There is great excitement in Scotland over the proposed abolition of the tartan. Petitions are spoken of, and we also hear of a proposal by the Scotch members of Parliament for a minister of Scottish affairs in the Imperial Government.

Our esteemed correspondent, Father Brettagh, must be mistaken as to the personality of Mr. Ryan, spoken of as a candidate for the constituency of East Northumberland, for we observe by the Irish Canadian and the Hast ings Star that Mr. J. S. Ryan, late of Trenton, but at present of Belleville, is spoken of as a possible candidate.

THE British Anti-Slavery Society has discovered that slavery exists in the Transvaal. This is quite enough, such a people as the Boers do not deserve freedom. Let us make them free by crushing them. But the Secretary of the Transvaal Independence Society knocks the bottom out of this subterfuge for tyranny in the manner following:-" It is 41 shown that slavery pure and simple was 4 not practised in the Transvaal by Boers. It a is alleged that the custom of apprenticeship he can conquer old ones. This man Par-"or 'inbroeken' of orphans for certain 41 terms of years amounted to slavery, formed a feat not accomplished since the "and is a sufficient cause for destroying days of Hugh O'Neill—he has united Ireland. 41 the independence of the Dutch farmers, He has saved a nation from famine; he has north of Vaul river. If apprenticeship be "so grave an offence, entailing such terrible "consequences on free people, I would ask " why a responsible government was granted "to Cape Colony if slavery be so vile a "practice, as who that knows anything of it "can doubt? Why is property in native "women recognized in the Courts of Natal? "clean that we should cut off those of others " for being black." A wolf and a lamb were drinking together at a stream, &c.

THE La Salle Novitiate and Normal School of Toronto has been opened at the request and with the sanction of His Grace Archschool has been opened, but like similar inupon the generosity of the public for Government, Parliament and King. We a certain branch in the Post Office, for no we were loth to believe that the mind of Mr. however, are not ambitious of, or they perhaps Affairs.

existence. this the donations given to Catholic Institutions have been few and far between, less for Catholics to build institutions for the education of their children. And justly so, for as education, nothing is worse than a godless one, to which poor Catholic children especially are condemned when left to themselves, if indeed they obtain any at all. But who are admittedly the best teachers of Catholic youth? The answer that rises spontaneously from the heart is the Christian Brothers. Well, the object of this institution at Toronto is to educate the teachers, or in other words, to train Catholic youth for the Brotherhood, so that the sacred flame of religious education may be kept alive. What the Sisters of the Congregational and other Convents do for the girls the Christian Brothers do for the boys, and who shall say the education of one sex is not as important as that of the other. The task of raising funds to pay off the indebtedness of the La Salle Novitiate has been entrusted to Brother Arnold, and it could not be in better hands. He proposes to execute the task by a grand lottery, and with this view has applied to the wealthy Catholics of Canada, who have up to this responded by giving more than one hundred splendid prizes. But the poor can also assist. They can buy tickets which are only fifty cents each, and thus be the means of accomplishing a great work.

MR. PARNELL came to this continent last year having two objects in view. One was to collect money for his countrymen suffering from famine, the other to create a public opinion in their tavor and to counteract the teachings of the English and Anglo-American journals, which so unjustly vilified the people of Ireland in their struggle for existence. It will hardly be denied that he was eminently successful in his mission. But there was also something to be done on the European continent, and thither went the indefatigable Parnell. There are hundreds of newspapers in America which, even before the arrival of the Irish leader, were friendly to his cause; but the journals of the European continent, depending solely for their information on Irish affairs upon the Euglish Press Association and the great London dailies, were most miserably led astray. Through the sources mentioned they learned that agrarian murder was a daily, aye an hourly, occurrence in the Emerald Isle, and that Communism and Socialism, names so dreaded on the continent, were, rampant all over the land. Indeed, one enlightened Italian newspaper gravely informed its readers, two years ago, that eleven priests had been murdered in the county of Thurles, (?) in the Province of Tipperary, in a single night. The French press has now been informed of the true state of affairs. Mr. Parnell has had an interview with Henri Rochefort, the irreconcilable, with the famous Louis Veuillot the Catholic writer, with the editors of Le Gaulois, Le Figaro, and, in fact, with writers of all shades of politics, from the Legitimist to the Republican. Whatever it may be in this country, newspapers in Gambetta-the bosom friend of the Prince of Wales-against him, but he has a greater writer in the world to-day-the re-

regard to the collapse of the Land League, the British mind is at this moment more excited Bonaparte commenced his wonderful career in Italy. One man can do mighty workhe can move nations; he can overthrow dynasties; he can discover new continents; nell is an original genius; he has perdeprived the landlords of twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars; he has caused an ostensibly Liberal, but, in reality, a landlord government, to suspend the British constitution; and, if God spares his life, he will do more, he will make Ireland, what it has never been since the Normans set foot on its soil seven hundred years ago, a free and the sympathies of that ancient friend and ing the quarrel between England and Ireland or rather of the English governing classes, for the generous English people have already bishop Lynch and their Lordships the been enlisted in the cause of justice. The Bishops of London, Sarepta, Hamilton, and Austrian Government laughed the same false

Non - Catholic schools and can also imagine how the King of the Two colleges are often founded and sup- | Sicilies laughed, and the Grand Dukes and the ported by princely bequests, but up to Austrian Princes, when a lot of Italian refugees and emissaries scattered themselves over Europe as propogandists of freedom; lack of good will than the means. Hence it but those refugees are to-day men in high is that so many calls have to be made on positions in their country, and the Grand Dukes are the wandering refugees; and it may yet come to pass that a British landlord nothing is better than a good religious will be as common an object of pity throughout Europe as were the Irish exiles in tormer days, and the Poles of later times. The London press should, however, be content, Parnell is going back among them, though sooth to say they don't know what they want; they are as little happy when he is bating Forster in Parliament, or when he is funding the League moneys in Paris, as when speaking before the American Congress on this continent. But, then, they are not a social, happy people, and it is useless trying to satisfy them.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Irish

Canadian, in its last issue says :- "The Na-

tional Policy ought to be left to the logic of

its own results. It is an experiment accepted, as the Corn-Laws of Eugland were, by both parties, subject to tests of actual practice. At all events, the freedom of the Reform party to touch the tariff is limited; for it cannot be exercised now in any width that might go to a disturbance of industry or the safety of capital which may rest on the general pledge of the country in 1878 to a policy of protection. The question of the hour is the Pacific Railway and the Pacific Railway contract. The Government must be held responsible to the people of this Province for an application of their taxes to the constructheir steamships from the lakes, but drain off into Montreal the business which is the very life-blood of their cities and towns from Hamilton to Cornwall." As regards the last paragraph of the above editorial we agree with the Irish ought also be left to the logic of its results. We opposed it as well as we could while opposition was thought to be of any use, but now that it has passed both houses of Parliament and has, or will soon become law, we bow to the inevitable. It must be admitted, now that the Syndicate resolutions are passed, that the opposition of the Toronto papersincluding our esteemed contemporary-was not of the most disinterested or most patriotic character, for one of the chief reasons they advanced was that the construction of the road would benefit Montreal to the detriment of Ontario generally and Toronto particularly. This is an extremely narrow and illiberal policy, and if it obtained at all among members of Parliament would certainly justify Montreal's three representatives in supporting the Government scheme. But we credit them with broader views although we differed from them. The jealousy entertained against Montreal is as illogical as it is narrow; the country will progress with this city, and in like manner when Montreal, which is the heart of Canada, suffers from any cause the body suffers in proportion.

THE EXODUS. Mr. Edward Farrar, late chief editor of the Mail, has gone to New York to take a postion pretends to protect when protection is on one of the great dailies of that city. Mr. Farrar was perhaps the very best political writer in Canada, and is a decided loss to is taken by the Lord Lieutenant and used in, has re'urned to their midst, after successfully this public opinion will not be directed Causdian journalism. Evidently the exodus what Artemus Ward terms, "A inglorious against Ireland, as heretofore. Parnell has now going on, and which has been going on manner?" In order to coerce Ireland the for years and years, not caring what party was in power, is not confined to any man with him in the person of the reatest | particular trade, calling or profession, but includes farmers, laborers, mechanics, nowned Victor Hugo. It is related that a journalists, lawyers, doctors, and even clergyman and a lion were once upon a men. No sooner does a young man at this time engaged in an amicable walk and side of the line develop into anything worth a friendly chat round the streets of a while than his first idea is to go to the States, city, and that the man drew the attention of | where his services are appreciated and rehis companion to a picture in a window re- | munerated. The clever Canadian gravitates presenting a man in a heroic attitude, and a to New York or Chicago, as naturally as a vanquished lion crouching at his feet. "See duck takes to the water, or as a French Prothere," said the man triumphantly. "Ab," vincial who discovers he has genius gravisaid the lion, "that is all very well, but a man tates to Paris. Let us ignore the fact has evidently been the artist; if the painter as we may, New York is as was a lion, the order of things would be re- much the capital of Canada as it is of Indiana or Vermont. The people of Canada would be astonished if a real census Norwithstanding the ghastly attempts at of the population of the States was taken and humor indulged in by the English press in the birth place of every prominent man given in the return to find what a number of them were born in Canada. It is calculated over the movements of Parnell than at any | that fully one-fifth of the staff of the New time, or over those of any one man, since York and Chicago papers is composed of Canadians, and of this fraction Montreal has given a respectable share. From time to time the people of this city lose sight of the familiar faces of reporters and editors whom they were wont to see at meetings, and they fade from their memory. Perhaps they occasionally ask where such and such an one is gone and are told to Chicago, or to New York, or to Philadelphia. Montreal and Toronto are, in fact, training schools for American journalists. And it is not altogether because of the large pay or the wide field for ability. One of the causes is that he has coerced all sections of the Irish party, promotion is blocked after a certain stage, as in other pursuits, when temporary alliance with the Tories, he has swells from the English colleges are chosen for position in preference to Canadians. In "Believe me, our hands are far from being so happy land. He is now in France stirring up our banks, in our colleges, in our pulpits, new comers, especially if they are graduates of ally of Ireland, and in doing so he is bring- English Universities, which does not always near half a House of 650. Now pre-suppose administrative ability, we every before the tribunal of all Europe. This is | day see strangers promoted over the heads of what causes the ghastly laughter of England, | Canadians. This is destructive of feelings of | Irish members, of all shades, will vote against national pride, and the cause of the emigration to the States of most of our clever men. who would be an honor to their native country. And the Canadian Government members, to which must be added at least the late lamented Bishop of Kingston. The laugh when Deak and Kossuth acted in encourages this kind of thing. It is only a seven English Radicals, thus making

Mackenzie and Mr. Forsyth both came from Dundee. And still some honest people are wondering why there should be an exodus, while others deny its existence altogether. The connection with England must certainly be valuable; at all events it costs us a great

THE BUDGET AND THE SURPLUS.

It should be a pleasure to an independent ournal, whose duty it is to attack so often and indiscriminately, when a time arrives when it can truthfully and cordially give credit where credit is due. We have in these columns attacked the railroad policy of the Government, and we shall in the future also attack any measure of theirs which we think injurious to the interests of Canada. At present we must congratulate the Government and the country on the Budget speech of the Finance Minister. He shows a surplus of two million dollars, and as we have of late seen nothing but deficits, the announcement has been heard by the country with as much surprise as pleasure. It is certainly the best proof of the prosperity brought about by the National Policy. Not that we for one moment suppose that the increase in the tariff is the sole cause of the present satisfactory state of affairs. It has only materially assisted. The fact cannot be denied that even if perous condition. We hear of very few bankruptcies, we see no processions of unemployed workingmen, we bear of no soup kitchens. The opposition ring the change on during the past fifty years, and will go on so tion of a railway which will not only drive long as sentiment is strong and the country to the south of us is believed to be more prosperous. Sir Leonard Tilley has given us the present financial year will not exceed \$25,573,374, while the revenue is \$27,584,374. Canadian, and think that the railroad policy thus leaving a surplus of \$2,011,000. Of course this increased revenue is due to the high tariff, but if the country is more prosperous under the new commercial regime few will complain. Let us hope that this is but the commencement of an era of surpluses; we have had deficits long enough.

> THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENG-LAND.

It would appear as if the love of the Whigs

and Tories for the British Constitution is not

as strong as their hatred against Ireland, for

that it is becoming the laughing stock of the

world. Glorious Magna Charta, grand pal-

Tennyson singing of the constitution says it has "broadened down from precedent to precedent," but nevertheless it is not yet broad enough to protect Irish Parliamentary representatives standing up in defence of the liberties of their country. We always entertained the idea that the British constitution was slightly fringed with fraud, but of late we find it is itself somewhat of a fraud. What can be said of an article which not required, but the moment the liberties of the people are in danger Tories joined cheerfully with Gladstone, and the union of the crocodile and the alligator made exuberant the hearts of England's bondholders. It was grand, it was sublime, and many tears were shed. But it appears, now that the Tories have had time to think, that they are beginning to perceive the danger and to draw back. They have given the Speaker despotic powers and realize they may be used against themselves. It was all very fine so long as it was only Irishmen who were gagged. That was nothing but right and proper, it was according to ancient usage, and has "broadened down from precedent to precedent" as well as the Constitution; but shut up the free, bold Briton! gag a loyal Tory!! Ab, that is a horse of another color, and we must pause. We must investigate. We must preserve the shreds of the Constitution, and hand them down to our children as the tattered flags of a war-worn regiment are handed down to the future The Conservatives have drawn back from the chasm therefore, and we hear of menaces and withdrawals from the House in a body. Of course it may be that the astute Beaconsfield has been all this time digging a ditch for Gladstone, and now that he has got him in it will leave him there. And he richly deserves it. There has never been a man entrusted with so much power; and abused it more. He had a clear majority of 130 after the general elections, and where is it now? Where will it be in another month? He goes back on his pledges to please the oligarchy, he has insulted the Badicals, he has formed a disgusted all parties, and his fate is, in all probability, sealed. The Conservatives number 240, the Home Rulers 64, and the Irish Liberals 16, in all 320, or very if the Conservatives desert Gladstone on the new rules his defeat is inevitable, for the him; the Tories for the sake of their party, and the Home Rulers and Liberals for the sake of their country, that is to say, 320 the same way as Parnell, but he laughs few years since the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie took a clear majority. Verily, whom the stitutions of an educational character it has best who laughs last, for to-day Hungary in a countryman of his, a gentlem in of the gods wish to destroy they first make

other reason in the world than that Hon. Mr. Gladstone was demented. We set down his do not fully realize the immense advantages postal cards, his little hatchet, and his eternal pamphleteering as the eccentricities of of Mr. Tracy Turnerelli. They waited until genius; but we now see them in a different the accession to power of Gladstone light. If the new rules are set aside by an and Bright—pronounced Liberals and lovers alliance of the opposite parties Gladstone of justice and the human race that they are. and his contemptible Ministry will be defeated, and coercion-no matter how parties coalesce-must be postponed, perhaps abandoned. But no matter Low events turn out the Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone has driven a coach and four through the

British constitution. ARCHBISHOP McCABE'S PASTORAL. The extract from the Lenten pastoral of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, which we publish to-day, will be read with pleasure by the enemies of the oppressed Irish people all over, but by none of them with more gusto than the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, that bitter enemy of the Catholic Church, the author of the Vatican Decrees, and other anti-Catholic pamphlets. Whatever falls from the lips of a great Catholic dignitary will be received with the most profound respect by Irish Catholics at home and abroad, but sure we are that if His Grace Archbishop McCabe had not some few months ago-long before Mr.Parnell went to France-issued a certain manifesto, his Lenten pastoral of the present would have more effect. But let us see what Mr. Parnell has actually done. With there was no surplus the country is in a pros- the knowledge that England had one of the ears of Europe and with the intention of obtaining the other for Ir-land, Mr. Parnell, the acknowledged leader of the Irish people went to France. He waited upon the editors the exodus, but the exodus has been going on | of the French papers, Bonapartist, Legitimist, Orleanist, Republican and Radical Republican, told them the story of Ireland's wrongs, and asked for their sympathy and moral support. He did not go the assurance that the expenditure for to one particular party. He interviewed the illustrious Catholic writer, Louis Veuillot, as he did the iconoclast, Henri Rochefort, not because one is a Catholic and the other an infidel, but because both were Frenchmen who edited journals which moulded public opinion. He did not so to the infidel Gambetta, the fast friend of the Prince of Wales, for the same reason that he did not wait upon the Catholic Duke of Norfolk in England; he knew it was useless to expect their sympathy. The movement of which he is the head is not a religious one; if it were Parnell would be out of place in connection with it. Catholic landlords are no more merciful in their dealings with their tenants in order to exhibit this hatred they have than Protestant landlords; the law gives to both of them certain monstrous privileges made the Constitution such a pitiable object which Mr. Parnell is essaying to abolish, and in doing so, he wants the support of the ladium of our liberties, it now presents a civilized world. When the great famine sorry spectacle, and it is the Whig and struck Ireland she did not refuse the charity Tory landlords who have made it so. of Protestants, Jews, Mahommedans, or Atheists, for alas! she could not and live. Where would the Archbishop of Dublin desire Mr. Parnell to go? Is it to the Catholic Emperor of Austria who expelled the Jesuits? Is it to the Cresar of Germany? He has subject-

ed the Church to frightful persecutions. The

Czar of Russia, the King of Belgium, the

Ireland. When His Grace attacks Parnell

and the Land League he at the same time at-

tacks Archbishop Croke and two-thirds of

the hierarchy and clergy of Ireland and

America. He attacks our own illustrious

prelate of Toronto, and he drives a dagger

into the heart of Catholic Irishmen who have

held by the glorious old true Church through

to it till the end of the world. But, as we

have remarked, the present movement is not

a religious one. We have Catholics to-day

drawing pensions as the reward of treachery;

we have Protestants ready to sacrifice their

lives for Ireland.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR. Were it not for the Irish crisis, which chiefly absorbs the attention of the British public, the war in the Transvaal would be of paramount interest. Our readers are aware that after the suppression of the Zulus Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Theophilus Shepstone, English officials in South Africa, annexed the Transvaal to the British possessions by a mere stroke of the pen. This was done more for their own glory than for the good of the empire, for it is something to hand down to your children that their father gained a Province for England. Besides, when successful, it implies persions, titles and the honors distributed by a grateful Sovereign to pro-consuls who have widened the boundaries of the empire. We may, however, assume that if Sir Bartle Frere could foresee a succession of disastrous British defeats he would not be so hasty in annexing the Transvaal, and consequently that the honors in store for him might be passed without difficulty through the eye of a cambric needle. If successful the British Government would have cheerfully sanctioned his proceedings and condoned the grievous wrong he had been guilty of towards a friendly and independent people, but as his action has been the cause of the loss of thousands of lives and millions of money it is altogether a different thing. Poor Sir Bartle is treated coldly indeed. It appears that a few discontented traitors among the Boers made some kind of a treaty with Sir Theophilus Shepstone, agreeing to Governor-General and requested that His Exannexation, which certainly did not bind the republic, whereupon that gentleman, with the usual impudence of the official Briton, declared the Transvaal subject to the British Crown. The Boers, who are of a patient but persevering and obstinute race, petitioned against this iniquity, and as the empire-spreading Disraeli was then in power they were simply laughed at, and told in effect that they should be grateful that they

they might derive from, being fellow-subjects and then once more petitioned that their dear republic be restored to them. Poor souls they had yet to learn that a Whig in office and in opposition is altogether a different animal. At all events they were refused point blank, notwithstanding that there was no one more eloquent than Gladstone against the annexation when, demagogue like, he w_{as} stumping the country against his rival, $w_{\mbox{\scriptsize h0\,is}}$ after all the cleverer and the honester man of the two. Beaconsfield is certainly not a hypo. crite. He boldly condoned the annexation of the Transvaal and declared war against Ireland, and now Gladstone is carrying out his policy. The truth is no English states. man who has yet come to the front has the courage to redress a wrong. But the Boers have. When they saw that nothing was to be expected from the justice of the Imperial Government they did what freemen should do, they took up arms, and have inflicted such a succession of disastrous defeats upon the British armies, that the Imperial Government is anxious to make terms. We are informed by the cable despatches that it is the Boers who have initiated peace negotiations, but this we respectfully beg leave not to believe one word of. The idea that a people in arms, flushed with success, have asked for peace is so preposterous that no intelligent man will give it a moment's credence. They are now invading British territory proper, they have the brilliant Colley-the Von Moltke of the British army-in the toils, and they are masters of the situation. They are, therefore, in a position to grant terms of peace, not to receive them. The most plausible story is that the British have requested the Presiden: of the Orange Free State to use his influence with the Boers, and that those gallant Duich. men will listen to him, but meanwhile push their conquests. The iniquitous conduct of the British Government towards the Boers will-through the Dutch press-enlighten the European continent, and show it, inferentially, how much credit to place in the statements of the British press as regards Ireland and the conduct of the British Government.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

-The story of the murder of Father Guillet in Guatemala turns out to be en invention pure and simple. All is well that ends well.

-After awhile we shall have every State in the Union casting a vote in favor of Irish freedom, and condemnatory of British coercion. The last to fall into line is Minnesota. Would it be too much so ask the Provincial Legislatures of Canada to do the

-The Emperor of Germany is trying to soften the hearts of the workingmen towards him by promising them a lot of fine things, amongst others, better dwelling houses. He is not unlike Mr. Gladstone; he goes in for repression first and amelioration after. It is hard to teach old men a lesson. -The ladies of Dublin bave presented Mr.

Labouchere, M. P., and editor of Truth, with Queen of England,-all of those powerful a magnificent bouquet as a reward for his depotentates either hate the Church or hate | fence of the liberties of their country. Mar the memory of their perfume give fragrance to his mind as long as he lives. He is a true Englishman is that Labouchere.

-The New York Herald is sorry that the unchivalrous Irish are putting the Land League under petticoat government. But are we not all under petticoat government? Does not Her Majesty the Queen wear petticoats? There is no earthly use Mr. Bennett, the Princess Beatrice would not accept you tremendous persecutions, and who will hold even as one of her footmen.

-Is it not wonderful to contemplate what an interest the Euglish speakers take in the Catholic religion just now. They are afraid that Parnell's interview with Rochefort will disgust Catholics. Indeed? Then his interest with Veuillot will disgust Protestants. But Mr. Forster was not so interested in the Catholic religion lately, when he termed its pastors ruffians and blackguards. These be strange times my masters.

-Mr. James Fahey, formerly of the Guelph Herald, but now on the staff of the Mail, is mentioned as a candidate for Prescott, the constituency left vacant by the death of Dr. Harkins. Mr. Fahey is a Conservative. He is, though a young man, one of the best writers and public speakers in Canada. We trust the report is correct, and, also, that if Mr. Fahey stands for Prescott, he will be elected. He contested South Grey unsuccessfully at the Dominion election of

-The Duchess of Fiano gave a ball at Rome which the King and Queen attended as well as the ambassadors of the different nations. In forming up the quadrille of honor the ambassadors had to wait! Yes they were kept waiting a full quarter of an hour and were angry, and now they have entered a protest. It appears that when their Majesties dined afterwards, to make matters still worse, no ambassador was invited to the table but the German, which caused the English, French and Austrian representatives to grind their teeth, for which they can scarcely be blamed, as they had nothing else to do with them. This means something or nothing, probably nothing but that there was good deal of wine drunk on the premises. The King and Queen of Italy declare they were affronted by the withdrawal of the ambassadors, and the ambassorders claim they were insulted by their Majesties. There will be no war; the time for that kind of thing is past, but there will be any amount of notes backward and forward.

A deputation, composed of Senator Norfolk Rufus Stephenson, M.P., Henry Smith, President of the Agricultural Society, and Mr. F. Teesman, Secretary, waited cellency and the Princess would be kind enough to formally open their 37th annual exhibition on the 20th September next in Chatham. His Excellency said he would endeavor to accept the invitation, but expressed tears of his inability to do so, as he intended making a tour of the North-West in the coming autumn. In this connection it is rumoured that he will be accompanied by the Princess.

More than half the Scotch M.P.'s have in the beginning of its career to depend is an independent nation, having her own name of Forsyth, and placed, him at once over mad. During the past four years had become British subjects. The Boers, ing the appointment of a Minister of Scotch

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR :- However jocular the English press may be disposed to be over the movements of the Irish leaders and their "sisters, cousins and aunts" it might be as well to remember that it would not be the first time that a woman executed vengeance on Engand, although, alas, she herself suffered from the brutality of the English afterwards, when by chance she fell into their hands. However Joan of Arc first had the glory and happiness of driving the English into the sea, and of ridding her country of their hated domination, and many an Irishwoman to-day would be willing to give her life for so happy a consummation.

Ireland, however, need only depend on her gallant sons (notwithstanding the feeble idicule of England, who has benefitted by Irish bravery on many a field), in order 'ere long to see the last of England's misgovernment and oppression, through the cleverness of the League's peaceful agitation, if not by the sword; and be it remembered that the country who twits them with cowardice has jirst tied their hands.

I am, very faithfully, KATHLEEN O'MOORE. Ottawa, February 17th, 1881.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

ADVENTURES OF BIR MYLES O'REGAN

MR. EDITOR,-The explosion was terrific, we all turned pale as ghosts except Gladstone who turned a kind of yellowish green, like the principles of the late John Rea, of Bel-

Fenians," yelled Hartington. Land League," roared Granville.

"Joe Biggar," cried Bright. "Parnell," ejaculated Gladstone.

I alone preserved the dignity of the British empire on that memorable occasion for I alone (as I always am) was calm, cool and collected. I, therefore, as it was not a question about gagging Ireland, assumed the leadership. "My lords and gentlemen," said I, let me, as I am reckless of my life in the cause of Her Majesty, let me see what is the matter," and our I went. Well, Mr. Editor, would you believe it, it was nothing more than a policeman drawing the cork from a bottle of porter given the poor fellow in the kitchen by the girl. Thus does conscience oft make cowards of us all. I returned to the Council with a solemn and mysterious air. "My lords and gentlemen (I said) I was not a moment too The cause of the explosion 500n. was a piece of dynamite thrown into the cellar by the Fenians who unfortunately made their escape before I could capture them. They only threw a small piece in, but were about to fling in a great lump when my appearance buffled them and they fled. One of them looked like Biggar."

The protestations of gratitude were loud and long. I was the saviour of the nation. "Come Sir Myles," said Gladstone, "we must place you in a better position than Assistant Usher and try and get the Queen to make a baron of you. You have rendered the State incalculable service.

The Council broke up, and I walked down the street with Sir Vernon Harcourt with exultant heart. "Lord O'Regan" would sound well in rhyme to Lord O'Hagan. How are you my lord, I am your Lordship's most obedient servant. Will your Lordship have any more sugar in your punch?, &c. And then I soliloquised after parting from the Home Secretary, as I said to myself quam parea suprentia mundus regitur, and how easy it is to impose on Cabinet Ministers. Impress a man every day, or a body of men, with the idea that your services are indispensable and they will believe you in time. They will, I tell vou. Don't you think I have as much brains as the Duke of Sutherland, and he nevertheless,owns over a million acres of land. How did he get it? Left him by his ancestors. How did they get it? Cheek, or what the French called chic, gave it to them. My ancestors had none; my uncle had a little,

and I was left a few acres when too late.

But I don't grumble, perish the land, provided the O'Regan retains his place, and the confidence of Prince Teck. I have chambers nicely turnished, Mr. Editor, in a locality not far from Picadilly, a cook, excellent digestion and a quiet conscience. The monarchy will last my time, and while there is a monarchy there must be an Usher of the Back Stairs in Waiting. Though I don't mind confessing to you that people are beginning to have their doubts. There is -d social look about the faces of some of the people one meets in London which is enough to unsettle one's mind, and people are beginning to talk republicanism who would have started back at the name six months ago. That Labouchere is a crocodile, and Cowen is worse, while as for Parnell- But let us not lose our temper. The attack on the pensions of the descendants of our heroes and heroines will decide the fate of this here nation and of what is far more importance, of your humble correspondent. I have great hopes that the rich will remain rich, and that the poor will grow poorer every day, for, confound them' they deserve it. But in case they may not, in case the revolution comes along, I am studying the trade of novel writer. I intend to get up an original romance, which will take the capital by storm, and out Endymion Endymion It has hitherto been the fashion to give heroes the names of Cavendish, Montmorency, Greville, Egremont, and such, but I will introduce a change will cause Oulds and Besconsfield to grow livid with rage and despair. My heroes and heroines shall be Boggs, Buggs, Baggs, Biggs, Beggs and so forth, and their Ohristian names not Clarence, or Charles or Thomas, but Jim and Johnny and Thomas and Peggy and Biddy shall revive and be made glorious forever.

London at the present time reminds me of the days of the Great French Revolution, when Dukes and Counts of the old regime carned their daily garlle and onions by fiddling and exhibiting white mice. Their places are now supplied by the aristocracy of Ireland, for alas all the boycotted refugees are not so lucky as I, and few of them know bow to twang the violin. They are in a desperate condition truly. You meet them everywhere, and their eternal cry is, "Griffith's valuation has ruined me will you lend us a w shillings till Saturday

appropriate if they said until coercion. I really pitied one o them who paid me a visit on Monday as I as sittin comfortably in my library smoking a Havana with a glass of Maraschino in front of me. His story was that he had eaten nothing for 48 date they managed to pervert the public hours but a piece of lemon peel and the opinion of Europe, but Parnell went on the small end of a sausage he had picked up somewhere, but which did not at all agree with his constitution. This gentleman (Lord Shellamuddy) used formerly to be affected with chronic gout, but at present there is no room in his attenuated frame for even the most vindictive disease to settle, and the only part of the system that suffers twinges is the stemach. Poor man he is in about the same state as his ancestor when Cromwell gave him a slice of land in Ireland. And that reminds me that Lord Dufferin-another Cromwellian-has sold out. By Jove, what a sensible fellow is Dufferin. He was not in high latitudes without sering down deep into things. After giving my friend Lord Shellamuddy a half crown (which I charge to Backstairs contingencies) I dashed off the following verses :-

THE LAST LANDLORD.

The sun had set, he stood alone, A parchment in his hand; The balance of his class had flown Unto the better land.

Though much against their wish I trow, For landlords are content To stay in this here world of woe While tenants pay their rent.

His form was lank, each spindle shank Appeared a mile in length; He would not dig nor turn a crank, E en if h- bad the streugth.

His back bone and his stomach were Set pretty close together, For lately he had lived on air, And been exposed to weather.

This poor, abandoned refugee. Wore sad and seeiy clothes: Far better you, in sooth, could see In use 'or scaring crows.

His hair had forced its wilful way Through fissures in his hat; His short sleeves an w the light of day Through- but I wont say what.

Mr. Editor, my poetic feelings were exhausted just here, and I had to break into prose; had prose is better than bad poetry anyway. It was my intention to harrow the feelings of your readers with my description of the last of the landlords as Campbell made a world weep over the last man. My idea was to have him deliver an address and then to hang himself with the British constitution wisted into a rope, but I suddenly discovered that there was nothing to fasten the rope to except the sand, and even poetical license will rot permit that.

Yours, &c.. MYLES O'REGAN, BART.

TAND TEACHE EHAD

LAND LEAGUE FUNI
TRUE WITNESS Donation
A Wexford Quebecer
E. L. Mr. McElligott A Hater of Despotic Tyranny (Merrick-)
A Hater of Despotic Tyranny (Merrick-
Ville)
A Wexford Girlohn Flynn, Ethel, Ont
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John Flynn, Ethel, Ont
Thomas Burns, Ottawa Thomas Burns, Ottawa, (Davitt Fund)

Montreal Land League Meeting

LARGE ATTENDANCE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Land League was held on Sunday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall. The President, P. Carroll, Esq., occupied the chair. After the reading of the correspondence and the minutes by the Secretary, the Chairman announced to the meeting that they had to transact business of paramount importance, that of revising the collectors' list. The one great object of the League was to procure funds to impart power and life to the agitation, so that a great deal depended upon the energy and activity of the collectors to aid in achieving that result. Sometime was spent in revising the lists; new names were substituted for some of the old ones, and two were appointed for each ward respectively, with instructions to canvasa everyone and everywhere.

Mr. BUCHANAN, Treasurer, then handed in a cheque of \$25 which he received from Jas. McCready, E-q., as his contribution towards the funds of the Land League.

On motion, Mr. McCready was elected an honorary member.

names, among which were those of several ladies, and of Protestants, which were also rows, which, to a great extent, are still her added to the roll of ordinary members. The amount of surscriptions received reached the sum of sixty dollars.

During the meeting one of the speakers made a slight allusion to outside affairs, but the Chairman immediately informed him that neither the discussion of municipal or parliamentary politics would be allowed to interfere with the proceedings of the League; its amosphere should be free and devoid of the odour of partizanship in any shape or

form. Questions were then asked what necessity there was for collecting more funds, when Mr. Parnell could arready invest the sum of £70,000 sterling in French and other securi-

Mr. FLEMING pointed out that if the amount was ten times as large it would not even then be too much to meet the exigencies of the national movement. The expenses that would be incurred after the passing of the Coercion Bill would be enormous, as wholesale evictions would be the order of the day, and Mr. Parnell would then find himself obliged to support the destitute families of the | Preveso. A correspondent at Constantinople evicted tenants, or see them take the emigrant ship, a step to which the League is radically opposed. The speaker then deprecated in forcible terms the false and lying cablegrams

London dailies, owned and inspired by the SCENES IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAlandlords. This was evidence of the power and influence attached to public opinion, and which the English Government stoops to gain by the foulest means. Up to a recent field himself, and has already succeeded in checkmating the English Press en the once ill-informed continent. The greatest French writers of the day have been interviewed, and they have given spontaneously their sympathy and their encouragemet to the cause of Ireland which will now appear in a more favourable and truthful light. Our duty here is also to spread the light, to collect funds and never fail to place implicit faith in Charles Stewart Parnell.

A suggestion was then offered by Mr. Duhig to the effect that the meetings of the League be held on a week day to give an opportunity to our Protestant brethren to attend, as many of them thought that Sunday was not a fit and proper day for the meeting.

The Chairman explained it was the only one on which the majority of the League could afford to attend. In the u cantime the suggestion would be laid before the Executive, and steps would be taken to have a monthly public meeting.

Mr. M. Donovan expressed a conviction that the work of the Land League was based upon the principles of justice and charity, and that its object was of the most charitable, and if it were not he would be one of the first to adopt the suggestion of the provious speaker; but to feed the hungry and support poor evicted tenants lying by the roadside was indeed a work in the interests of which they

could be well employed on a Sunday. After the transaction of some minor business the meeting was brought to a close.

LECTURE BY REV. FATHER HOGAN. Last evening the Rev. Father Hogan de-

under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul discourse on the seven sacraments religion, and an argument as directed against the Reformation which entirely swept away these necessary doctrines to Christianity. He quoted various ancient authorities to show sign of the cross at the recurrence of each routine incident of their daily lives, and asserted from authority that during Apostolic days, and immediately afterwards, it was the practice to say Mass and recite prayers for the Blessed Lord had established seven sacracomponents of Christian Worship. Of these advent denied five, retaining two, Baptism, and what was called the Supper of the Lord. So bitterly, however, did the "Reformers" quarrel over the remaining two sacraments that they were eventually ruled out Referring to the sacrament of the Eucharist, he said it was the most glorious and sacred, as having heen established by our Saviour himself, and said that the profanation of the body of the had been imposed on by false returns. He Blessed Lord was an offence the most crimi- should oppose to the utmost the despotic, itually. nal that could be devised-that Satan, himself, could not commit a crime more henious. Anyone visiting a Protestant Church would see that every vestige of the forms of Christianity had been swept away. Even the crucifix, emblem of our Saviour's death, was not to be found. Heretics might speer at our faith in the revelations of the Bible, but although it had different acceptations it was South Africa. The Irish members were not undoubtedly a supernatural gift. These going to make provision to meet the relays truths were revealed by God and because He had spoken all curiosity on the subjects was ment side; but, although they precluded. We had to believe all: he articles he beaten in a few hours, they of doctrine or none at all. Not only lid the would be victorious in a few weeks. The "Reformers" deny the most important of Prime Minister had now left the clouse to these articles, but they spoke of them in the most disreputable language, as witness Luther and Calvin. With reference to the acrament of Baptism the Rev. lecturer reminded his hearers that Christ was the authority for the fact that water alone was necessary | this was hardly the hour for it, as it could not for the ceremony, while Luther asserted that be fully reported. Therefore, the debate ought brandy, beer, gin, or any other liquor was to be promptly adjourned (Home Rule cheers.) equally acceptable, and Calvin declared that the use of water was only a metaphor. Speaking of the evil effects of the "Reformation" Father Hogan said men who had hitherto been united in the patriotic love of a common country were rent asunder by sectarian bitterness, and saw in each other only ene-Then was it not the place of the Church to condemn the false as well as to teach what was true.

The Rev. Father's lecture was listened to throughout with the utmost attention, and at not its remedy, its retribution. Mr. Gladits conclusion a collection to a large amount stone had primed and charged and poisoned was taken up.

ARCHBISHOP McCABE'S PASTORAL.

HIS FEAR THAT CATROLICISM IN IRELAND WILL SUFFER FROM PARNELL'S INTERVIEW WITH ROCHEFORT AND HUGO.

DUBLIN. Feb. 21 .- I have have been favored with an advanced copy of the Pastoral, for Lent, of His Grace Archbishop McCab, which will be read in all the Catholic churches in the Archdiocese next Sunday. The following remarkable passage occurs, referring to Mr. Parnell's conferences with MM. Rochefort and Hugo :-It is our duty, in these troubled times, earnestly to pray for our Holy Father and for the peace of the Church. We should also pray with great fervor for our own dear country, in which, in His infinite wisdom and unfathomable providence, the Almighty has permitted sore trials The Secretary afterwards read a list of 25 to fall. Her history for ages has been an almost unbroken record of temporal sorportion. But a calamity more terrible and humiliating than any that has yet befallen her seems to threaten our people to-day.
Allies for our country, in her struggle for justice, are sought from the ranks of impious infidels, who have plunged their own unhappy land into misery, and who are sworn to destroy the foundation of all religion. Will Catholic Ireland tolerate such an indignity? Will she give her confidence to men who have wickedly pawned it? Will she break from all the holy traditions which during ages of persecution commanded for her the veneration of the Christian world? Let us pray that God, in His mercy, may forbid it.

THE PORTE'S MAXIMUM CONCESSIONS. A despatch from a trustworthy source at Constantinople states that the Porte has informed Germany and Austria of the maximum concessions it is prepared to make. They include the cession of the whole of Thessaly and a portion of Epirus, but the Porte refuses to cede Janina, Metzovo or says :- The Ambassadors decided that each shall present a note to the Porte on Monday, with a view to opening negotiations. Their action will be simultaneous, but not collectnight," as if the knaves were working which flood the columns of the press, and ive. The notes, though similar in sense, will and expected their wages. It would be more which were nothing but the cohoes of the inot be identical in form. MENT.

SHEWING HOW MR. GLADSTONE AND "BUCKSHOT" FORSTER TURNED PALE WHEN THEY HEARD THE TRUTH -- DITTER SPEECU OF MR. O'DON-

Mr. O'Donnell, who again came to the front n the debate, occupies a peculiar position in the House. One London correspondent says :- He bas taken advant-ge of the situation to resume his place in the Parnellite ranks, and though he is by no means a favorits with the majority of the Irish party he is by far too able a Parliamentary gladiator not to be welcomed into the ranks of the Irish forces. During the all night sitting he did yeoman's service, speaking three times, for nearly an hour on each occasion, and by the vigor of his attack upon the Government throwing life and spirit into an otherwise dull debate. He denounced the attempt to gag the Irish members, and sneered at all the weak points of the members of the Government, not even allowing Mr. Mundella's red stockings to escape animadversions. All the real interest of the debate centred in the speeches delivered by Mr Cowen, Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Forster. Mr. Cowen's speech was by far the ablest effort of the debate. It was made in the morning, toward the close of the struggle, to a tuli House. If its value were to be measured by its effect on the House and especially on the Ministerial benches, it must be set down as one most remarkable of the speeches ever made in Parliament. The Ministers

actually tossed about on their sests, writhing under the castigation. Gladstone grew deadly white and turned about to face the orator. He made himself conspicuous in leading the derisive cheers of the government supporters. Forster's face also grew pale. He moved about uneasily, sometimes turning in the direction of Mr. Cowen. He livered a lecture in St. Bridget's Church, made no effort to conceal his excitement, and toward the close Society, in aid of the poor. The church was the attack on "official liberalism" crowded, standing room being scarcely the face of Mr. Forster looked as angry and obtainable. The Rev. Father's lecture swage as it he had no connection with the consisted of an eloquent and instructive peace society. Nor was the effect on the House less marked. The Liberals looked constituting the essential parts of our holy dismayed, while the Tories seemed rather to enjoy the Radical onslaught on the Liberal Ministry. The Irish were, of course, delighted, and whenever an attempt was made to demoralize Mr. Cowen by interrupthat the early Christians had made use of the tion or derisive cheers the Irish supported him with counter cheers, whose volume and intensity did credit to the lungs of the gentlemen from Ireland. The following resume of one of Mr. O'Donnell's three speeches gives a fair idea of the quality of the benefit of the souls of the dead. Our attack. It cannot, however, even remotely convey an idea of the sarcastic method of ments, and these were the most essential delivery. Mr. O'Donnell is quite a master of vituperation, but the effect of what he says seven sacraments the "Reformation" at its | depends very largely on the way he manages No one in the House can make himself half as offensive as Mr Painell's exlientenant. Mr. O'Donnell looked forward with pleasure

to another open den onstration of the incapacity of the government to deal with Irish affairs. Mr. Forster was the mere echo of Dublin Castle, and both sides of the House ruinous and suicidal proporition of the government, but he entered the contest in no spirit of bravado, being fully aware that the government could beat a handful of 1rish members. They were trampled in the dust on a previous occasion-(a laugh)-but had the minority been successful then much bloodshed and expense would have been saved in which had been arranged on the governseek that repose to which his age, dignity and many labors entitle him, without condescending to give any valid reason for the introduction of his unprecedented resolution. Even if an explanation were now forthcoming, But the word had been passed round to legislate for Ireland in the dark, and he charged the government with desiring nonpublicity for their gagging proceedings. He was aware that his reproaches fell upon dull ears. The certainty of a triumph on the part of the government closed the ears of conscience, but there was a saying in many languages that it is always the vanquished who win, and he was confident that wrong would always find, if the mind of the House to the best of his ability, and when the Irish members asked for time to consider the gagging resolution he pointed with triumph to his mechanical majority. In concluding his remarks Mr. O'Donnell taunted the occupants of the Treasury Bench (Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Forster and Mr. Mundella) with the stately silence which they preserved, and spoke of Mr. Mundella's red stockings as symptomatic of the "seas of gore" through which the Government proposed to wade in Ireland. (Laughter, and

cries of "Order!")
The Speaker called upon the honorable member to confine himself to the question. Mr. O'Donnell admitted the justice of the call to order, and apologized for being tempted to wander from the grave question before the House by the excessively extraordinary appearance of Her Majesty's Government. (A laugh). After some further remarks the honorable member admitted that he was broken down by physical weakness, after so many hours in the House, and was not in a condition to contend further with the loud conversation in which some honorable memhers were now indulging.

NEW LODGE.-A new lodge of Uddfellows was instituted at Cowansville on Friday last by L Silverman, Grand Master of the brethren from Montreal and St John's. After the ceremony of institution, fifteen gentlemen were initiated and two received by card, and the following elected and installed into office:—Brothers David Mair, N G; J B Gibson, M D, V G; John Massie, Jr, R S; E E Lawrence, PS; HS Fuller, M D, T; J H Carpenter, P G, and F X Clement, P G, Rep to G L.

New York, Feb. 21.—Rowell, Vaughan and their backers and others interested in the international pedestrian match to begin on Monday considered final articles to-day. The articles are the same as those governing the Astley belt contest, with the exception of a proviso that no contestant must run or walk within a three feet lead. This was inserted to prevent "dogging." Two-thirds of the receipts go to the winner and one-third to the loser. The name of the unknown is not revealed, but it is stated that he has a record of 550. Rowell drew a cheque for \$5,000 to cover the O'Leary deposit of the same amount in London for the match there. Articles for New York will be signed on Wednesday next.

ROUND THE WORLD.

An Italian writer says that 40,000 operas have been written since 1600, of which 10,000 have been produced by the sons of Italy.

Germany has given its adherence to the plan for an International Exhibition of Electricity in Paris in August.

Eighty-five Prussian towns have combined to present ornamental plate to the heir to the

German throne on his wedding day. Lady Florence. Dixie, who has lately published a work of travels in Patagonia, is going to the Cape as war correspondent for the London Morning Post.

The body of Enoch Shantz, who disappeared suddenly from Walkerton, Ont., on the 27th January, was found yesterday under a pile of slabs in Truax's planing factory. The municipality of Marseilles, by a vote of

33 to 1, has aunulled the decision to grant a site for the erection of a statue to Thiers on the ground that he was an enemy of Radical-Miss Doble, a young lady of 26, who has

contributed sketches of New Zealand scenery to the London Graphic, was lately murdered by a Maori when on a solitary sketching excursion. The murderer confessed his crime. The Golden Rule says that "it costs a community more to support one liquor saloon

than it does to run half a dozen churches,' and the Retailer retorts that " there's more fun in the one saloon than in the six churches. A Roman correspondent writes that every one is astonished at the steady mildness of

the season. Sunshades have been more in request than umbrellas. Street cars are the novelty of the season in the city. The Quirinal hill is now ascended by them.

A burglar entered a miser's residence at Corpus Christi, Texas, stole a trunk supposed to contain money, carried it a mile away opened it, and found nothing of value. Then he returned to the house in anger, demanded the misers money or life, and received a

A. G. Bradley writes to the Pa'l Mall Guzette that the old State of Virginia may now be fairly said to be "booming"-booming, too, in a quiet, respectable and substautial manner that makes little noise or stir, but for that very reason is all the firmer and the more likely to be permanent.

Clarence H. Thayer, the choir master at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Cambridge, Mass., refused to conform to the ritualistic manner in which the Rev. Edward M. Gasher conducted the services, and was therefore compelled to resign. The rector only accused him of lying and stealing, and he brought a suit for \$2,000, but recovered only

Omaha crows are having a hard time this winter. The long continued snow has covered all their food, and they are reduced to the necessity of picking the bark from trees. Crows are appreciated in Omaba, where they act as scavengers. A year ago the Mayor issued an order that they should not be shot. Now in their extremity an appeal is made in their behalf, and many families are feeding them hab-

Capt. Eads' proposed ship railroad has a precedent in Germany, where vessels of sixty tons capacity are carried overland from the upper to the lower part of the Elbing-Oberland canal, in West Prussia. This ship railroad has been in successful operation for over sixteen years, but when the iden was first broached it was ridiculed by everybody. Even then, however, there had been a precedent for the scheme, in a road over our Alleghany range, on which four-ton canal boats

were carried. A young physician settled at New Albany, Ind., with his wife and child, and undertook to build up a practice, but he was modest friendless, and could not make himself known. He had hardly a paying patient, but was himselfa subject for treatment a few days ago, Cold and hunger had made him ill. His wife, he said, had begged him to kill her and the child, and then commit suicide, but he had refused. The case has excited a great deal of sympathy, and as he is regarded as capable and worthy, his professional career looks brighter.

The Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Dr. Ilumphrey Lloyd, is dead, and there is an active canvass for the successorship. The favorite is Dr. Ingram, the author of the celebrated rebel song of 1848, "Who Fears to Speak of '98?" Now the Provost is chosen always from the ranks of the senior or junior fellows, generally the senior. In the old state of things there were nine Provosts who were not even graduates of the university, and one who had been a dragoon officer. The salary is £4,000 a year, with a handsome house, perquisites, &c.

Thirty years ago James Boyle left Ireland for Australia with his wife and one child. leaving another child, Mary, with her grandfather. He was very successful on the gold fields, and invested his money to great advantage. His wife and child died in Australia. Mary married a man named Glen, and moved to America, where she has been living in a poor part of Philadelphia. By the miscarriage of letters incidental to her moving at the same time as her father they lost trace of each other, and each thought the other dead. She now finds herself, after a life of hard struggle, worth a million of dollars.

Admiral Bythesea, a very distinguished officer, who has just retired from the service. after having for many years filled the post of Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India, got his name by being, when an infant, picked up at sea by a shin of war, lashed to a bale of goods. Inquiry failed to elicit any sort of information about this human flotsam; so the ship's officers adopted him. called him "By-the-Sea," and sent him to a naval school. The first ship in which he served was that which has saved his life. He has the Victoria Cross and the Order of

PARNELL.-We have much pleasure in recommending the portrait of Mr. Parnell, which is for sale at Ottawa. By sending 25 cents to box number 1,012 any of our readers can have a splendid portrait of the great Irish leader, which we, who have received a specimen copy, pronounce excellent.

MORTALITY RETURNS .- Seventy deaths oc-

curred in the city during last week, of the number of the deceased fifty-five were Oatholics and fifteen Protestant. Of the causes of death 4 were due to consumption; 6 to bronchitis; 3 to scarlatina; 2 to typhoid fever; 1 to cerebro-spinal meningitis; 2 to diphtheria; and 1 to puerperal fever.

THE LEGIURE .- Among the Quebec gentlemen who were present at Mrs O'Donovan Rossa's readings last night, were Messra. Edward Crean, T. Shea, J. Gallagher, and E. Reynolds. It would be a terrible snow storm would prevent those staunch Irishmen from attending an Irish scance, if the expression is allowable.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881

The Tage 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 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 protensions 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 enterprison, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

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

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

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

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

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS from the 1st December, 1880, to the 31st December 1881 (thirteen months), including the one back number.

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

copy free and \$2.50. All the above subscriptions are for the term ending December 31st, 1881 (13 menths).

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the Tave Witness,

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

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

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality. but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by ferwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their busbands, 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.

TO IRISHMEN! Portrait

PARNELL. (M.P. for Cork, Ireland.)

portrait of the Illustrious Charles Stewart Parnell, the brave defender of the rights of Ire-land, has just been published, and is for sale by local agents, at the price of 25 CENTS.

It is printed on paper 15 to 21 inches, and is mitable and intended for framing.

ATTENTION.

This Portrait will be sent, post paid, to any dealer requiring not less than 100 copies, at a discount of 5" per cent, to every part of Canada, or the United States, on receipt of a Post Office money order for the ancount. A further discount will be allowed on orders exceeding 500 coples. Please address to the

Publisher of Parnell Picture. P. O. Box 1,012, Ottawa.

Sample Sent by Mail.

IF YOU WANT

INFORMATION SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

"True Witness."

FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS,

to a markati idali. IRELAND

PARNELL IN FRANCE

VICTOR HUGO ON IRELAND.

MANIFESTO FROM MR. PARNELL.

PARNELL AGAIN IN PARLIAMENT.

What 'L'Aurora' Says:

GOVERNMENT SUGGEST QUESTIONS.

Sympathy of the French Press

[By Telegraph to Post and TRUE WITNESS.]

It is rumored that the Government have sent detectives to Paris to watch Parnell. A despatch from Paris says the French Government will oppose Land Leasue operations in Paris, and it is considered violation of international duties.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- Mr. Sullivan's wife had an interview with Mr. Davitt yesterday. The interview is said to be purely on personal

LONDON, Feb. 16-Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, replying to a question in the Honse of Commons to-day, said that he knew that Mr. Jas. Stephens, former Head Centre of the Fenian Association, and whose escape from prison in Dublin some years ago had excited so much anxiety, had arrived in Paris from New York, where he has been residing for several months, but the arrival in Paris of Mr. Stephens is not thought to be an event of any importance.

FARIS, Feb. 15 .- In an interview with Henri Rochefort, Mr. Parrell conversed very freely about the status and objects of the Land League and his own connection with the Irish question. Mr. Parnell affirmed that his object and that of the League was not to incite an open rebellion as had been so broadly intimated and charged by representatives of Conservative interests and opinion in England, but to exhaust every legal means to compel England to do for Ireland what Austria had done for Hungary, make it a self-governing portion of the United Kingdom. It is reported, although Mr. Parnell is not quoted as authority for it, that he expects arrest and imprisonment at the hands of the Government, and would not be surprised to find himself in custody at any time. It is understood that Mr. Parnell will not go to the United States direct from Paris, as stated a few days ago, but return to London as soon as his business on the continent is complete. This resolution of his is said to be in opposition to the judgment of certain of his Home Rule friends. We are strongly of the opinion that he should sail for the United States directly from France.

Precautions are being taken to protect Windsor Castle and Edinburgh Castle against the suspected designs of Fenians. It is reported that Government has seized a number of letters from America to the Land League, containing money.

The Lord-Lieutenant, at the Lord Mayor's banquet to-night said though persons recelving in-door relief were now fewer than at the same time last year, the number receiving out-door relief was greater. Whether the present calm was the beginning of a permazent peace, or whether a sharp struggle was before them, what had happened was full of grave meaning. It showed below an apparent smoothness there was a certain amount of mischief lurking. It was a very serious matter that a comparatively small body of men should be able to establish such tremendous influence throughout the country in so short a time.

PARIS, Feb. 15 .- Mr. Parnell has been acfively pursuing his work of propogandism among the Paris editors to-day. In a curious conversation with a representative of the Goulois he is reported to have declared that he had no intention of calling on M. Gambetta, whom he considers as an enemy of the Land League, and as too anxious to curry favor with the Prince of Wales, to quarrel with England. One of his first visits was that which he paid to Henri Rochefort. In the account which he gives of the interview in the Intransigeant M. Rochefort says that "several points were discussed regarding which he thinks it prudent to be silent. Several other interviews with Paris editors are fixed for this evening, and at eleven o'clock it is arranged that Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly are to be received by Victor

LONDON, Feb. 16 .- It is reported that Harcourt suggested to Otway the question asked by the latter yesterday in the Commons relative to Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, as the Government desired to show a knowledge of the Fenian gathering in Paris, and that Parnell was concerned in it.

PARIS, FEB. 16.—Rochefort publishes an account of his interview with Parnell, who told Rochefort that one of the chief objects of his journey to Paris was to contradict the calumnies of the English press on his cause and on his friends and himself.

Dublin, Feb. 16 .- A great scare was experienced here to-day over a supposed Fenian attack to blow up the barracks. Two dynamite machines were discovered near the building. A light had been applied to them, but it was quickly put out. The suffian who placed the machines made good his escape.

London, Feb. 17.—The reported conference between Mr. Parnell and Henri Rochefort excites great disgust in Catholic circles.

Letters to Irish members on business coneerning the Land League will be sent for the future under covers to other addresses.

Several English Radicals have undertaken to receive the correspondents of the leading Irish members.

DUBLIN, Feb. 16 .- The Land League to-day resolved to hold over one hundred meetings in the leading centres of England and Scotland in the next three months to enlist the sympathy of the democracy in the cause of Ireland.

The authorities regard the discovery of dynamite near Beggar's Bush Barracks as a

harmless scare. Paris, Feb. 15 .- Parnell has announced that he will start for Dublin on Thursday, and resume his seat in the House in a fort night. He had an interview with several leading journalists here. One of Painell's Objects here is to organize telegraphic communication with America. He fears the League's despatches will be seized in Eng-

London, Feb. 16 .- The Commons continued the consideration of the Protection Bill. Various unimportant amendments proposed by the Irish members were negatived. Biggar, Home Ruler, had to withdraw an observation charging Forster with vindictiveness. His withdrawal of the remark being qualified, he was obliged to retract unconditionally. McCoan, Home Ruler, being persistently irrelevant, the Deputy-Speaker ruled he be no longer heard.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly have been busy all day receiving French journalists. They have had long interviews with MM. Veuillot, Clemenceau. and the celebrated pen portraiturist of the Figaro, "Ignotus." Mr. O'Kelly assures me to-night that ever since the Land Leaguers have been in Paris they have been followed day and night by Government detectives. Mr. Parnell telegraphed to Dublin to-day to contradict the statement of a London press agency, to the effect that the members of the Land League in Paris assert that the agrarian outrages in Ireland were committed by the Fenian party to damage the constitutional agitation organized by the Land League, and that the revolver carried by Michael Davitt was to protect him against a possible Fenian attack. No member of the Land League executive in Paris, or elsewhere, has made any such statements. Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly leave for London in the morning to oppose the Coercion Bill in Committee of the House. At the dinner which he gave to Mr. Parnell to-night, Victor Hugo pledged himself to write an appeal to the world in favor of Ireland, similar to that which he published in favor of Poland. It will probably appear next week.

LONDON, Feb. 17. - Mr. Chamberlain writes on Ireland :- "I am sar guine enough to hope that when the present irritation has passed away and Mr. Gladstone has been permitted to disclose the proposition of his present land bill, these will be found satisfactory to all reasonable men in Ireland, and will restore the peace and confidence which that country

so much needs." Joseph Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, writing to the Birmingham Liberal Association, says:—"No Ministry ever entered office under more difficult circumstances or with a more troublesome legacy from its predecessors than the present one. The condition of Ireland is serious, and demands the distasteful task of limiting her constitutional liberties." When the present irritation has vanished and a land bill shall have been introduced, he thinks it will restore peace and confidence to Ireland.

Parnell, O'Kelly, Brennan and Sexton arrived to-night. The Conservatives meet to-morrow to consider Mr. Gladstone's motion. A proposal which finds considerable support among the

Conservatives, when the motion is put from the Chair, is that they shall quit the House in a body. Should the Conservatives vote with the Obstructionists, Mr. Gladstone's motion will be defeated. Mr. Parnell believes his letters have been

opened for the last six months. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Paris says he has reason to believe that James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, who arrived in Paris on the 5th instant, left

there last week. LONDON, Feb. 17 .- McNally, one of the Traversers, will go to the Cape where he in-

tends to spend the remainder of his life. Mr. Shaw, the member of Parliament, who seconded from Parnell's party, has issued a manifesto charging Parnell with having, by the unwise use of the weapon of Obstruction. led the party into helpless defeat, Irish representation being discredited and English feeling outraged. Shaw denounces the Coercion Bill, and adjures Irishmen to prepare for freedom by constitutional action.

great stir about a debat, as it is called in the Lobby. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the members. It is stated that Parnell defers his return for two days. He hopes to establish a branch Land League in Paris. The new rules announced to-day by the Speaker of the House, provide that after resolutions of urgency were carried by a majority of three to one, the movers of amendments and member in charge of a Bill only shall be heard, and if the hearing of the nmendment be not concluded by an appointed hour the Chairman of the Committee shall leave the chair and report the bill to the House.

ROME Feb. 17 .- L'Aurora contradicts the statement that the Pope intended to address another letter to the Irish Bishops, enjoining on them not to oppose the exceptional measures taken by the Government for Ireland.

PARIS, Feb. 17.-Mr. Parnell returned to London to night via Calais. After taking part in committee on a stage of the Coercion Bill, he will proceed to Ireland on Sunday next to address a public meeting. He will return here in eight or ten days to take up up the work of influencing Continental opinion. Mr. O'Kelly remains here meanwhile to continue the propaganda. Mr. Parnell is greatly encouraged by his reception here. He will probably extend the circle of Irish propagandism to other countries. Before leaving Paris, accompanied by Mr. O'Kelly, he left cards at the Elysee for President Grevy. He proposes on his return

to pay M. Grevy a personal visit. "anis, Feb. 17 .- Mr. Parnell promised on his return to Ireland to send Victor Hugo a letter upon the political situation in that country, and M. Hugo said he would reply to such letter by a manifesto to Europe in favor of the claims of Ireland.

Parnell's press propagandism is bearing fruits. Sympathetic articles appear this morning in the Lanterne, Mot d'Orare, and Jus-

London, Feb. 18 .- A Paris despatch says l'arnell is going to address a letter to the French people, dealing with the condition of the country. Victor Hugo will write an address inviting the nations of Europe to take up the Irish cause.

All letters addressed to Parnell or other members of the Land League now in Paris are strictly examined by the Government officials here before being dispatched.

LONDON, Feb. 18 .- The Daily Telegraph this morning says the new rules announced by the Speaker of the House of Commons vesterday were thoroughly comprehended, a large section of the Conservatives and Liberals came to the conclusion that so arbitrary a suppression of the committee could not be permitted, and that a strong effort must be made to prevent such a course.

London, Feb. 19,--In a published interview with James Stephens, Head Centre of the your organization just as before, and have Fenian organization, he says Ireland must have a regular fight to gain her independ-

Paris, Feb. 18 .- Mr Parnell told Victor Hugo that though an Irish insurrection would be legitimate, the Loague had been dissuaded from such an attempt, as the Irish are unarmed.

Concluded on Eighth Page.

Sir Charles Tupper is reported to be in a critical condition.

LETTER FROM MR. PARNELL.

He Determines to Remain in Ireland.

Paris, Feb. 16 .- At a meeting on Sunday evening, a deputation from the Land League submitted resolutions to Mr. Parnell asking him to go to America, and they received the following reply to be read at a meeting of the Land League in Dublin to-day :-

To the Irish National Land League: GENTLEMEN,-I have been honored by the receipt of a resolution adopted at your meeting on the 8th inst, requesting me to proceed at once to America with the object of securing the sympathy of the American people and co-operation of the Irish nation there. After a full and grave consideration of your resolution and general situation, and after due consultation with friends whose opinions are worthy of consideration, I have decided that it is my duty to remain in Ireland and in Parliament during the present crisis, and for reasons which I will shortly detail to you.

Our movement in America, although of

great importance, and capable of immense developement, depends entirely upon the stand made by Ireland. If we are worthy of the occasion here, the American people and Irish nation in America will give us proportionate sympathy and practical help. If the spirit and courage of our people at home be maintained, the resources of the whole Irish race abroad will be at our disposal, while, it there is the slightest flinching or reaction in Ireland it will produce disastrous results in America, nor do I agree with you that for the remainder of the session very little is to be expected from parliamentary action. The expelled Irish members have almost upanimously decided to remain in their places and offer every resistance which the forms of the House of places resistance Commons still permit to the passage of the Coercion and Arms bill. In this resolution I fully concur. The result of renewed exertions of the party since the coup d'etat and the adoption of the gagging resolution has been so far most encouraging. Moreover, it would be scarcely fair of me to leave my party to face the uphill work entailed on them, and I think I can be of some service during the passage of the Land bill, in pointing out in what respects it may fall short of a final settlement of the land question should it fail to offer an adequate solution. The Government of England having adopted rules of coercion and intimidation against our people at home and their representatives in Parliament, and having practically attempted to drive both one and the other outside the limits of the constitution by the use of unconstitutional and illegal means in Parliament and in the country, two courses appeared opened to us:--lst. that Irish members should retire in a body from the House of Commons, and announce to their constituents that the constitutional weapon of parliamentary representation has been snatched from their hands, and that nothing but sullen acquiescence or appeal to force in opposition to force, which had been used against us, remained: the second and only other alternative appeared to be that we should steadfastly labor on the deepening lines and widening area of our agitation, appealing to the great masses of the population of England and Scotland who are much less represented in the House of Commons than the masses in Ireland,-appealing, I say, against the territorialism and shopocracy which dominate Parliament, to the workingmen and agricul-

tion of Ireland. I have dismissed the first of the second alternative presents to us many elements of hope of ultimate success. As I have said, Parliament is at present governed by the landlords, manufacturers and shopkeepers of Great Britain. At election times springs are set in motion by the wire-pullers of the two political parties, and the masses of electors are driven to the polling booths to register the decrees of some caucus with place and power, and not the good of the people, as its object. Public opinion in England is also deliberately and systematically perverted with regard to Ireland, but vigorous agitation in England and Scotland would change all this. The near approach of household suffrage in counties is practical certainty before next general election. It will sound the doom of the English land system. The starting of a workingmen's or agricultura-

tural laborers of Britain, who surely have no

interest in the misgovernment and persecu-

laborors' candidate in every British constil tuency would soon bring the House of Commons and Radicalism to its senses. A junction between the English democracy and Irish nationalism, upon a basis of Ireland's right to make her own laws, the overthrow of terrorialism in both countries and the enfranchisement of labor from crushing taxes for maintenance of standing armies and navies, would prove irresistible. It would terminate the strife of centuries, and secure lasting friendship based, on mutual interest and confidence between two nations.

I would now say, in conclusion, that there is nothing in recent events, or the coming measure of coercion, to compel the Irish people to modify in the slightest degree their action of open organization and passive resistance. All coercion directed against a nation must work rather by intimidation than by its enforcement, since, from the nature of the case, it can only be applied to a very limited number of persons out of the vast

mass it is intended to terrorize. The Government will rely very much upon the intimidation produced by the first arrests, but if the gaps are at once filled up and the ranks closed, in all probability no second attempt will be made to break them. I have noticed that a proposition has been made to supply the place of the present open organization by a secret committee. I could not approve of such a course, and for many reasons; nor do I think it would have the slightest chance of success. The Land League is not engaged in any illegal enterprise, and it is a matter of notoriety that a special jury of the City of Dublin, after careful investigation extending over many days, by a majority of ten to two declared the organization to be perfectly legal and constitutional. I don't believe that arrests will be numerous, although probably a widespread system of terrorism, by means of warnings conveyed to individuals through the police, will be adopted. Disregard those throats; lot no man leave his post; continue others ready to take the place of those who may be arrested. By this policy of passive endurance, the Irish people will command the respect of the world, and will prove themselves worthy of freedom. To the tenant farmers I would say that theirs is now a position of great responsibility; upon their actions during the next few months probably depends the future of Ireland for a generation. Great exertions have been made for

from that country. Michael Davitt has manfully returned to face penal servitude, and many others, in the very heart of Ireland, are willing to face imprisonment for their sake. Tenant farmers are not called upon to make great sacrifices or to run much risk themselves; they are asked simply to refuse to pay unjust rents, and to refuse to take farms from which others have been evicted for such refusal. If they collapse and start back at the first pressure they will show themselves unworthy of all that has been done for them during the past eighteen months; they will prove to the world they were fit only for the lot of slavery which has been theirs, and that oppression and tyranny should be their normal condition. If, on the other hand, they remember our precepts and bear themselves as men willing to suffer a little for the good of all, they will make for themselves a name in Irish history, and their children may speak proudly of them as the precursors of Irish liberty. I have every confidence that they will be staunch; that the spirit which has been created here will survive every persecution and outlive temporary coercion The honor of Ireland is in the keeping of her six

which have already gained such great re-If they do this and persist in their refusal to pay unjust rents and to take farms from which others have been unjustly evicted, a brilliant victory and the peace and prosperity of our country will be their new and certain

victory.

hundred thousand tenant farmers, and I ask

them to preserve the union organizations

I am, gentlemen, Yours faithfully, CHARLES STEWART PARNELL."

THE DEATH OF LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD.

It was the 19th of May, 1798. Three more days had to pass, and the standard of revolution would be raised throughout the island. He had by him a map on which the projected attack on Dublin had been sketched with his own hand. His uniform as a general-" dark green edged with red, together with a handsome military cap of a conical form," were concealed in a loft overhead. One wonders whether he felt sure of the triumph of his cause, or whether any drops of misgiving had mingled in the cup of hope. He certainty little suspected that a couple of informers, greedy for a share of secret service money, had already betrayed hlm, that Town-Majors Sirrand Swan, with Captain Ryan and a number of soldiers, were assembling at the door of the house in which he lay.

Murphy presently went up to Lord Ed-ward's bedroom with the intention offering him a cup of tea; but he had hardly begun speaking when a great commotion was heard below. Then came the sound of hurried footsteps ascending the stairs. The next moment Major Swan walked in. He told Lord Edward that he had come to arrest him. You know me, my lord," were his words, "and I know you: it will be in vain to

resist." Upon this, Lord Edward leaped up from the bed with a wave bladed dagger, which he carried about him, raised ready to strike. The Major, seeing his intention, discharged at him a pocket-pistol, the bullet of which grazed his shoulder. The shock threw Fitzgerald backward; but he was up again in an instant, and aimed a vigorous blow at Swan, who though he parried it in a measure, was stabbed in the side. Captain Ryan now rushed in armed with a sword-cane, and seizing Lord Edward, threw him on the bed, receiving, however, as he did so, a deep and dangerous wound in the stomach. When the struggling men regained their feet, Ryan was bleeding from a number of cuts, but holding on with steady courage to his prisoner. Swan was kept for a moment aloof by the ferocity these courses from consideration, but with which Lord Edward laid about with his

dagger.
In the meantime, Major Sirr was engaged in placing pickets round the house; but on hearing the report of Swan's pistol, he entered and hastened up-stairs, with his own pistol on full cock. On reaching the second landing, he found Fitzgerald writhing between his captors, both of whom, bleeding and ex-hausted, clung around his legs. "Without hesitation," writes Sirr in describing the sanguinary scene, " I fired at Lord Edward's dagger arm (lodging several slugs in his shoulder) and the instrument of death fell to the ground."

Fitzgerald staggered back; but, wounded as he was, he continued his efforts to at free. It was not until a guard of soldiers had been called up, who forced him to the ground with the weight of their firelocks that he became quiescent. He was then carried down to the hall, where he made a final and desperate attempt to escape, during which somebody from behind inflicted a wound in the back of his neck, which added much to his sufferings at the last. He was removed in a sedan chair to the Castle under a military guard of treble strength, for it was thought that the people, who had assembled in force along the route, might attempt the rescue of their idol. Indeed, so fully was a rising with that object expected, that the Dublin garrison remained under arms throughout the night.

At the Castle, his wounds--at first pronounced to be not dangerous—were dressed. While this was being done, a Mr. Watson, the Lord Lieutenant's private secretary, asked him whether he would like any message delivered to Lady Edward.

"No, no," was his reply, "thank you, nothing-nothing. Only break it to her tenderiv.

From the Castle he was removed to Newgate on the requisition of the magistrates, inasmuch as the frightful injuries he had inflicted on Captain Ryan were declared by the doctors to be mortal.

At first it was thought that Lord Edward would recover from his wounds. But for this rest was necessary, and with a mind disturbed as his was rest was out of the question. How terrible a prospect was that which lay before him !-a trial, which could only result in one way, followed by death on the scaffold. On the last day of the month, he heard of the death of Captain Byan. Awakening from a short and troubled sleep on the morning of all its splendor and glory. (Continued apthe second of June, he heard a commotion outside his prison window. Inquiring the cause, he was told that the execution of Clinch was taking place. The same night he was in a raging fever, and delirious. His frantic exclamations could be heard outside

the prison walls. Most of his near kindred-mother, stepfather and sisters—were now in England; but an aunt and brother (Lady Louisa Conolly and Lord Henry Fitzgerald) were in Dublin, and urgently appealing to the clemency of the Viceroy and Chancellor (Lords Camden and Clare) for admission to their suffering relative. Their appeals were sternly rejected, until the surgeon-general, who was attending the prisoner, pronounced his condition to be hopeless. They were then admitted.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald was now calm. His wandering senses returned as his strength ebbed, and he recognized the faces of those he loved so well at his bedside. "It is Heaven them; the sympathies of America have been | to me to see you!" were his few faint words, enlisted, and practical help is coming, too, as they bent in anguish over him.

"He smiled at me," writes Lady Louisa, in her touching account of the scene, "which I shall never forget, though I saw death in his dear face at the time."

The interview did not last long. The dying man's thoughts were evidently confused, and he spoke but little. His aunt and brother left him, promising to return next day, but they had really bid adieu to him forever. Three hours after their departure he breathed his last.

PHYSICAL FORCE AND MORAL FORCE.

LECTURE BY CAPTAIN KIRWAN.

Captain Kirwan lectured in St. Patrick's Hall last week on the above subject and rendered it full justice. His appearance on the platform was the signal for loud applause.

He commenced by saying that he would not

shirk the responsibility of giving expression of his sentiments as to whether "Physical Force or Moral Force' had done most for Ireland. A gentleman who we must all treat with sympathy and esteem had some time age, in a lecture on the Irish question, given expression to broad and liberal opinions. The question was one which an Irishman would naturally regard from own his standpoint, and which also allowed an Englishman to see from his. After the rev. gentleman had gone so far as to say that under certain circumstances the Irish people would be justified in resorting to violent measures he made use of the following expression, "I would say to the Irish, have patience." He, however, was not quite sure, under certain restrictions, that patience was the most beneficial to the cause advocated by the Irish National Land League. Was the Emancipation of 1782 wen by patience? No. It was won by the rifles of the Irish Volunteers. (Applause.) He was not prepared to say that under some circumstances patience would be Ireland's ruin. There was a limit to all human patience, and he would not say that the time might come when patience would be out of the question, and other means taken to gain for Ireland her legislative independence. It was said that England would persuaded but not driven. WAS prepared to assert that Eng-

land could be driven. (Applause.) In 1782, she was driven. She was driven to Catholic Emancipation, and he would there challenge any man to point out a single re-form gained in Ireland, which was not won either by the presence of danger or the fear of force. What were we doing to-day? Would there have been a land bill if there had not been a Land League? Would the Irish Church have been abolished if Clerkenwell had not been blown up? He believed that the time was not far distant when England would be obliged to purchase the friendship of Irish race by giving them the full measure of their own legislation. (Applause.) For one hundred and eighty years England made it a crime to teach a school in Ireland, and yet she says we are ignorant. For one hundred and eighty years the poor scholar was obliged to steal along the ditches in order to get his scrap of learning, and yet England condemns us as illiterate. A nation has a good memory, she never forgets, for the wrongs which England should endeavor to obliterate she perpetuates. He contended that the system of landlordism in Ireland, was, according to the age in which we live, as cruel and tyrannical as the Penal Code of centuries ago. (Great applause). Was it not strange that the feudal system which had been abolished in every country in the world, should still remain in Ireland? The question therefrom naturally arose, would the system be abolished physical force or moral might be the opinion of some that the former course would eventually be resorted to, but ere that, we must remember that the present age was one of enlightenment, when the world was educated, and it was a great support to have the sympathy of public opinion at our back. (Applause) Moral force was necessary in developing the mind and enabling the people to give a cause for their agitation. The speaker next referred to Mr. Glad-

stone's speech in Edinburgh in which he said that the principal of tenant proprietory could not not be assailed. There was one thing in the present agitation which gave him most pleasure, and that was to see for the third time in their history Irishmen, both Catholic and Protestant, standing on a common platform together. He furthersaid that he would sooner, far more accept a Protestant Parliagooner. ment in Dublin than a Catholic one in London. (Loud and prolonged applause.) wanted Irishmen to make just laws. (Applause.) Irishmen were called a nation of agitators. Who made them agitetors? England. She had placed a powder magazine under their feet, and then told them to have patience, keep quiet. She had bound their hands, and gagged their mouths, and gave them the same dose of advice. never told us however to keep quiet and curb our natural fire, when we waded through fields of blood to carve our names on monuments of glory. (Great cheers.) She also charged us with sentimentality, but the world was ruled by sentiment. It was merely a sentiment which brought about the Franco-Prussian war and other great wars. It was a custom of Englishmen to decry Parnell and charge him with seeking for notoriety. He was personally acquainted with Mr. Parnell, and worked with him in the cause, and he would say that there was no other man with purer sentiments, and who would walk to the gallows for his convictions, than he. (Great applause.) The speaker said he knew of no constitutional means which he would not adopt to again hear the voices of such men ringing through the old Parliament at College Green. (Great cheering.) Captain Kirwan concluded by saying that there was a good time coming, when he hoped to see the Sunburst of Irish liberty rising in plause.)

At the annual meeting of the Geelic Society, of Toronto, the business was conducted entirely in Gelic. The Society is increasing in wealth and strength. Mr. P. McGregor was elected President, and Mesers. Pavid Spence and Robert McLean Vice-Presidents. Among the honorary members are Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Evan McColl, the Lochfyne Bard; Sir John McNeill, K.C.B.; Rev. Dr. Lamont, and Rev. Dr. Neil McNish.

It is stated that Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., has secured the support of over one hundred members of Parliament, among them being Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in support of his motion for an enquiry into the subject of perpetual pensions. Already 254 petitions, bearing 70,000 signatures, have been presented in support of the motion, and Mr Bradlaugh expects to increase this number of signatures to a quarter of a million.

Ireland and Her Despots.

The convict ship, dungeon and gallows are OVEL

The agents that Britain is noted to choose To crush every measure—each sacred en For justice and right that poor Erin may use!

If, goaded to madness by wrongs that degrade them.

Her sons take up arms to better their state They're butchered as rebels by tyrants who made them The rebels they seem through long misrule

and hate. And if for their rights in the Commons ther battle. The cloture-fell weapon of despots

abroad -To gag them 's imported, while, like merest cattle. From the House they are driven by brute

force and fraud. Aye, Nero's offences, 'tis true, are atrocious, And Judas' crime as the basest appears, But the spirit of both, howe'er base and fero-

cious, Has marked England's treatment of Erin for years!

For all her concessions, her treaties and favors.

Have presaged for Ireland but ruin strife,--just as the boa-constrictor e'er slavers Its victims before it deprives them of life.

As proof, we might justance (if proof be de manded) The Treaty of Limerick's violation-a

crime -An outrage on honor and faith that has

The Saxon with infamy lasting as time! His secret abettal of 'Ninery-Eight's 'rising' Intending to force on the "Union"

The remnant of freedom in Erin worth Drizing,---Proves Saxons and boas as one should be classed.

And is Ireland's treatment at present, pray, better? Do the days of the "Penal Laws" not seem revived,

When freedom of speech-nay, of though e'en, to fetter Iscariot Forster has foully contrived? A whole nation's voice would this 'Castle-

hack' stifle-Her deputies gag and to dungeon cells doom! With the woes of a down-trodden people hell

trifle,

And arch-traitor Castlereagh's curst re assume! How long, () how long then, must justice and treason, Convertible terms be in Ireland's sad case

Has l'rovidence, for some inscrutable reason

Decreed for her children but chains an disgrace? If so, it were better for freedom as freema To strike like Thermophyla's brave son

Who feared less to die than to live and m be men But slaves without one ray of hope left it store.

Is Washington's name not deservedly lauded For the cause that he championed-liberty's cause? If so, why should Enner be meanly defrauded

Of sharing as well in the world's applause Their aim throughout life, so unselfish and In all things identical, claims equal praise

Nor should mere success or the want of it solely Withhold or award them the patriot's bay

For success, or reverse in all struggles de pendiag On the chances of war, neither makes yet mars.

First principles that are as fixed and unbew ing As the predestined course of the planes

and stars. Then, fearlessly, Parnell! thy good work continue. To further which Emmet, the boy marty died---

Prosper it must, for the mind, bone and sine Of a united people 's arrayed on thy side Nor e'er shall it burked be by process of ga

ging-"Flying Columns," Coercion Bills, bud shot or lies, For, backed by thy zeal and thy spirit units

Accordant's as righteous as thine net dics!

W. O. FARNER.

Montreal, February, 1881.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet b sanctioned a measure for a permanent redu tion of 14,000,000 marks of taxes.

Bret Harte's drams, "The Two Men Sandy Bar," has, under the title of "The Lo Son," been successfully produced at National Theatre, at Berlin.

Said a caustic Conservative, on hearing the Mr. Mundella had described Mr. Forster a man with the heart of a woman and courage of a lion, "He should have said t skin of a lion.

The French Society against the Abuse Tobacco, in reply to the question proposed 1880, has received forty-eight essays, include ing eight from Germany, two from England one from Russia and one from Spain.

At the thanksgiving service in the Pale of St. Petersburg for General Skobeles's vittory the Emperor wore the uniform of engineers in honor of the exploits of this and before the Tekke's stronghold, as well as sash of St. Andrew, the Star of St. Georg and the Order Pour le Merite.

The Public Worship Committee of Alsace-Lorraine Diet has granted a sum 300,000 marks for the rebuilding of the re of the Metz Cathedral, which was burnt at the time of the Emperor's visit in May, 1877, 20,000 marks for the removal of the hideof cafe that nestles in one of its flanks.

All the debtors in Glasgow prison were free at midnight on December 31, under provisions of the Fraudulent Debtors' (Sco land) Act. There were 25 men and 2 w men. One of the women had been the eighteen months. The Glasgow Tolbooth thus probably for the first time in two cer turies without a debtor prisoner. Debtos were also liberated at Elinburghant other places.

THE FASHIONS.

India shawls never go out of fashion The toreador is a new London bonnet. The Beauharnais is the latest large hat. Caps are de rigueur for a well-dressed baby. Fanchon bonnets are becoming vulgarly

Vermicelli lace is the latest novelty in lace nopular.

Furniture effects are sought for in recent 200ds. Japanese screen front dresses are of Americostumes.

can origin. Bangles are worn to excess by fashionable

White opera toilets are in the majority in London. The Fanchon bonnet is called the bebe bon-

net in Paris. Hoods on dresses, as well as on wraps, grow in favor.

Fur-trimmed costumes begin to make an appearance.

COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, seems to be meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had upwards of a hundred patients, who have given his system a trial and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Doctor Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods or treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach, and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor cert-inty has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test

at 13 Phillips Square, Montreal. It matters not how often your advisers tell you that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma and catarrh are incurable; read the following

his instruments free of charge. His office is

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1831,
DEAR DOCTOR,—I have great pleasure in
making public my experience of the beneficial
effects I have derived from the use of your
Spirometer and remedies for the cure of
Catarrh and Bronchitis, which I was afflicted
with for several years; my health is now
wonderfully improved since using your
remedies.

Your truly,
C. HILL,
Dorchester street,
To Dr. M. Souvielle, 13 Phillips' Square,

MONTREAL, January 21st, 1881, MONTREAL, January 21st, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR-I am very pleased to bear testimony to your mode of treating throat diseases. My little girl eleven years of age, has she had one of those attacks of bronchitis. Last fall she had one of those attacks and was confined to the house for some seven or eight weeks. After using one of your Spirimeters, with the medicine accompanying it, I am very happy to say that within two weeks after commencing to use the instrument, she was quite better, and has he n very well ever since, now about two months.

I am, yours traly.

I am, yours 'rnly, R. L. GAULT. To Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

Montreal, January, 1881.

Dr. M Souwielle Montreal.

Dear Str.—Lam very pleased to give you this testimony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the head, loss of voice and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am now quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies.

Yours respectfully,

8. Hillon,

18 Dorchester street, Montreal.
Letters must contain stamp for reply.

Letters must contain stamp for reply. Instruments and preparations expressed to KAISER WILHELM'S REMEDY FOR SO-

CIALISM AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY. BERLIN, Feb. 16 .- The Emperor's speech vesterday contains an important appeal to the working classes, which may be expected to dealers sell it. influence the elections in June. The Emperor says :- The remedy for Socialist excesses must be sought not only in repression but in an equally positive attempt to promote the wellfare of the laboring classes. He hopes that the Workmen's Accident Insurance Bill will be welcomed as a compliment to legislation against social democracy. In the same category is the bill to regulate the constitution of trade guilds, by affording means for organizing the isolated powers of persons engaged in the same trade, thus raising their economic capacity and social moral effi-

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.
"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA"

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

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

AN EMPTY HOUSE IS BETTER THAN a bad tenent, is exemplified in the case of worms which afflict so many people. The COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. Only 25 cents. 25-4

BUMMER COMPLAINTS MAY BE CORwill postpone buying a medicine so necessary to health as the above until sickness attacks | Also makers of Erps's Onocolate Essence them. It should ever be in the house. 25-4 for afternoon use.

SHIPS NEVER HEARD FROM.

The following European steamers have never been heard of after leaving port:

The President, which sailed from New York on March 11, 1841, and among her passengers were Tyrone Power, the famous Irish comedian, and a son of the Duke of Richmond. The Great Britain was lost in a storm on

the coast of Ireland; left September 22, 1846. The City of glasgow was never heard of after leaving Glasgow in the spring of 1854; 480 lives were lost. The Pacific was never heard from after Jan

23, 1856, when she left Liverpool; 200 lives were lost.

The Connaught was burned off the coast of Massachusetts Oct. 7, 1860. The Tempest was never heard from after

she left New York on Feb. 26, 1857. The City of Boston left New York Jan, 25 1870 and was never afterward heard from: about 160 lives lost.

The United Kingdon left New York, April 17, 1866, was never heard from; 80 lives lost. The Hibernia foundered off the Irish coast Nov. 29,1868, but was heard from, The Carolina was wrecked on the Irish coast

Nov. 29, 1863, and 50 lives lost. The Ismalia left New York sept. 29, 1873,

and is yet unhead of .- New York Star.

FEES OF DOCTORS.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness .- Post.

FATHER GILLETT VET ALIVE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16. - The Picayune has received a letter dated British Hondurss, February 9th, from Rev Henry Gillett, S.J., in which he says he was intensely interested with the precise details of his arrest and terrible execution in Guatemala City, as described in the American papers of January 24th. Father Gillett further states that he was never in Guatemala, and knows nothing about the politics of that State. He requests the publication of this letter to relieve the anxiety of friends and satisfy the claims of truth.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD. -As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing or indication of Cough, take during the day a few Brown's Brouchial Troches." 27 2

CHILDREN TEETEING .- THE MOTHER finds a faithful friend in MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrham, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

EPIDEMIC.—Just now coughs, colds, lung and bronchial complaints seem to be ipidemic. In these cases of sudden colds the best thing to do is to get a bottle of N. H. Down's Elixir, which invariable gives speedy relief and untimately effects a complete cure in all cases where the breathing organs are affected. Use it in time and prevent serious lung difficulties. Sold by all Druggists. 25-4

It is rumored that an effort will be shortly nade to separate the French from the English-speaking in the Separate schools of Ottawa.

It has been aptly remarked that there is one thing better than presence of mind, in case of accidents, and that is absence of body; out as accidents may happen to all, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is perhaps the best remedy—it is better than an accident policy. Yellow Oil cures all manner of Flesh Wounds, Pains, Lameness, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, and is for external and internal use in all inflanmatory and painful diseases. All medicine G-27-2

The presentation of the Obelisk to the city of New York by the United States is fixed for the 22nd inst. Evarts will represent the

Oakville, November 18, 1880.

Mr. R. C. Bulmer. Dear Sir,-It affords me unqualified pleasure to bear testimony to the benefit I have experienced from using Burdock Blood Bitters. For several years I have suffered from oft-recurring bilious Headaches, Dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to my sex, which now I am entirely relieved from, if not cured, by using only about half a bottle of the Bitters. I now beg to return you my sincere thanks for recommending to me such a valuable medicine.

I remain, yours sincerely, MRS. IRA MULLHOLLAND.

BROCKVILLE SEPARATE SCHOOL. (Extract from the official report of W. R. Bigg, Esq., Inspector.)

"This institution has made an extraordiaary upward bound during the past year under the careful scientific management of Father MacCarthy, who has caused the rooms to be partitioned, furnished the school with modern furniture and appliances, separated the girls from the boys, and placed the former exclusively under the charge of Sisters Sts. Mary and Aloysius, while the boys are instructed by Mr. Hennessy and Miss Nolan. The progress made has been simply astonishing; the reading and grammar are excellent; the arithmetic good, and the penmanship perfectly marvellous, while the deportment is worthy of imitation by every school in the Province, and cannot be excelled. The Deputy Minister, Dr. Hodgins, paid this school a visit in the summer, and expressed himself as astonished and delighted with all he saw and heard.".

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 surest and swiftest means of sending out such the judicious use of such articles of diet that unwelcome tenants, is to serve them with a a constitution may be gradually built up until writ in the shape of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well rected either in early or later stages, by the use of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and nourished frame."—Givit Service Gazette. Sold Family Liniment. It is strange that people only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co. Homoopathic Chemists, London, England."

It is said that heat travels faster than cold because you can easily catch cold. If you do catch cold easily you can as easily cure it in its worst form if you use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the popular throat and lung remedy. It speedily cures the most troublesome cough, allays all irritation, dislodges tough phiegm, cures Asthma, Hoarseness and Bronchitis; and all diseases leading to Pulmonary Consumption.

OBITUARY.-We learn with great regret of the death of Mr. Robert Robertson, brother of Mr. T. Robertson, M. P. for Shelburne. The melancholy event occurred on the 14th inst., at Dell Rapids, Dakota. Mr. Robertson, who was a son of the Hon. R. Robertson, e Commissioner of Mines of Nova Scotia, was well known in Montreal, having attended McGill University for four years and graduated with high honors in 1877. After leaving college he studed law in his native_province, and practised it with success at Yarmouth His health, however, obliged him to seek a more favorable climate, and he removed to Dell Rapids, where he was admitted to the Dakota Bar. We are sure his many friends in Montreal will read the announcement of his decease with feelings of the deepest regret. His remains, we understand, will be interred at Dell Rapids.

There is a Balm in Gilead to heal each mortal

wound, In Hagyard's Yellow Oil the sure remedy is found :

For internal and for outward use you freely may apply it, For all pain and inflammation you should not fail to try it.

It only costs a quarter, 'tis worth its weight in gold, By every dealer in the land this great remedy

is sold.

G-27-2

Manuring Sandy Land-For sandy, gravelly soil, stable manure would be the most useful. If strawberries, corn, and potatoes are to be planted, the manure will do the most good on the ground for strawberries, and artificial fertilizer on the corn and potatoes. As strawberries planted in the Spring will yield no crop until the next year, it would be a good plan to plant the ground intended for them with early potatoes and plant the strawberries in rows between those. When the potatoes come out the hoeing would be of great help to the strawberries, and the vines would shade them. The manure may be spread at any time, not put in heaps, but scattered and plowed in for the potatoes. This will put the ground to use and be better for the strawberries. Next Fall mulch the berries with manure and there will be a large crop. When the potatoes are heed the strawberries may be, and all runners should be cut off. The best fer-

tilizer will be superphosphate of lime. The world should be aroused to the deplorable condition of the females of our land! The enfeebled frame, the pale, bloodless cheeks, hollow eyes, nervous debility, and the various distressing forms of female weakness, are matters that every matron in our country should consider. All forms of Debility and Irregularities peculiar to the sex may be promitly remedied by Burdock Blood Bitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUBY'S

A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning grey. She was disconsolate, but fortunately found out in time the virtues of a certain remedy which made the Grey Hair disappear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all druggists.

FOR

Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects. It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Blank has grey hair!" Blank who is a young man and somewhat of a reau, felt anneyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went immediately and procured a bottle of LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents. The result was amazing. It is sold by all

HAIR!

How common and at the same time how painful it is to ee young people prematurely bald or prematurely grey. It is a source of humiliation to those deficient of hair and a source of anxiety to their friends. The question is, how can these things be remedied? We answer by using LUBY'S PARISIAN, HAIR RENEWER. Soldby all chemists.

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People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once. Fifty-one years of con-

stant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like Dorns' Elixir. Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS Laver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness.

Price 25 cents per bottle Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

Henry & Johnson's ARNICA AND OIL For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever com-

pounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts.
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Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER's CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other soeminently merthe the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniform-

PECTORAL. ity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PEC-TORAL are magical, and multitudes are anrotal are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pul-inonary complaints not already beyond the

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



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Legal Notices.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court O 330. DAME ANATELLIE FAVREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alfred Roy, junior, Merchant, of the same place.

Plaintiff.

The said ALFRED ROY, An action en separation de biens has been

An action costing instituted in this cause, Montreal, 8th February, 1881.

D. MESSIER,
Attorney for Plaintiff. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

TRIOT OF MONTREAL-SUPERIOR COURT.

IDAME MARY ELLIS, wite of Hermann Stubbendorf, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, duly authorized to ester en Justice.—Plaintiff. HERMANN STUBBENDORF, aforesaid of the said City of Montresh.—Defendant.
An action en acparation de biens, has this day been instituted in the above c-se, Montreal, 8th February, 1881.
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Stove Polish.



For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanit-ness, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trads Mark—a cut of the Rising Sun.

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LYMAN, BONS & CO., MontrealAgents.

Con inued from Sixth Page.

Dublin, Feb. 17.-An unmistakable reaction in all parts of England is setting in against Gladstone. The working elements bave lost faith in him. This is true of the mechanics in the manufacturing towns and the farm laborers in the agricultural districts. All are disappointed in his administration. They say he is no better than a Tory. Beaconsfield, who is watching the progress of events with sleepless eyes, is highly pleased at the turn of affairs. Gladstone's acts give the lie to all the fine promises he made before election and justify Beaconsfield's policy. Indeed, it is better for Beaconsfield's final triumph that his Whig antagonist, who had declaimed so grandiloquently against coercion by the Tories, should have the responsibilities of the present thrust upon him. Time works for him. The Wnigs will come out or this conflict ruined as a party. Tories and Democrats will grind them to powder.
The secret service fund is being actively

disbursed. Detectives are everywhere. Spies are sent to America. Letters are opened. Instructions have been given to emissaries to find out the numerical strength, aims, resources, and plans of every Irish society at home and abroad. The movements of every officer in these societies will be closely watched. Irishmen should be watchful and sober. Rumors are maliciously circulated to excite distrust in the minds of the people against the officers of the Land League.

They are taunted with cowardice. If they

go to Paris to put the funds in a safe place they are called runaways. Physical force men-"men who have the courage of their convictions and fight for their principles on the field of battle"-are now the sort of men the English press have learned to admire. Detectives go to meetings in the guise of newspaper reporters. Indeed there is reason to believe that many press reporters are de-tectives drawing double pay. Once more let Irishmen be watchful. Every move of the Government indicates a disposition to provoke Ireland into desperation and rebellion and then butcher the people by the thousand.

The Arms Bill, which the Government is now pushing through the Commons, has for likewise search the person, male or female, of signature. Sold by all druggists. Prepared every one in and about the house.

Obstruction still confronts coercion. The bill for the "Protection of Person and Property in Ireland" in the Committee of the House, makes very slow progress. All other business is at a stand-still. Gladstone has been shouting urgency for weeks. His failure to press his bill excites the contempt of the London papers. The Times sneeringly remarks: "The despatch of measures in urgency is not to be easily distinguished from the leisurely movement of ordinary bills in committee." Some Englishmen are beginning to see that Ireland is a thorn in the side of the British Empire. There are robberies and butcheries to be attended to in Africa and elsewhere, but they scarcely receive attention For two months Ireland has been the subject of debate.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19 .- The Orange Emergency Committee met to-day. After disposing of routine business they drew up a telegram, which was despatched to the Grand Master of Canada, requesting the aid of the Orangemen and other Protestants of the Dominion to enable the committee to further oppose the Land League, and assist the persecuted Pro-

A telegram received by the Land League anounces that Mr. Parnell will arrive on Saturday, and intends to speak at the Clara land meeting, in Kings County, on Sunday afternoon. It is anticipated that Miss Parnell will speak at a public meeting at Rathdowney, County Meath.

LONDON, Feb. 19 .- Parnell started to-night for Ireland. The Norwegian ship "Juno," which laid two months in Limerick, undergoing repairs, sailed for the United States with a quantity of American rifles, which formed the original cargo of the vessel. British marines will accompany the ship out of the river, in order to frustrate any attempt to transfer the cargo.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 20 .- There were three Land League meetings in the Eastern districts this afternoon. There was much enthusiasm. McKay, recently from Ireland, declared that Parnell and Dillon had nothing to do with the revolutionists of the Continent, as the cablegrams said. The result of the agitators would be the independence of Ireland. They would wait till they could strike a sure blow, then they would do it.

A Catholic priest presided at the Clara meeting, and the Stars and Stripes waved over him. The News understands that the Cabinet considered the Land Bill for the first time on

It was not supposed the authorities were more concerned about the North of England than Ireland. Fenian movements here are more formidable than in Ireland, and the Socialistic agitation there causes much uneasiness. Men are leaving Ireland and find congenial companionship and welcome among the colliers and operatives in Lancashire and the iron workers on the Tyne side. Fenian Head-Centre Stephens is reported as saying that the Irish question will yet have to be settled "by a stand-up fight," and once Ireland has gained her independence she will be happy to ally herself with England.

Paris, Feb. 19 - The Justice, M. Clemenceau's organ, and the Intransigeant, Roche fort's paper, this morning contain long and eulogistic articles on Parnell and the Land Leaguers. The Justice considers the manifesto a masterpiece, and exults at the annoyance Parnell's visit to Paris is causing the French Government. The Intransigeant makes the Land Leaguers a key on which to have a violent attack on Gambetta and Andrieux. This is just the sort of thing Mr. Parnell ought to have expected from the French Socialists. They are not dangerous as enemies, but they are very dangerous as friends.

LONDON. Feb. 19 .- A really strong feeling of discontent with the Government is rapidly being developed in the ranks of its supporters, and this is more palpable in the House than people are likely to think who base their estimates of the situation on anything which appears in newspapers. Among his followers in the Commons it is freely said that Mr. Gladstone is resuming the arbitrary course which an influx of general traders is looked for in broke up his last administration, and venturing boldly upon proceedings which would rates will no doubt be reduced. Travellers ruin Conservatives in a week. Among the are still doing remarkably well and payments actions concerning which complaint is made are fair. is, as may be naturally imagined, the opening of private letters in the post office. Liberals of all sections rightly think it a be revived in the present day and under a

this, and it will in all probability produce an excitement fatal to his political prospects Both he and Chief Secretary Radical resentment. The new gag law proposed by Mr. Speaker Brand on Thursday has also affronted a large division of the Ministerial party. It was intended to put it in force on Friday night, but this morning a two o'clock the Speaker announced some modifications, the rising storm of opposition being much too grave to be disregarded. The rules as introduced, apply to discussions in committee on bills in precisely the same way as the previous question in the United States Congress, shutting off all debate at a given hour. The Conservative party combined with the Radicals in objecting to the adoption of such a system, and the general feeling of the House was shown by the tollowing incident in Friday night's debate Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his speech, happened to ask, "What are the arrangements of the Constitution," when some one promptly answered, "Anything you This remark and cheers and laughter it occasioned greatly irritated the Premier. Radicals of the stamp of Mr. Cowen, M. P. for Newcastle, felt strongly, and declare boldly that the first Liberal Ministry since 1874 should not have allowed itself to become identified with one of the harshest coercion acts of modern times, a gag law in Parliament and the secret opening of private letters. Mr. Gladstone not unnaturally chafes under these criticisms and his regular and most faithful supporters, and altogether the relations of the Ministry with its party are far less cordial than they were at the beginning of the sesion.

A COLLAPSE OF VITAL ENERGY in lung disease is greatly accelerated by the loss of flesh, strength and appetite invariably attending It is one of the chief recommendations of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsiou of Cod that by reason of the blood-enriching and nourishing properties of the last-named ingredients, it renews failing strength by com-Oil. Digestion is stimulated and appetite improved; the nervous system acquires tone its object the disarmament and reduction of and vigor, and the secretions undergo a the Irish people to the level of prisoners of healthy change when it is used. Purchasers war. By it the police will be empowered to should see that the bottles (sold at 50 cents enter any house at any time of night or day, and \$1) have the firm's name blown in them, and search the premises for arms. They may and that the wrapers bear a fac simile of our only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, FEB. 22

B 25 Feb.

FINANCIAL.

The money market to-day was quiet at about former rates. Sterling Exchange is quoted at 8% to 8% premium for round amounts of 60-day bils between banks, 9 over the counter. Draits on New York 3-16 to premium.

The Stock market this a.m. advanced from to } per cent.

MORNING STOCK SALES .- 5 Montreal, 1817 70 do, 182; 50 Ontario, 97\; 15 do, 97\; 4
Peoples, 91\; 25 Toronto, 146; 350 Commerce, 139; 6 Exchange, 62\; 100 Dominion
Telegraph, 94\; 50 Richelieu & Ontario, 56\; Petrolia, which started with a flow of 200 Dundas Cotton, 125; \$3,000 Dominion 5 per some new wells at the Springs, and it is procent stock, 108.

stronger. Montreal at 1821 bid; Ontario at Railway. Merchants at 118! : Commer rce at 1381 Montreal Telegraph at 1267; Richelieu at 571, and Gas at 153.

Afternoon sales: -25 Montreal 1823; 5 Merchants 1182; 12 Commerce 139; 41 Molsons 1081; 25 Union 91; 16 Eastern Townsnips 116; 116 Richelieu and Ontario 57; 50 do 571; 25 do 571; 29 do 571; 130 Gas 153; 50 Dundas 125; \$3,400 Montreal Corporation 7 per cent stock at 140; £2,400 Canada Central bonds at 994.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There has been a good general movement of staple wares for the week just ended, and with a continuance of fine weather our business will gradually continue to develop until, with the opening of navigation, the spring trade bursts into activity and the real work of the year begins. Remittances continue to be met promptly on time in the majority of cases, and wholesele merchants before long will probably be again proposing shorter terms of credit, particularly as the system has been most succe seful and in every respect satisfactory in the United States. The 4th of March, another important day of reckoning among business nien, is drawing on apace, and although there is naturally some anxiety as to the turn things cosy take, the indications are that the result will be en-

couraging rather than otherwise. Boots and Shoks .- Manufacturers contiue to be employed turning out large quantitles of goods, travellers having succesded very well on their annual Spring trip Co. signments are already being forwarded East and West, and remittances falling due meet with prompt attention, quote:-Men's thick boots, wax, \$2 25 to 2.75; do split, \$1 60 to 2 25; do kip boots, \$2 75 to 3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 to quotations. Eggs are not in much request \$3 75; do kip brogans, \$1.35 to 1.40; do split and have A tendency to ease. In New York do, 90c to \$1.10; do huff congress, \$1.50 to 2; do buff Oxford ties, \$1.50 to 1.75; do split do, \$1 to 1.35; prunella congress, \$1.20 to 1.50; women's pebbled and buff bals, \$1 to 1.40 do split do, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1.50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; do buskins do, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff bals, 90c to 1.10; do split do, 75c to 90c.

DRY Goods. -The enquiry for Spring goods continues very fair and business in Canadian Tweeds, now about over, shows an astonishing increase over the operations of last Spring. Efforts are being made to induce the railway companies to enforce a reduction of rates for the benefit of Western buyers on or about March 1st, and no doubt they will be successful. Very few customers have been in the city attending personally to their wants but March when not only passenger but freight

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,-The unsettled feeling in England, due to the strikes among the colliers, is affecting this market very conscandal that this obnoxious system should siderably, as wholesalers are awaiting developments before sending on their o ders for Badical Administration, and the revival may Spring shipment at present high prices. at any moment kindle a dangerous feeling in The local trade is quiet. We quote:the country. Sir William Vernon Harcourt Aloes, Cape, 16c to 17c; alum, \$185 to

to 11c; caustic soda, \$2500 to 275; soda ash, \$1.75 to \$200; cream tartar, 32c to 35c; epsom salts, \$1.25 to 1.40; extract logwood Forster are daily becoming objects of serious | 9c to 94c bulk; indigo Madras, 85c to \$1; madder, 12% to 13%c; opium, \$8 20 to 8 50; bush. 60c; Beans, white and yellow, per oxalic acid, 13c to 15c; petass iodide, \$3 50 bush. \$1.60. to 3.60; quinine, \$3.60 to \$3.70; bleaching powder, \$1.60 to 1.75

GROCERIES .- The outlook is promising. At present business is in moderate volume. Teas of lower grades and prices are moving well, but the finer qualities are scarce and very firm. Blacks range from 20 to 52c; Young Hysons at 32½ to 65c; Hyson at 27 to 40c; Twankay at 22 to 27c; Congon at 20 to 60c, Souchong at 25 to 60c. There is only a jobbing demand for coffee. Maracaibo at 19 to 22c; Old Govt. Java at 24 to 28c; Bio at 16 to 19c; Porto Rico at 20c. Some Scotch sugars partly made of beet-roct, have been placed, here at 63 to 73c. We quote granulated at 9% to 10c; grocers A at 9% to 9%c, and yellow refined at 7g to 9g. Molasses are dull. Large sales have occurred on private terms. We quote Barbadoes at 50 to 52c; Porto Bico, 45 to 50c; sugarhouse, 35 to 37c. Syrups—Bright are worth 70 to 72c; medium, 65 to 68c, and fair, 58 to 62c. Rice is quiet at \$3 90 to \$4. In Spices we note a fair demand for black pepper, and the whole list is steady. Black pepper, 12½ to 13½c; white pepper, 18½ to 20c; allspice, 15 to 16c; cloves, 37 to 45c; cassis, 13c to 14c; nutmegs, 65 to 95c; African ginger, 7 to 9c; Jamaica ginger, 17 to 20c; mace, 70 to 80c. Fruits are firm but inactive. We quote new layers \$2.10 to \$2.20; loose Muscatels \$2.25 to \$2 35; Valencias, 83 to 9c; Sultanas, 101 to 11c; currants 62 to 63c; figs, 6 to 15c; almonds, 13 to 14c; filberts, 8 to 92c; walnuts, 71 to 81c for Bordeaux.

Iron and Hardware-The market is very irregular, particularly for pig iron of which stocks are large. It is reported that Calder, which was up to \$27 50 about twelve months ago, has been offered at \$19 75 and Summer-Liver Oil and Hypopshites of Lime and Soda, lee at \$18. We now quote: Pig Iron per ton, Coltness, \$20 to 21; Langloan, \$20 to 21; Calder, \$19 75 to 20; Summerlee, \$19 75 to 20; Gartsherrie, \$19 75 to 20; Eglinton, \$19 pensating for losses already sustained, while to 1925; Carnbroe, \$1925 to 1950; Hemaa healing influence is at the same time excr- tite, \$26 to 27; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and ted upon the inflamed membraneous lining of Staffordshire, \$1 80 to 190; ditto best \$2 to the throat, lungs and bronchie, by Cod Liver 2 25; Swedes and Norway, \$4 50 to 4 75; Oil Direction is stimulated and appetite Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 50 to 7; Canada plates Swansea and Penn, \$3 40 to 3 50; Hatton, \$315 to 325; Arrow, \$360 to 370 Clifton, \$3 40 to 3 50; Tin plates, Charcoal, IC., \$5 25 to 6; ditto, IX, \$7 50 to 8; ditto, DC., \$5 25 to 550; Coke, IC, \$4 75 to 5 Tinned Sheets, charcoal best No. 26, \$11 to 12, coke No. 26 \$10 to 11; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods Lion No. 28 71 to 8c; other brands 61 to 7c; Hoops and Bands, \$240 to 250; Sheets best brands \$250 to 2 75, Steel per 1b cast 11 to 15c; Spring per 100 lb \$3 25 to 3 75; Best do \$5 to 6.

LEATHER. -The market favors buyers, stocks being large and the demand light. There is, however, very little demand, manufacturers who are the principal buvers, expecting to obtain even easier terms. We quote :-Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1 B A 24c to 25c; ditto No. 2 B A 22c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary 24c to 25c; No. 2 do 2 2c to 23c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; do No 2, 19 to 21c; hem-lock slaughter No 1, 26c to 28c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; do heavy, 35c to 40c.

PETROLEUM. - There is a steady business at about former prices. We quote car lots, per posed to establish a refinery there, which will This afternoon the Stock market closed be under the control of the Canada Southern

> RAW FURS.—A few musk rat and fox skins! are coming into the market, but business is slack. There will, doubtless, be a good enquiry for spring rats at 18c. We do not alter our quotations :- Winter Musk Rat, 12c; ditto Fall 8c. kitts 3c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to 1.25; Cross Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.00; Lynx, \$1.00 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to \$1.00 Otter \$8 00 to 10.00. Mink-Prime dark, \$1 to 1.25; Beaver, 2.50. Bear-Large prime, \$6 to 8.00; ditto small \$4 to 5.00; ditto cubs, \$2 to 4.00; Fisher, \$5 to 6 00. Skunk-Black 25c to 50c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

FISH AND OILS .- There is a good demand. Salmon are scarce in consequence of a demand from the United States at \$18.50; \$17.50 and \$16 50. Dry cod is quoted at \$4 to 4.25; fresh cod at \$4.25 for No. 1; \$5.50 to 5.75 for large No. 1, and \$3 to 3.25 for No. 2. Labrador herrings are scarce at \$6 for No. 1, and \$4 25 to 4 50 for small No. 1; \$3.75 for No. 2. Cod oil is quiet at 60c; seal pale, 60c; straw seal, 50c; steam refined, 69c to 70c; linseed oil, raw, 70c to 71c; do, boiled, 74c to 75c.

Wood.-Euquiries from manufacturers are more frequent, and stocks in their hands are reported to be light We quote:-Greasy cape, 181c to 191c; Canada pulled, "A" super, 31c to 35c; "R" super, 32c to 33c. HIDES AND SALT .- Hides are quiet and in

moderate demand at \$9; \$8 and \$7 for green; cured are \$1 higher; calfskins, 10c. Thereis a small business in coarse salt at 571c to 60c. thicker, and three bushels is not too much. Factory filled, 90c to \$1.05.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET, FEB. 22.

The demand from all sources is insignificant in volume. There has been some enquiry for dressed hogs, resulting in the sale of two carloads at \$8 25 to \$8 50, and a few sm. 11' transactions have occurred in pork at the prospect of fuller supplies continues and prices are weak, with 28c about the best average bid. Both butter and cheese are slow the white corn, which is most common in and the former tends to favor buyers. The the South, has been better grown and thereaverage bid. Both butter and cheese are slow following are our wholesale prices for provisions. Creame. v, fair to fine, per lb, 25c to 27c; Townships, fair to fine dairies, per 1b, 20c to 22c : Morris burg, fair to fine dairies. per lb., 19c to 22c; Prockville, fair to fine dairies, per lb., 18c to 21c; Western dairy, fair to good, per lb., 16c to 18c; Kamouraska, per 1b., 14c to 15c; rolls, per 1b., 17c to 20c. Cheese: Finest September, per lb., 13c to 14c; medium to good, per lb., 12c to 121c. Mess Pork, new, per barrel, \$18.50 to \$19; thin do, per bri, \$17.50 to \$18. Rams, city cured, per lb., 12c to 13c. Lard, in pails, per ih., 121c to 13c. Bacon, per lb., 11c to 12c. Eggs, perdoz, 28c to 30c.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-FEB. 22. Bonsecours market to-day was fairly attended by farmers, who brought in large quantities of grain, which sold well at quota-

is mainly, if not altogether, responsible for \$2; Borax, 15c to 17c; castor oil, 10c lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.30 Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Cornmeal, do yellow, \$1.50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.00 Barley, per bush. 80c; Oats, per bag, 80c to 90c; Peas, bush. \$1; Buckwheat, per

> FRUIT. - Cranberries, Cape Cod, per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 \$3.00; emons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$4.00; White Grapes, per lb., 15c to 20c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valentia Oranges, \$2 50 per box, \$5.00 per case; Columbus Pears, \$6.00 per box.

VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c; sweet do, per bri, \$5; carrots, per bush, 30c to 45c; onions, per bri, \$3.50 to \$4; cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c beets, per bush, 40c to 50c; celery, per dozen 40c to 50c; turnips, per bush, 45c

POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; black ducks do, \$1.50; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25; partridges, per brace, 70c to 80c; woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25; bee per lb, 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20 veal, per lb, 10e; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c; hares, couple, 25c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; best tub butter, 20c to 23c; eggs, packed, per doz., 23c to 25c to 30c; new laid, 30c; Roll butter first-class, 19c to 23c. Verison, 4c to 4½c.

Agricultural.

Cow Peas.-Cow peas are not desirable to plant in the Northern States; they do not make much growth on poor land, and on good land clover is a better crop. The seed can be procured at any of the seed stores in

DISEASED EYES IN A HORSE. -For inflammation of the eyelids of a horse use the remedies recommended for pink eye, mentioned elsewhere. It would be well to shade the eyes while under treatment, as the light is very irritating.

INDICATIONS OF SWARMING .- The bee-keeper will very soon learn to know when the bees are attending to business in the usual manner, and will notice at once when anything wrong or unusual is going on in the hive. When such a disturbance occurs about the season of swarming, the indications cannot be missed. By using the frame hives the combs may be examined every day, and all that need be known can then be learned with ease.

Queen Cells - Queen cells in bee-hives are easily distinguished from the other cells. The ordinary cell is six-sided, and is built in the comb in a regular manner. A queen cell projects from the comb, and is shaped somewh t like a jug with the neck broken off. It is much larger than the common cell, and is formed by building up the wax around a common cell, so that it projects from the comb, and always with its mouth downward.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS .- Inflammation of the kidneys is usually accompanied by the presence of blood or reddish matter in the urine. It may easily be caused by smutty fodder or corn, or sometimes by a strain of the loins or cold. It is generally treated by a dose of 12 ounces to 1 pound of salts, which are diuretic and cooling as well as laxative, followed by half-ounce doses of saltpetre: warm bran mashes are useful, as is also slipperv elm bark tea.

PLASTER ON CLOVER .- Plaster alone without lime is sufficient upon clover. No other special fertilizer is so useful for this crop as plaster. Wood ashes also will be very useful and may be used with the plaster. A barrel of plaster per acre with as much ashes as can be procured may be applied as soon as the clover has started to grow. The ashes cont in a large proportion of lime and some potash and phosphoric acid, and with the plaster will make a nearly complete fertilizer for

DYSENTERY IN A Cow .- Dysentery cannot be cured by astringent medicines; those only increase the trouble. The disease is caused by disorder of the blood and the intestines, chiefly the liver, and the remedy must be such as to affect the source of the disease. A laxative is required. Give a pint of linseed-oil and 12 hours afterwards one ounce of hyposulphite of soda. Repeat the latter every day for ten days, adding to it one dram of powdered gentian root of Peruvian bark. SCALY LEG IN FOWLS .- The thick scales

which appear on the legs and feet of fowls, more particularly those of the large Asiatic breeds, are caused by a parasitic scab mite which burrows in the skin. It is similar to the sheep scab mite, and acts in a precisely similar manner. It can be destroyed by putting the feet and legs of the fowl in a can or jar of kerosene-oil and keeping them in the oil for a minute, until it penetrates under the scales and kills the insect. CULTURE OF OATS .- Oats should be sown

early on Fall-plowed land if possible. The earlier they are sown the more they tiller and the less seed is required. Two and a half bushels per acre are a liberal seeding for early sown oats. Later sowings should be When the ground is not fully occupied a full crop cannot be grown. A moist soil is preferable for this crop, which pays well to be sown on good ground and to be well manured.

WHITE OR YELLOW CORN .- Seed should be selected with judgment when a change is made and if the seed turns out well it should be kept and resown for some years. One can improve seed very much in this way. White corn is said to yield more than yellow this is a common opinion among farmers, but we know of no reason why it should. It may be that the seed of fore become more prolific than the yellow corn of the North.

WHAT ARE MALT SPROUTS .- When barley is to be made into malt it is soaked in water for two or three days until it has absorbed half its weight. It is then spread on a malting floor in a heap a foot thick, at a temperature of 60°. The barley begins to heat and sprout, and the plumule, or first shoot, and the roots begin to grow. To prevent overheating the grain is turned with shovels and spread more thinly. When the roots and sprouts have grown to a certain length, which indicates that the starch of the grain has been changed to sugar, the growth is stopped by kiln-drying the grain. It is then slitted, and the roots and sprouts become broken off and fall through the screens with the dust. It is these screenings from the malt which are the malt sprouts so often spoken of as a nowever, unusually meagre, and outside prices ruled. Apples sold at \$2 to \$3 per barrel, according to quality and all descriptions of fruits and vegetables maintained former values. We revise quotations of dairy produce.

FLUUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour. Der 100 produce. moisture. They contain 44% per cent. of carbo-hydrates, most of which is digestible.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Superior Court, Montreal. No. 75. JOSEP I LIMER, of the Town of St. Henri, in the District of Montreal, butcher, plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM LANE, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant. Will be sold by public nuction, by authority of Justice, on Friday, the fourth day of March, 1881, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile and pace of business of the said Defendant, No. 399 Notre Dame street, in the City of Montreal, all the goods and clintels of the said Defendant, seized in this curve, consisting of Household Furniture. Bar Fixtures, Decanters, Plano. Terms cash.

Terms cash. DENNIS GORMAN, B.S.C. Montreal, 22nd February, 1881. 28-1



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Your truly,

Yours truly, M. STEWART. TORONTO, Nov. 25, 1830.

TORONTO, NOV. 23, 1830.

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DEAR Sig.—I have cut open to barrel of the "Climax" Gun, and find the material to be precisely the same as the Suder-Enfelds as used by our Canadian Volunteers, which for quality and safety is equal to genuine twist. I have also tried the Guowith 3 drachms of powder and 15 ources vo. 6 shot, with the following results:—Forty pellets in a target 8 x 7 is ches at fine yards, which is considered good shooting for \$0 Guns.

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Same week last year......4,79

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The powder used for priming the large cannon in our window is from Messrs. Costen & Co., Gunsmiths, St. James Street.

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The cannon in our window is made of metal. The cannon ball to be seen near the muzzle is metal a so.

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