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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 20.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1880.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

By Telegraph to Post and TRUE WITNESS.]

DUBLIN, Dec. 21 .- The meeting of Orangemen of the Mourne district a report of which appeared in a recent issue, has been followed by another in Annalong on Monday evening. The brethren of the locality mustered in great force in the Orange Hall, amongst them being men of all classes, clergy, gentry, substantial farmers, and hardy sons of the soil. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the following resolutions were unanimousiv clopted :- Resolved-"That, in the interests of landlord and tenant, we desire a just Land Bill for Ireland, the terms of which shall be equally binding on both parties." Resolved-" That we hereby pledge ourselves to oppose, by all means in our power, the disloyal and pernicious principles and practices of the Land League."
At the meeting of the Land League, to-

lay, the contributions of Bence-Jones to the English press were denounced as slanders. Davitt stated that if the Government prohibited all League meetings, the Executive would summon its branches to meet every fortnight, and as that would mean four hundred meetings every second week, it would be interesting to calculate how many troops would be required to suppress those gatherings.

Subparas for witnesses have been issued by both sides in the cases of the Traversers. The Scots Guards arrived to-day. There was no demonstration. At the weekly meeting of the Land League, Davitt stated that they did not wish anyone to join the League except of their own free will. Davitt condemned indiscriminate "Boycotting." Capt. Boycott is still in London endeavor-

ing to raise an agitation against the Governeent, with the encouragement of the Tories. LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Government is not at all satisfied with the Irish constabulary, and the attempts to rectify the glaring faults which exist in it by means of circular orders and warnings is not regarded with much confidence. Something more definite and sggressive is needed, and such action the lovernment proposes to take. A select committee is intended to inquire into the working of the force, and discover just where the plame should rest for the laxity and inefficiency which exist. The military system is admitted to be a failure, and resort will be and to a civil police.

The police stationed at Milltown have been Boycotted, and are actually without

Dublin, Dec. 22.—A land meeting at Derrygonelly was held to-day as announced, and was protected by a strong force of police and infantry. The opposition on the part of the Orangemen was abandoned, but some fighting occurred after the meeting.

Dunlin, Dec. 22.—Over fifty witnesses are being summoned by the Crown. Subrœnas have been handed to reporters of the Daily Express, summoning them to produce their original notes of speeches and proceedings at the meetings of the Land League in Dublin since February last. It is understood that the Traversers intend to summon several reporters of the Freeman's Journal in connection

with meetings of the League.
A great meeting was held at Loughrea to-day, for the purpose of denouncing the Government for suppressing the Cullabill meeting. Several Irish-Americans made speeches. They declared the Irishmen in America are prepared to assist in ridding Ireland of landlords. A resolution was passed thanking the Congress of the United States for its expression of sympathy.

The solicitors of the Traversers have served subpoents on all Clerks of the Peace, summoning them to produce the decree books of County Chairmen from 1844, when their jurisdiction was first established, and to specify all ejectment decrees for non-payment of rent.

After the arrival of the Grenadier Guards the Irish garrison will comprise ten batteries of artillery, seven regiments of cavalry, three companies of engineers, twenty-eight battalions of infantry, and some companies of the Army Service Corps.

Dublin, Dec. 22.-There were several land meetings in Ulster to-day.

London, Dec. 22 .- Lord Shaftesbury has now espoused the cause of Captain Boycott, and a fund of \$2,500, to which Lord Derby is a liberal donor, has been subscribed for his benefit.

London, Dec. 22.—The troops which are now quartered in Ireland to protect the peaceable part of the population and suppress the Land League disorders amounts altogether to 21,000 men. This includes seven regiments of cavalry, of which three are regiments of dragoons.

London, Dec. 22 .- Disturbance is appre hended to-day at Derrygonelly, County Fermanagh, where a Land League meeting was announced to be held. Captain Archdale 18sued an address summoning all loyal men on his estate to oppose the extension of League principles in that locality. Troops have been sent for to keep the peace.

London, Dec. 22 .- It is stated that the Bantry branch of the Land League have decided to Boycott Lord Kenmare's agent; also Manning, the prosecutor in the case against Healy, Walsh and other farmers.

London, Dec. 23 .- It is rumored that Parnell has been suddenly removed from the leadership of the Land League and replaced by Michael Davitt, whose outspoken Fenianism and emphatic demands for separation from England, it is said, find most favor now in Ireland. The rumor lacks confirmation. rish regiment.

A parish priest says he intends to proceed for fibel, in sonsequence of Jones' statement sent residing in Scottand; a third is a person ing. It is charged that the Natal authorities the accommodation, but the Court is still it. open Pauliament in person.

his employment.

A Dublin correspondent says the introduction of the Land League into the north of sible to convey to Ireland. Several of the Ireland has set existing tenant-right border- jurors have put in affidavits containing deers, who had been some time quiescent, again clarations by doctors that they are unfit to in motion in some districts. There are two serve owing to the condition of their health. concurrent movements now in progress, one A few more will claim exemption as being which is distinct from the League, although agreeing to some extent with its principles. Printers of placards for League meetings throughout the country have received directions to attend the trial of the Traversers, and produce orders for the publication of the placards.

London, Dec. 23 .- A despatch from Dublin says that the Customs authorities yesterday seized the Norwegian ship Juno, Captain Carlson, in Clare river, near the mouth of the Shannon. Her cargo, consisting of arms, was being landed; three waggon loads had already been landed. A force of marines and artillery have charge of the vessel.

Lord Derby has written to the chairman of the Boycott relief fund committee, expressing sympathy with Captain Boycott, and commending the organization for his relief.

Dublin, Dec. 23.—A land meeting that was

to have been held in Mill street, Cork, has been prohibited. London, Dec. 23 .- A vessel bound for Wexford, that was partly loaded with ammunition, has been seized at Runcorn, a town

near the head of the Mersey estuary. Mr. Labouchere publishes intelligence that Parnell has been suddenly removed from the leadership of the Land League, and replaced by Michael Davitt.

The ship Juno, on which the arms were found, is from Cork for Baltimore, with railway iron and arms, mostly obsolete carbines and revolvers. She was taken in tow by a tug and brought to Limerick, where she is now under repair, her cargo being necessarily removed. The arms and ammunition were taken to Queenstown under a military guard. Buckshot is still being manufactured for the Irish Constabulary, and it is thought the military will also be supplied with buck-

The Juno is apparently the same vessel from which arms were taken, under similar circumstances, on August 12th, by a party in disguise, at Queenstown, as reported in a despatch of that dute.

At a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge to-day the Emergency Committee considered a number of applications for protection from persons in different parts of the country who are being persecuted for refusing to join the Land League. Arrangements were made to assist them. The Committee resolved to at once enroll persons who would, when necessary, proceed to any part of the country, and and enter the service of, or guard, "Boysolved to inform Bence-Jones that they are ready to assist him.

A curious circumstance recently occurred to Captain Cochrane in connection with his tenautry. Some of them, having heard of the great things to be accomplished by Mr. Parnell and the Land League, came forward and asked Captain Cochrane if he would do them a favour, and make their rents Griffith's valuation. The Captain, who was heard with silence and respect, said he was much obliged to them for so kindly offering to increase his rent, and explained that it would require an increase to bring it up to Griffith's valuation, because those asking it were actually 50 per cent below the valuation; and besides, those that paid their rent got 15 per cent off. However, as so many were reducing their rents, he could not think it right to increase his, and he must refuse to give them Griffith's valuation. One other man came forward as spokesman for another townland to ask for Griffith's valuation, and was astonished when he was told that the rents of the townland were 40 per cent. below the Poor Law or Griffith's valuation. The greatest fallacy and mis-conception exists in the minds of the small tenents as to Griffith's valuation, many of whom hold about 22 acres under £3 rent. They can hardly be persuaded but that Griffith's valuation, which they cannot find for themselves, would be a boon to them.

The Times says the Government have apparently some suspicion that, behind the agrarian agitation in Ireland, other projects are being hatched. It is probable that a mischievous gang of Irish American filibusters, who were the authors of the Fenian rising | the law, owing to terrorism. of 1867, are again at work. They find the masses flushed with triumph over the law, and abundantly supplied with arms, which have been sold in hundreds of thousand; throughout Ireland since the Peace Preservation Act was allowed to lapse six months

Dublin, Dec. 24 .- The Land Commissioners have concluded their labors, and conveyed the result to Gladstone. It is understood that their opinions are divided. Some the combatants. The Gazette publishes a of the Protestant farmers of the North are making a determined stand against the Land

League. The military stationed at Cork have been ordered to suppress the land meeting proposed

at Kanturk on the 2nd of January.

that the life of the Irish nation had been police from revolvers. A policeman was shot, almost crushed out by centuries of cruelty and oppression. When crime and disorder kept breaking out in different forms every few years it was idle to continue attempts to man was shot in the leg. Several of the eradicate by bayonet and sword what could assailants were wounded. No arrests were only be cured by justice and wise legislation. Let the Irish farmer feel that the land is his own, and that the improvements he puts into his land are his own; to be sold by him in a tree market, and Irish discontent would

London, Dec. 25. -A despatch from Oublin says :- Grave apprehensions have I risen | London, and rifled. The war office authorities that the trial of the Traversers will have to received no letters from Iteland since Thurs-London, Dec. 23.—The entire garrison of be adjourned, owing to the non-attendance of legister to the Transvaal, coupled a sufficient number of jurors. Of the 24 re- with the crisis in Ireland, has raised excitetained, five may be cast aside. One is a meat in London almost to an unprecedented Government official, exempted from serving pitch. The disaster in the Transvaul is alagainst Bence Jones, recently "Boycofted," by Act of Parliament; another man is at pre- most universally ascribed to official blunder-

that the priest induced the laborers to quit living in America; the fourth is a man who in England, whom it would be almost impos- themselves. jarors have put in affidavits, containing deserve owing to the condition of their health. beyond the statutory age. Thus, with all these objections, and the probability of the absence of men who would rather incur a penalty than serve, there is a fair likelihood of a legal discussion being raised, on the ground that, as the panel of 47 contained the names of persons by Statute exempt, the whole proceedings must be quashed.

The little town of Portadown in Ulster Province is fast becoming notorious as a centre of agitation. A short time ago, two tenant farmers, named Berry and White received letters threatening them with punishment if they continued to pay rents to obnoxious landlords. They refused to be frightened, and continued their regular payments, whereupon their houses were burned to the ground, and their produce entirely destroyed. The constabulary determined that the perpretrators should not escape, and used every means to discover their whereabouts. A man named Wortley was employed by the police as a spy, to make inquiries. His mission was soon discovered, and he was stabbed. The perpetrator of the second outrage also escaped, being well hidden by his townsmen, who refused to give any information to the authorities.

DUBLIN, Dec. 26.—A lady named Ellard has been fired at, without a result, in a car near Limerick Junction.

At a meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge, to-day, letters were read from various parts of the North of Ireland stating that the enrollment of men for relief purposes is rapidly proceeding. Subscriptions are being raised in London, Manchester, and other parts of England, and both Liberals and Conservatives are subscribing. Letters were received from landlords desiring to join the Lodge. Instructions were issued to District Masters urging them to report outrages to the police, and the Orange Committee would take steps to prevent the establishment of Land Leagues in their various districts; to require local magistrates to prohibit meetings of the League when announced; to report the "Boycotting" of any local person to the police, and to provide all Orangemen with arms for defence in case of an outbreak.

One of the most important links in the prosecution which up to the present was missing is the stenographic report of proceedings at the weekly meetings in the League offices, Dublin, without which it will very difficult to sustain many of the indictments against the accused. All the Dublin reporters have invariably refused to the Parliamentary Commission. the editor of the Express, an anti-League paper, has been preserving his reporters' copy of the proceedings since February, and will hand it over to the Government. Four of the Express reporters have been subponaed. They have destroyed their original notes, and will not, therefore, swear to the absolute accuracy of the reports. One Express reporter refused £100 to report a meeting where a Government stenographer was unavailable. The defence intend to call 1,000 witnesses, including tenant farmers from every county in which the League has conducted its agitation, and also Clerks of the Peace from every county in Ireland, who will be called upon to show their record of evictions, &c., since 1844. The League has threatened, for some time, to Boycott a certain leading Dublin newspaper for its hostility to the agitation. It was last week on the point of doing so, intending to stop its sale throughout the country and force all its agents to stop selling it and all local correspondents to stop sending news, but friendly counsel intervened, and the idea was abandoned for the present. Mr. Parnell has not publicly appeared in connection with the League, or at private meetings, for five weeks, save once at Waterford. Mr. Davitt is at present the active head of the League. DUBLIN, Dec. 26 .- A circular of the Magis-

trates, in reply to Forster's circular, states that the Magistrates are unable to carry out

The Monaghan Anti-League Association has issued a manifesto calling on loyal men to combine for mutual defence, and combat the hateful teachings of the Land League.

The Land League meeting which was to be held in Borris, in Ossory, to-day, was prohibited, and the military and police were present to enforce the probibition. There was a riot on Saturday in Dublin between soldiers and civilians. The police separated proclamation prohibiting a meeting at Athgreany, County Wicklow, which was called for the purpose of denouncing a certain individual. The Gazette also declares the County Limerick to be in a disturbed state. and requiring additional police. At Cork, to-day, on the police ordering a disorderly Mr. Calpe, M. P., lecturing at Scarborough to-day, on the police ordering a disorderly on "England's Duty to Ireland," declared crowd to disperse, a volley was fired at the

but not mortally wounded. Dublin, Dec. 26 .- A party of men attacked a police patrol at Cork to-day, and a policemade. There were several serious affrays

Christmas evening.
LONDON, Dec. 25.—There is great commotion in the war office in consequence of a rumor that the Dublin mail bag has been intercepted by Fenians while on its way to

were long aware of a contemplated rising by sufferably inconvenient. never was in Ireland, and a fifth is an invalid | the Boers and took no precautions to protect

Dunlin, Dec. 27 .- Mr. Dunlap, a landowner at Monusterboice, County Louth, was fired at to-day by some one, but escaped unin-

London, Dec. 27 .- Lord Claude Hamilton

will act as chairman of the Boycott fund. John Bright replies to the Earl of Carnarvon's letter, in which he protests against Mr. Bright's speech at Birmingham last month, as follows: "You comment on my speech of the 16th of November, and find in it terrible blemishes, not discovered by other critics; you condemn me for attacks on the Sovereign, the aristocracy and the land owners. I have defended the monarchy, although defence is little reeded in this country and in this reign; I have warned the aristocracy of the danger I wished them to shun. As to the landowners, I have been one of the most prominent supporters of a policy so necessary for the country, and so wise for them, that had it been obstinately resisted the great landowners of England and Scotland would long ago have been running for their lives, as some of the Irish landowners are reported to be doing now I will not reply at length to your letter. I am content to leave it and my speech to the judgment of the public."

Dunlin, Dec. 26 .-- A circular of the Magistrates, in reply to Mr. Forster's circular, states that the Magistrates are unable to carry out the law, owing to terrorism.

London, Dec. 27 .- A Dublin correspondent eports that many of the jurors in the State trials are securely Boycotted, and will be unable to answer to their names when called.

A despatch from Dublin confirms the doubts in regard to securing a jury for the trial of the Traversers.

Dublin, Dec. 27 .- The Home Rule Members of Parliament held a meeting at the City Hall to-day, E. Dwyer Gray presiding. Thirty-seven members were present. Parnell was elected chairman. Parnell proposed that a Vice-President be chosen, as he might be unable to attend Parliament. Justin McCarthy was then elected Vice-Chairman. A resolution was carried pledging the members to consult together on important questions and abide by the decision of a majority. The resolution was also adopted binding the members to sit in opposition to every Sovernment that refuses the just demands of the Irish people, and especially that for legislative indepen-When Parnell, on coming out from the meeting, entered his carriage, the crowd detached the horses and drew the carriage

E. Dwyer Gtay, J. P. O'Connor, A. M. Sulli van, John Dillon, Arthur O'Connor, J. G. Bigger, John O'Connor Power, Charles J. Fay, and Andrew Cum the meeting of Home Rule members, to form

through several streets.

Several notices have been posted at Clonakilty threatening Bence Jones, his employes, or any person furnishing him with supplies, with death.

Fifty-two members of the Rifle Brigade have arrived at Galway. There are two gunboats in the Bay. The Land League have closed the subscrip-

tions to the Parnell Defence Fund, as £14,000 have been collected. At a Home Rule meeting to-day the Parliamentary Committee was empowered to act as it should deem advisable when the Queen's speech is known. It was also recommended that the party should produce no measure until the Government had shown their hand. On motion of Parnell, it was resolved that the Committee arrange for an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, praying the Queen to refrain from employing the navy, police and military in enforcing ejectments, where the rent exceeds the Poor Law valuation, pending the consideration by Par-

liament, of a Land Bill. Five hundred troops have been sent to different parts of Ireland since Friday. A hundred soldiers patrol the road in the Parsontown district, nightly. Four labourers

have arrived to work for Bence Jones. London, Dec. 27.-A Dublin despatch says:-It is generally said so dull and sad a Christmas has never been experienced here. Sullen depression marks the spirit of the people, and traders, who for some time have been feeling very scutely the effects of the disturbed state of the country, are beginning to exhibit signs of great embarrassment; but the agitation which is paralysing trade, putting capital to flight, and poisoning com-mercial life, still extends its deadly influence, while the sufferers look on its progress in helpless dismay. The efforts of the Land League are now chiefly directed towards the north of Ireland, where it is persistently trying to overcome the repugnance to its practices. There can be little doubt it has succeeded considerably, when mostly all districts are honey-combed with its organization. The exertions of the agitators are also directed towards the County Dublin and the borders of Dublin itself. Malabide, near Dublin, was the scene of a second demonstration on Sunday, but there was no reason to boast of its success.

A Rome despatch says the publication of a note in which the Pope deplores the serious character of the agitation in Ireland is the chief topic of conversation among British Catholics here. They are divided into two groups-active sympathizers with the Land League, and those who feel how serious may be the consequences to Catholicism and between civilians and soldiers in this city on | Great Britain should the Pope be supposed to favor the movement in Ireland. The latter are greatly in the majority. The Irish Colleges, which have constant access to the Vatican and have influence with the clerical press, spare no effort to convince the Pope that the agitation is levitimate and the condition, of Ireland grossly exaggerated by the London press.

Loxpon, Dec. 28 -The long expeteed prosecution of the Land League leaders begins this morning at 11 o'clock. The workmen

The front row of only be given by ticket. the gallery is reserved for ladies. Fifty reporters of English and French newspapers have applied for places, but only about half of them can be accommodated. The representative of the New York Herald has been given one of the best seats. The Crown is represented by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor General, Sarjent Heron, Messrs. John Naish Q C., David Ross, Q.C., Jas. Murphy, Q.C. and A. M. Porter, QC., with Mr. Constantine Malloy, the best criminal lawyer in Ireland. The counsel for the defendants are Messrs. Francis MacDonough, Q.C, Samuel Walker,Q C, W. McLaughlin, Q. C, and Peter O'Brien, Q.C., with Messra. John Curran, J. Nolaa, Richard Adams, Dillon and A. M. Sullivan M.P. Apprehensions have been expressed in some quarters that the trials will fail at the outset because of the number of jurymen who will be disqualified. One of the panels is Richard Hunting, a well known American, who is the English agent of a New York manufactory of sewing machines, and who only comes to Dublin on an occasional visit He was held to be competent to serve because the office of the Dublin agency is registered in his name. A barrister who is well acquainted with the justices gives me his opinion that they will offer no delay, and will orce another panel immediately if the present one fails. Immense interest is shown in the trial throughout the city. The universal opinion seems to be that the jury will disagree

THE REBELLION IN THE TRANSVAAL DEPARTURE OF THE 97TH REGIMENT FOR NATAL-

THE DISASTER TO BRITISH ARMS EXAGGER-ATED-MIDDLEBURG PRISONERS RELEASED.

London, Dec. 27 .- The 97th Regiment has left Gibraltar for Natal. A despatch from Durban says the disaster to the 94th Regiment on the road between Sydenburg and Praetoria has been exaggerated. Thirty only were killed and wounded. The rest were disarmed and allowed to proceed to Praetoria. A steamer with 140 soldiers has arrived at Durban.

A despatch from Cape Town says the Boers

dleburg. The Cape Times gives the following sum-

11,000 Europeans under General Clarke, and the small forces which have on every occasion so gallantly held their own will be reinforced, with the hope of conclusively settling matters. General Clarke has returned to King William's Town, which he reached on Friday last in company with Adjutant-General Cochrane. The General will organize the forces, which are now reaching the border districts from west to east, to subdue the wave of rebellion which has surged out of Basutoland into the surround. ing territory. In Basutoland Colonel Carrington is patrolling the country until the time arrives when the General will be strong enough to make the final move. By that time the Basutos will be greatly reduced in every way. Larothodi must have long since given up any hope of driving our forces out of the country. He hurled 5,000 men on Carrington's patrol last week, but was driven back with great loss, and Carrington is in search of 'another fight.' He wisely declines at present to attack mountain strongholds; it will be time enough to think of that when the great guns on their way up are to hand. Colonel Bayly holds the position at Masura, where the rebels are not likely to attack again after their experience of previous efforts. Jonathan Molappo, like Letsea, ic unable to control his people and Major Bell has been attacked at Leribe. Jonathan has placed himself under the Major's protection, and forces are being moved quickly to the assistance of the Major. By the end of this month the rebels will begin to appreciate the strength of the Colonists. The sad news is to hand that Commandant Van Linsingen, C.M.G., who carried himself so gailantly in the last war, and who seemed almost to have a charmed life, has been killed in the Transkei. The event is tragic in consequence of the son, a lad of about 17, in attempting to save the life of his father, being killed also. Mr. Ayliff has given the rebels at Barkly a sound thrashing; and if his success had attended our arms at Basutoland the war would have been at an end by this time. The whole of South Africa heartily sympathises with the Cape Colony in this war. About 300 levies from Stellenbosch, Worcester and Malmasbury were despatched by the Dunkeld on Wednesday last. The Premier addressed them on board the steamer, and at the conclusion of his speech three cheers were given for the Queen. General Smyth, the new commander of the forces, has arrived at Cape Town."

FRANCHISE REFORM IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 27 .- Replying to a deputation of the Dublin Corporation yesterday, Forster said the Government could not now promise immediate franchise reform as it was too busy with more important measures of the land bill. He left it to be understood that the Franchise measure would be con sidered in good time.

THE IRISH IN LONDON.

It is stated that on account of the turbulent state of Ireland, and the increasing disaffiction among the Irish people in Louden, it WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS AND PREPARATIONS IN QUEBEC-AN IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SPY ON THE IRISH IN CANADA AND THE STATES.

Quebec, Dec. 27, 1880.

The Mercury says orders were issued from he Citadel on Saturday to serve out to each man 50 rounds of ball cartridge, to place double sentries on the gates and walls, and pull in the draw-bridges. All passes to the men have been caucelled, and no man is allowed out after gun fire. The gates are

closed daily at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It is reported that an Imperial Government spy was in the city last week, and that he has received orders to ascertain the strength and position of the Irish in Canada and the United States, and the movement of the Land Leaguers. It is said that he has left for Montreal on his way to the United States.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

SAD ENDING TO CHRISTMAS DAY-A BLEIGH RUN INTO BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN -FOUR PER-SONS KILLED.

LUCAN, Out., Dec. 26 .- Last night as the night express was going south on the London, Huron & Bruce Railway, one and a quarter miles north of Clandeboye Station, and while crossing the oide road, ran into Mr. James McGrath's sleigh, which contained himself, wife and child, Mr. Matthew Mc-Grath, Miss McGrath and Miss Blake who were returning to their home in Biddulph, from spending Christmas with their friends in McGillivray. James McGrath and wife were instantly killed, and Matthew McGrath and Miss Blake lived for about one and a half hours after being struck, but neither of them spoke. The child was found in the ditch crying, and was taken to Mr. Grundy's residence near by, where Dr. Sutton, of Claudeboye, dressed its wounds. The little child is about one and a half years old, and is suffering from a fracture of the right arm, and is considerably bruised. The doctor, however, is not without hopes of its recovery. Miss McGrath jumped from the sleigh when within one rod of the track, and thereby saved her life. The engine-driver saw the have released the prisoners captured at Mid- | sleigh on the track just as the engine struck it, and atonce reversed his engine and backed up to the scene of the accident, when the mary of the week's news :- "The rebellion in | trainmen were horrified to find that four souls Basutoland, which has incited a portion of had been launched into eternity without a the Tembus and the Pondomise to rebel, is moment's warning. No blame whatever can still engrossing our attention, and tasking | be attached to the train hands, as it was our patriotism. The general desire is that beyond their power to avert the accident, and this rebellion shall be suppressed at all they did all they could to relieve the suffercosts, without asking for the assistance of a ers, whom they put on the train and took to single Imperial soldier. There is every Clandeboye station. They were taken charge indication that the colony will be of early this morning by their friends, whose able to suppress the rebellion. By the end feelings can better be imagined than described of this mouth there will not be less than and who have the entire sympathy of the whole neighborhood.

THE TRAGEDY AT CHICAGO.

A YOUNG HAMILTON LADY SHOOTS HERSELF THROUGH THE HEART-WAS IT ACCIDENTAL OR WAS IT SUICIDE?

Chicago, Dec. 26 .- The unhappy fate of Miss Kathleen A. Hebden, shot down by her own hand just as she had left the Christmas dinner table in the house of her brother, Mr. Robert Hebden, caused most profound sorrow to her little circle of friends in this city, and doubtless astounding to her aged mother and relatives at Hamilton, Out. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict to-day that Miss Heb ien came to her death by the accidental discharge of a revolver which she was handling, but as far as can be learned, though it is only conjecture, it was a suicide. The first report says circumstances all point to suicide. Miss Holden was quite an expert in handling a revolver. The fact that she took aim for her heart, causing almost instant death, seems to indicate a desperate purpose in the sure aim, but the motive for self-destruction is sought. None can be found, hence the verdict of accidental death. This view is adhered to by her distracted friends. Miss Ada Hebden, as she was familiarly known, was 24 years of age, delightfully social and domestic, cheerful. and vivacious in her disposition. She was the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman at Hamilton. She came to Chicago about five months. age to visit her brother, Mr. Hebden, who is assistant manager of the Bank Montreal. His wife and Miss Hebden were on the most sisterly terms. Neighbors not personally acquainted with them had remarked that they were always together, chatting, laughing and joking. She had every comfort in her home and surroundings; her mind was clear and sound; she is not known to have had any love affair which could have caused this act. Mr. Hebden, when he came down to dinner, brought along his revolver to shoot a cat which bad been annoying him in the yard. The feline disappeared, and he. placed the weapon temporarily on a shelt in the parlor. The dinner had been an unusually happy one, as related by Mrs. Hebden, Ada chatting in her usual strain. When finished, she went upstrirs, and a tewminutes later Mrs. Hebden, on going upstairs, met Miss Ada going down, but did not notice anything peculiar in her manner. Almost immediately the report of a pistol was beard, and hastening to the parior Miss. Hebden was found prostrate, the life blood. oozing from a wound just above the heart. The ball had passed entirely through the body, struck the door sill, thence bounded to the lock plate, thence rebounded, striking a large mirror, shivering it into atoms. Surgical aid was immediately summoned, but proved useless. The remains of Miss Hebden will be taken to Hamilton to-morrow.

It is reported that the grain commission firm of W. P. McLaren & Co., Milwankee, failed for \$100,000.

At Hamilton, on Christmas night, Samuel Reid, while descending from the steps of his residence, slipped and fell, fracturing his have been busy for weeks in trying to extend has been decided that the Queen will not skull. He ling red for about too h urs in great ugony.

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## REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

CHAPTER XIII .- CONTINUED.

"Curse the luck!" he thought. "I might have known that blasted old harridan, fortune, could have nothing so good in store for

a step son like me." They whirled up under the frowning stone arch-up under the black, rocking trees. The whole long front old mansion was brilliant with illumination. The great portico entrance stood wide; they saw Squire Talbot and Captain De Vere come out with anxious faces; they saw Miss Talbotin her white festal robes float down the black, oaken stair-

"All waiting for the bridegroom!" Mrs. Vavasor said, with her habitual short laugh.

"Do you go forward, Mr. Dangerfield, and re-lieve their auxiety. We follow."

Peter Dangerfield sprang up the steps—
never in his life before balf so nimbly. And

Edith Talbot flitted forward to him, smiling, but with an anxious quiver in her voice. "Oh, come ve in peace, or come ye in war, or to dance at our bridal, young Lord Lochinvar? Mr. Dangerfield, where is Mr. Dan-

"Mr. Dantree is here." He spoke very quietly, but what hidden delight gleamed in his small pale eyes! If they only knew! He stepped on one side, and Gaston Dantree and Mrs. Vavasor stood re-

vealed.

One glance at the bridegroom's face, and black silence fell. What had happened? Surely never bridegroom, from Adam down, wore so black and gloomy a scowl on his wedding night! Edith Talbot recoiled with clasped hands, her brother and the captain of the Plungers stood looking at him aghast.

"By Jove, Dantree," the gallant captain manuged to stammer at last. "You look awfully cut up, you know. What the deuce is the row? Don't you know you're behind time, man and—I say, old boy! I hope nothing serious is the matter, you know?"

"Something serious is the matter," Peter Dangerfield made answer gravely, for the gentleman addressed only scowled a little more blackly; "and we wish to see Sir John immediately. Miss Talbot we are going to the library—will you tell my uncle to join us there? And if you can keep Katherine out of the way for the next half hour, perhaps it will be as well."

He led the way to the library, his two companions after him-Mr. Dantree stalking along like a spectre.

The vast and spacious library was brilliantly lit by a cluster of waxlights and the flicker of a dying fire. Shadows crouched darkly in the corners, and the bloody hand shone vividly in the escutcheon over the mantel. The long silken curtains were undrawn; outside by a faint lightning in the northern sky, the tossing, wind-blown trees, the slanting sweep of the rain could be seen. Outside there was the uproar of the storm—inside dead stillness

Peter Dangerfield took a seat deep in the shadows of the vast Maltese window, and looked around the lofty and noble room as he had never looked before.

The dark walls lined with books from ceiling to floor, the busts, the bronzes, the pictures, and the heavy-carved old furniture. One day all this would be his-one day-one

There was a luxurious fauteuil drawn up before the fire; into this Mrs. Vavasor sank, throwing back her wet wrap. Mr. Dantree stood near, his elbow on the mantel, his dark angry eyes fixed on the fire, his mouth set under his black moustache, stern and grim. There was neither pity nor mercy in his heart for the girl who loved him. He had not been spared-why should be spare? He had never loved her—he hated her in this hour.

So he waited-how long he never knewfull of silent, sullen fury, all the more dangerous from this outward quiet. And then the door opened, and Sir John Dangerfield came

If he had not known before he entered, he knew, the moment his eyes rested upon them, all that had happened.

His secret was told-this woman had played him false. Peter Dangerfield knew he was the heir-at-law-Gaston Dantree knew Katherine was not his daughter. The murder was out.

He drew a long breath-absolutely a breath of intense relief. He had dreaded this hour unutterably —he had stooped to deception to falsehood and bribery, for the first time in it had come, he thanked Heaven. He could breathe freely and face his fellow men again -he could hold his head erect among his peers once more. His great love had made him a coward-his life had been unutterably miserable under the burden of the secret he spite of him-he was free! He flung back his head proudly, and walked into their midst with his firm, soldierly step and stately bearing, and stood directly opposite Gaston Dantree. The Southerner lifted his gloomy eyes, and the gaze of the two men met-steady,

stern, unflinchingly.
"You are late, Mr. Dantree," the baronet said, coldly, and briefly. "You pay your bride a poor compliment by keeping her

waiting on her bridal eve," "I greatly doubt, Sir John, whether there will be either bride or bridal to-night. Certainly, before Miss Dangerfield—if there be any such person-becomes Mrs. Dantree, you will clear up a little statement of Mrs. Vavasor's. She tells us the young lady you have palmed upon us as your daughter and heiress, to the title and estates. Sir John and his her life this girl had never restrained one is-who is she, Sir John Dangerfield?"

The baronet turned his eyes for the first time upon the little figure in the arm-chair. "You have broken faith with me. Harriet Harman. You took my money, and meant to betrav me." "I took your money and meant to betray

yon? Yes! I would not have forfeited my revenge for three times the money."

"I might have known it. Then you have

told these two men-all?" "I have told them nothing as yet, save the bare fact that Katherine is not your daughter. Mr. Dantree did me the honor to disbelieve | child in the French railway accident, fifteen me-it isn't for his interest, you see, as it is for your nephew's to believe it; so I brought them here to relate the story in your presence. They can't very well refuse to credit it then. And, as I still trust, the wedding will go on," with her most satirical smile; "and as I don't wish to keep poor little Kathie waiting any longer than is absolutely necessary, I will begin at once. If my memory fails me in any minor particular, Sir John, or if any of my statements are incorrect, you will be good enough to set me right. Messieurs Dantree and Dangerfield, listen!"

She folded her hands, looked into the ruddy coals, and began. "It's so long ago-so long-so long-it makes one's hair gray only to look back. It's fifteen years, my hearers, since the ex-

very shabby, and travelled third class. By the same train travelled likewise, to Paris, an English officer, hi- lady, and little daughter, also aged two years or thereabouts. The English officer was under marching orders for India, and was going to sail with his interesting family in a very few days.

"But man proposes—French railway trains sometimes dispose, and very unpleasantly. A cattle train came along—there was a mistake somewhere, and worse,-there was a collision. Crash! crash!-away we went! Something hit the poor little woman, traveling third class, on the head, and she knew no

"She opened her eyes next in an hospital, very weak, one great pain from kead to foct, but quite conscious and likely to live. Her first question was for the child-dead or alive!

"Alive,' the gentle-faced sister of charity its fortune for life."

"' How?' I asked. "In this way; An English officer and his lady, travelling in the same unfortunate express train, had had had their child killedkilled instantly by that terrible collision. The officer and his lady had escaped unburt -they were wild with grief, but remembered their fellow-sufferers through it all. The baby was buried in Pere la Chaise, poor angel! and monsieur le officer and his lady came daily to the hospital to see their fellowsufferers. Here they had seen me, here they had been shown my child-scantily clad, thin, pale, half-fed-an object of compassion to gods and men. And its little, wan, pathat desolate spot in their hearts. I was very poor—what could I do with it? They chance for me! would adopt it, bring it up as their own, give it their name, their love, and make an elegant English young lady of a little nameless, rag-

ged waif and stray. "I listened to all this-too weak to say much, and when next the English officer and his lady visited the hospital, heard them repeat the same arguments. My answer was ready: If they would give me the two hundred pounds, cash down-I was very moderate—they might take the infant for good, to India or the North Pole, and do with her as they would.

"My ready acquiescence, my business-like way of putting things, rather took them aback -rather shocked the paternal instinct of my Englishman. He looked at me with distrustful eyes, and asked if I were really the child's mother. It would have been more politic, I dare say, to have said yes, but I couldn't say it. I hated that child-I had hated its mother-and some of that hatred looked out of my eyes at him, and made him recoil.

"She's not my child, I said; 'I tell you the truth. She's not mine, but she belongs to me. Never mind how-never mind anything about her, except that you may take her if you like -on my terms. If you don't like them, no barm done-some one else will, Two hundred pounds down, good English gold, and take her away out of my sight. I'll never trouble you any more about her, and no one else ever will. Now do as you like.' And then I shut my lips and my eyes, and waited.

"The answer was what I expected-the mother had taken a fancy to the little one. and my Englishman only lived to gratify every fancy of his wife. They would pay the two hundred down, and would take the child. In India she and I were never likely to meet again. What was my name? "Harriet Harman."

"That was the name I gave. Whether or no it were mine, is nobody's business here. "'And the child's name-what was that?'

" Harriet Harman, too. But, if they meant to adopt her, they had better re-christen her -after the little cherub gone up aloft, for in-

"We closed the bargain. I got the two hundred pounds and signed the receipt; I have it yet. I laughed as I sold the child, and got my price. It was the first instalment of my vengeance—this is the second. What would her mother say, I thought, if in a burst of generosity that the ten thousand she could only have been informed of this pounds reward I ask shall gladly be mine.

"They took the child away. I wanted her If you'll believe me, at two years old she wouldn't. And I hadn't treated her badly. She clung to Mrs. Dangerfield's skirts, and suit tell him the truth, I tell him Katherwouldn't so much as look at me.

"Good-by, then ma petite," I said; "I don't mind the shake hands. Go to India tell him he has been grossly deceived from and be happy. If we ever meet again, perhaps you'll think better of it, and shake hands again."

"My Euglish officer and his lady came again, and again, and again to me, to induce | things for the noble sake of truth, and I reall his brave life, to avert it; and now, that me to speak and tell little Katherine's antecedents-(they named her Katherine at once, after the little angel crushed to jelly). They offered me another hundred, and they could illy spare it, but all the gold in the Bank of England would not have made me open my lips until my own time came. I wouldn't darker shadow flickered. dared not tell. But another had told it in | tell, and I haven t told, and I don't mean to tell until I choose.

"Katherine Dangerfield's father and friends live, but who they are uo power on earth shall ever wring from me.

"They took her to India, and for fifteen years I lost sight of the little one. But it standing there and hearing every word. was not out of sight out of mind-I never quite lost her. My life was a wandering one -a hard one often but on the whole not an unpleasant one. I made money and spent money-I pitched my tent in every Continental city, and at last one day in Paris, I picked up an English paper, and read there how Sir Everard Dangerfield, of Scarswood, sixth bar- what would she say-what would she do? onet of the name, was dead, and how Sir John Dangerfield, late of her Majesty's Honorable East India Compan's service, had succeeded the robe she wore—white, cold, calm. In all only child, Miss Katherine Dangerfield, were expected in England by the first steamer.

"Here was news! Here was a lift in the | though carved in stone. world for la petite. I made inquiries about this Scarswood park, I found out it had a ed him full in the face with her large, solemn rent-roll of eight thousand a year, strictly en- | eyes. tailed to the nearest of kin, whether male or female: I found out Sir John had a nephew in the place, who, lacking heirs on Sir John's part, was heir-at-law; I found out that the prevailing belief was that the young lady coming from India was really Sir John's daughter; I found out that the death of the years before, was a dead secret. Mrs. Dangerfield had died very soon after her arrival in India, and Sir John alone was the possessor of the secret, excepting always that

he had not told missy herself. "I read the English papers after thatyour English papers that chronicle everything your great men and your little men do. I read how Sir John and Miss Dangerfield had arrived, how they had gone down to Scarswood, how bells had rung, and bonfires blazed, and tenantry cheered, and old friends you to tell, and you would not-that I am not trooped to welcome them. They had liked your child?" Sir Everard, but Sir Everard was gone, and it was of course. 'The king is dead-live the

king. "Sir John had taken possession, and I set the detective police at work to find out what I wanted to know. I found it out, neither press train from Rouen to Paris bore among it wanted to know. I found it out, neither its passengers one day a woman and a child—is passengers one day a woman and a child—is he was other than the baronet's daughter. missy herself nor any living being dreamed

made; I wrote my baronet a letter; I told how have I repaid you? But I wish I had him I was coming; I bade him call me Mrs. Vavasor. It's a pretty name, an aristocratic name, and I have retained it ever since. And as soon as ever I could raise the meney, for it was one of our impoverished seasons, I took the train and started.

"That was last September. Miss Dangerfield had just met Mr. Dantree, only three first to last," months ago; but what would you? We live in a rapid age, a breathless age of steam and electric telegraphs, and love no longer flies with old-fashioned wings, but speeds along by lightning express. Miss Dangerfield was just seventeen-a feverish and impressionable age—of a susceptible and roman-tic turn of mind, superinduced by a surfeit of poetry and novels, and she meets a young man, well-dressed, well-mannered, and handsomer than anything out of a frame. He's said, and well, and uninjured; and, if I were only Gaston Dantree, a good singer, and a willing to dispose of it in a fair way, to make | penny-a-liner; but in her rose-colored imagination he is set up as a demi-god, but she falls down and worships him. It's the way of her sex, and he takes all the worship as his right and due-the way of his sex-and keeps a bright lookout for the eight thousand a vear.

"Well-I come. I find missy grown up tall, slim, spirited, proud, and not pretty. I find her like her mother, her mother whose memory I hate to night, as I hated herself twenty years ago—I find her, like her mother, resolute, passionate, self willed, and utterly She has no thought that she is spoiled. other than she seems. She is in love, and de termined to be marrried. Best of all, the man she loves is penniless, not the least in thetic, suffering, patient face went straight to the world in love with her, only bent heart

"Miss Dangerfield, from the uplifted heights whereon petted heiresses dwell, does not deign to tolerate me. From the first she abhors me, and she is a good hater. She does not remember me, of course; she doesn't know what good reason she has to be my enemy, but she hates me with an honest open, hearty hatred that is absolutely refreshimplores her father to give me money if I want it, and turn me out of doors. If I didn't | all." owe her mother that old grudge, I should be forced to owe her (ne on her own account.

"And Sir John does turn me out. Poor old soldier-it's a little hard on him. He wants to do right-deception and secrecy are foreign to his nature—but how can he? He idolizes hear the truth; it will put her from her lover. break her heart, and make her hate him-unjustly, no doubt: but when was ever a woman just? And he clings to his secret with desperate tenacity, and pays me the ten thousand pounds to keep it inviolable, and bids me go and return no more.

"I take the money-whoever refuses Paris, ever-gracious, ever fascinating Paris: I meantime the lovers bill and coo, and the sword that hangs over their heads, upheld by a single hair, they don't see.

"One week before the wedding day, I come quietly and unostentatiously to Castleford. I go to Peter Dangerfield in his lodging; poor Mr. Peter, who doesn't dream he is wronged. I find him alone, gloomy and solitary this Christmas Eve, while over at Scarswood waxlights burn, and yule fires blaze, and Mr. Dantree kisses his bride-elect under the mistletoe, and music and merriment reign. 1 find him alone and very gloomy; he is thinking how and might of madness, hurled him crushing this cruel Katherine jilted him and called down the oaken stairs. him rickety dwarf-how a dreary life of legal labor lies before him, and Scarswood will go to Gaston Dantree and his children. He is thinking all this over his bachelor glass of grog, when I appear before him like the fairy godmother I am, and with one wave of my falls from her pedestal, and he heiress comes the heir! Scarswood will be his, and his alone when Sir John dies. Pearls and diamonds drop from my lips, and he promises almost as death-like himself.

"And the wedding night arrives, and we come out of the seclusion in which we have to shake hands with me, but she wouldn't, chosen to hide into the light of day. He happened; instinctively all seemed to know ine Dangerfield (so called) is no more your daughter, no more your heiress than I am; I first to last. He does not believe me-poor young man; it is not a pleasant thing to believe. Then I bring him here again through night, and storm, and darkness, braving all peat before your face what I said behind your back, Sir John, and dare you to deny it. I repeat that the girl who calls you father is no more your daughter or heiress than

She stopped short and rose up. Among the shadows at the lower end of the room a A door had softly opened, a curtain had hidden the unseen listener until now.

A white hand pushed back the drapery white face emerged into the light. It was the bride herself, in her shining

robe, and orange wreath, and silvery veil

CHAPTER XIV. DAY OF WRATH! DAY OF GRIEF!

THERE was dead silence. All eyes fell upon her at once; all rose as she came gliding forward. Passionate, impetuous, impulsive, In that dead silence she comes floating for-

ward, a shining bridal vision-whiter than single emotion-now in the supreme hour of her life her pale face was as emotionless as

She came straight up to Sir John and look-

"I have been there since you came in "she pointed to the curtained recess, and her voice had neither falter nor tremor. "And I have heard every word. Is it all true?" face with his hands with a sort of dry sok-

bing sound hard to hear. "Is it all true?" she repeated, slowly, painfully. "I want to know the worst." "Then Heaven help me! Yes, Katherine,

it is all true-all-all!" "And I am not your daughter?" "You are not! Oh, my darling, forgive me. If I had loved you less I might have had courage to tell you the truth."

Her face had never changed from its stony calm, her dark, dilated eyes never left his. "And this is the secret this woman bas held over you so long; the secret I begged

"It is! Once more forgive me. Katherine!"

She lifted his worn, thin hand in both her own and kissed it. "There can be no such word between you and me, papa. I only realize now how much

"My time had come-my fortune was any father ever was to a child before, and Iknown-I wish I had known. Mr. Dantree" -she turned to him for the first time; for the first time the brave voice faltered... " what | have you to say to all this?"

"That I have been grossly deceived," Mr. Dantree auswered, lifting his gloomy eyes with sullen anger; "grossly deceived from

"But not by me. Do me at least that poor justice. And now"-she slowly drew nearer to him-"how is it to be? You swore you loved me, and me alone. Now is the time to prove your truth.

He stood sulkily silent, shifting away, however, from the gaze of those solemn, searching eyes.

The spectators looked on-Mrs. Vavasor with a face of triumphant, malicious delight, Peter Dangerfield full of vengeful exultation, and the old baronet with eyes beginning to flash ominously. The silver shining figure of the bride stood on the hearth-rug, the dull red glow of the cinders lighting her luridly up, waiting for her false lover's answer.

It did not come; after that one fleeting glance, he stood staring doggedly into the

"I am answered," Katherine said; " and all the warnings I have received were right. I might have known it; I was a fool, and I am only reaping a fool's reward It was the heiress of Scarswood you wanted; the eight thousand a year you loved-not plain Katherine Dangerfield. Take your ring, Mr. Dantree, and thank Heaven—as I do—that truth has come to light an hour before our marriage instead of an hour after. Take your ring, and go!'

She drew it off and held it out to him. He started up as if to obey.

"Curse the ring!" he exclaimed ferociously; "Throw it into the fire if you like. I don't want anything to remind me of this night's work. I say again," raising his voice, "I have been shamefully tricked and deceived. I'm a great deal more thankful than you can possibly be that the truth has come out in time. And now, as I suppose everying. She snubs me upon every occasion—she thing has been said that it is necessary to say, I may take my departure at once, and for

> He seized his hat, and strode toward the door. But the tall, soldierly figure of the

baronet interposed. "Stop, sir !" he thundered, in that ringing voice that had often cheered his men to fiercest battle; "all has not been said that it the girl; it will half kill her he knows to is necessary to say. Do you mean that this revelation shall prevent the marriage? that, in a word, you refuse to marry my adopted daughter, because she is not the heiress of Scarswood?"

Gaston Dantree met the old soldier's fiery, flashing glance with sullen defiance.

"Precisely, Sir John; I refuse to marry your adopted daughter either to night or at money?-and I go, but to return. I go to any future time. It was the heires of Scarswood I wanted, not the plain young lady enjoy myself and I wait. And in England who, if she will pardon my saying it, made such very hard running upon me that-"

He never finished the sentence. With the cry and spring of a tiger the Indian officer was upon him—all the strength of his youth back in his rage. "Coward! liar! villian!" he thundered,

grasping him by the throat. "Cur! that it were slander to call man. Lie there!" He grasped him by the throat, lifting the short, light form as though it were a child of three years, flung open the door-dragged him out on the landing, and with all the fury

hear, Dantree had fallen on the oaken floor, and lay a bloody, mutilated hear now.

The uproar had roused the house; guests, wand, lo! all things change. The haughty servants bridesmaids, all came flocking wild- tion of every Irishman, even to the most remote lifted the head of the prostrate man to his addressed directly by your "League," will knee, and was gazing into the death-like face, respond generously to the noble, humans and almost as death-like himself.

"Is he dead?" Captain De Vere asked the question, pressing impetuously through the throng. No one in that supreme hour asked what had he had refused, at the last moment, to marry

Katherine Dangerfield. The dark head moved a little, a faint moan of pain came from the livid lips. It was a terrible sight. From a tremendous gash arouse the torpid scretions and the eye will above the temple the bright blood gushed, over face, and bosom, and hands.

"Not dead," Peter Dangerfield answered, in a very subdued voice. "De Vere, Graves and Otis are here somewhere, are they not? Send him along like a good fellow, and try and disperse this crowd, in Heaven's name. They may as well go-you see we're not go ing to have a wedding to-night."

Captain De Vere turned to obey-then paused. There was a shrill woman's cry from above-in whose voice no one knew. "Send for the doctor! Quick! Quick! Sin John's in a fit!"

There was the sound of a heavy fall-of a stifled groan in one of the upper rooms, then the cries of frantic women, the rapid hurrying of excited feet. Peter Dangerfield lifted will show that unless action is taken the his eyes from the ghastly, gory face on his grain that ought to come to New York city knee, and glanced darkly up.

"The plot thickens," he muttered. "Another fit! And the doctors warned him to man of little account. When the first sun of the New Year rises, I may be the richest baronet in Sussex!"

Out of the frightened throng of wedding guests two men made their way-Dr. Graves, of Castleford, and his clever assistant, Mr. Henry Otis.

"You had best go up stairs, Dr. Graves, and see to Sir John," Sir John's nephew said, with grave authority. In this crisis of his life he seemed to rise with the occasion and take his place naturally as next in command. "Otis, look at this poor fellow, while I go and right about."

Somewhere in Peter Dangerfield's narrow head, talent, unsuspected heretofore, must have been stowed away.. He was great on He turned away from her and covered his this night. He got the excited, alarmed, and demoralized flock of well-dressed wedding guests together in the spacious drawingrooms, and made them a grave little speech.

" Ladies and gentlemen, friends and neighbers," Mr. Dangerfield began in his piping little voice: "Dreadful and unexpected revelations have come to light to-night. Mr. Dantree in the basest manner has refused to fulfill his contract —has absolutely refused to marry-Miss Dangerfield." The infinite relish and delight with which the speaker said this was known only to biaself. "I call her Miss Dangerfield still, although she has really no right to that name. We have all been deceived. She is not Sir John's daughter. Who she is he knows no more than you do. It was her fortune this dastardly adventurer from Louisiana sought; when he found that forteited he refused in most insolent language to marry her. Sir John threw him down the stairs. If he is killed, it only serves him right. Sir John himself is in a fit of apopa house of wedding joy, has become a house of mourning. Leave us, my friends-it is all

you can do for us now." Mr. Dangerfield put his handkerchief to his eyes in eloquent silence. And, awed, and terrified, the bridal company dispersed; only Squire Talbot and his sister, and the captain of the Plungers Purple lingered in the strick-

en house.

Katherine Dangerfield not Katherine Dangerfield !-- a nobody imposed upon them, the resident gentry of the country! Something of imagination mingled with the amaze and horror of the night's tragedy as these good people drove home under the inky, midnight sky. And if Gaston Dantree died, they wondered, would the law really hang a baronet? Peter Dangerfield lingered in the dining-

room until the last carriage rolled away And then what an awful silence fell upon the great house. Flowers bloomed everywhere, countless waxlights flashed upon the brilliant scene-a temporary altar, all roses and jessa mine, stood in the centre of the room, and on the painted windows the Bloody Hand burnthis grandeur and luxury lay dying, perhaps and he was the next of kin! Peter Dangerfield strode hastily to the grand banquetting room, where the wedding feast was spread Massive old silver, all bearing the Danger field crest and motto, weighed it down; crystal glittered in rainbow hues, flowers were here and everywhere. "And to morrow," he thought, with secret

exultation. "all this may be mine. He poured out a glass of wine and drank it. As he replaced it a cold hand was laid

upon his-a low voice spoke in his ear. "I'll take another, if you please; my nerves are horribly shaken. I saw Gastou Dantree's She shuddered as she said it. face." "Good Reavens! what a night this has

He turned and saw Mrs. Vavasor.

"You here still!" he said, in no very gracious tone. She had done him good service, but the service was done, and like all of his kind, he was ready to fling her aside. "I nal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think shouldn't think you would want to stay under they do. We would like to impress upon this roof any longer than you can help-you -you of all peaple. If these two men die tonight, I wonder if their ghosts will haunt you. You talk about nerves foreooth! Here, drink this and go Scarswood's no place for you."

"Grateful, my Peter," murmured Mrs. Vavasor, as she took the glass; "but I scarcely expected anything better. I can dispense even with your gratitude while I hold your premise to pay ten thousand down, remember, the very day that makes you Sir Peter.

"You shall have it. Go, in Heaven's name! Don't let that girl-Katherine, you know---see you, or I believe we'll have a second tragedy before the night is over."

(To be Continued.)

A GOOD IDEA. Soret, 20th Dec., 1880.

J. D. PURCELL, Eso. : DEAN FRIEND-I am delighted to see by the press of your good city that you and your riends are taking such an active interest in that all absorbing subject, the "Land League," whose noble and energetic measures are slow-

ly but surely asserting the rights of the millions against the cruel and unjust oppressions of the few. Allow me to contribute my mite (\$5) towards its success, and if not already in operation I would take the liberty of making a sug-Mrs. Vavasor's shrieks rang through the gestion to your "League," by which they house-Peter Dangerfield rushed headlong could reach, by a "Soul-Stirring" circular, down the stairs. With a dull thud bad to every son of Erin, or his descendants, in the Dominion. That is hy using one of Dun, Wiman's or Bradstreet's mercantile agency

books, where they will find the name and posiy out into the hall. Peter Dangerfield had parts of the country, who I am satisfied, when for the success of the cause,

1 remain yours truly, W.J. DOHERTY.

'All seems infected that the infected spy, And all looks yellow to the jaunuiced It you are low-spirited and blue, do not lay it to your luck, but rather to your liver; cleanse the system of bad bile and sluggish blood resume its wonted brightness, the step its buoyancy, and the mind its cheerful vigor. Burdock Blood Bitters cure all nervous diseases, purify the system and strengthen the

NEW YORK FRIGHTENED.

The following letter has appeared in the N. Y. Herald :-Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1880.

To the Editor of the Herald : The new, enlarged Welland Canal will be ready for business within a few months. Millions of bushels of grain will soon be (by means of the large class vessels) floating into Lake Ontario. What is New York city going to do about it? A little investigation via Oswego will pass down the River St. Lawrence. While Oswego has a deep interest in the matter the interest of the city of New take care—that a second might prove fatal. York is also involved. Upon the completion I am Peter Dangerfield to-night, and verily a of the "new, enlarged Welland" it cannot be expected that Western grain will be shipped by the long, artificial route via Buffalo and the Eric Canal. The natural route to tidewater is via Lake Ontario to Oswego and from Oswego via Oneida Lake. This question was ably discussed in the Herald of May 10, 1880. It is high time that your business men act in

G. W. H.

True nobility is the most unpretentious. The most humble means often will accomplish the greatest ends; the most modest and help De Vere to send these people to the unpretending of flowers are the sweetest; the most simple and abundant herbs are the most potent to heal; Burdock, which grows almost uncared for by our waysides is one of the most valuable of cleansing and healing medicinal roots. It is one of the many ingredients of that marvelous medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters, the best purifying tonic in the world. Sample Bottle 10 cts. Regu-

the matter.

lar size \$1.00. The little city of Weimar, where Goethe resided, is ordinarily as quiet as a country Pianoforte playing, however, is village. universal, and the noise of persons practising on that instrument is something intolerable. The authorities have therefore passed an ordinance that no piano shall be played in a room, the windows of which are open, under penalty of a fine.

Many a man has been crippled for life by an accident met with in toil, who might have been spared from the surgical knife had he promptly applied Yellow Oil. This valuable remedy should ever be kept at hand in case of accidents or emergencies; it is for internal and external use; a specific for all pain-I owe you-how infinitely good you have lexy. Under these sad circumstances I really ful inflamatory diseases and flesh wounds. been to me. You have been better to me than 'must beg of you to leave us. Scarswood, from 'Price 25 cts.

## Special Notice to Subscribers

Commencing Dec. 22nd, 1880, all Subscrip. tions outside of Montreal will be acknow. ledged by change of date on address label attached to paper.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stude 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 pretensions to public ed into the glass, gleamed redly out in the sides with more or less pretensions to public dazzling light. And upstairs the lord of all favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of 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 jourtheir 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 offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

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

the coming year. On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS 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 months).

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements

to subscribe for the True 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 True WITNESS will be mailed to clergyman, school teachers and postmasters at

\$1.00 per annum in advance. Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We 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 husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their

sisters and cousins as well. In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT .-"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. 19-2

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters act npon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, remove all secretions, pnrify the Blood, and fortify the system against disease.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CARES. For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, etc., Downs' Elixir is a safe, reliable, and effectual remedy.

RELIABLE.—NO REMEDY HAS BEEN more earnestly desired and more diligently sought for by the medical profession throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient and at the same time a safe and certain purgative. DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE Pills supply this want.

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.]

The shadows hung heavy and dark over had fitted the spot for the abode of the solitary or ill-used of fortune. It was far from any human dwelling, approached by a long, dark funereal avenue of firs and pines, sequestered by a sudden turn of the road, from the unfrequented highway, and isolated still more, if possible, by a stone wall, running round three sides of the building, and enclosing a brick-paved courtyard. I scarcely know who had been the founder of the house, or what strange freak had led him to erect such barriers against his kind. It was some remote connection of our people, and the legend of the place scarce spoke of him at all, but it waxed garrulous over strains of ghostly music, that between midnight and dawn was said to be distinctly audible. Apropos of this, it hinted. too, of a brave defence in the Republican days, and of an officer in the old Continental blue and buff, who still occasionally brandished swords with unseen foemen, and died, in appearance, as they had once died in reality, when the moon was at its full, its | my brother roused himself from his abstracbeams falling upon and throwing into relief | tion, and springing up, with almost his old his dead face.

Nigh upon the hearth blazed the yule logs, and beside it sat my brother, directly facing me, as we had sat year in, year out, building castles in the air, making pictures in the fire. We were growing old together, that brother of mine, and I, and I saw threads of silver in his hair, which only too surely reflected similar threads in my own. What a handsome man he had been. pondered over it, at my ease, before the fire, with wonderful gifts as I remembered him, wonderful power of making friends, wonderful graces of manner, wonderful skill at repartee. He was losing, nowfailing was the common verdict,-passing down the decline of life. A great many things had slipped from him, from us—though I never had so much to lose. Youth, that had been ours in common, with the mystery of life, unsolved, and a new Paradise, brave with all the old glories of Eden, opening before us. Beauty-his alone; he could scarce be said to have lost it. Fame-never mine, had slipped from him, when he had almost grasped it. Hopes, dreams, friends, sweet-hearts, kindred, boon companions—all. all have disappeared in windings of the great labyrinth. Brother with brother, we are left alone. Somewhat of a dreamer and a visionary was he, so people said of him, in the days when it had been worth their while to speak of us at all. But I knew how brave a worker he had been withal. Night and day he had toiled and slaved at pictures, seldom sold, more seldom paid for. It had always been understood, as we grew up together from boyhood, that I was best fitted to cope with the work a-day world, its ruggedness and its jostling. Yet I had been the companion, these years back, of that artist life of his, and I knew that it had its rough places, and its unrequited toil, its unshed tears and its own peculiar slavery. There was more beauty in it, no one can deny; there was walking out of the beaten path, and strange encounters with models, and brethren of the type Bohemian; there were memories, slender, delicate hand, the curtain of a door too, of studio life in sunshiny places, with a Romansky peeping in, or bits of the Val d'Arno cluster of roses, relieved by the darkness catching the eyes, more golden and mellow around her. I felt angry at her beauty-that than its fac-similes in oil upon the easel. Even fatal beauty of hers. It seemed to divide my at this distance of time, when my brother brother from me again, and I longed to take heard the murmurs of our native stream, pencil and brush and form there on her pushing its way, in summer, through the tangled hedges and shrubbery upon its banks, time had made on his, my brothers, and to we half forgot that it was not the placid streak that lovely hair with gray, and to dim "Southern Sea" washing the shore of poetic the glow of youth in those eyes Idle dream

wild stretch of fancy could convert the frozen only tenfold more beautiful, with the legend river, or the bleak, cold winds, howling around, into anything but the proper signs and symbols of our rugged northern winter.

fancied, memories were becoming too strong and coming to where I stood, again pledged for him, so I led him on to talk of them, best panacea, for such evils. It was Christmas I heartily responded to the toast. We went Eve, the dawn of that solemn midnight, as out of the room together after that, and passwe knew by the bells that far away through | ing through the corridor, my brother started the frosty air came pealing to us, with sudden nervously. He heard, he said, what seemed joyful clangor—heralds of the glad tidings like music, weird, ghostly, unutterably crying, "Largesse, largesse, to the poor of mournful—the dead love of the Republican earth! Gentle dames and valiant knights your King cometh, with what device of pomp and splendor will ye meet him?"

Something in the sound of these bells went straight to our hearts, we, two lonely men, together on the hearthstone of what had been. Involuntarily we rose, and clasped each other's hand. We didn't speak on "Merry Christmas," the bells spoke it for us, with their minor note, peace, peace, to men of good

will; peace, peace. When the bells had ceased ringing we resumed our places by the fire, and my brother and anon, up from even those careless hearts, fell to talking of Christmases gone by-one within the shadow of Eternal Rome. With lowly manger and the blue mountains of what grandeur they had hailed the coming of Judea, and even beyond, where the angels their King there; with what largesse to the poor; with what brave banners and gorgeous tapestries and pealing of Cathedral bells and booming of cannon, and illuminating of churches and castles, and chanting of wonderful choirs and singing of fresh boy-voices, like the angels singing to the shepherds, and hold, bravely, with sword in hand, the martialling of splendid uniforms, and calmly, as a patriot should die, going the sounds of military music, and the whole great heart of that wonderous capital throbbing with joy, crying with one accord, "Wassail, wassail to the King. But more sweetly and tenderly to my brother's mind | ing our hearts, and elevating them in spite seemed to come the recollection of home Christmases, them vividly, so vividly that at times I almost started, as he brought the dead around the board again, and the dead alive, too. How they haunted us, for the absent do haunt us, more persistently even than the dead. The echo of a laugh, the voice of one singing, the periume of a flower, come ghostlike to our senses, and pale, shadowy glimpses of faces, mocking us in their mirthfulness, melting us to tears in their pathos. And what are the Christmases to us, but wan ghosts rising up at mid-year, to taunt us with hopes that have died, joys that have vanished, sorrows that have been outlived, loves that have left us only remembrance sweet, it is true, as some half-forgotten morning of spring time. Distinct as a painted portrait, he showed me our mother again, are sung, and the sweetest words spoken. So looking pale, through the distance, in her evening robe of black velvet, with her brown prepared for us, and we listened, half merry, hair, lying so smooth and soft, under the lace of her cap, and growing whiter every Christ. Thus the midnight stole upon us in such mas as the year came round, till as she lay in the coffin it was snowy white. I could almost fancy her at the fireside again, till roused from the reverie, into which my brother had cast me, I felt the settled stillness of the place, where once the sweetvoiced woman, he recalled had told us the omit it altogether, and dely fate to rob us of

story of that first Christmas in Bethlehem. Upon one Christmas only, this chronicler

mained unspoken. I had seen him that Christmas night standing beside his betrothed wife, whom it was the fashion then to describe, beautiful as the fabled Marguerite. They were so well matched, those two, she so graceful and composed, he so handsome and so confident. I never quite understood that old home of ours, with the ugly remnant their love for each other, there was so much of tangled vines and ivy that in summer pride in it. Each was proud of the other, time had been its chief ornament. Nature each felt the other's pre-eminence. If it had not been so, I know not what. I often wondered, how poverty, disgrace, loss of personal beauty or the like, would have operated in this alliance of charms and counter-charms; I wondered, but what avails it to wonder now! I glanced at my brother, he was very thoughtful, and I knew by the cloud on his brow, that he had gone back there to that Christmas, too, and lived its scenes over again, and looked with joy and and triumph again on the face of that lovely one he had chosen, and who had chosen him. What a gulf lies between them, poverty, ruin, loneliness, and they stand on either side of it, and at Christmas time, or when some idle memory stirs them, they gaze across it at each other, and smile, with such a smile as the phantoms of our dreams wear.

Perhaps I had memories of my own connected with that evening, but there was not so much pride about mine, and they brought no bitternness to my thoughts, Suddenly no cloud to my brow. elasticity, cried out to me to order some glasses and a bottle of wine. "The Norsemen, was it," said he, "used to drirk a remembrance cup, or something of the kind, to the memory of departed friends. But not here, let us have it in my studio." I followed him there,-the wine was brought, and I quickly saw his intention. He passed by all the other pictures in the room and uncovered one, which stood unfinished on the easel. It was the last he had ever touched, many years ago now. With that had ended his artist life. Unfinished though the portrait was, I knew it; the proud look in the eyes; the line about the mouth, faintly marked in the picture, strongly in reality, indicating a disposition to cruelty; the thin, delicate nostrils; the clear, pencilled eye-brows; the faint sea-shell pink in the cheeks, and the capital defect of the face; the weak chin, which once my brother had quarrelled with me for remarking,-in every point of detail an exquisite face.

"Here," said my brother, pausing, "let us drink the remembrance cup, or whatever it

He poured out the wine, and took his glass in his hand. Straightway, then, he confronted the undisturbed image upon the easel. I remained in the background. That pledge was between themselves. He did not speak a word, but drank the wine slowly and in silence. Mine was untasted. I could not touch it then. As we stood thus the bells startled us once more, not with their clang or triumph, but with the softer note again, peace, peace to men of good will, peace. Then I heard my brother echoing their message, peace, peace, and I knew that between him, and that old love of his, there was, at last, peace. He stood a moment after that, confronting her still, gazing intently into those eyes, with the old look of pride in them and their long dark lashes curling upward. It would seem as if she, in the glow of her beauty, confronted him likewhence she emerged, her white dress and the smooth cheeks the lines and furrows that for the old chronicles, in my despite, would It was December now, however, and no still remain in the breast of the historian, writ beneath in letters of gold, "Ye fair and winsome maid."

All at once, without a word, without even There was a restless mood in my brother I | a sigh, my brother drew the curtain over it me in all brotherly love and cordiality, and soldier, waking the echoes, as report said of her,-but he laughed himself next moment at a fancy so absurd, and returned to the embers

of our fire. Suddenly the logs leaped into a blaze. The dreary old room was all at once aglow with light, fairly embowered in ivy, mistletoe and holly. Voices long familiar gave us greeting. Christmas legends were whispered here and there,—and other legends scarcely less sweet, and even older-Christmus carols sung, and Christmas toasts given. But ever went one reverent thought, upwards from the sang in that one immortal chorus, the echo of which in these far centuries still thrills our hearts. The moon was nearly at its full, and tales went round of how in a distant time, its pale blue ray flashed upon the dead face of the soldier falling at his own thresdown to posterity with the light of the moon full upon, remembered forever after, as having died thus peacefully, and thus manfully. So, with the world, tradition touchus, was mingled that purely local one, of and he sketched little fame, and of little worth, save to those dwellers in that solitary old house who loved sometimes to ponder upon the memory of a noble man once part and parcel of it. There was nervous questionings too, and the replies of superior wisdom, as to the reality of that ghostly music, heard in the sombre old house. Even as we spoke, to confound us all, came a rush of mysterious music, deep, passionate and mournful, seeming now to proceed from the halls and corridors, or again from the brick-paved court-yard, while in the moonlight there was a general clustering together, and a shivering and a turning pale. But presently it seemed to us that we recognized this music of Paradise, and had heard it before somewhere in a more earthly Eden, that land of youth, where the sweetest songs we discovered that it was a surprise expressly half sad to the dear old tunes it played pleasure and jolity, so blithesomely, so happily, that when it was time to wish each other "Merry Christmas," and to cry out in the fullness of our hearts, "God give ye all good morrow," it seemed so needless,

the joys that then were ours. All the Christmas tide we revelled in mirth of our past failed to touch, I understood, and good fellowship, never leaving off, until, the dearest to him of all, its chronicle re- when at Twelith Night, we chose our King tary. A subscription list has been opened. | mitted into the Union, were now beginning parties upon the frontier.

so unnecessary, that we were half tempted to

and Queen, decking them out in all the bravery of our combined wardrobes. Such a heaven as there was that night, exquisitely lovely in her brief authority, with heavily fringed eyes, the lashes curling upwards, with a graceful figure, turning half mirthfully, half tenderly to her king and suzerain lord. He was a King worthy of the Queen, glowing in his pride and happiness, smiling with careless and easy pride upon his vassals. O! King, King, between thee and me, thy liege brother and first subject, the beauty of that Queen has dug a fearful gulf. The malicious whisper that it is bridged over by another Queen and sovereign lady, but I will not have her called a Queen, even though I am, indeed, her slave, rather angel, fairy, or whatever the heart of man is pleased to call his lady love. I will not deny that such a one has cast a veil over my eyes, and that she is secking even now to blind me, not more effectually, though more visibly for a game of blind man's buff.

On this gay scene let the curtain fall, as it fell so lately upon a sombre rcom, and the light embers dead almost upon the hearth, and two lonely men, brothers and sworn comrades, drinking a remembrance cup to the loves and the friends vanished from around them. Which the dream and which the reality, which the shadows and which the things of life, which the idle vissionary and the man of prose? Why answer, why wonder, why speculate.

" Half our life we live as monarchs, And the other half as slaves."

Nor let us ask too curiously which the real or which the ideal? What would it avail us to know? Shall there not be a Christmas morning, far or near we know not, when our doubts shall all have vanished and we shall live of the true life that is immortal. How our ears shall be greeted then with a rushing sound as of many wings and the music of harps and symbols and the Golden City of Heavenly Jerusalem, shall ring with wonderful, inconceivable gloria. Faintly, too, like the memory of something long distant and remote from us, shall arise the murmurs, once so dear to us, "Peace, peace to men of goodwill," and we shall seem to see that blessed peace stealing down into the darksome places of large cities, and into their glare and bustle, too, bringing, as of old it brought to us, a strange thrill of great joy, and the answer to all our eager questionings. "This day is born to you a Saviour, who is Christ the

WRECK OF THE BARQUE BRISTOLIAN.

FEARFUL SUFFERINGS ENDURED BY THE CREW DYING FROM EXPOSURE.

OCESEC, Dec. 21. - A portion of the crew of the barque Bristolian, which was wrecked on Anticosti on the 22nd ultimo, arrived up here last night, and tell a fearful tale of hardship connected with the wreck. The vessel left port on Saturday, the 19th of November, and everything went well until the next day. Shortly after the pilot left the vessel at Bic, nasty, weather set in, with min and snow and sleet, accompanied by terrific gales of wind. This lasted until the evening of the 22nd, by which time the vessel had become a complete iceberg; the ropes were frozen in the blocks, and the sails would not bend, so that the ship was unmanageable. A fearful gale was blowing from the N. W., when, about 9 p.m., the vessel struck ground. Prior to this time, about 8 p.m., one of the seamen, Thomas Smith, aged about 19 years, had been washed overboard and lost. As soon as the vessel struck, the rest of the crew made themselves tast to the rfgging aft, expecting every moment to be their last. They were wet through and benumbed with the cold. There was no fire on board, nor any means of making one, the vessel having previously had her decks swept, and the galley and cook house shifted out of their position. About 11 p.m. the vessel's stern commenced to break up, at \$2 per acre, and both Mr. Blake and Mr. d the men with difficulty managed to tak up a position in the forward part of the ship, where they stowed themselves for the remainder of the night in their wet clothes, exposed to the terrors of the night. During the interval, John Evans, of Carnarvon, Thomas Anderson, aged 22, Scotch, and D. McQuilken, a young lad of 15, succumbed to the cold, and were frozen to death. Nearly all the remainder of the crew were more or less frost-bitten, but they managed to weather out the night. When day broke next morning it was found that the vessel was some two miles from land, about half-way between Bescie River and English Bay, and the weather still being rough and intensely cold, their position was a most terrible one to contemplate. It was at one time fancied that the smoke of an approaching steamer was discernible, coming in their direction, but it was not so, and the party afterwards became considerably discouraged. It was now about 11 o'clock, and they set about launching a boat, all the others having been carried away by the heavy sea. In this they were successful, but, unfortunately, the boat filled with water. They all, however, managed to get in, and baled out the boat as they rowed ashore. On landing, they were in a terribly exhausted condition, and knew not what to do or where to go. Having noticed a man's footsteps on the ground, they followed his tracks, as they imagined, for about six miles. Evan Evans, the cook, now showed signs of exhaustion, and died at the foot of the stump of an old tree. He was a married man, 42 years of age, his wife and family living in Liverpool. The remainder of the crew then resumed their journey, and shortly afterwards, with what teelings can be better imagined than described, they sighted the dwelling of Mr. Gamache, where they were hospitably re-ceived, and their sad needs most kindly attended to. They remained here for ten days, and speak in loud praise of their host for his unwearied kindness in attending to all their wants. At the end of that time, having gained considerable strength, they started out to walk for Ellis Bay, eighteen miles distant. Capt. Clements, however, was too ill to walk and was hauled along on a hand sleigh. His feet and hands are badly frozen. At Ellis Bay they embarked on the schooner Wasp for Gaspe. Three of the crew, named H. Cogley, Wm. Dunn and Wm. Calcott, being too badly frozen, were left on the Island, but they were in a fair way of recevery, and it is anticipated that they have by this time completely recovered. Captain Clement remains at Gaspe, where he will stay until he has fully recovered, towards which he is now in a fair way. The names of those who have arrived here are Andrew Neblock, mate; John Jamieson, carpenter, and Geo. Nash, Robert Blackall and John Brown, able seamen. They were taken charge of by the shipping office and sent to Mrs. Doherty's boarding house on Champlain street.

THE LAND LEAGUE IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 22.-At a mass meeting of the Irish Catholics, held last night, a branch of the Irish Land League was formed, more especially for contributing to the defence of

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Dec. 22, 1880.

Both sides have been freely using their ammunition since the House opened, on the Pacific Railway question, and no doubt advantage will be taken of the adjournment by indefatigable members of enlightened constituencies to supplement the speeches made in Parliament by fervid appeals, in which the country will be represented as either about to enter on an era of unprecedented prosperity or tottering on the verge of ruin. Never was there such a demand for Hansard as at present.

Members are eagerly taking advantage of the new system, by which a full report of each day's proceedings appears the following day at three o'clock, thus enabling them to mail their speeches within a day of their delivery; whereas, under the old contract system they were not published. Thousands of copies are ordered every day, and scattered feet of the Seine. The debate showed that broadcast over the country.

the good thing tor the country or the con- emblems, but the police, in some instances, trary that each party represents it to be, there can be no doubt that it will pass the House, irreverent manner. The Prefect explained and once passed, be out of the domain of that he punished those who so acted, theory, and into that of practical experience. and had himself received authorization As to the terms, their stringency cannot be from the Premier before he ordered denied, but the main question, after all, is: Could we do any better? The road will be built at a subsidy of \$25,000,000 cash, 25,000,000 acres of land, and the cost of the school furniture. The order of the day was days.

Let ke Superior section, and the road from proposed by De Rasiere, Republican, that the The Kamloops to Port Moody. These, according to Sandford Fleming's estimates of 15th April, 1880, would cost as follows:-

Fort William to Selkirk, with light gradients, including a fair allowance of rolling stock and engineering during the

construction ...... \$17,000,000 Lake Kamloops to Yale 125 miles......\$80,000 10,000,000 to Port Moody,

miles.....\$38,880 3,500,000

\$30,500,000

These have to be completed by the Government and handed over to the Company, but the Minister of Railways now estimates their cost at about \$28,000,000; thus the entire road from Thunder Bay to Port Moody will cost \$25,000,000 in cash and 25,000,000 acres of land at \$1 an acre, or a total of \$78; 000 000. The Syndicate, on the other hand, will have to incur the following expendi-

100 miles from Selkirk to Jasper 

550 miles from Jasper Valley to

And the eastern section from Lake Nipissing to a point of junction with the Lake Superior road, assumed at 650 miles, which is the most difficult portion of the line and may cost any amount between \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000. Besides this, they will have to run it when completed.

equip the road, build telegraph lines, etc., and As to the value of the land subsidy, whother it be worth \$1 or \$5 an acre, with a railway | broached the matter to him and induced him running through the country, it has no imme- to go to the old man's house. This they did diate value without such communication; and in broad daylight, and he (Prevost) choked the should the road bring in so large an influx of old man to death, Damase, the son, standing immigration as to create the active competi- by. The old man lived alone and had come tion for the inner sections which the Opposi- in from his work and changed his clothes, tion to-day seem to anticipate, the outer sec- | the day being very wet; this accounts for tions must benefit in a corresponding degree. the light clothing on the body when found. On this point, however, there seems to be Prevost then went to his brother's place about great clasticity as well as divergence a mile distant and returned after dark with a of opinion exhibited on both sides. When horse and cart, took the body and threw it Sir John A. Macdonald wished to dazzle the into a hole where it was found and Damase eyes of the statesmen and capitalists of Eng. afterwards covered it with branches. Conland, and enlist on his side the Imperialistic stables Costello and Wright came up from proclivities of the Beaconsfield administra- L'Orignal last night and arrested Dame tion he set the minimum value of the land | Brunet. Mackenzie ridiculed the valuation. To day when it is necessary to prove that the Gov ernment heve not given away too much to the Syndicate, Sir Charles Tupper makes the modest valuation at \$1 per acre for the 25,000,000 grant, and Mr. Blake, who wishes his voice was as calm as though in ordinary to prove the contrary case, cannot conceive its being worth less than \$3.50 per acre. On scoundrel and a villain Weaver stood as this point Mr. McLennan, in his admirable though hesitating between inclination and a speech delivered last night, said, and most people will agree with him: "I maintain tion he stepped into the aisle walked slowly that whatever we may call the nominal value of the lands, they really do not enter into the | space in front of the Speaker's desk. He was question in computing the cost to us of the railway. I maintain that they are elements set and his manner showed nothing of apart, connected with the settlement of the hesitation. Sparks rose reached country, which we cannot reduce to figures in computing the cost of the railway." The | Einstein threw his burly arms over Weaver amount of money he proceeded to show, then in question, is \$35,000,000, composed of the in front of Weaver and caught one arm. \$25,000,000 subsidy and the works in construction, to be handed over to the Syndicate, | but Weaver threw them all off like children. and on the latter \$18,000,000 have already been expended. This will leave \$35,000,000 and several others surrounded and held him to be provided or an annual charge upon the to his seat. The crowd then surged in country at 4 per cent. of \$1,400,000, a sum no greater than the yearly deficits under the late administration. The increase of revenue through increase of settlement and popula-tion may, without indulging in too sanguine on the spot. While the noise was at its tion may, without indulging in too sanguine expectation, be relied on to more than height Randall left his seat in Committee cover this additional charge. Mr. Mc- and rushed down the aisle to his desk. Lennan but seldom addresses the House and when he does, it is evident that he has carefully studied the subject. He gives a classical tone to the debate Speaker shouted to the Sergeant-at-Arms to which tends to relieve it from the acridity into which a heated discussion is apt to degenerate, and has a power of quiet sarcasm often more effective than elaborate arzument. For instance, in dealing with the wholesale denunciations of the contract, he said such terms as madness, anarchy, incapacity, national ruin and suicide had lost their force through repeated use. They had been repeated too often in application to the National Policy; and his description of Sir Richard Cartwright, as not only a Minister of Deficits, but a Pasquino of debate, a sayer of bitter things, struck home. Mr. Ives, who followed, laid down three propositions at the opening of his speech: (1.) That the Liberal party is equally bound with the Conservative party to have the Pacific Railway built. (2.) That both are equally bound to have it built by a company. (3.) That the obligation to build it is irrevocable. He then proceeded to show the expense of equipment, the cost of interest during construction, and the loss in working the road when built. He made a good point by quoting an article in the Globe of 8th Nov. last, which was based on the inference that the road when constructed would be predicted a fearful annual loss to result from the working of the road during the first ten years at least. Mr. Anglin scouted the idea that there were 250,000,000 acres good land in the Northwest, and plainly hinted that Pro-

to be felt by those who introduced that legislation. No doubt, the railway through British Columbia is an unprofitable undertoking, and the great mistake which Mr. Mackenzie made when he entered office was in not frankly acknowledging his inability to carry out the terms of union, and calling on the Imperial Government to allow British Columbia to revert to

her former position colony. Not having done this, Mr. Laurier's attack loses its force. To-day a Conservative caucus is being held. Private bills come up this atternoon and will probably occupy the whole of to-day's Session. Mr. Charlton will resume the Pacific debate tomorrow and be followed by Sir Leonard HABITANT. Tilley.

THE RELIGIOUS DECREES.

Paris, Dec. 22.-In the Senate vesterday, Buffet, Orleanist, questioned the Government on the removal of crucifixes from the elementary schools in Paris by order of the Prethe law gave the local authorities no discre-Whether the Pacific Railway contract be | tion relative to the retention of such religious accomplished the removal in a careless and the removal. The Prefect's speech produced a great uproar on the Right, particularly his statement that the question was one merely of Senate, regretting the act which gave rise to discussion passes to the order of the day, which was passed by 159 to 35. Afterwards the order of the day, pure and simple, proposed by the Left, was rejected by 50 to 124. A milder censure on the Prefect's conduct was proposed by the Moderates, which was shelved by a similar majority. To-day the Prefect resigned. It is stated that Premier Ferry and Constance, Minister of the Interior. also declared they will resign.

#### PLANTAGANET, ONT.

PLANTAGANET, Opt., Dec. 22.—The parties supposed to have been connected with the murder of Pierre Brunet in September last are now in custody. It will be remembered that at the inquest nothing was elicited to attach guilt to any person. About two months ago a young man from this village named David Prevost, who left the day after the old man's disappearance, returned home partially insane. He had been up the river in one of Messrs. J. R. Booth & Co.'s shanties, and had to leave in consequence of this. Getting no better he was committed to L'Orignal jail, and having confessed to some thefts was sentenced by the magistrate to four months' imprisonment. Supicions were entertained that he was in some manner implicated with the murder, and he has been closely watched by those in charge of him. Yesterday morning he confessed to Constable Patello that he, in company with Damase Brunet, a son of the murdered man, had committed the deed. Provost states that he met Damase in the village who

THE FRACAS IN THE HOUSE AT WASH

INGTON. NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Washington special to the World says that when Weaver called Sparks a liar in the House yesterday conversation. After Sparks called him a sense of propriety, then with much deliberadown and turned at Blount's seat into the then within three feet of Sparks. His face a chair, and partially raised it. Suddenly shoulder, while the Sergeant-at-arms stepped Two or three members grasped the other arm, Townsend placed his arms around Sparks, between the two men. The confusion was deafening. Weaver and Sparks were removed ten feet apart and were struggling to break snatching a gavel from the exhausted hands of Calvert, he nearly split the desk with it. The lull finally came, and with it the see that order was resumed. After the adjournment Weaver and Sparks kept their seats several minutes. Sparks was the first to leave and Weaver followed shortly afterwards. To-day, probably, both will be brought to bar of the House for contempt. The Times says considerable sympathy is expressed on all sides for Weaver, while no one defends his conduct. The feeling is general that Sparks is mainly responsible for the fracas. The Herald says: Undoubtedly, Weaver owes a very humble apology to the House, for his conduct was inexcusable.

A candidate for the situation of coachman advertises in a Cork paper that he has good testimonials, and is "both courageous and a good shot."

The common punishment in a Washington public school has been confinement in the hoiler room, where the temperature is 110. One little girl was made dangerously ill.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 21.-The reports of Hodges and Dillon O'Brien, are published. Dillon O'Brien, in his report, is very bitter at what he calls bad faith of Hodges, and charges him with exaggerating the suffering handed over to the Government, and of the colonists. Mr. O'Brien's investigation was conducted from Graceville by a committee of the most prominent citizens personally opposed to Father Ryan. The report covers the condition of some 25 families, many of them the same that were visited by Mr. Hodges. This report shows that there fessor Macoun had been sent there for the express purpose of finding those lands at all was considerable suffering during the prehazards. Our \$53,000,000, he said, would valence of the very cold weather in November, never be repaid, or anything like an adequate but all those visited agreed on the statement return obtained for it. Mr. Laurier made that Father Ryan made every possible effort Parnell and his fellow-workers. Ald Starrs a clever speech from a literary point to relieve their wants, and that now there is has been appointed chairman protem, Capt. of view. The results of the legislation of no more privation or suffering among them McCaffrey, treasurer, and F. Brennan, secre- 1871, by which British Columbia was ad- than is usually incident to inexperienced

#### ROUND THE WORLD.

The Dominion census will be taken on April the 4th.

Rev. Mr. Enright, the Ritualist, elects to remain in prison.

Count Von Arnim has been granted six months respite owing to ill-health.

The British Government do not depend on the loyalty of the Irish Constabulary.

A consultation of Irish Nationalists has taken place in Paris, at which ex-Head Centre Stephens presided.

Lord Beaconsfield has received 133 offers to translate "Endymion" into French-94 from ladies and 39 from gentlemen.

The Rev. Father Ignatius has published a list of the miracles that are said to have recently occurred at Llanthorey. "The white race is greatly overrated," said

a speaker to a Boston meeting of negroes relative to the Cadet Whittaker case. Mr. Thomas Carlyle has just completed his

eighty-fifth year. His friends show much anxiety about the state of his health. "Le Tresor, by M. Coppee, has been trans-

lated into German by M. Ernest Koppel for production on several stages in Germany. Bernhardt rode about Boston in a showy carriage drawn by four horses, and attracted

as much attention as a circus procession. In response to the appeal of the Catholic Bishop of Richmond, Va., liquor dealers are signing a pledge not to sell liquor on Sun-

The St. James' Gazette asserts that Siberia is a far ticher country than Canada, and enjoys a climate neither warmer in summer nor colder in winter.

A thief at St. Louis was chased out upon the great bridge by a policeman, and, rather than be arrested, dropped ninety feet

and was drowned. Jay Gould has given an order for two Atlantic cables to Liemens Bros., cable manufacturers, to be completed in July next and

laid in working order in September. A Cincinnati man turned his blind daughter into the street, though amply able to support her, because she refused to commit

snicide with the poison which he provided. W. Bainet Le Van read a raper before the Franklin Institute, at Philadelphia, in which he held that ninety miles an hour was a sately

attainable speed on straight and level rail-

The total population of Oregon is 174.767males, 103,388; females, 71,379. Of these 163.087 are white and 11.680 colored. The latter includes 9,506 Chinese, 2 Japanese, and 1,679 Indians and half-breeds.

There are two Irish settlers in the new Legislature of Buenos Ayres, which opened 7th ult.—Mr. Edward Murphy, of Las Heras, and the Ven. Dean Dillon, the founder and proprietor of the Southern Cross. During the farewell performance of Talbot

at the Comedie Francaise the veteran artist

received a golden crown of laurels from the orchestra, and was the object of the liveliest sympathy on the part of his companions and the public generally. London Truth: - Mr. J. W. Mackey, the Prince of Bonanzas.' has just arrived in Paris from California to rejoin his family, from

He is going on a prolonged tour in the East, after which he is expected to 'settle' in New York." It is whispered in Vatican circles that Leo XIII, intends to resume quietly and by degrees the State ceremonies of the Pontifical Court as they were celebrated eleven years

whom he has been separated for three years.

reviving the splendid ceremonies in that famous basilica M Gambetta's speeches and political pleadings, the publication of which is announced, will form seven volumes and will be issued at intervals of two months. The first to ap pear on the 15th inst., will extend from the defence of the Baudin memorial, Nov. 14,

ago, even to going down into St. Peter's and

1868, to the fall of the empire. Many were the scares that happened during the siege of Cabul. The arrival of the relieving forces was anxiously looked for. I see Phayre's advanced guard coming over the brow of that hill," said General looking through a field glass. " No, General,"

said an A.D.C., "they are only six donkeys!" A school girl saw a play performed at San Luis, Cal., in which the heroine died by poison, after suffering very much from unrequited love. The girl had an unhappy love affair of her own, and the performance on the stage impressed her so deeply that she bought arsenic on the way home, and committed

suicide. A Chicago tenant informed the owner of the house he occupied that the drainage was defective, and demanded repairs, which were not made. His daughter was barely saved from death by diphtheria, and the physician declared that she was poisoned by sewer gas. A suit for \$5,000 damages has been brought against the landlord.

A woman at Lodi, Pa., deliberately starved herself to death. The process required six weeks of total abstinence from food, though she drank sparingly of water. She had long been eccentric, and the death of her mother destroyed her reason. Thereupon she went to bed with the avowed intention of dying, and never ate again.

"Nothing," says the N. Y. Times, "nothing so clearly proves the genuineness of Ireland's grievances as the spread and success of the Land League. No amount of skill in organization on the part of its leaders could stir a people without wrongs to rise in mutiny against imaginary injustice." Will the Boston Herald please observe?

Chicago's sewage flows into a river and thence into a canal. At Joliet, forty miles distant, the water of the canal is turned into new levels. A frozen surface converted the canal between Joliet and Cnicago into an airtight conduit, and the water now runs into Joliet wholly unpurified. The fear of a pestilence has led the people to ask for legislative relief.

About six miles west of Beowawe station. on the Central Pacific road, there is a true geyser on the side of a mountain, or rather forty of them. The one which throws the highest stream is only about an inch and a half in diameter, but at intervals of thirty minutes it casts up boiling water to a height of 25 feet. A lot of others gush up in the vicinity over about forty acres of ground.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1880

### CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For December, 1880.

THURSDAY, 30.—Of the Octave. FRIDAY, 31.-St. Sylvester, Pope and Confessor.

For January, 1881.

SATURDAY, 1 .- The Circumcision. Holyday of Obligation. SUNDAY, 2 -Octave of St. Stephen. MONDAY. 3 .- Octave of St. John. TUESDAY, 4.—Holy Innocents. WEDNESDAY .- Eve of the Epiphany.

Parliament stands adjourned till the 4th of January, a time sufficient for the members to go among their constituents and hear what they have to say on the all absorbing Syndicate question.

PARTICULARS of the calemity to the British arms in the Transvaal have not yet been made known, but it is believed to be serious far more serious than the mere slaughter of 250 men, reported. It is feared that all the tribes are rising, and that before British reand except the odds against them are more re-inforcements arrive from Ireland.

To our certain knowledge a cablegram has been sent across the Atlantic for the seventh time that the Marquis of Landsdowne has made up his mind that Ireland is no place for in. The movements of the Marquis are, no doubt, of the highest importance, but we fail to see that that they can make so much difference to people living on this side of the Atlantic as to cable them so many times. Perhaps they are considered by the senders as equivalent to so many agrarian outrages, and if that be so seven more crimes have been committed in Ireland, which, taken in the aggregate, amount to a murder.

We have been favored with a glance over a letter from Ireland, written by a gentleman who takes no interest in politics, which is saving a great deal for an Irishman, hailing from Omagh in the County of Tyrone. The following is an extract: "The banquetters at Omagh comprised men of different creeds and all shades of politics, Tories, Whigs and Radicals were there as well as Protestants and Catholics. True it is that Parnell and the League were denounced by one section but they were upheld by another. Since then there has been a great change. Some of the most pronounced Orangemen go in for the League, as you will see by the paper I send

A GENERAL insurrection was expected in Ireland on yesterday the 26th of December. but much to the disgust of the Jingoes it did not take place. The Atlantic cable instead of flashing news across the ocean is made to repeat the monotonous whine that the Queen's rule in Ireland is only nominal. the Land League law having superseded that of the British Government, and also informs us the London Times laments the absence of outrages because it proves the Irish people are satisfied with the machinery of the law as they practise it. Why then should the Irish people rise in rebellion? They have taken a stand of parsive resistance, which seems to the Land League is making in Canada. answer their purpose, the united people have | Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa bave now all is left the British Parliament to do is to sanction their proceedings by legislative | A telegram was received at this office yesterenactment. And in fact, it would appear | day from Mr. Cleary, of St. Anns, P.Q., refrom the tone of liberal speakers, that is to questing that an organizer be sent to that say of the leaders of the majority, as if this is locality, where there is a large number of it is one of the weapons used by a people

to the serious and invulnerable position taken up by the people of Ireland, and they are willing for once to confess that they are in the right and that it is no longer advisable or possible to govern such a people by coercion. The spell is broken at last, the axe is at the root of the upas tree, and the dawn of a new era breaks gloriously forth for a people who have suffered terribly and who have suffered long. So long as they depended upon others for their redemption they were disappointed; when they took their case into their own hands they succeeded, for nations in this respect are like individuals.

THE trial of the Traversers has commenced in Dublin, but there is great difficulty in finding a jury, not only a jury that will convict, but any jury. Parnell has been re-elected President of the Irish Parliamentary party, and Justin McCarthy, Vice-President, and it is decided that they will sit on the opposition benches. The English Government is still using strenuous exertions to get the Vatican to denounce the Land League, and its organs have gone so far as to declare that it has actually placed the League within the category of associations regarded as revolutionary. This declaration is only laughed at by those who remember the many canards, supplied by English correspondents before this, of the same nature.

THE editor of the Canadian Spectator is one of the most cemical men of our time, that is, in Canada, for there are a good many in the British Islands and the Isle of Man still more comical than he. He condemns poor Oliver Cromwell, who, if we remember aright died more than two hundred years ago, and yet he abuses the Land League for asking that the atrocities of Oliver be atoned for in a small degree. The editor of the Spectator would make an excellent Irish Tory, radical as are his pretensions in Canada, tor, like these gentry, he is willing to blame former generations but to let things be as they are at present, or, at all events, not to follow the advice of the Land League. The gentleman either has not the courage of his convictions, or his convictions are of a pale, sickly hue.

THE latest canard from the other side of the Atlantic is that Mr. Parnell has been deprived of the leadership of the Irish National party, and that it has been conferred upon piece of fabrication we have yet been favored with, but the correspondent adds the saving clause that "the news lacks confirma-We should think so, indeed. Davitt is too sincere a patriot to question settlement, which the other would | way. feel himself bound to refuse.

of the Reverend Mr. Hepworth's speech on inforcements arrive the fate of South Africa | Ireland, taken from the New York Sun. It shall have been decided. British colonists is not by any means flattering to the Irish are, however, composed of tough materials, people, and it was delivered by a man who was evidently striving hard to speak the truth desperate than they are even in South Africa, despite his own prejudices. It was delivered, they may be able to stand the shock until in fact, by a man who loves England, but who was yet obliged to confess that the Irish are woofully oppressed by that country, and he therefore maintains inferentially, that Parnell is in the right and the English and Irish the movement into existence, and the aristocracy are in the wrong. The Rev. Mr. Hepworth was one of the distributors of the such a great man as he to spend the winter | Herald advertising fund, and as such would naturally endorse that weathercock's views on Ireland, but he could not do it; he found himself in the position of Balaam, and surrounded and all as he was on the platform of Steinway Hall by British sympathisers, he was forced to vindicate the line of policy adopted by the Irish agitators.

> DR. WILD, a new prophet who has appeared above the horizon, in a lecture which he delivered in Toronto, Monday 20th inst., made a few wild predictions. He prophesied that the world would be plunged into war in 1882; that in the same year the Jews would be restored to Palestine under British protection; that this earth of ours would be plunged in continuous hot water for fifty years, after which the millenium would come. The reverend lecturer is about the most reasonable prophet that has appeared for some years. He gives one a chance to prepare, unlike others who predicted the crush of matters in 1881, including Mother Shipton. Why, even the blessed baby ushered into the world on Monday night may hope, if nothing happens to him personally, that he will live half a century, which is not bad considering all things. Dr. Wild asserts that he possesses a regular system of interpreting the Scriptures, but then that is nothing new. So does every fanatic who howls around the Queen's Park on Sundays and finds himself in a lunatic asylum after a short time. If Dr. Wild would tell us something about the Pacific Railroad, or what will be the final result of "Boycotting" in Ireland, he would add much to our knowledge of the future; but, then, perhaps, his system does not take in such trifles. Meanwhile for what we have received may Providence make us truly grateful.

WE are extremely gratified at the progress condemned the iniquitous land system, and festablished branches, and a despatch informs | will be put back fifty years. Now we must us that Toronto is also coming to the front.

and form a local branch. Our contemporary the Irish Canadian also gives encouraging reports of the responses to its appeal, and in fact the work has commenced all along the line with the most satisfactory results. There are several places in Canada where Irishmen reside, but not in sufficient numbers to organize themselves into branches, upon whom we would urge to send their subscriptions to this office or to the Irish Canadian, it is all the same; the funds will be transmitted to Dublin to aid the defence and bring the great national movement to a successful issue. This is one of the supreme moments in Ireland's history when her friends abroad can aid her most and bears with it nothing of sectarianism or

A telegram from Quebec Tuesday morning brings news of a startling nature. The garrison of old Stadacona is to be reinforced at once, and fifty rounds of extra ammunition served out to each man. We are further informed, in connection with this startling piece of intelligence, that an Imperial spy has arrived on this continent to watch the movements of the Land Leaguers in Canada and the States. We cordially welcome the Imperial spy, and if he comes to this office we shall put him in full rapport with the League and its mysterious doings, its papers and its modus operandi, but he must at the same time pay his dollar admission fee. That is an understood thing. No dollar, no inspection of documents. The Land League is not yeta secret society, and has therefore no oath to impose, which will, perhaps, be disappointing to our friend the spy. Newspaper reporters are also admitted, nay, invited, which also divests the meetings of some of their charms, and, on the whole, the speeches made there are cold and moderate, but, notwithstanding those little drawbacks, we can | \$46,000 for eighteen shares in the Sun, and guarantee the Imperial spy material for a that, finally, he is negotiating for the pur-Secret Service Bureau of the Government in London. We are afraid, however, that the spy has sprung full grown from the brain of our venerable contemporary the Quebec Mercury, which has for so long a time wasted its Michael Davitt. This is about the grossest sweetness on the desert air that folks outside of its immediate neighborhood were not such an extent of what people assert moulds aware of its existence, and it had, consequently, to invent something which would make its name heard, if only for a day. It is something to have it said in the papers destroy the hopes of his country throughout the continent that the Quebec just as they are about to be realized. The | Mercury is authority for the arrival of the wish of the propagator of this startling re- | Imperial spy to watch the movements of the port, who is probably a landlord, is father to | Land Leaguers, although it may be, and unthe thought. The news is more likely to doubtedly is, a canard manufactured for the have foundation that Justin McCarthy will occasion. But we would submit to our conlead the Irish party in Parliament in the temporary a still better plan for making absence of Mr. Parnell and be in a better itself heard and permanently felt, which is to position to accept a compromise on the land | put a little news in its columns once in a

Into-day's issue we give a condensed report WITNESS a letter from the editor of the but how long shall we be without them? Canadian Spectator, defending from an attack in Monday's columns of The Post. We believe that the Land matter what party was in power the "dukes" Crown, at their private residences were con-League is the great national movement pulled the wires, and we now behold the strained to drink water mixed with the sawwhich Ireland has set afoot for the amelioration of her unfortunate condition, and if we understand English at all, we believe the editor of the Spectator has persistently attacked it in his paper. It was Messrs. Parnell and Davitt who called editor of the Canadian Spectator has also attacked them persistently. We further believe that it is this movement which has the corporate bodies and the monoforced the British Government to undertake polists have not yet got their hands what is understood to be a sweeping reform on the throats of the people, but in the land system, and that any man or body they are stealing them in that direction, of men who can do this are patriots and de- and if steps are not taken to stop them they serve well of their country and of humanity at large. It is true that, if such an organization did not exist, fair and square Englishmen like Bright and Chamberlain would feel it their duty to do some act of justice towards Ireland, perhaps improve the Bright clause of the Land Act of 1870, but it could hardly be expected that even men like those two great Liberals would feel the same amount of sympathy for the Irish tenantry as Davitt and Parnell, to the manor born-Davitt himself being the son of an evicted tenant. The editor of the Spectator seems to labor under the delusion of the great majority of his countrymen, that every act of justice towards Ireland since the repeal of the Penal Laws has been performed spontaneously and cheerfully by England. But it is not so; every concession has been extorted from her fears. Again, our correspondent may think England incapable of fear, but that is a matter of opinion; we think she is. It panies. was the great French revolution made England repeal the most ferocious of her Penal Laws in 1793, a year when the arms of Republican France were in the ascendant, it was fear of her Irish Catholic armycaused her to grant emancipation (see Wellington's life by Greig); it was the Clerkenwell explosion and Manchester rescue disestablished the Irish Ohurch (vide Gladstone's speeches); and it is the ir- | degree." Will you be good enough to re-proresistible Land League which will force her | duce what I really did say, and tell me and to reform the terrible land system. The Reverend Mr. Bray asks to be informed in paragraph:what way he has attacked the Land League and we refer him to the extract he has sent us, cut out of his own paper, wherein he says that if more landlords are murdered and more boycotting practised land reform in Ireland infer from this that the Land League countenances murder, and yet the leaders denounce it from every platform. As for boycotting it is a different thing altogether,

nevertheless do not rule; it is the effect of public opinion. If, for instance, Ireland was not united in a demand for land reform boycotting would be impossible. And, after all, do not the landlords also boycott; do not all the churches boycott? What is social ostracism but another name for boycotting? Has the editor of the Spectator no particular grocer or butcher or paper manufacturer whom he prefers to patronize? We think we make out a case against the Reverend Mr. Bray, for whom, by the way, we entertain a great respect, when we say that when he condemns boycotting he condemns the Irish National movement; when he condemns Parnell he condemns the materially, without distinction of creed or Irish national movement, for Parnell is its class. The movement is thoroughly national, originator, and boycotting is the only weapon his enemies will allow in his hands. Frgo, party, and the man from the North is as much | the Reverend Mr. Bray condemns the Land interested in it as his brother from the League as shown by extracts from the Spectator.

THE DANGER OF THE FUTURE. Jay Gould, the great American speculator,

now owns more miles of railroad than any

other single individual in the world, but yet

he is not half satisfied. His ambition is as

his line, and the one great aim of his life

seems to be to obtain the controlling influence of the railroads and telegraph lines of the United States. He already plays fast he is the absolute monarch. Stocks rise and fall almost at his good pleasure, but whether they rise or fall, the fluctuations make him all the richer and more powerful for further operations. Now that he in a great measure controls the public purse little is wanting to complete his happiness—if happiness it can be called-than to control public opinion also; and this he is not neglecting. It is no longer a secret that he either owns or has under hypothecation an immense block of the stock of the Tribune, that he is part proprietor of the World, that he lately paid long communication to Scotland Yard or the | chase of stock in all the New York dailies, except the Star and Express, which papers are controlled by John Kelly and the Herald, of which the sole proprietoris the renowned James Gordon Bennett. Having possession of such a number of miles of railroad and having control to public opinion, what can prevent Jay Gould from exercising an immense influence on American affairs—and indirectly of Canadian -politically and commercially. We all know what an influence the Grand Trunk railroad has had in its time in Canadian politics, but what is the power of the Grand Trunk and its numerous owners, who might have different opinions on public questions, to the one man power of Jay Gould, guided by the one set of brains which have already accomplished so much for their owner? Men like Jay Gould and Vanderbilt must, in future, be recognized as dangerous factors in American politics. We have WE publish in this issue of THE TRUE none of them as yet in Canada, About a century ago a few great houses among the English nobility ruled the Empire. No lamentable result, which is the wealthiest minority the world has ever witnessed and Ottawa River; and this was an abomination the most impoverished majority. A tew not to be endured. An agitation was got up corporate bodies in the United States, such as the great Pacific railroad companies, Vanderbilt and Jay Gould, could, if they choose tounita and nool their issues, upset the Republic and establish an Empire in its stead. The time is not yet come for this will, most assuredly, accomplish their purpose. It is not in successful human nature to halt at any given point; it must move on, for such is the law which governs it, and when men are rolling in wealth they look around them for other means of aggrandizetage otherwise has the owner of one hundred | the Mayoralty on Monday. millions over the man of one million? A combination of such men and corporate bodies as we have spoken of could regulate the wages of the masses, and we know exactly what that means; it means the slavery of the free people of the United States, and it means the same to the people of Canada, for it is scarcely possible, that with a huge plutocracy at our doors, we could long escape the

## CORRESPONDENCE.

collar of the millionaires and railroad com-

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

Sir: -I notice that in an editorial of yesterday, you say, that while I condemn Oliver Cromwell for what he did in Ireland, I abuse the Land League for asking "that the atrocities of Oliver be atoned for in some small your readers how you construe my words into abuse of the Land League. This is the

I would advise the Irish of Canada and the United States who favor the Land League movement to be very temperate in their language. It is not a brave thing to talk of "justifiable homicide," and of "an army from this continent," and such like things calculated to inflame the blood of Irishmen in Ireland. For those who talk in that way are three thousand miles and more distant from actual danger. The Irish on this continent will send money to Ireland, but not a an army could be raised, before it could get

content would be once more trampled out in and success, and the result reflected great blood. So talk about fighting is altogether credit on the whole League. The chairman ill-advised and unfriendly to the best interests of Ireland.

The Land League in Ireland is fast losing its head. Because the English Government hesitates to apply coercion and to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act it imagines that the English people are intimidated. Nothing could be farther from the truth, and the Leaguers are simply playing the game of the English Tory landlords, who are opposed to A. J. BRAY. years. MONTREAL, 28th December, 1880.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

DEAR SIR :- Since I last wrote you there was a terrible pow-wow in our City Council anent my letter, which appeared in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS of the 1st instant. After the reading of the minutes Ald. Egleson rose to a question of privilege. He stated that be desired to call the attention of the Council to a letter appearing in the TRUE WITNESS over the signature of John Clancy, an ex-Alderman. Ald. Starrs was opposed to the reading of the letter. Ald. Egleson said that as it reflected upon the members of the Council it ought to be read. After these two worthies had given vent to a good deal of virtuous indignation Ald. boundless as that of Alexander the Great in Egleson read the letter from a copy of the TRUE WITNESS, and wound up by pronouncing all the statements contained in it false. It was then moved by Ald. Starrs, seconded by Ald. St. Jean, "that owing to the well-known fact that the author of the letter from and loose with the Stock Exchange, of which Ottawa is not deemed responsible for his acts or sayings, that this Council take no further notice of it, the author having to send his and addressed his hearers on the great quesgerrymander to Montreal to have it inserted." | tion of the day, insisting throughout upon Ald. Coleman suggested tnat as John Clancy, the necessity of educating public opinion the writer of the letter, was an ex-Alderman he should be brought to the bar of the Council and treated as he deserved." "Montes partu- on all the world, and that their demands were rientes nascitur, ridiculus mus," " the moun- | daily more and more listened to, and would tains were in labor and brought forth a mouse.'

In my last communication I promised that would give an expose of the finances of the city and of the general condition of the people. In order to fulfil my promise intellithat year the funded debt of the city was only | giving grander results than Montreal. one hundred and twenty thousand dollars (\$120,000). In the year 1876 the debt was Mr. E. Tobin, President of the Young Irishwo millions and a quarter (\$2,225,000). The men's Literary and Benefit Association, Parliament Buildings were commenced in said that he wished to make a correc-1860 and were not finished until 1875, tion in regard to a statement which had The erection of these buildings gave crept into the Press in reference to a donaemployment to about four thousand men, more than half of whom had families. The Government removed to Ottawa in 1865, and brought in its train a considerable number of people. These with the laboring men and mechanics who were employed on the public buildings doubled the population of the city. House room was exceedingly scarce and rents rose enormously. The rise in the rents gave | the total amounting to \$202.45, for which a marvellous impetus to building; every one that owned a lot or a half lot announcement met with a hearty approbation of land put up one building or more, and those who had no means of building mortgaged their properly to get means. The noise of the carpenter's saw, the mason's hammer, and the bricklayer's trowel was heard all over the city, and the streets were literally encumbered with public reception was not necessary. vehicles loaded with building material. The President expressed the opini Mechanics could earn three dollars a day and laboring men two dollars; business of every kind was in a flourishing condition: the city flowed with milk and honey, like the land of Canaan, and money was as common as ditch water. In the midst of all this prosperity there was one thing wanting to fill the measure of human happiness up in the Capital of the Dominion, and that was water works. The Govern advantage, which is evidently to increase the ment had built water-works to supply National Fund in Dublin. the public buildings, but Ministers of the dust which was constantly falling from the numerous saw-mills at the Chaudiere into the in favor of the construction of water-works shortly after of the location of the Government here in 1865; but the people could not be prevailed upon to vote the necesfunds until 1871, when a by-law authorizing the raising of five hundred thousand dollars was submitted and carried by a majority of the votes of the electors. The construction of the water works necessitated the employment of a vast number of workingmen, who came to the city from all parts, and added still further to the population of the city. The exodus and financial disaster which followed the completion of the

next communication. Very respectfully yours, John Clancy. P. S -Alderman Egleson is out in the city papers with an election dodge in the shape of statement of the city finances I hope to drive a coach and four through his finances at ment, and they desire, like the Israelites the nomination, which is to take place on of old, to have a king like other nations that citizens having decided not to bring forward Monday next. Our French Canadian fellowthey may be lords and dukes. What advan- a candidate, I will accept a nomination for

public works shall form the subject of my

MEETING OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH

OF THE LAND LEAGUE. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE-MR. F. A. QUINN'S SUCCESS IN QUEBEC - A MAGNIFICENT DONATION FROM THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. SOCIETY—REDPATH'S RECEPTION—\$200 TO IRELAND -- A VOTE OF THANKS -- GENERAL

The meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Land League was held on Sunday afternoon in Toupin's Block. The seating capacity of the Hall was fully exhausted. One of the most attractive and encouraging features of these meetings is that scores of new faces fyle an appearance on every successive occasion. Encouragement is derived therefrom by having new hearts and hands to join in belping the Irish peasants to secure their just rights; and there is a source of attraction in the original effusions and witty remarks of the members. The Secretary read

were adopted. The list of new members was then read, among whom were several of the Young Irishmen's Society. On motion they were unanimously elected.

the minutes of the previous meeting, which

The President, P. Carroll, Esq, then announced that printed copies of the Constitution of the Montreal branch of the Land League had been received and were now in the hands of the Secretary. He commented upon several of the principal articles, of which he read a few important extracts, and he assured the League that the Executive would see to the faithful observance of all the by-laws. The President was happy to inform thousand men could be got to cross the sea the meeting that their friend, Mr. F. A. for the purpose of fighting the English. It Quinn, had returned from Quebec and was now in their midst. He had returned after what they are likely to do. They are alive / frish workmen who wish to enroll themselves | who are in a vast majority, but, who within a thousand miles of Ireland Irish dis- accomplishing his work with activity, energy

then requested Mr. Quinn to relate to the meeting the various events of his organizing Mr. Quinn was proud to say that his mission

was a complete success, not through his

efforts indeed, but through the generosity and patriotism of the Irishmen of Quebec. Every. where he met with a cordial reception and with warm-hearted Irishmen anxious to join in any movement which could be beneficial any interference with the land laws. A little to Ireland. A committee had been more of the grim Boycotting business, and a previously formed to establish a branch few more landlords shot, and the work of in Quebec, and he attended one of land law reform in Ireland is put back fifty its meetings, when he was requested to expliin the working of the League in Montreal. Arrangements were made to hold a public meeting of all the citizens in the hall of the Ship Laborers Society. This meeting was a triumphant success, notwithstanding a want of time to advertize it; over 500 people attended. Mr. F. Carbray presided and opened the proceedings with a most effective speech. The first resolution pledging the people to generously answer the appeal made by C. S. Parnell, was moved by J. O'Farrel, Esq., and seconded by J. Mac. Sweeny, Esq.

The second, condemning the land system of Ireland, was moved by W. Quinn and seconded by J. J. Gahan. The third, referring to the number of land owners, was moved and seconded by Messrs. J. Gallagher and L. Stafford. The fourth, condemning the prosecution of the Irish leaders, was moved and seconded by Messrs. T. Shea and G. J. Paul. and the last, pledging the meeting to form a Quebec branch of the Land League, was moved by Mr. T. Dubig and seconded by N. Swindell. The speeches made in support of the resolutions were logical and eloquent. Mr. Quinn himself was then called upon and showing that by persisting in agitation the Irish race had made a deep impression eventually be granted.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Quinn was proposed by Mr. J. Shea and seconded by Mr. Stafford. It was passed amid applause. In concluding his report, he stated that he had the highest hopes for Quebec, and would gibly I must go back to the year 1871. In | not be surprised to see that historic city

At the conclusion of Mr. Quinn's remarks, tion which the Society he had the honor of representing intended to make to the Land League. It was incorrect to state that this donation was to be levied by a tax on the members of the Society; half of the amount was the proceeds of voluntary contributions from the members, and the other half had been voted out of the funds of the society, sum he would now hand in a cheque. This and applause.

The question was then raised of how Mr. Redpath would be received on his arrival in Montreal: whether it would be advisable to make the reception a public one or not. The general opinion seemed to be that a formal The President expressed the opinion that a

public reception would not be beyond their intentions or the honor that they would wish to bestow upon one of Ireland's greatest benefactors, but would infringe too largely on the laws of economy which Mr. Redpath himself would not like to see violated to the loss of the Land League Fund. A public reception would cost money, and all the money in their branch exchequer must be applied to the best

A suggestion was made to invite the Presidents of the various societies to attend the lecture, but it was urged that the Land League was non-sectarian and was not to be swayed by any creed or nationality. The suggestion, therefore, was not acted upon. On motion the Executive were empowered to forward \$200 more to headquarters in Dublin.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Irish Mutual Building Society for their kindness in furnishing the Land League with a hall gratis. Next Sunday the meeting will be held in Nordheimer's Hall, which has been rented by the St. Patrick's Society and of which they give the free use to the Land League.

General enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings, and when the President, on leaving the chair, wished to all the happiness and joys of the season with the prayer that next year on this festive occasion, the land question would be so far settled and the rights of the Irish people so far recognized, that meetings of this kind would be no longer called for. The meeting then closed amid cheers for the friends of the Land League and for the Green Isle of the Sea.

A. M. D. G.

St Joseph, patron of the Universal Church, protect the diocese of Montreal! BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION IN FAVOR OF THE BISHOPRIC OF MONTREAL.

The aim of this Association is to aid the Bishopric of Montreal, that financial difficul-

ties have placed in an impending state. To become a member it suffices to give an alms of 5 cents a month, or to pay in advance 50 cents a year. But one cent a month or 10 cents a year is exacted from children.

The aforesaid offering can be made in favor of another person living or dead. ADVANTAGES.

A Mass every week at the Cathedral of Montreal for all the associates. An indulgence of 40 days for every act favorable to said Association.

Moreover, the associates participate in the advantages of the benefactors of the Bishopric, that is: 1st In two grand Masses celebrated at the Cathedral, every year during 25 years at 7 a.m., one, the second Wednesday of May, for the living; the other, the second Wednesday of November, for the dead. 2nd A grand Mass sung also at the Cathedral, at 7 a m., the last Wednesday of each month.

The names of the donors and the amount furnished by each are inscribed in books kept at the Bishopric. N. B .- The alms should be remitted to col-

lectors provided with a special authorization, or to the Pastors of the different parishes, or brought to the Board of the Episcopal Cor-APPROBATION.

Benevolent Association in favor of the Bishopric of Montreal.

I approve and bless with all my heart the

10th August, 1880. † E. C. Bishop of Montreal.

The forty hours' devotion of the Roman Catholic Church opened at St. Patrick's, Quebec, Monday morning after Divine service, in presence of an unusually large congrega-

MR. EDITOR :- Tired, gleepy, cold and hungry as I was, I had enough evil in my nature to feel glad at having some member of the human race on whom I could wreak my vengeance for the injuries I had suffered, and why not Lord Smallbrains, when I could not lay hold of Mr. Parnell? I am aware that one should be contious how one touches a live lord, whose person should be sacred from any but his peers. When I was a little boy my impression of a lord was that he was the model of perfection, physically as well as mentally. I thought that every lord was six feet in height, at least, that his eyes were bright and luminous. his features cast in a Grecian mould, that he could run swifter, cide more gracefully, fight more fiercely than any common man, and that he knew everything, including all the languages. As I grew up I had reason to modify my opinion, the few lords I came across being as much like other folks as possible. I saw an earl one time who carried a hump round with him on his back, a marquis | jected them to terrible treatment. The genwho had but one eye, and I heard a duke tlemen, especially Lord Smallbrains, who is deliver an agricultural speech, with about famous for his personal courage, defended the same fluency as a respectable hog. | themselves for a long time; but what could I have also seen lords so dead they do against such desperate odds? The drunk that they knew not whether they mark of teeth were plainly discernible in his stood on their heads or feet, but nevertheless lordship's ears, and Mr. Snookson's nose is I could never, until I came in contact with frightfully disfigured. Indeed their faces Smallbrains, entirely divest myself of the idea were cut and bruised in a most atrocious that their persons were sacred, and that they | manner, and it is believed the brutal treatment possessed a few, at least, of the attributes of has affected their minds, for when questioned the Grand Llama of Thibet. Small brains was by the police, who found them lying exhausta short, stunted individual with bow legs, ed in a barn belonging to a farmer named small gooseberry eyes, weak-looking hair, O'Rafferty, they spoke incoherently of the erratic purple-spotted nose, shambling gait, devil and gave other signs that their brains and thick utterance. Nature never cut him had been injured. This latest outrage out for a genius, and were it not that he is of the Land Leaguers is all the more extrathe proprietor of 75,000 acres of land in ordinary as Lord Smallbrains is one of the Limerick and Kerry Counties, neither he nor could imagine what he could do for hash. He Munster, and the tenants themselves acknowledges. could not sell newspapers, because his voice is not clear enough; he could not run messages because his legs are not adapted for locomotion, and his face is decidedly against him in the way of marrying for money. The three yells which issued from our

throats in succession awoke three distinct echoes from the distant mountains and then | alert, and four companies of dragoons have all was profoundly silent as before, except the gibbering of Smallbrain and his apologies. Snookson said nothing; he was too terrified. but his teeth chattered like dice in a well shaken box. I felt that I was master of the situation, and as revenge was in my heart I resolved to do something terrible, if not on my Boycotters then on those who fell into my power. Assuming a deep sepulchral voice I thus addressed my lord and Snook-

"Men of the mountain mist, kneel down, clasp each other by the right hand and swear solemnly by my Dominions that you will tell the whole truth, for if you do not my invisible assistants will carry you down below like a flash of lightning. You commence, you little man with the bow legs."

"Please your Satanic Majesty I do not understand you, do you mean that I shall have to confess my sins?"

"Exactly, make a clean breast of them." "To commence with-I wrote lies to Dublin Castle, wherein I stated outrages were as common in Limerick as blackberries, knowing it to be a lie. I cheated my friend Lord Puffindart out of seven hundred pounds at cards last winter, I poisoned Captain Hunter's | spectacles. mare before the Curragh races so that my

"Never mind your filthy nastiness. Even I-the devil-cannot stand that. Proceed." "I doubled and then trebled the rents on my estate, and evicted the tenants who re-

horse would win. I seduced --

fused to pay, I maligned my countrymen in Paris and other European cities, and when one of them kicked me down stairs I hired an Italian bravo at Venice to shoot him. "And did he do it?"

" No, faith, it was he shot the bravo. ran away with Colonel Bearskin's wife."

"Confound you, do you think I have no modesty because I am the d-humph. Go on, but stay, my time is too precious to waste on your atrocities. Now tell me of the good of Persia and General Grant have the freedom acts you have performed, if any?"

health on all occasions. I never get drunk." What, never?

"Well, hardly ever, except five or six nights in the week. I also drank the health of the Prince of Wales. I gave an actress a diamond necklace, and I think, but am not sure, that I gave an old woman a copper once in Pall Mall." "What, a good copper?"

"A brand new one, your majesty," answered Smallbrains in as triumphant a tone as his crest-fallen condition would permit, "fresh from the mint. I remember also giving instructions on a certain Christmas Eve to my agent here to distribute a stone of meal among the poor, and would have given a mangey sheep if it had not died, although l know mutton is not good for the people. It makes them proud and fat. I intended discharging my rascally agent last year, but-

"There, that will do. I have a notion your ideas of morality are somewhat mixed, and I do not want to hear of your good intentions. My place is paved with them. Come forward, Snookson, and make confession."

"Your Satanic Majesty, I have told ten thousand lies. I have rack-rented the tenants right and left, and when a sum of money was given by the dear Duchess of Marlborough to be divided among the poor, I divided it among myself and my family instead."

"Oh, Snookson," interrupted Smallbrains, " how could you –

"Silence! not another word or off you go. Go on, admirable, excellent man."

"Ich-ch-cheated Lord Smallbrains out of three thousand pounds, which I rack-rented out of the tenants, but rendered no account

66" Oh, Snookson, you villain — "Silence, idiot. Go on, Snookson."

"I shot the Widow Bryan's horse, because it trespassed on my property. I got three men convicted and sentenced to a year in jail for stealing turnips, though I knew them to he innocent; but, then, they were Fenians. I have written a hundred bogus threatening letters to myself and others. I evicted three hundred and seven tenants in my time, on ethird of whom died of hunger and cold." "Oh, come to an end, rascal; say, have you

ever done anything good?" "No, your Most Gracious Majesty, I am

happy to say I never performed a good act in

"Well, now listen: you two are such desperate rascals that I could, were I so minded, take one of you under each arm, and make off with you, you know where. It is Snookson who has saved you both; Snookson who has been to me such a true and faithful votary. I will therefore spare you, but you must receive some punishment for giving away that copper to the old woman in Pali Mail. I therefore direct that you pitch into each

gentle reader, slipped outside the door in the PARNELL TO THE RESCUE. darkness. They fought, they tore, they yelled, they swore, and when I found their ferocity, or enthusiasm, cooling I tapped three times outside, when they renewed the combat with unabated ardor, the wrongs each had endured at the hands of the other

adding to the vindictiveness of both. "And so, you thief and ruffian," Lord Smallbrains would growl, "you robbed me of £3,000, eh; take that."

"And, you idiot, you dreamt of dismissing your faithful Spockson did you; take that, and that, and that."

How the combat ended I know not, or if they carried out the agreement as regards the quarter of an hour's duration, but a horrified world read the following in the London Times of next day :-

PRIFTING INTO ANARCHY.

TERBIBLE OUTRAGE NEAR THE CITY OF LIMERICK. DUBLIN, Dec. 2.

As the Viscount Small brains and his agent, Obadiah Z. Snookson, Esq., J.P., were riding from Limerick to Killmallock last night they were surrounded by about one hundred masked men, who dismounted and then subledge that Mr. Snookson is a model agent. It was only last year that the tenants on Lord Smallbrain's estates in Kerry presented Mr. Snookson with a magnificent service of silver on the occasion of his return from the continent, where he had been travelling for the good of his health. The police are on the been sent to the scene of the disturbance." Mr. Editor, I must leave off here, as my

letter is becoming too long. I sincerely wish you and the readers of The Post a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Very sincerely, Myles O'Regan.

Limerick, Dec. 5, 1880.

#### PERSONAL.

Grant's regular income is \$7,000 a year. The New York Herald is a larcroidus news-

paper. James Gordon Bennet has been appointed Master of an English pack of hounds. Mr. Darwin has written a new book

entitled, "The Movements of Plants." Critical Boston does not gush towards Sara Bernhardt half as much as New York. Captain Dacey, one of the rescued of

Manchester, died at Worcester, Mass., last Mr. Wm. Casey, of Kinmount, Ontario, is

102 years of age, and can read without Captain Carey, of Zulu war notoriety, has

joined the Land Transport service, which is non-combatant. A matter worth noting : - The Ladies

Land League, organized in New York only a few weeks ago by Miss Fanny Parnell, has already been the means of raising over \$1,000. Good for the ladies.

Count Gleichen has almost completed the bust of Beaconsfield for the club named after the illustrious statesman. It is a wonderful likeness, and by the Queen's wish the bust is a replica of the one done by Count Gleichen for her Majesty.

The New York Sun suggests that the Shah of the city of London conferred upon them, "Let me see, your majesty; I have such a and as the privilege carries with it the right treacherous memory. I drank the Queen's to go into the retail trade without being taxed it would be an excellent thing if the two Emperors availed themselves of it.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

A clock company is to be started in Hamilton, with a capital of \$50,000.

The cold weather has caused a suspension of operations on the Beauce gold mines.

Hay-pressing for export is being carried on vigorously at Stirling. Some 500 tons will be shipped this winter.

The Grand Trunk has received at Belleville a first shipment of 500 tons of Nova Scotia coal, for use on the road.

The Quebec Mercury says there are over one thousand licensed medical practitioners in the Province of Quebec, which is a fraction over one doctor to every hundred of the population.

A curling match, between the Lorne club, Welland, and the Argyle club, Thorold, was played on the Victoria Rink, Thorold, yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the Thorold

men by eighteen points. There was received at the Warkworth cheese factory for the season of 1889 2,256,-446 pounds of milk, making 217,037 pounds of cheese, which sold for \$25,226, making the

average for standard cow \$33.54. Two farmers, named respectively Berkwith and Kelly, quarrelled and fought at Belleville, on Saturday, and the latter stabbed his antagonist with a pocket knife, inflicting an ugly wound in the back. They were arrested, and liberated on bail.

Another case of brutal treatment is heard of in the vicinity of St. Catharines. This time it is one of the orphan children brought to this country by Miss Rye. She says she was treated worse than a dog, having been repeatedly beaten with an iron rod or poker, and never permitted to go out. The names of the parties are withheld for the present.

There died last week at the town of Niagara the oldest ferryman in Canada, perhaps in America. For nearly three-quarters of a century Mr. Ralph Clench, eldest son of the late Col. Clench, has been lessee of the ferry between the town of Niagara and Youngstown. At one period the deceased kept a drug store in Niagara, and was connected by blood or marriage with many of the old families of the Niagara and Gore districts.

A serious case of lead poisoning has been discovered at Fitzroy about 40 miles from Ottawa in the family of Mrs. Hodgins. In tracing up the origin of the poisoning the doctor found it in the well. The piston was raised and extracted, and on the valve was found a large piece of lead that had been other for a quarter of an hour, and if I find | nailed on by the pump-fixer to keep the lid you are acting or shamming—but I won't in its proper place. A silver spoon was also threaten—beware in the pump, perfectly black and And so they did pitch like two tigers, while I, thickly coated from the effects of the lead.

Hall to the heroes of our land!
Hall to the brave PARNELL's brave band—Hall valiant sons of valiant sires,
All hall the goal of your desires!
Stand by the standard of the free,
And still PARNELL your watchword be,
When soon must fail, though ere so strong,
The grim Bastile of landlord wrong!
That curst Bastile whose story tells
Of fend deeds—deeds black as hell's—
Whose shadow has been known to fall,
For ages like a funeral pall
On Ireland's peasantry and soil,
Blasting the fruits of honest toil!
Myrlad the homes that young hopes flushed.
Its ruthless tyranny has crushed—
And myrlad, too, the nameless graves
Its hate has filed with pauper slaves,
While myrlad slaves in suff'ring still
Survive to curse its vengeful will!
Where can we turn the wide world o'er—
To what rude wild or savage shore,
That we'll not meet some sick'ning trace
Of widow'd Erin's exiled race.
In bleaching bones of refugees Hall to the heroes of our land !

That we'll not meet some sick'ning trace
Of widow'd Erin's exiled race.
In bleaching bones of refugees
Who feared less dauger and disease
In jungle haunts with beasts of prey
Than that Bastile's more dreaded sway?
Then, shame on scribes who plead the cause
Of "middle men" and "rack-rent" laws—
Who advocate a living curse,
Horrid as Egypt's plaguey, and worse!
Who'd keep a land that Nature blest
With all the glifts that she possessed—
Where peace and plenty all should know—
The scene of famine, strife and woe!
Shame on such advocates—aye, shame
On men so soulless as to aim
At seeing Erin's lovely isle
A thing for strangers to revile—
A leper 'mongst the nations deemed.
Abhorr'd by some—by more esteemed,
Her people robbed and beggared, too,
To pamper and enrich the few!
But spite of Boycott and such snawn,
Methicks I see the welcome dawn
Of Freedom's sun serenely rise
In Erin's too long clouded skies—
Fond pledge that landlord rule shall cease,
And true prosperity and peace—
Her toiling millions just reward—
Supplant strife, famine and the aword!
W. O. Farmer.
Montreal, December, 1880.

Montreal, December, 1880.

# IRELAND'S GRIEVOUS WOES.

An Address by Dr. Hepworth of the Relief Fund Committee-The Island's Present and Prospective Condition-Some of the Lecturer's Comments Received with Disapproval-Hisses for Bright and Gladstone-Cheers for Parnell.

Before the doors of Steinway Hall were thrown open last evening there was a large throng in front of them, and as soon as they were opened there was crowding for places. The front seats were quickly filled, and before 8 o'clock all the seats, including those in the two galleries, were filled, and in the rear many persons stood. Many ladies were present. Almost all the seats on the platform were occupied. Among those there were the Rev. Dr. Ormston, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Davis, the Rev. Dr. Bevan. Thurlow Weed, Russell Sage, ex Gov. Hoffman, Chancellor Crosby, E. H. Perkins, Jr., President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, and James Buell. The large audience had assembled to hear the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth deliver a lecture on "The present and Prospective Condition of Ireland." He was one of the committee selected to distribute the \$350,000 relief fund among the poor of Ireland, and he had been invited upon his return to describe his visit there. When he entered, with ex-Mayor Wickham, he was greeted with applause. He was introduced by the ex-Mayor, and he began his lecture by describing how he was asked by Mr. Bennett, editor of the Herald, to help distribute the there a famine, a real famine, or is it only the usual cry of distress?' The crop of 1877 was a great disappointment. That of 1878 was almost a total loss, and that of 1879 had been smitten by a blight. One-half the popuknocked at the world's doors and asked for a crust. The world answered." He then described how the committees having the three

funds went to work. "That the fund that you sent to Ireland," he said, "saved it, is beyond a doubt. That there was death by starvation is beyond a peradventure. I visited the western part, acre by acre, and I never saw such inexpressible suffering. I have been into hundreds of families where their little all to eat consisted of Indian meal. They had parted with their cows. They had sold their chickens. They had pawned the clothes of their bodies and the clothes of the dead. They stood almost in utter nakedness and face to face with almost inevitable death. There were two classes for pity. Out of 4,000,000 persons a certain proportion must be sick, and under the circumstances those were almost sure to die. I was struck by the aspect of the children, and I said to the committees: 'If we

can save no one else, let us save the children.' "Now, with these facts before you," he continued, we are quite well equipped and ready to approach the problem of Ireland's present and Ireland's future. Ireland is the sick child of the family of nations. She is afflicted not with hypochondria, but with a deep, functional derangement. Such a nation we have the right to take an interest in. I am not here to make a special plea for Ireland. I went through Ireland as an American, noting down the facts of my experience and observation, and I am now here to give some predictions of the days to come. The position of Ireland is an anomaly unparalleled in the history of the world. Her social condition is no credit to herself nor to anybody else. One of the facts in regard to her present position is that England has always labored under the hallucination that what is good for England is good for Ireland. Another fact is that Ireland has never been thoroughly conquered. (Applause.) I want you to accept these criticisms with good will, for before I am through the other side may clap too. It is an historical fact that Ireland has never been thoroughly conquered. Scotland was con-

quered-He was interrupted by the Rev. Dr. Ormiston, who shook his finger at him.

"Wales was conquered," he continued, smiling. "Ireland has never accepted the situation. (A voice from the gallery-And never will.) And to-day there is existing between the Englishman and the Irishman the same feeling that existed between the North and the South. I had not been in Ireland many weeks before I found that the Irish people are not, from choice, an agricultural people. In the western part, there are no opportunities for the exercise of a diversity of talent, especially at home. No matter what a man's proclivities are he must be a farmer. It is one of the greatest misfortunes of the people. Further than this they have not the slightest conception of agricultural science. An Irishman is loyal to his potatoes. He believes in the potato, good or bad. Wheat fields are few. Corn fields are seldom met. Potato fields are met everywhere. They have no agricultural implements, and, quoting the old saying, 'Ill luck follows the plough,' in accordance with that, he never follows it. He has no interest in the land he cultivates. He has no financial interest in the country nor in the Government that rules or misrules, He is thoroughly a serf. He

cannot conceive of your clapping. The Rev. Dr. Ormiston-True, but it was

so quaintly put. "Ireland is doubly drained," the lecturer continued, "and a nation that is doubly a bad condition. Where money is made in own class who presented themselves as that country it should be spent. The landed | candidates at the High School, 4 of them proprietor should spend his money there. But how is it? He spends his money in London, and gets all the interest he can from his bis class during the term, of which 47 reestate. This is one of the reasons why the Irishman regards his landlord as his natural | counted for, which he was able to do, viz., 16 enemy. (Hisses.) Please don't hiss. I am here to give the facts. The landlord says: trades, 28 to farming and 14 to labor. I have the right to live where I want to. I have another estate in England, and I can't live on both.' Therefore he mortgages the ing, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, one in Ireland. Existing circumstances are mensuration and Canadian history. not favorable to living on one's Irish estate. There is more chance of dying there. The tenant says, 'Why don't you come home?' and then in an aside, 'You'll be killed if you do.' And now allow me to ma'e an Irish end speeches were made by the Rev. Father bull. If I were a resident of Ireland I would certainly live somewhere else. "There is another bar to national pros-

perity. Local attachment seems to be a part

of an Irishman's heart. Domestic life among

the peasantry is without ambition. In America the Irishman becomes a man. At home be is a serf, downtrodden and downhearted. There has been no change in the charitable societies, being the interest on the domestic life of the peasantry for the last five hundred years. The greatest evil that saps the Irish character is the nature of the land tenure. The land tenure is the great blot. Whoever is responsible for it is responsible for nine-tenths of the present Irish suffering. The foolish Irishman makes it his excuse for murder. Until this is done away with there is no hope for the Irish people. So long as the Irish people must work, they must work with no higher ambition than to support an absentee. In the province of Ulster the farmers have long leases. They have some domestic life of the peasantry for the last five | Poor Fund :farmers have long leases. They have something to hope for. They are looking forward to better their condition. In the western part the most of the farmers are tenants at will. They can be turned out without any warning. If the tenant at will improves his few acres he may be compelled to pay for his own expenditure - more rent or eviction. Between him and his landlord is a bitter, intense antagonism. The Irishman thinks that every man is against him. He is brave, rash, good natured, and to the last degree turbulent. Pugnacity is his appetite. To the last degree he is ignorant, and he falls a prey to an irresponsible adventurer. When he is told that the land is his, he believes that his landlord is a robber. (A voice: He is right.) Perhaps. When he is told that he for treatment sent by letter, and the instrumust not pay any rent at all, he betters the ments expressed to any address. Pyhsicians leaders. They may stand beyond the reach of the law, but if he gets a hint he goes to extremes that the English Government cannot prevent. (A voice from the upper gallery: Three cheers for Parnell!)

"Is it not a strange condition of affairs," te continued sarcastically "that the leaders should not be at the head of the people? Why is it that Ireland has not that degree of sympathy in America that you would naturally expect? It is not that we do not think that she is right in her general demands: John cry Put him out'). Keep quiet. If you and less impetuous, that change will be the Irishman. We have resisted England to the death, and to-day we love her. (A voice from the front-You love her, but the love isnt worthy and useless methods in accomplishing great ends. That great people is spending its energy in driving its landlords into the sea and shooting landlords from behind stone walls. I assure you it is all wrong. The means are bad. (A voice; 'By no means. I say it is good.') Wait a minute. Eugland has the right to keep Ireland as long as she can. When Ireland has the right to be free she will find no country more proud of her than England. I am sorry for Ireland. I hope the time is not far distant when Ireland, rightly directed, will use the right means to attain ends which at this moment she is only dreaming of. God pity Ireland in her misery and God help her to reach out to larger and

larger liberties. Amid the applause as he closed were cries of "Three cheers for Parnell" by a throng of men in the upper gallery, and in order to prevent a possible disturbance, ex-Gov. Hoffman stepped to the front of the platform and asked for attention for a few minutes. He said that it was not expected what a speaker said would question was one that must be discussed, and could not be put down until it was settled. He therefore moved that the thanks of the audience be given to Dr. Hepworth for his about Scotland being conquered. "But I knew he was a brave man," he added, " and he has shown it here to-night."

Ex-Mayor Wickham put the motion, and there was a loud " Aye" in response, but an excited individual in the gallery supplemented it with a cry of "Three cheers for Mayor Grace."-N. Y. Sun.

ANNUAL EXAMINATON OF THE PUPILS OF THE R. C. S. S., ALEXANDRIA,

The above examination took place in the High School last Thursday. The Rev. Father McDonald presided. The teacher, Mr. Alexander McDonald, in introducing his pupils on the stage, made a speech which was listened to with great attention. He said he would open his note book and give them an account of his stewardship during the last four years and a half. After touching on some remarks made by malcontents, he suggested a remedy, which was to come and visit his school and enjoy the pleasure of judging for themselves. He said he was sorry to find so many Catholics possessed of the erroneous notions that Protestant teachers were better educated than Catholics, and therefore more fit to train up pupils for candidates to the High Schools and as Teachers, but figures would show the contrary.

Out of the 55 candidates for High School entrance in a certain boasted district with a staff of learned Protestant teachers, having

a famine. He stands in constant fear, and, the 48 candidates who presented themselves therefore, there is not a moment when he is at your own High School last mid-summer, not ripe for revolution. He has everything how many passed? 13 only. Whilst 15 canditogain and nothing to lose. (Applause). I dates from a backwoods Roman Catholic Separate School presented themselves for Third Class Certificates, 9 of them passed. Commencing nearer home, out of the three candidates from the Sister's School who presented themselves for Third Class Certificates drained, both of its brain and its money, is in | 2 of them passed. Out of the 5 pupils from my

> passed. He showed that 125 pupils had frequented mained on the register, leaving 78 to be acwent to the high school, 7 to college, 5 to matter in which the pupils were examined consisted of catechism, sacred history, read-

> The first class pupils were divided into two camps-known as the country and village camps-and made to compete, the boys from the country winning by four marks. At the McDonnell and the Trustees, congratulating the teacher and pupils on the great improvement since last examination.

> CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK. The City and District Savings Bank has just distributed \$10,800 among the following

Montreal Dispensary
L'Asile des Aveugles
L'Asile des Sourdes-Muettes
Orphelins Catholiques, Rue St. Catherine
L'Asile des Sourds-Muettes, Coteau St.
Louis
Salle D'Asile Rue Visitation
Industrial Rooms
University Lying-in Hospital
Hervey Institute
Protestant Church Home
Salle d'Asile St. Joseph
Salle d'Asile Nazareth
L'Hospice St. Vincent de Paul
Protestant Institute for Deaf Mutes
Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society Total.....\$10,800

NASAL CATARRH ASTRMA, BRONCHITIS .- It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by Dr. Souveille's Spirometer. Full instructions

instruction and shoots the landlord. His and sufferers are cordially invited to test the weakness is that he is too loyal to ill-chosen Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and cure speedily effected. Instruments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex aide-Surgeon French Army, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING NOTICES.

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

WE ARE PLEASED to notice that a great many of our best citizens have bought Dr M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the Bright admits that (hisses); Gladstone admits that (hisses); Froude admits that name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, fund. "The first question was," he said, "Is (hisses); McCarthy admits that (hisses and a and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in want excitement go somewhere else, but I | the cure of such complaints, and to satisfy must tell the truth. (Applause.) Ireland is our curiosity we visited Dr. M. Souvielle at right in making a resistance to the land his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and tenure. She is right in demanding that her | gave a thorough examination of his invention, lation was without food. The banks had fair lands shall be divided, and that the so that we could speak with our own authorclosed their doors. There was almost no farmers have a financial right in the lands ity of it. We think that such a method, money in circulation. A hungry nation they use. But unless some farmers are wiser which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those distressing dissuggestion of an Englishman, and not of an eases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by yours.) After we won we rewon the respect | Dr. M. Souveille, after long and careful experiof that country. Ireland has put herself too | ments in chemical analysis, and used in hunmuch outside the sympathy of nations by un- | dreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a welllearned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instruments free of

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

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

There recently arrived in this city from Paris a Dr. Souvielle, bringing with him his meet with universal approval, but the Irish invention, called the Spirometer, for the cure of such troublesome and hitherto well-nigh incurable diseases as asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, and the like, either chronic or transient. The Doctor has fixed upon 13 Phillips impartial and eloquent address. The Rev. | Square as an office, where we paid him a visit Dr. Taylor arose and seconded the motion. on Saturday last. intellectual, evidently He did not agree with all that the lecturer | well skilled in anatomy and physiology, a had said, and slyly hinted that if Dr. Hep- linguist, capable of speaking five languages, worth had a little more drilling in the history and possessing, apparently, thorough knowof Scottish independence, he would not talk | ledge of all the phases and details of the various respiratory diseases from practical observation. Dr. Souvielle proceeded to explain the modus operandi of his invention—the Spirometer. It is ingenious yet simple, and after hearing the Doctor's explanations, the treatment-that of inhalation-seems very sensible. Certain medications are placed in the instrument, and are thence inhaled by the sufferer. These inhalations are naturally carried direct to the organs affected by disease, and, of course, prove in this manner by far the most effective. In Europe this mode of treatment is now thoroughly recognized and practised, and we learn that since his arrival here Dr. Souvielle has treated most successfully several of our own citizens. Persons suffering with such diseases as head this article should not hesitate to visit the Doctor. who gladly explains his method free of any charge. He deserves success, and if able to achieve only half of what is claimed, he will, indeed, be a benefactor of mankind.

## FROM CORNWALL.

CORNWALL, Dec. 27 .- The following are the nominations for the town of Cornwall for year 1881:-Wm Colquhoun, Mayor, by acclamation. John Bergin and C J Mattice for Reeve. Jas Kirkpatrick and Jos Premo Deputy Reeve. West Ward, J C Johnstone John G Hunter, Patrick Deuneny, acclamation. Centre Ward, Bobert Fairman, Hill Campbell, L A Ross, Jas Milroy. East Ward almost the whole of the alphabet after their John Purcell, G D Empey, Homer Stiles, John finds himself from year to year on the edge of name, how many passed? 10 only. Out of E Laney, Jas Tobin, M Murphy.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

R. W. Phipps, the creator of the N. P. is out in favor of a dissolution of Parliament.

A lunatic at Monroe, Mo., hent down a branch of a willow tree and hanged himself with it.

About half of Queen Victoria's Ministers are descendents or husbands of descendents of Lord Granville's grandfather.

Ottawa is again the city of the dead, despite the Christmas holidays. Cnly a bakers' dozen of members, including resident members, are A military commisssion is considering the

propriety of supplying the German army with a repeating rifle instead of its present breechloader. The Canada Gazette announces the election of L. A. McConville as member for Joliette,

and James Sutherland as member for North Oxford. "The great difficulty in Ottawa is to distinguish messengers from members of Parlia-

ment " says the Toronto Globe correspondent, Timid people will be glad to learn that Mother Shipton's prophesics are torgeries perpetrated a few years ago by one Hindley,

of Brighton, England. The regulations for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, which is to be he held in July next, are on tile in the Secretary of State's Department

Large cotton factories are to be built at Charleston, Vicksburg, and Louisville. Southern capitalists are becoming convinced that they can manufacture as well as raise cotton.

There are but three or four miles more of rails to be laid on the Canada Central Extension Railroad and Deux Rivieres will be reached. Trains expect to reach that point by New Year's Day.

Emile Zola is now a writer on the Paris Figuro. In a recent feuilleton he says: "France is now at peace, and the politicians are roaming about the quiet streets fer spoils. just as doctors without patients are seen to hang around healthy and happy families."

In a prosecution for dog stealing, heard at the Middlesex Sessions, in England, the other day, a lady stated that she had had dogs stolen ten times, and for their recovery had paid upward of £100. One favorite pug had been stolen three times, and each time she had paid £25 for its recovery.

The edict of Joseph Emanuel, King of Portugal, published in 1769, is not without its interest at this time. By this instrument widows of more than lifty years of age were forbidden to marry, "because," the preamble recited, "experience has shown that woman of that age commonly marry young men of no property, who dissipate the fortunes such marriages put them in possession of, to the prejudice of children and other relations." Spinsters were not apparently considered so liable to be beguited.

The only two English monastic establishments in France, the Benedictine College at Douni, in the Department du Nord, and the Passionist Fathers in the Avenue de la Reine Hortense, in Paris, have both been left unmolested by the interference of Sir Charles Dilke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The monastery and church of the latter were built on a very expensive site, purchased chiefly by the contributions of the Princess Eugenie and some wealthy Americans.

An attendant at the Oregon Insane Asylum was told to climb a tree and bring down a patient who had taken a position in its top. He had reached a beight of thirty feet when a limb broke, and he fell, bouncing from branch to branch, and finally sitting on the ground like the hammer of a pile driver. For twenty years this man had been dumb, though able to hear, but now the spectators were astounded by such an outbreak of fluent and shocking profanity as they had never heard before. The cure was

The character of Lord Montfort in "Endymion" is referred to in most of the notices as being taken from Lard Melbourne, whom it very little resembles; in others as being another sketch' of the Lord Hertford who figured as Lord Moumouth in "Coningsby." The fact is that the idea of Lord Montfort was clearly taken from the late Lord Hertford, who died in 1870, and who, although he was known to a few only in his later years, was one of the cleverest, wittiest and most brilliant men of the time.

While the unrecognized religious orders in France have been dispersed, the recognized ones are threatened with the loss of all their privileges. Bills now pending in the Chamber, propose to oust them from sites or buildings belonging to the State, and to abolish their exemption from direct taxes. A circular has also been issued by the taxing department giving instructions that convents or monasteries carrying on any kind of labor shall henceforth be subject to trade licenses no matter though the receipts be appropriated to charitable objects.

Lord Coleridge, the new Lord Chief Justice of England in succession to Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, is a son of Mr. Justice Coleridge. who was a Judge of the Queen's Bench, distinguished both as lawyer and for his classical attainments, and is grand rephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Both the Coleridges, tather and son, won high distinction at Oxford. The father was a Tory, but the son, like Lord Selborn, f rsook early Conservatave associations to follow Mr. Gladstone. Lord Coleridge, when Sir. John, conducted the first case in oposition to "Sir Roger's" claim, and his favourite question, "Would you be surprised?" became a cant word in England. Sir Henry James, the present Attorney-General, on taking office agreed to waive his right of succession in favour of Lord Coleridge

Jabesh Snow, Gunning Cove, N. S., writes :-"I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was used, I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wild-fire, and makes cures wherever it is

## LAND LEAGUE FUND.

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	E. L	
	Mr. McElligott	
	A Hater of Despotic Tyranny (Merrick-	
	W Traver or respond Thumph /Merrick.	
	ville)	
. 1	Thomas Nolan, Hemmingford	
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,	Patrick Duffy, Southport, P.E.I	
	L. O'Gorman, Danville, Que	
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1	J. O'Farrell, Danville, Que	
ı	P. King, Danville, Que	
	'Lachine'	
1	Rev. E. H. Murray, Cobourg, Ont	
1	John F. McGowan, St. Anicet, Que	
	M. J. Doherty, Sorel	

TRUE WITNESS Donation....

#### For THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. THE ANGEL'S SONG.

O'er Bethelem's fields the Angel's Song Rang through the tranquil night, From seruph hosts, whose jewelled wings Filled all the space with light.

Light, that to human eyes was new, Twould make the sunbeams dim, While from their harps angelic Burst forth the Christmas hymn.

Not to the high and mighty, The magnates of the earth, Did Heaven's envoys tidings bring Of Christ the Saviour's birth.

But to the humble herdsman, The watchers on the plains, They sang the first grand Gloria, The master-piece of strains.

First of their race, these shepherds The Prince of Peace to greet, First at the Mother's knee to kneel, And worship at His feet.

Oh fair and royal Malden, While Lily of David's line, Thine arms sustained the Promised One, Thy knee His throne and shrine.

From that same throne He held His court, When Eastern kings adored, Low at His teet they laid their crowns, And hailed Him King and Lord.

And we, too, when the midnight bells Chime from their turrets high, Filling with music deep and grand The dawn of our Christmas sky.

Shall hasten, ere the echoes fade To Bethelem's crib and shrine. And leave in Mary's tender care Our love, for the Babe Divine.

Christmas Eve, Dec. 24th.

## IRELAND AND THE IRISH!

Before the Catholic Liferary Society.

An Address Delivered by Mr. T. O'Hagan Belleville. Mr. President and Gentlemen: - My theme this evening is entitled Ireland and the Irish. 1 know of no subject so certain to win from you a generous interest as this, for it is a subject in which is bound up the glory and greatness of the Irish race in every land, a subject which contains within it the dearest and holiest relationships of life, the hallowed and sanctified affections of the family tie, the deep and cherished love which the dutiful son bears for his kind father and affectionate mother, the golden links of sacred love and sacred memories that bind forever the tender hearts of sisters and the strong and manly hearts of brothers. I need, therefore. make no apology to you for choosing for my address this evening, a theme so dear to the heart of every Irishman as this, yes doubly dear to the heart of those whose lot has been cast on distant lands and who fain would stretch their eyes beyond the blue ocean's broad expanse to catch for a moment a glimpse of the glory which still lingers around the dear old land. We have all read of Erin, thought of Erin, dreamt of Erin. How often has my soul taken wings and flying far and fast upon the crest of thought hovered in moments of ecstasy beneath the ruined grandeur of Ireland. How often have I gazed in reverential wonderment upon those ivycrowned towers and ruined abbeys that greet the eye with the hoary prestige of centuries. How often have I stood within the aisles of each ruined church and chapel and seen the solemn procession of bishops, priests and choristers move along in dignified array. How often have I beheld, as it were, the benedictions that fell from the lips of those saintly men of God take wing to gild the portals of eternity and then descend to rourish the hearts of the faithful in liquid drops of holy dew. O land of scholarly saints and sainted scholars, 'twill be my task this evening to follow your footsteps through the ages that are past, through a Red Sea of sorrow, fed by the rivulets of seven centuries, your long and dreary journey has been ever pointing with hope to the goal of a promised land. Embroidered with the darksome cloud of sorrow, I will endeavor to tell your story through the bright sunshine of hope, and while I sit by the grave of your departed glory and view the cold faces of your mighty dead I will bedew the bright myrtle which a nation's love has planted above your tomb, with the dew drops of a young and ardent heart. But it may be asked, what have we Irish Canadians to do with Ireland and the Irish? I say we have very much to do with Ireland. Are we not bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh? Do not the bones of our forefathers lie beneath the green sward of Erin, and shall we prove so ungrateful as not to revere and cherish the land which holds their sacred dust? No, no, this cannot, shall not be. We have a right to turn our eyes towards the Mecca of our race; we have a right, yes a sacred right, to lift our voices to plead in behalf of a down-trodden nation. This is only natural, this is only just. What have we to do with the wrongs that afflict Ireland? Aye, rather ask us what have we to do with the sorrows that swell the beart of our afflicted parent. Were we but bound by the common ties of humanity, the deep interest and sympathy which we should feel for our fellow-man would be-speak, for the Irish cause, our generous support, our generous love. But our relation to Ireland is dearer and holier than this; we are the offspring of Ireland's heart, we are her exiled sons. I will, therefore, ask your generous attention this evening while I sketch briefly the history of English rule in Ireland, while I sketch the growth of English liberty in Ireland—that Upas tree that has mocked nature itself and poisoned eyerything fair in the dear old land. Happy, thrice happy would it have been for Ireland and the Irish race had they been a united people when the myrmidons of Henry the Second invaded the country for plunder in 1172, for then they would have either driven out the invaders or have absorbed the new element by the strength of their own national integrity and national greatness. Unhappily for Ireland this was not the case, and the English took advantage of the petty quarrels and dissensions which prevailed at that time among Irish princes to gain a foothold on the island. The cruelty and inhumanity that marked of the human intellect, and Shakespeare England's government of Ireland at the first has continued through centuries and has only been softened down by the beneficent influence of a nineteenth century, while the utter subjection of the native people to an alien and unsympathizing aristocracy still goes on. The Englishman came as a stranger

to Ireland and a stranger he remains. came in the garb of a plunderer and for seven centuries he has nobly filled that mis-

creased knowledge of his work, for under the

giving the Irish people in return the cold aspersions and deep wounds of an allen tongue. The Saxon, too, came to Ireland to sow dissension, and he has been continuing his mission ever since. He found the Irish people divided and at war among themselves, and this unfortunate fact, perhaps more than any other, has been the cause of England's supremacy in Ireland to-day. Factions have ever been the ruin of that land; for a nation like a house divided against itself must eventually fall. History plainly shows that it was ever Eagland's wish to set Irish prince against Irish prince, and thus humble by a continual internecine strife a brave and great hope dashed upon the rocks of petty warably the first to unsheathe the sword against E gland. Cromwell found his hardest task at Wexford, and the siege of Drogheda conmore Irish than the Irish themselves, possessed a daring courage which was made up of both desperation and bravery. Again it is often asserted that the Irish are hard to govern; no falser statement than this has ever been made. But if you wish to govern the Irish you must seek to do so through the sentiments of their heart-they will not be coerced, and herein has ever rested England's mistake in her attempt to govern Ireland. If you would wish to win the heart of the Irish people tell them that you will bring back the glory that once was theirs, that you will re-string the harp of Tara, and flood the land once more with the sweet and pathetic music of the Irish bard, and that the sunshine of fame on each number will light up land. With the Englishman in the matter could have power over him and make him his weal, that you hope to increase his larder, in a word, put money in his purse. I have said that England's mission in Ireland was chieftains and Irish people; that she succeeded in this history, alas, shows too plainly, and soon was added to the war of races a new and terrible element of religious strife and religious persecution. The Tudor period, which was to Europe an era of greatness, when the spirit of discovery began to go abroad and commerce awoke from its leaden slumbers, when Columbus, the Moses of the seas, standing at the port of Polocca, in Spain, turns his piercing gaze towards the west and drew aside the veil which had hidden from Europe for so many centuries the bright countenance of a new and glorious land. This period which was the harbinger of a still brighter era, when beauteous France sent forth her Sacred chivalry of the cross to pene. trate the virgin forests of this land; when the French missionary, armed with but the breviary and the cross, and fired with the double purpose of religion and exploration, traced the course of our mighty rivers and planted on each summit wild the fleur de lis and cross. Yes, I think I see now the form of that great missionary explorer, Father Marquette, standing amid the primeval greatness that skirts Superior's shore, his face is turned towards the great father of waters, the Mississippi, while his wand of discovery has already traced its onward course. This is the great man to whom Bancroft says that he hopes the people of the west will build a monument. I hope they will, and a monument to the memory of the

people, whom she could not subdue by her ownstrength. Thus century after century, stratum upon stratum of rebellion and confiscation was laid in Ireland till the word Irish has come to signify at least a half-a-dozen of different elements. First there was the old Celtic race, then the Milesian, then the Danes, then the Anglo-Normans, then the Anglo-Saxon, then the Scottish Colonists, sent by the First James, then the troopers of Cromwell and the boors of King William. Wonder not, therefore, that Ireland has been for so many centuries a land of strife, where at the termination of every hundred years a new descent of robbers invaded her coast, wresting in the names of the Sovereigns of England, whole provinces from the Irish and rightful owners of the soil. For we find that while the national integrity of England was being consolidated and Saxon and Norman fought side by side in the great wars of the Roses, which had the good effect of breaking forever the iron arm of feudalism in England, the Saxon plunderer, like a mole in the dark, was burrowing into the wealth of Ireland's greatness, dispossessing the Irish chieftains of their land, fomenting discord and strife, and sowing the seeds of future misery and woe, so that we see, whether in the guise of the Catholic Anglo-Norman or Cromwellian Puritan, England has been for centuries Ireland's most deadly enemy. While Dane and Norman were being absorbed in the larger the course which he took through that land element of the Saxon race, during the twelith thirteenth and succeeding century, lairs where he tore in pieces his prey. and those different streams pouring down, as Macaulay says, from the rugged wilds of the friends and fatal to themselves, who rent past, formed one great tide of English vationality, the current of Irish national- the Second. The Irish Catholics unfortunately ity was being gradually deflected by the arrayed themselves on the side of this cow-Saxon in Ireland from the channel of unity andly and imbecile English King, and the and the strength of each national wave of green hills and smiling valleys of Ireland fare and strife. It is often said that Celts of Limerick concluded this war, the terms of never feel happier than when engaged in a which secured to the Catholics the rights of fight of some kind. This is a grave mistake property, of liberty and of conscience; terms and a false and groundless imputation. The chief wars that have devasted Ireland during action of the Parliament in Ireland, and a code of laws enacted which would have put the past three hundred years can be laid at the feet of English Kings and English shame upon the very face of a Nero. I will statesmen. In fact, as if by a just retribu-tion, those portions of Ireland which were, to laws which, in the form of cold iron, conlaws which, in the form of cold iron, cona certain extent anglicized, have been invari- tinued to enter the soul of Ireland for so many years. The result was that the high born chivalry of Ireland sought homes upon the continent and soon were directing foreign vinced the tyrant, with iron frame and heart armies and foreign courts. "Scattered all over of steel, that the Englishmen, who became Europe" says Lord Macaulay "were to be found brave Irish generals, dexterous Irish diplomatists, Irish counts, Irish barons, Irish Knights of St. Louis, of St. Leopold, of the White Eagle and the Golden Fleece, who, if they had remained in the house of bondage, could not have been ensigns in a marching regiment, or freemen of petty corporations. During this period trade was impoverished in Ireland, the peasantry were starving, and the gentry were poor. An uncertainty of title disturbed industry, the soil withered under imperfect cultivation, absenteeism of proprietors left the laborers without protection, and the owners without profit, and thus is shown the fact, that man can never separate himself from his fellows, he cannot make their evil his good, for the darkness which he once more the glorious face of the dear old | pulls down upon his country will assuredly overshadow his own home. of government it is quite otherwise. If you made up of a series of eventful changes and once more England's difficulty proved to be feel happy, tell him you will add fatness to Ireland's opportunity. The capture of Cornwallisat Yorktown gave birth to a new nation on the American continent. Immediatelywe find that fortythousand Irishvolunteers to foment discord and strife among the Irish | arose, and with Henry Grattan at their head, demanded independence. It was a sublime movement for Ireland and the guilt that had held her manacled for so many years was struck with fear. Grattan called Ireland up from the dust of most servile degradation. He put a new hope into her heart, which in after years withered into despondency. Speaking of Ireland at one time he asserts she is a nation. Speaking of her again he says, "I sat by her cradle, I followed her hearse. He loved Ireland with an enthusiasm that death only could quench. She was the passion of his soul, the devotion of his life; mighty in eloquence and mighty in patriotism his speech made the proudest quail. Of a brilliant intellect and fiery passion, he was, in every way, suited for the task which he undertook. But the independence of the Irish Parliament was of short duration. By the contrivance of intriguing ministers and the bribery of the English government, who spent £3,000,000 sterling to bring about that most corrupt act, the Union, Irish independence was prostrated and the debt of the country at once raised from twenty-six to one hundred and ten million pounds. This was, indeed, a poor omen of the bright future which Pitt so eloquently painted for Ireland when he presented the measure of the Union in the British Parliament. Had the Union been honest, had it been the fair choice of the people, had it been cordial and reciprocal, had imperial legislation given emancipation at ence to the Catholics, and given it generously and graciously, the act of the Union many other brave and gallant knights of might have proved a bond of friendship and France, who breathed a chivalry and sanctity a reality. But no, the Union was the offwith the early being of this young and happy spring of the basest corruption and bribery. land. Who is he, says D'Arcy McGee, speakand Catholic emancipation was only obtained ing of the early French missionaries in after the fierce and continuous struggle of a America, that I see piercing the virgin forests of this land? Before the fire of the trapper's quarter of a century. I cannot describe the progress of Ireland during her independence gun struck down his woodland game, before the edge of the exile's axe had caught a ray of parliament better than in the words of the Hon.John Foster, the then speaker of the Irish of western sunshine, the French missionary could be seen treading the virgin forests of House of Commons. He says "the constitution this land, with his only shelter during the of 1782, not only secured, but absolutely showered down upon Ireland more blessings, night the generous arms of a tree, and his chancel and his altar the quiet recesses of some lonely rock. While the sacred chivalry her lot in double the space of time that has was baptizing the new world into the regeneelapsed since its attainment." And Lord ration of civilization and Christianity, while Clare speaking of the period from 1782 to 1798. said. "There is not another country in a life of greatness was palpitating through the habitable globe which has advanced in the veins of every kingdom of Europe, while cultivation, in agriculture and manufactures philosophy was instructing people with wis-

dom and poetry flooding the world with its

music, while Bacon was sounding the depths

fashioning his immortal plays, Ireland, that

had for centuries been the cradle of learning

and knowledge, the temple from which went

forth the evangilizers of Christian Europe,

Ireland, that had been justly baptized into

the title of the Island of Saints, was, during this period of golden hope for all Europe and

America, canopied with a cold and starless

night, she was nothing more than a ruin by moonlight, where pirates assembled to divide

one continual tempest. The soil was ravaged

sion. In fact, with the enlightenment of new their spoils in blasphemy and blood. During centuries he has added to his purpose an in- the reign of Elizabeth Ireland was rocked by

thin garb of a fictitious justice is he not at despuir ande the wisest men mad, and obstipresent more assiduous than ever in draining | nate resistance to oppression rent the country

on their way to England American vessels people slaughtered, yet did not subdue. The with the generous gales of charity swelling The arts lay dead, life was unsafe, and property in the true sense was scarcely the sails, hurrying with alms to the mouths of a dying people. Call up the many brave frish spirits who departed during this terrible known. Even the strong heart of Elizabeth at length was touched; humanity for once period wrapt in the cold shrouds of famine, shot a pang to her breast. "Alas, alas!" she and ask them if Union with England has cried," I fear lest it be objected to us, as it was been productive of good. Summon before the to Tiberius concerning the Dalmatian commotion-you, you it is who are to blame, you Bar of Euquiry, the great and immortal spirit have committed your flocks, not to shepherds, of O'Connell, whose body lies entombed at but to wolves." Everywhere but in Ireland Glasnevin Cemetery, whose heart is in Rome. and whose soul is with God. Ask of him the Tudor period was filled with power and who breathed into Ireland an immortal promise. Genuis and glory were bursting spirit, who called her up from the long sleep like a flood of light upon the world, the of submission, and gave her a place among heart of civilization was beating with marthe nations of the earth whose name shall be vellous fancies and magnanimous passions, enshrined forever, not only in the liberty of but Ireland, poor Ireland all this time was Ireland, but in the liberty of man, and whose wrapt in the cold embraces of a dark and fame shall brighten and widen till there is bloody tomb. James the First, who succeeded not a slave to be found upon the face of the the murderer of his mother, added to the misearth. Ask of the great Tribune, the great management and cruelty in his government Statesman, the great pleader of the Union has of Ireland all the righteousness of a wholeit been a blessing to dear old Ireland, and the sale plunderer. He alienated without any millions of voices, whom the great liberator pretext or cause six counties in the North made free, will answer with him in one and planted them with Scottish colonists. mighty diapason from their silent graves, Charles the First succeeded James and enno, no, a thousand times no! I will not have deavored to ingratiate himself into the favor time this evening to touch upon the more of the Irish. You all know the terrible uprecent events in Ireland, such as the organirising of 1641, and what the Irish suffered zation of the Home Rule party in the spring through leaguing themselves with this miserable and imbecile King. The blood of of 1870, but will leave this and the great land question for some future evening. But, Charles had scarcely clotted the block when gentlemen, let me conclude by conjuring you he was followed by Cromwell, dealing death as Irishmen never to cut yourselves off from with his iron hand. This is the man whom the glory of beloved Ireland. Oh, let us love Carlyle, the great hero worshipper adores, her, not only dearly in prosperity, but doubly and whom the world is willing to enthrone, dear when sorrow looms above her head. because of his death dealing hand and iron Yes, I would rather be wrapt in a shroud of will; for among all the qualities that should the sorrows of Ireland than dream through the constitute the greatness of a kingly mind, centuries of an English nation. The clouds Cromwell possessed not one, and the inscripof agitation are now dark above her head, tion "exit tyrannus regum ultimus" was yet. I do not despair, for it is the clouds which scarcely well completed when the sceptre of brings the shower, and the shower that brings the unfortunate and arbitrary Stuart King strength and vigor to the earth, after the was swayed by a bloody and self-acclaimed shower comes the sun in beauty and grandeur, tyrant. No other English Sovereign has and the whole earth sparkles with the left such terrible memories in Ireland as beauteous gems of bright hope. Yes, I see Cromwell, and even at this day you can track the rainbow of happiness arched above the dear old land; through the mists of time she as you would track a wild beast by the bloody appears more beautiful than ever; I hear the winds in her valleys soft as the sounds of last of the faithless Stuarts, faithless to their harps; even sorrow in her crown has been crystalized into a bright gem of happiness and Ireland with their miserable cause was James peace, every wave upon her coast chants the music of an eternal shore. Oh land of my fathers' and my fathers' God! how often have I been wrapt in the bright draperies of your future hope, how often have the downy were once more sown with blood. The treaty links of your memories enchained my soul within the bright folds of a dream-I dreamta dream 'twas Ireland seen which immediately were annulled by the first

I dreamt a dream twis freiand seen
In distant years beyond
Enthron'd and crown'd a beauteous gem
Earth's idol cherished fond;
And nations passed before her.
And courtelers grac'd her halls;
And the song of mirth and freedom
Proved her battlement and walls.

The wounds and scars of many years Had left her maiden brow; And manly hearts stood by her side. And swords spoke of a vow That Ireland dear old Ireland Should forever more be free; And her patriot sons in union

Drive the Saxon o'er the sea. I saw the Shannon pour along

In joyous accent clear.
Its tide of music sweet and strong
Each wave was filled with cheer;
And hastening on in proud acclaim
Swept Barrow, Suir and Lee;
For a nations neart was throbbing In each wavelet to the sea.

And the glory of the olden days
Of valor and renown
Lit up with golden splendor
The sorrows in her crown;
For lope shone now upon her
In the fulness of the day,
And through the tears of many years
Beamed brighter in its ray.

O land of wee and sorrow!

When shall come the vision bright?
When shall beam a glad to-morrow?
When shall fade this starless night?
I have watched and waited for thee
I have hoped for thee in fear;
I have caught the ray of subshine
Through the occan of a tear

## LAW EXAMINATIONS.

SHERBROOKE, Dec. 22.—The following gentlemen were admitted to the practice of the law, at the quarterly examinations held here:-H. W. Mulvena, C. W. Cate and E. Chartier.

## BOGUS CERTIFICATES.

It is no vile daugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," in another column.

DEATH OF GEORGE ELLIOT. LONDON, Dec. 22,-Mrs. Cross (George Elliot), the distinguished novelist, died last night. Death was quiet and almost painless. She was seized with a sudden chill, which attacked her in the larynx. On Sunday, shortly before attacked, she received several friends, who left her apparently in good health and spirits. The attack did not give serious cause for alarm until six last evening. The physician soon discovered the pericardium seriously affected, and pronounced the case almost hopeless. She passed away quietly. The 6th May last deceased was married, as Miss Marian Evans, to John Walter Cross, merchant, in London.

## ARCHBISHOP MACHALE TRUE TO THE

LAST. It is now nigh half a century since Lord Palmerston wrote to Lord Minto in Italy, to see the Pope, and ask His Holiness, on the point MacHale to the See of Turm. Anybody but MacHale! His Holiuess replied to the request that no bishopric ever became vacant in Ireland that he had not a petition for its patronage from the British Government. In this matter he would exercise his discretion; and in the interests of the Church and her faithful people John of Tuam was appointed. From that time till now his Grace has witnessed many years of trial, has led his people through many a crisis of combat; and neither Rome more trade, more affluence than ever fell to nor Ireland has had reason to regret the Papal expect. choice. The first diocese in Ireland to tender its sterling sympathy to the traversers of 1844 was that of Tuam; and his Grace, now and long the doyen of the Irish Hierarchy, was the spokesman of his clergy and his lay flock to the Government of the day, as well as the medium of the tribute to the Liberator, who delighted to call his friend "The Lion of the Fold of Judah." The latest patriotic act of John of Tuam has been to send in his subscription for the defence of Mr. Parnell and the other traversers.

with the same rapidity in the same period.

Assuredly the Union has not produced social

order. Are the fierce denunciations of the

young Ireland party, the florid eloquence of

Meagher, the concentrated passion of Mit-

chell, an index of the social order in Ireland brought about by the Union? Who can read

the masterly speech of Richard Lalor Shiel.

in defence of O'Connell in the state trials of

in defence of O'Connent in the last street at Lynchburg, ...

Irish Parliament was followed by social order in Iterand. Who can read the speeches of the late leader of the Home Rule party, I annotate into opportunity to do it." Fulkerson drew a revolver and levelled it, whereupon Smith held up both hands and said: "You cowardly with England is the desire of the Irish people. It is opportunity to do it." Fulkerson drew a revolver and levelled it, whereupon Smith held up both hands and said: "You cowardly is seconded you would not shoot a cat, and you do not like him, but one destitute of both these qualities is only deserving of contempt.— Toronto War Adress Daniel F. Beaty, Washing—There is only deserving of contempt.— Toronto the country of its wealth and capital and in twain. The rulers ect above the Irish with hish corn and beef were ercountering were more words, but no blood was shed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CONNE-MARA COLONY.

There are various ways of dispensing charity. The silent method, "not letting your right hand know," etc, has very ancient authority, but the new system, adopted by the Morris board, is to blow a trumpet not only blazoning forth their good actions, but loudly denouncing others for their neglect. They unexpected cold weather placed all the colonies in some difficulty with regard to fuel, but this trouble was soon arranged by prompt action of the railroad managers; and now it may be well to show the real motives of this sudden outbreak of charity amongst the Morris people. Ever since the building of a branch railroad to Graceville the Morris people feel hurt, injured in business, and when you touch the people's pocket you touch a sore point. They have been outspoken in their hatred to Manager Hill they declare that Bishop Ireland has been the prime mover in building up Graceville at the expense of Morris, and so the good people of Morrishave taken to violent charity. As a specimen of the way we do our charity out West, commend me to the following

CATECHISM OF THE PRIEST IN CHARGE: A certain Mr. Hutchins, as a representative of the Board of Trade of Morris, after visiting the colonists, called on the priest at Grace-

ville and opened thus: Representative-Are you Father Ryan? Priest-Yes, sir. Rep.-I am sent out by the board of trade

of Morris to investigate into the condition of those poor immigrants. Priest.-Very kind of the board.

Rep .- I find that they are actually starving under the noses of yourself and Bishop Ireland.

Priest.—It is not so; they are all provided with firewood and provisions. What have the people of Morris ever expended for those poor?

Rep .- Nothing in the past, but they will do so in the future. Priest.-Very kind of the Morris people.

Rep.-You're a blank, blank son of a blank Priest .- You're a gentleman . Rep.-You're a blank dash son of a dash blank.

#### HERE IT IS BETTER TO PAUSE.

Charity covers a multitude of sins, but the recording angel cannot easily blot out such a specimen of border ruffianism as the above. The representative of the board of trade of Morris ought to be ashamed of himself, and the board of trade ought to be ashamed of their representative. We all hope, however, that the people of Morris will continue their charity, for these poor colonists need all that can be collected.

Some of the colonists have refused to work stating that money had been raised for their support, and that it must be given them. The people of Gradeville, themselves new settlers. have done a great deal for their poorer fellowcolonists, but, strange to say, Mr. Hutchins could only find a few Samaritans in the whole district-an American and a German. The priest there has been working in behalf of the poor from morning till night, amongst a people soured by poverty, and for the first time feeling the rigor of an unusually cold winter; but Mr. Hutchins has only the vilest language, not to be found in any vocabulary, for the reverend gentleman.

About ninety families have left Minnea. polis for Graceville and its vicinity within the last two years, and there is not a complaint from one of them. On the contrary, they look forward to independence in the near future. Many of them, too, were very poor, but they thank God that they left this city in good time and secured a After a few years we hope farm. colonists in see the like hopeful condition; in the meanwhile, however, let us all unite in aiding a helpless cause in our community, without making our charity the medium of venting petty spite and nersonal bickerings.

JAMES M. GOLRICK. Minneapolis, Dec. 16.

## A JOURNALIST BOYCOTTED.

The statement having been widely circuated that the dismissal of Mr. Phillip Thompson from the Mail was due to the expression of his views and sympathy with the Irish Land League, a World reporter this forenoon interviewed that gentleman in regard to the matter.

"Do you attribute your dismissal to that cause?" said the reporter to Mr. Thompson. "I can form no other conclusion. No reason whatever was assigned for my dismissal. I have now been with the Mail for seventeen months, and only on one occasion during that period, and that over a year ago, has there been any fault found."

"Then you don't think this is singular treatment ?" "That was just what confirmed me in the dea that it was due to my moving the resolution of sympathy with the Irish Land League in the currency convention. Any employer having a valid reason would be apt to give it, but Mr. Bunting evidently wishes to exercise the functions of a dic-

tator without the odium. He would like to control the individual opinions of his staff, without having the pluck to take the position openly that editors have not the right to their opinious as individual citizens. You will notice the coincidence between the suppart of the British Government, not to ap- posed offence and its result. The currency meeting took place on Wednesday of last week, and I got my notice to quit two days afterwards."

> "Since your dismissal have you had any reason assigned."

"Yes. I wrote to Mr. Bunting at Ottawa in such terms that he could hardly avoid replying, pressing for a reason." Producing the letter Mr. Thompson read

the following passage: "You have not for months past given that attention to the duties of your position which I had a right to

"This," continued Mr. Thompson, "is a mere subterfuge; it bears falsehood on the face of it. Nobody who knows Mr. Bunting as a shrewd business man would suspect him of allowing an employee systematically to neglect his duties for months without a word of remonstrance. Had that been his reason I should have heard of it quickly enough."

"Knowing that you were a man of pronounced views, was anything said about the course you were expected to pursue outside of your particular duties ?"

"Not a word from first to last. Other-Abraham Fulkerson, a Congressman elect, wise I should not have accepted the position. and C. T. Smith, a State Senator, met in a Mr. Bunting knew perfectly well, or

Holloway's Pills.—There is nothing in the whole "Materia Medica" like these Medicants for the certainty of their action in lumbago, sciatica, tic doloreux, and all flying and settled pains in the nerves and muscles. Diseases of this nature originate in bad blood and depraved humours, and until these are corrected, there can be no permanent cure. The ordinary remedies afford but temporary relief, and in the end always disappoint the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment penetrates the human system as salt penetrates meat, and the Pills greatly assist and accelarate its operation by clearing away all obstructions, and giving tone to the system generally. The prophylactic virtues of Holloway's reme. dies stand unrivalled.

Very rough weather in Scotland. The Saguenay is frozen over as far as Labonte.

The French Sepate passed a vote of censure on the Government for removing religious emblems from school rooms.

"Mama" said an augel of four "way is papa's hair so gray, and his face so young? she sent the child to bed." but let usanswer the darling, it is because your papa has not yet tried Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer, which removes dandruff, cleans the scalp and restores the hair to its pristine splendor. Sold by all chemists.

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The Races of Castlebar.

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The Girls of Erin's Isle.

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MR. RUSSELL, Q.C., MP.

HIS VIEWS ON IRELAND.

TEMPLE, November 11. The following is the letter which appeared in the London Times and Dublin Freeman, created so great a sensation in England and the Continent, and sadly scared the Marquis of Lansdowne. Mr. Russell, it may be understood, is a Whig and nothing more:—

To the Ed.tor of the Freeman.

Sir.—As you drive along the mainroad of the Lansdowne property, in the neighborhood of Kenmare, the appearance of the dwellings presents a marked improvement upon those in neighboring estates—for example, of Lord Ventry, Lord Bantry, and of Trinity College. One of your contemporaries, the Standard, by its Commissioner, writing in autumn last, however, described these houses as "whited sepulchres." I will not endorse the strength of this language, but I do say that in point of the social comfort of their lives there is little, if any, difference between the state of the Lansdowne tenants and the others whom I visited. For many reasons I was anxious to see Lord Lansdowne's tenantry. I wanted to see how a nobleman with ample means and large views regarded his tenantry, and how his tenantry regarded him. I expected to find proof that a high-minded landlord could elevate his tenantry morally and socially, even under what I considered a

faulty system. I had noticed, too, accounts widely differing in the public Press of the management of this estate. In the Daily Telegraph, for instance, on the occasion of his leaving the Government, it was written :-

In Lord Lansdowne the Ministry have lost a statesman of promise, whose secosion is all the more important on account of its cause. For generations the Lansdowne estates have had a high frame as models of management the liberality and justice of the nonle owners having succeeded in producing what may be called English comfort on Irish soil.

In your own columns, on the other hand, of about the same date I read :--

To ordinary Englishmen the Marquis of Lans-To ordinary Enginement - Estadding of Esta-downe only presents the spectacle of a great White inaugurate who has deserted his party. Irishmen better understand the motives of a man who has inherited the traditions of the most ornelly managed estate in all this afflicted

I cannot adopt either of these statements but I must admit that I failed to see any signs of "English comfort," and so far as the sentiment of the country is concerned the language of the Freeman's Journal is certainly more accurate. For other reasens this state was interesting. Its history is typical of many estates in Ireland. In September, 1654, Dr. Petty came to Ireland as Physician General to the English army. Until June, 1659, his salary was 20s a day, and he had private practice in his profession. Within a few years he was the owner of above 50,000 acres in Kerry, and, as he states in his will (a remarkable and interesting document) he had in Ireland, " without the county of Kerry, in land reversions, and remainders, about £3,100 more." He was a strong-minded, able man, the author, amongst others, of the history of the Down Survey and of the Political Anatomy. In his will be quaintly announces that he dies "in the practice of such religious worship as I find established by the law of my country." This was the founder of the Lansdowne estates in Kerry. I quote from the history of the Kingdom of Kerry, by Miss M. F. Cusack, widely known

as the Nun of Kenmare. The management of these large estates is in the hands of Mr. Townsend Trench, son of the late Mr. W. Stewart Trench, to whom he succeeded. It is difficult to say how far the judgement of the community, over whom their powers as land agents are exercised is just or reliable. Unquestionably father and son were spoken of almost universally with hitterness, fear, and dislike, to use no stronger language. It was painful to notice the mortal dread of agent and bailiff in which many of these tenants live. I noticed nothing like it elsewhere in Kerry. Their conduct may be misjudged, but assuredly no kindly recollection of the late Mr. Trench seems to survive, and no kindly feeling towards his son, the present agent, exists. Lord Lansdowne, although he resides a portion of the year at Derreen, near Kenmare, does not seem to be generally known to his tenants. Those on the Iveragh portion of his property have never seen him since his visit there on the occasion of his attaining his majority. More than once when (some harsh case been cited to me) I suggested to the tenants to appeal to Lord Lansdowne, the answer was always the same, "Oh, he leaves it all to Trench." Even plans suggested, and, I believe kindly suggested, by landlord or agent (of emigration, for instance,) are looked upon with distrust. Nor is this remarkable, for in the years of the great famine this estate was not only the scene of some of the most awful miseries of that awful time, but it was also the place from which a large emigration took place under the auspices of the late Mr. Tench, which has left to this day bitter memories behind it. In his so called "Realities of Irish Life" Mr. Stewart Trench describes in a painfully graphic way the state of things in the Kenmare Union. He

At least 5,000 people must have died of star-vation within the; Union of Kenmore. They died on the roads and they died on the fields; they died on the mountains and they died in the glens; they died at the relief works and they died in their houses. So that whole streets or villages were left almost without an in-habitant, and at last some few, derpairing of help from the country, crawled into the towns and died at the doors of the residents and out-side the union walls.

side the union walls. It was at this time that the author, then succeeding to the management of these estates, set on foot his seheme of emigration, and, as he pithily puts it-

In little more than a year 3,500 paupers had left Kenmare for America, all tree emigrants, without any ejectment having to be brought against them to enforce it or the slightest pressure put upon them to go. Matters now began to right themselves. Only some 50 or 60 paupers remained in the house chargeable to the property of which I had the care, and Lord Lansdowne's estates at length breathed freely.

He adds, in another place, that the rates of transportation of these emigrants would amount to a sum less than it would cost to support them in the workhouse for a single year. That is one point of view of the question. I do not doubt that this was a scheme approved of by the then Lord Lansdowne from humane motives; its execution was grossly faulty. Its history is still told, and the hill sides of Kerry, and the traditions of the place kept alive the story of the Lansdowne ward in New York Hospital, where many of these ill-starred emigrants fell victims to disease and death.

It it curious that the present agent seems to have denied strenuously the existence of distress on the Lansdowne estate in 1879-80, and to have refused to act upon anyl of the several relief. committees established in the neighborhood. To Dr. Fox the Government Inspector; to Mr. Fletcher, a member of the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Committee; and to the Rev. given emphatic denials of the existence of if they are there.

any distress in the district; indeed, so far as has been able to ascertain, the first occasion on which he admitted its existence was in April, 1880, when he applied to the Mansion House Committee for funds to promote a new emigration scheme. I mention with pain one fact. The Nun of Kenmare, to whom I have already alluded, one of the Sisters in the convent of Poor Clares, in Kenmare, a lady not less known for her active benevolence than for her literary work, in her printed expression of thanks to America for the funds entrusted to her for relieving the distressed tenantry, says, under the date of Easter week,

One land agent said to me that when he saw the distress coming he told his noble master that it would be the best thing that had ever happened for the landlord; they would have their tenants at their mercy.

He adds:-

These same land agents were the principal cause of the distress being denied, for clearly if the distress were admitted to demand rents and rack rents from the starving people would have been too gross an act of luhumanity.

It can hardly be doubted to whom this language refers. I hope it may be shown to be the result of some grave misapprehension. The lady by her public appeals collected a sum of about £15,000, which was in great part expended in South Kerry. She assured me that many tenants of Lord Lansdowne had been recipients of blankets, of meal, of seed potatoes, and that as to three National schools, attended principally by the children on Lord Lansdowne's estate namely those of Laragh, Lehud and Copperas, one of them being situate outside the entrance gate of Derreen House, she had to supply clothes to cover the children. She had done so in consequence of the statements made to her by the scholmistress that, for the sake of decency, they could not otherwise allow the children to attend the schools, even if their parents were willing to permit them to do so. One gentleman also, conversant with the action of the relief committees in the town, informed us that fully half of the

said-The people came crying to me for it; in fact, on his estate there were tenants who called on me personally between the dates of the meetings of the committee asking me for God's sake, to give them supplemental orders for meal.

relief which passed through his hands had

been given to Lord Lansdowne's tenants. He

He added that of these tenants many were living upon the produce of the seed potatoes supplied by charity. He added further that Lord Lansdowne bad brought some forty tons of potatoes to Kenmare, which had been sold for cash at something below the market price; that these were wholly insufficient to sow the land; and he finally added-

My belief is that were it not for the relief given by our committees a great number of the Lansdowne tenants would have died.

This emphatic testimony certainly received corroboration in several other quarters. Compared with other estates which I visited, the rents, tested by Griffiths' valuation, are not the highest. Indeed, taking some dozen cases or more. I found that the rent did not exceed the valuation by more than about 35 to 40 per cent., and yet I believe the cases to be exceedingly few in which the tenants could out of the land pay the existing rent if they reserved to themselves a sufficiency of food and of clothing for decent maintenance. The normal food of the tenants is as I have described it to be elsewhere. It is a noticeable fact that in one house, and in one house only, and on this estate, did I see a piece of greater comfort of the dwelling. I complimented the tenant upon what I presumed was his greater industry or his better management. His answer was pithy and to the point. He said, "I never could afford that, or to live anyway decent out of the land." "How then do you afford it?" I asked. His answer was satisfactory. He was an expoliceman, with a pension of £44 a year. In one case, and that of a tenant, who seemed much better off than the rest, we took the trouble of ascertaining as accurately as we could a profit and loss account. This was the case of a widow whose story illustrated another subject much complained of by the tenants-namely, rent raisings on the occasion of the tenants marrying. Her son wanted to get married, and thereupon, with her consent, to get the land transferred into his own name, he went to the office for permission, which was promised conditionally upon the rent being mised. This he declined, and married without permission, his mother's name remaining on the books as tenant. The rent was about £23, the valuation about £17; the holding contained grass for ten cows. He estimated his profits thus—12 firkins of butter which would fetch about £40. Owing, he said, to the bareness of the land he would not get the highest price. His profits from rearing and selling young stock cattle, would be about £6, and from the keeping of a few sheep about £5. He grew only enough potatoes and oats for home consumptionnone for sale. In addition to the potatoes raised he reckoned that he expended on Indian meal close on £17; on flour, groceries, wages of servants, indoor and out, about £18; shoving, after the support of his family, a loss of of some £30 a year. Pressed to explain this, and how, notwithstanding, he managed to live, he said he married a fortune the death of the of £100, all of which was gone, and he owed in the town nearly £100 more. He said that he had been getting out of debt in the good years, but was now sunk again, and another

cluding servants. I reserve the further consideration of Lord Landsdowne's Kenmare estate for another letter .- I am, sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES RUSSELL.

bad year would ruin him altogether. His

tamily consisted of eight persons in all, in-

HORSEMEN. Ask your merchant for HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINI. | raeli cume late, and we were speaking of him MENT, and keep it always in the stable, to use in case of accident.

SOME PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY from late suppers; but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA- and I for oue, and I am sure-and-also, in CEA and family Liniment, and take a few stantly prepared to find that my brother Eddrops after eating. It warms the atomach, ward had vastly over-praised his man. So drops after eating. It warms the atomach, nerves it to its work, and saves much inconvenience and suffering.

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is MRS. There was not one among us who had not WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It re- plenty of confidence in himself at all times, relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, and more than a hope of future greatness; regulates the stomach and bowels, and during and vet if when we separated we had each the process of teething it gives rest and been taken aside and put upon our honor to health to the child, and carries it safely say who was the eleverest man in the party, through the critical period. 16 5

ONE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF THE PRE-SENCE of Worms in the child's system is a flush on one cheek. When the parent be-lieves that her child is thus troubled, she should buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE | Such a remedy is found in a 25 cent bottle of Cannon Bagot, representing the Mansion COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and give Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best throat House Committee, he is reported to have them at once. They will drive out the worms and lung healer in the world. For sale by

LADIES, DELICATE AND FEEBLE. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fratful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvellous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special causes of periodical pain are per-

FASHION NOTES.

See " Truths."

monently removed. Will you heed this?

Beaded bonnet crowns are all the rage. Leopard sets are worn by young ladies. Sealskin sacques remain the popular fur

Plush flowers grow more and more popu-

Fur collars and capes have taken the place of boas.

White toilets are in best taste for evening

Silver and blue fox are among the favorite fancy furs. Heavy satin de Lyon is the best material

for a fur-lined circular. Bead passementeries are the handsomest

trimmings of the season. Golden fawn and the new pigeon-dove

colours are tavorites in Paris. A handsome "millinery set" consists of a bonnet and must to match.

Hungarian plush is the name given to that with the lorgest, richest pile. Long gloves, reaching above the elbow, are

de rigeuer, with short sleeves. Regal dress fabrics, fit for a princess, are displayed by our leading importers.

Black fox and black Russian have pelerines and collars are worn in mourning. Brocaded velvet cloaks, lined with coloured

plush, are very elegant and stylish. The princess sacque form, for children's dresses, remains the preferred style.

The Olga is a pretty new must of plush or silk or satin, with reticule attachment. The fashionable sealskin sacque is shorter by two inches all around than that of last

vear.

Large fur pelerines, covering the shoulders and reaching almost to the waist, have been revived.

Grecian lynx and Arica chinchilla remain the fashionable furs for young ladies and misses in their teens.

The Albani is a long cloak with dolman sleeves, set in far back, so as to give a narrow effect in the back. The latest thing in after-dinner coffee-cups

are square in shape, with square saucers, ex-

quisitly hand-painted in dainty French porcelaia. Light-colored, rough-surfaced cloths make handsome jackets when finished with cuffs' collar, and pockets of fur or seal-brown plush.

If Edison pertects his electric light, his fame and fortune will excel that of the lucky man who first "struck oil," but the man who first struck Yellow Oil as a remedy, for external and internal use, was a more fortunate bacon hanging up in the kitchen. I was individual than either. Yellow Oil is par struck with this and with the otherwise excellence the remedy for pain, lameness, rheumatism, croup, denfness, burns, frost bites, stiff joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it.

> On last election day a tramp, old, dirty and ragged, was begging for food in Saratoga Co., N. Y. The woman of the house refused him, because he was so squalid. She gave him ten cents. Next morning he was found in a neighbour's carriage house nearly dead. He died the same afternoon. The coroner was summoned, and was urged by the man who had kindly taken in the mendicant and cared for him till his death, to put the corpse and his rags in a box and bury all together. The coroner, how-ever, undertook to prepare the body for decent burial, and soon found something sewed to his waistband. It was carefully opened, and a \$100 Government bond was revealed. Other bags and bundles were discovered containing \$19,989.72, besides a gold watch and chain, and six old silver spoons. Papers were found which showed that the beggar was "Rev. John Edward Giles." and in one pocket were two sermons. He had starved himself to become a miser. A host of pretended relatives have appeared, and the prospects are good for some lively litigation.

Consumption has well been compared to a worm in the bud, that saps vitality from the fairest flower. It steals the rose bloom from the cheek and robs the vital spark from the stalwart and the strong. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam "nips the worm in the bud." It is clothes, and like luxuries, about £25; and in the best cough cure and most effectual lung healer known to medical science. Price 25

> A writer in the St. James' Gazette says that the death of the Lord Chief Justice of England reminds him of a story that Lord Dalling told when he was yet Sir Henry Bulwer. "I remember," Sir Henry said, " when I first met Mr. Disraeli. It was in a company of five ambitious, confident, very young men-nobodies then, but all of whom (if you can allow me to say so much of myself; have come to distinction since. There was brother Edward, Monckton Milnes, Alexander Cockburn, Mr. Disraeli, and myself. None of us were personally acquainted with Mr. Disraeli except my brother, whose dinner party it was. Mr. Dis when he came in; and a strange appearance he made. Mr. Disraeli, then a far more athletic figure than you imagine him, perhaps, appeared in a daring coat of bright color, a yellow waistcoat, green velvet trousers, and low shoes with silver buckles. The impression he made was not favorable: we sat down to dinner; and every man talked his best, and there was such a bright rattle of conversation as you may suppose. We were all in good cue, all emulous, and all well satisfied with ourselver, depend on it. every one of us would have answered, 'The man in the green velvet trousers."

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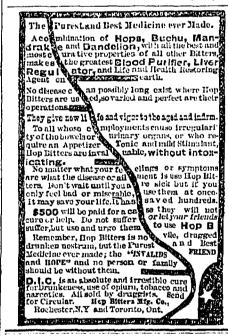
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Legal Notices.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court, No. 1.019.
Nellie McCaw, wife of George Bruce, agent, of the City of Montreal, Plaintif, vs. the said George Bruce, Defendant. An action of separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 9th December, 1860.

DESIARDINS & LANCTOT, 185 Advocates for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBER, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 1,937. Esther C. Lefebvre, wife of Joseph Charette, Commercant, Montreal, Pluintiff, vs. the said Joseph Charette, Defendant. An action of separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 9th December, 1880. DESIARDINS & LANCTOT,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court, No. 1,669. Cesarine Senez, wife of Ernest Cyr, plasterer, of the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said Ernest Cyr, Defendant. An action for separation as to properly has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 9th December, 1889.

DESIARTINS & LANCTOT,
185 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

YANADA, Province of Quebec. District of Montreal. In the Superior Court. DAME ADELE LACHANCE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of George Pellerin, leather cutter, Montreal, wife of George Pellerin, leather cutter, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said GEORGE PELLERIN, Defendant. Anaction in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the seventeenth August, 1850.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1880.

D1,8,15,22,20,J5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF L Montreal. In the Superior Court. Dame Eamilie Provost, wife of Jean Olivier Longtin, farmer, of the Parish of St. Constant, said district, and duly nutherized to ester en justice, plaintiff, vs. the said Jean Olivier Longtin, defendant. An action in separation as to properly has been instituted in this cause, on the tenth day of November instant.

Montreal, 10th Nov., 1880.

J. E. ROBILOUX,

5 Plaintiff's Attorney.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISCRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. Lame Marie Octavie Mathilde Azide Valiquet, wife of Lean Latue, of the City of Montreal, said district, tobacconist, duly authorized to ester ca justice, for these presents, Plaintiff, vs. the said Leon Larne, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 7th December, 1881. ULHAMEL, PAGNUELO & RAINVILLE, 195 Attornies for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, Dame Ciotlide Laurin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Benard, butcher, of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Benard, butcher, of the same place, duly authorized a exter en jus-tice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Napoleon Benard, bet mant. An action in separation as to pro-nerty has been instituted in this cause, on the Twentieth day of Becember, 1880. Montreal, 20th December, 1880. LAREAU & LEBEUF, 195. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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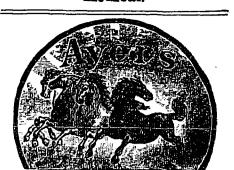
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LUBY'S

Wholesale Agents.

A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning gray. 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 be-lde served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Rold by all druggists.

## FOR

Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrim 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 provide she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBYS 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 omewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went immediately and procured a bottle of LUBYS 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 se 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 LUBYN PARISIAN HAIR

# CERTICURE PILLS!

RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

BILIO USNESS!

Price 25c. A trial will convince. Wholesale by



Our newportable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. 350 cash will be given to two men who can saw as fast and easy is the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted, Circulars sent Free, Agents wanted.

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November 10, 280.

November 10, '80. 13 13

In Minnesota, U.S.

Revised Immigration Circulars just published and sent free to any address.

Address: Catholic Colonization Bureau.

ST. PAUL, MIRE., U.S.

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

Dr. Duff, son of the late Moderator of the Free Presbyterian Church, has, with his wife the lungs. This of itself shows that the and family, been received into the Roman Catholic Church in New Zealand.

Father Stafford, of Lindsay, says, speaking on the temperance question:-I think the Crooks Act good, but it might be improved by making fines heavier—say \$100 or six months in jail, for the first offence, and \$200, or twelve months, for second, etc. This would stop offences. The present fines are laughed at, and only tend to stimulate delinquents to greater industry, in order to recoup themselves. Perhaps it might be better to make the first offence punishable by a year in jail. Then there would be no second offence. Unlicensed liquor sellers should be suppressed at any cost. It is obtaining money under false pretences on the part of the Government to exact license fees from some and allow others to sell without a license. It is like offering a premium to law breakers. The present system of appointing License Inspectors is the best, but the inefficiency of some of the Inspectors is bringing the law in some places into disrepute. Inspectors whose sympathies are with the traffic connive at the sale of liquors on Saturday nights and Sundays at all hours. These men ought to be dismissed and replaced by men who would do the work they are paid for doing. You cannot make men religious by Act of Parliament, but you can make them "civil." This is much, and leads to more on higher

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

REGEPTION OF THE FIRST NOVICE IN TORONTO-A SOLEMN AND IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

About six months ago the Christian Brotners of this city decided to open a novitiate for the training of members of their congregation. On Wednesday morning last the first novice was formally received in the chapel of the institute, the gentleman being Mr. William Culleton, whose tather lives in Melancthon. The ceremony began at with the singing of the "Veni, Creator," his Grace Archbishop Lynch officiating. There were also present in the sanctuary his Lordship Bishop O'Mahony, the Verv Rev. Vicars-General Rooney and Laurent; and the Rev. Fathers Egan, McMahon and Dominic (Carmelite). After prayers his Grace put the usual questions to the postulant, to the effect that he had chosen to devote himself to the cause of the Christian education of youth of his own free will, and without constraint or influence from others: that he would be duly submissive to the rules of the congregation, &c., &c., all of which being satisfactorily answered, the postulant was invested with the scapular. His grace then blessed the "Habit," and the young man retired with the Rev. Brother Tobias and another brother to vest himself in the garb of the Christian Brothers. On returning, his Grace presented him with the Rosary, and gave him suitable admonitions as to the duties and obligations resting upon him. The Archbishop afterwards delivered an

address on the religious life, and the ceremony closed with Mass .- Toronto World.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL. The Second Class of the Christian Brothers' Lool underwent an examination yesterday rnoon. Rev. Father Twohey, Chairman the Separate School Board, presided. The amination was conducted by Brother Halard, Principal of the School, assisted by rothers Jerome and Patrick. The pupils of the second division in arithmetic were first samined, the subject being fractions. By the clear explanations they gave of their work it was apparent the boys thoroughly understood what they were doing. The whole class then appeared for Christian doctrine. In this they stood their ground well, answering readily the many questions put them by the Chairman and the Principal. Reading and spelling followed. We were favorably impressed with the manly and cheerful way in which each one undertook to give a specimen of his reading. Many of the boys read exceedingly well, their articulation and inflecnion being almost faultless. After reading the boys were well tested in spelling, the words being chiefly selected from the reading lesson. This is a very rational method of teaching the all-important art of spelling, as it makes the pupil observe carefully whilst reading. Grammar was the next subject taken The knowledge of the boys in this branch was very fairly tested. From the promptness with which they responded to all the questions proposed it was evident they were quite familiar with the art of speaking and writing correctly. No sooner was grammar disposed of than siate and pencil were seized and each lad seemed quite willing to enter the arithmetical contest. They were principally examined in decimals. The decimal point, so puzzling to those not thoroughly acquainted with its nature, seemed no embarrassment to them. The boys were next examined in the history of Canada, with which they showed themselves quite conversant. Voyages of discovery and exploration were minutely described. Derivation of the principal historical names was very correctly given. The examination closed with geography. Here the boys were ready to circumnavigate the globe with any one present. However, they were only asked to cross the Atlantic with their merchant vessel or manof-war and enter straits, seas, &c. The prcgramme was interspersed by the reading of original letters by Masters J Jaquith, J. McDonald, F. Ryan, J. Keating and W. Bryson, also a composition by D. Eves. At the conclusion of the examination Rev. Father Twohey expressed himself highly pleased at what he had witnessed. He encouraged the boys to persevere in their studies, not knowing what position in life they might be called to fill. The rev. gentleman seemed to be very popular among the boys, which was already manifest by the marked attention with which they listened to

his advice. The First Class in this school will be examined towards the close of the scholastic year .- Kingston Whig.

THE DISASTER IN THE TRANSVAAL. London, Dec. 24 .- On the calm of our Christmas Eve comes the confirmation of a second Isandula disaster. It is bad news which will disturb the Ministers and add to the gloom of their already dreary Christmas. During the dinner hourthis evening came the complete and sickening confirmation of yesterday's evil rumor, which the Government officials then appeared to discredit, of a great disaster happening to the forces in South Africa. 'The Ministers were all at their counmander-in-Chief of the Forces, and Premier Gladstone.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS have, in some instances, led to the discovery of the scare of completely healed abscesses or sores upon lung tissue when diseased is susceptible of restoration to a sound and healthy condition. Persons afflicted with lung disease may reasonably hope to recover health by the use of well-chosen remedies. Foremost among these is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypoposphites of Lime and Soda, a thoroughly tested and highly accredited specific for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and other affections of the throat, chest and lungs. Pulmonary irritation is promptly arrested by the Cod Liver Oil, and the hypophospites, which are among the finest renovants used by physicians, revive the flagging energies of the debilitated system.

## Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Dec. 28.

FINANCIAL.

The local stock market to-day was again dull, and is most likely to remain so until the end of the week. The market was firm, and but few sales reported, as follows :-

Morning Board: 17 Montreal at 168; 15

do at 168}; 15 Jacques Cartier at 97; 50 Commerce, ex-div., at 1363; 25 Montreal Telegraph at 1331; 175 do at 1331; 25 Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company at 61; 25 do at 611; 10 City Passenger Railway at 116. There will be no Afternoon Board this week. NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- 1 p. m .- Stock Markets strong and active, R I, 140; I C, 127; C B & R, 180; C & A, 157; pref, 160; NYC, 1511; LS, 137; CS, 784; M. C, 1271; Erie, 511; pref, 91; N W, 125 8 pref, 140½; St P, 114½; pref, 123¾; D & L, 167½; I Č, 84; W St L & P 46; pref, 88½; U P, 113½; N P, 34½; pref, 67½; W U, 79¾; P M, 51; Am. Ex., 64.

### COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28. There is general feeling of apathy amongst business men at present, things have assumed a very holiday appearance, as it usually does at this period of the year, for now is the season when accounts are arranged, books balanced, debts liquidated, stock taken, and new contracts opened for a fresh start in the ensuing twelve months before us. This is the time when it may be said wholesale markets are forgotten and the merchant who has been deep in speculation, and mercantile pursuits during the past year, seeks rest, enjoyment and happy merrymaking in the midst of his family for whom he has toiled. The merry jingle of the sleigh bells, the host of merry faces, the hearty salutations, the warm handshaking all remind us of the joyous period we are passing and the dull routine of business is for the hour neglected. An unusually brisk business has been done amongst retailers during the last few days, which, of course, affects wholesalers in the course of events. We give the following report of the weeks who lesale markets below, some of which we must credit to the Journal of Commerce:

Ashes .- Receipts moderate. Sale of Firsts at lower prices, \$5.00 having been accepted for new brand; Seconds, \$4.60; Thirds, \$4.00. In Pearls nothing has been done. The market for both Pots and Pearls closes quiet. Receipts since 1st January 8530 barrels Pots, 1480 barrels Pearls. Deliveries 8923 barrels 1bs.; Oats, 35c per 32 lbs, and Peas, 81c to Pots, 1563 barrels Pearls; Stock in store at 82c per 66 lbs. Flour.—The market has resix o'clock on 22nd December 69 barrels Pots maired very quiet during the week, and the former is quite scarce. Uppers are also in and 21 barrels Pearls, besides which there are though the prices cannot be quoted lower, the 114 barrels Pots and 69 parrels Pearls await ing the 1881 brand.

BOOTS AND SHORS .- Orders for future delivery of Spring goods, forwarded by travellers, are fairly numerous; but business is expected to be brisker after the holidays. The rocks just balanced for the year show that, while the margin of profits is in most cases scarcely as large as that for 1879, the number of failures for the year is much smaller, and, consequently, the total of losses also. There have been no alterations in prices, and probably none will be made; with the present cost of raw material, however, quotations will likely beheld firm. Remittances still reported

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There is not much change to note; business continues pretty active for light goods and druggists' sundries, while heavy chemcials are in light demand. Quinine has stiffened somewhat, but the demand at this season is not heavy. Bergz has improved in value, the price in New York having advanced about 2c per lb., on account of heavy shipment to England. Bromide Potash is also a little higher; other goods unchanged. In the English markets duliness continues to prevail, and prices are nominally unchanged except for Sal Soda, which, on account of a demand springing up, has advanced 2s 6d per ton.

business with them all is reasonably light. Orders chiefly from the Lower Provinces, for Spring goods (to be delivered in January, and Pebruary, when importations have been received) and sorting-up orders from the West have demanded considerable time and attention during the week. The books are not yet balanced for the year, but it is generally programme. For shelf goods there is the admitted that a most satisfactory trade has usual quiet December demand, but, with the been done; and remittances seem to increase exception of skates, which, owing to the as the season advances. A few weeks ago wholesale dealerswere susceptible to surprises business is confined to filling trifling orders in this connection, but they have come to regard the daily receipt of large sums of money as a matter of course, and have settled down until after the holidays. No changes to note to the conviction that they are experiencing in prices, and payments still reported good. a repetition of business affairs from 1870 till In pig iron there has been scarcely anything 1874. Many travellers are returning home for the holidays, and, with favorable weather, the this time of year perveding the trade. city and country retailers continue remarkably busy. The Canada Cotton Company inform us that their brand A D 32 inches should he quoted 71c. This Company have discontinued the manufacture of twill 36 inches; plain 72 inches; Lorne Stripes; A cloth; Canada Stripes, and XX 32 inch tickings. See revised list. The prices of colored cottons in Manchester it is reported have advanced somewhat within the past week, owing partially to a 5 per cent. advance in spinners' WRZ68.

DAIRY PRODUCE.-In butter there has been nothing worthy of note transpiring outside of million tons of iron in Connal's yard. A letsales to the local trade. Several basket lots | ter received here Tuesday last says: Glasgow of rolls sold yesterday at 17, 18 and 19c per market quieter; December is rarely a busy lb. English mall and cable advices this week month; a listless feeling expected till after try homes, and now there is great excitement | lb. English mall and cable advices this week at the Clubs over the fact of the report having are quite unfavorable. Butter that would the turn of the year, when renewed briskness been re-telegraphed to the Queen, the Prince have realized 80s in Liverpool a month ago is will likely set in. A cable received yesterof Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Com- reported to have been sacrificed at 35s to 40s. | day quotes Warrants at 51s 4d, a decline of Account sales of fine butter costing 200 on |5d on last week's quotation. Foreign makers this side, received here Tuesday, show a net of tin plates are quite firm, willing to have to 16c lard, 14c; haves, couple, 30c; snipe price to shippers, when sold, of 14c, and it is orders at current prices for prompt shipment and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills. The new Minister of War in Belgium in- said that they consider themselves lucky- but positively refuse to enter orders about teads to propose the transformation of the tunny kind of luck we imagine, but it might Sales of lots of 25 hoxes and upwards have Belgian las cars into regiments of dragoons, as | bave been worse for them to have held the | been made here at \$6 for Cross Coke.

expenses. The present unprecedentedly bad the better, earlier than expected; late cable adis also better; the current tone there is healthprices well sustained. The Commercial Bulletin says: The best lines are indifferently offered, in the expectation that the receipts will steadily fall off, and that, with the new year, trade will run larger. Exporters are taking the former class of stock only as they get over 13c, and from 124c to 13c covers the general range on the best parcels. Other grades are held with a fair show of strength, but buyers do not appear anxious. Here there is no movement beyond sales to the retail trade, and values are steady and unchanged.

FIGH.-Market dull, as is usual during Xmas holidays; dealers report that there is absolutely nothing doing, the prices remain steady and unchanged, at last week's figures for all kinds.

FRUITS .- Oranges arriving more freely, and meeting with good demand—due to the improved quality of the fruit and holiday requirements. All offering find a ready sale at \$6 per case for Valencias, the only kind in the market. Lemons, scarce, owing to light receipts and continued good demand; Apples .- Nothing new to report of this market; prices for good fruit maintained at \$2 to 2.50, with sales all of a jobbing character. Last advices from England were favorable, announcing a good X mas trade likely to be done. Badly frozen apples shipped from New York have been sold in Liverpool recently at 9s to 10s 6d. per brl. Receipts here of Almeria grapes, light, and prices firm; sales of jobbing lots being made at \$6. The demand for cran berries still good, at \$6.50 to 7. Dried apples in light request, worth 51 to 6c per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. - The grain trade for the

week underreview has shown no indication of recovering its activity. In England and on the Continent, the markets were, perhaps, scantily supplied, but prices were prevented from falling by that circumstance, as otherwise the great bulk on passage and the inarrested for the present. The long passages of grain-ships from the Continent to Eugland are said to endanger the financial position of some houses in the trade, and the heavy and sudden decline in Maize these last two days in Chicago may be fraught with serious consequences. On the 24th of November last, No. 2 Spring Wheat was sold at Chicago for January delivery at \$1.13% per bushel. Itsold resterday same delivery at 981c, and for May delivery at 943, a decline of 15c in 30 days : useless to add that many failur s are taking place and that more are expected. New York has been selling at a proportionate decline. Barley has also been affected; the fall has been in Chicago more than 10 cents per bushel in the last ten days, and corn dropped about 7c in one month. Nothing has been done in our market for export; a few car loads were bought by millers, and and our quotations, merely nominal, are unchanged: Canadian Red Winter No. 2, \$1.26; Spring Wheat varies from \$1.25 to \$1.30; the other grains are without inquiry. Barley, 65c, to 77c per 46 lb=; Rye, 87c to 88c per 56

have taken rlace. GROCERIES .- There is a fair trade going on for the season, and, on the whole, the movement of goods may be called satisfactory. In sugars there is only a change of about th reduction on yellow refined, while granulated is steady. In raw sugars there is little doing. Reports from Cubs show injury from drought, while there is a much diminished stock in New York; and about 14,000 tons less in England than at the same period of last year. Teas.—About 1,200 pkgs., boxes and 1 chests, sold at auction yesterday consisting chiefly of Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Black Teas, there being only one small lot of Japans offered. Prices were fair for China Greens, all things considered. Black Teas sold low. The Colongs were of quite a fair quality. The sale was 42 Hyson at 301c; and about 150 Imperial at 27c to 38 c; Gunpowder, about 125 pkgs, at 35c to 43 c. Young Hyson about 130 pkgs. at 28c to 30 c; 15 pkgs. Japan at 33½c; China Oolong, common, 375 pkgs. at 141c to 151c; Congou, 387 pkgs. at 181c to 27c. At private sale Choice Japan Teas steady, good medium easier, and lower qualities with style fairly steady. Molasses DRY Goods.—Some houses are in the midst are nominal, as before quoted. Rice, little of stock-taking, others have finished, but doing. Coffee, dull.—Spices.—Not much business doing; prices unchanged. Fruits .-Valentia Raisins firm and not plenty. Malaga Fruit dull. Currants firm. Sultanas scarce and firm.

tendency is in that direction. Superior extra-

\$5.35, at which prices some transactions

HARDWARE AND IRON .- The position of affairs in these lines remains in statu quo; stock-taking is still the chief item on the usual quiet December demand, but, with the favorable weather, continue in good request, for general hardware. Manufacturers of iron. doing of late, the usual feeling of apathy at of stock, are expected to enter the market in earnest after the holidays; meanwhile, holders are generally confident, and content to bide their time. Two lots, it is reported, have changed hands-120 tons Summerlee at \$20.50, and 50 tons Egtinton at \$19.50. Makers in Glasgow are hopeful, and write to their Montreal agents to wait for higher prices; other recent letters from Glasgow state that the production has been enormous, and that it is difficult to see how prices can be sustained. There is now nearly half-a-

back to that market from Liverpool, as it is ing, orders received from the wholesale trade, believed that it can be sold there to better from all parts of the Dominion, have been advantage, even after paying freight and other largely in excess of their means of supply; with all hands working night and day our condition of the English market is attributed | leading manufacturers will be kept busy until to the immense quantities of counterfeit stuff some time next month filling orders for this exported to and placed on that market. The winter, while those for the Spring are pouring Cheese trade has apparently taken a turn for in every day. The majority of houses here are sold out of stock, and could have disposed vices are encouraging, and New York market of a great deal more goods had they been manufactured; the trade have not witnessed ful and cheerful, with the guin made on such a "boom" since 1873. Still, notwithstruding, we are informed that, owing to the demand having been chiefly for cheap goods, the turn-over in the aggregate is not greatly in excess of that of former years. The demand for the past two months, however, has shown a considerable improvement in the class of are compelled by orders, and meet the outside goods purchased, being largely for fine furs, rate quoted. It is very difficult, however, to which indicates a better financial feeling pervading the mass of the population. The sale of fors may be used somewhat as a financial barometer, since the more expensive grades are almost purely luxurious. The outlook for the hat trade is encouraging, and orders already received for Spring styles are fully up to expectations; apparently manufacturers will have all they can do. Offerings of raw furs are quite sparing, confined to small lots brought to market from surrounding parishes by farmers. Skunk meets with ready buyers at previously quoted rates; otters and beavers in demand, and all offerings are snapped up at full values. Mink not much in demand, and lew offering, owing probably to the low prices. Another sale of scalskins will be held in London this month; it is expected that full prices will be realized.

PROVISIONS .- The Chicago market for pork and lard has been weaker during the past few days, and values have been tending downwards, a further drop of 71 to 10c per brl. for pork and of 5c per 100 lbs. for lard being recorded yesterday. Receipts of hogs in Chicago continues to increase, those for yesterday being estimated at 43,000 head. Here trade has continued quiet; old American pork selling at \$16.50, and New Canada at \$17 to 17.50. Lard in ateady demand, selling in jobbing lots at 121c for Ontario make, in pails. Hams in light demand, worth 121c to probably 13c for the best. Receipts of dressed hogs not yet large, and buyers still holding off; packers are not offering even inside quotations, as they have determined not to pack at all this season, unless prices decline to a reasonable figure. Last year they lost a considerable amount of money by paying too high figures. The opinion is expressed, howcrease in the American visible supply would ever, that stocks in Canada are light, which, have occasioned a serious decline. At the if found to be the case, will prevent much of close, the situation remains unchanged, and a fall in values. We quote the market steady the imminent downward tendency has been at \$6.30 to 6.50 for heavy hogs. Eggs are for fresh; offering of fresh very restricted and it is seldom that over 23c is realized. All last winter the supply of eggs in this market was largely in excess of the demand here and in United States combined, and heavy losses were sustained of shippers, who had paid too high prices in the summer and fall. This season handsome profits have been secured

margins. LEATHER.-Dealers generally report business quiet, with few sales of consequence, but one of two houses have experienced a more active enquiry for all descriptions, and round lots of sole and black leathers have changed hands at about our quotations. Prices are nominally unchanged, but we make some light revisions, especially for sole, which is notin brisk demand, and holders might be induced to make concessions; Light Splits and Buff, continue in good request, Medium and light supply, stocks in this market being ealers only remains, as previously quoted, from \$5.40 to quite firm. Shipments of moderate quantities of the cheaper grades of sole leather to England continue to be made.

(owing to the rapid advance), especially by

one local dealer, who held more eggs probably than all the others combined. It is esti-

mated that since September over 250,000

dozen have been shipped from this city to

American markets, netting the shippers good

HIDES AND SKINS .- Receipts of green hides from local butchers for the week have been rather larger than torrecent preceding weeks, but the demand from tanners continues good for the time of year, and there is little or no difficulty in disposing of all offering. Receipts of Western hides by rail scarcely as large this month as usual. Prices nominally untrade as to values, and some favorite butchers, largest holder of hides in the market, perhaps, states that he is selling to tanners at 25c less than our outside quotations, but these hides are not what are known as "Montreal inspection." Lambs' pelts are coming forward freely, as the lambs are now being killed for packing; all offering find a ready sale at full prices; a local dealer stated to-day that he would pay as high as \$1.50 for good No. 1

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKET-DEC. 28.

There was a much slimmer attendance of farmers at Bonsecours Market this morning, and dealers report business good, especially in the poultry line. Two extensive dealers—Messrs. P. L'Abbe & Co.—sold to-day to the French Seminary fifty pairs turkeys and fifty pairs chickens at 9 and 10 cts per lb. The quotations for other produce in the market still remain unchanged, and business generally reported favorable. There has been a visibly large decrease in the supply of farmers beef, they having substituted fowl in its stead during the past couple of weeks. Happy anticipations of a splendid market is felt for Friday next, and the stands along the market are wearing a boliday a pect.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.30; Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Cornmeal, do vellow, \$1 50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.00 Barley, per bush . 65 cto 70c; Oats, per bag Peas, bush. \$1; Buckwheat, per bush. 60c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush. \$1.60.

FRUIT.-Cranberries, Cape Cod, from \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per barrel, \$2.00 to \$2.50 Lemons, per case, \$7.00; do, per box, \$4.00 to \$5.00; White Grapes, per lb., 15c to 20c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valentia Oranges, \$6.50; Columbus Pears, \$6.00 per

VEGETABLES .-- Potatoes, new, per bag, 40c sweet do, per brl, \$5; carrots, new, per bush, 30c to 45c; onions, new, per brl, \$2.50; cabbages, new, per dozen, 25c to 40c; beets, per bush, 40c to 50c; celery, per dozen,

30c to 40c; turnips, per bush, 45c.
POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; black ducks do, \$1.25; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25; partridges, per brace, 60c to 70c; woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25; beef, per 1b., 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb , 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 14c and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 70c. Farmers Beef 40 to 50 Dainy Produce. Best print butter, 250 to

28c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 22c; eggs, the lance is found to be an impracticable goods longer. Creamery butter recently Funs.—The season for manufacturing is packed, per doz., 20c to 24c; new laid, 30c to we join.

WILL PARNELL HAVE A FAIR TRIAL?

The following from the pen of Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., appeared in the Daily News of Tuesday :

Sir,-I cannot but think that a very unfortunate effect will be produced in Ireland at once by the opposition to Mr. Parnell's application for postponement of the Land League trials, and by the manner in which the application was refused. The observations of the Lord Chief Justice, in delivering the decision of the Court, are such, as I venture to think, no English judge could be induced to make on such an occasion. They read like the words, not of a judge, but of a somewhat impassioned partisan. It will assuredly not be forgotten in Ireland that the Lord Chief Justice who delivered this singular address is a strong Conservative, and with so little favour amongst his own people that, during the years while he was Irish Attorney-General to the late government, he was not able to find a constituency willing to return him to the House of Commons. The Lord Chief Justice, throughout the whole of his address, assumed that the law had been "openly defied and trampled upon" in Ireland-that for months the country had been "in a state of anarchy," and that

" MR. PARNELL AND HIS ASSOCIATES."

as he called them, were the cause of all this disturbance. He declared that "if Mr. Parnell has to complain of any one it is of himself, and of the conduct of those associated with him. He has not thought proper to address his policy to the House of Parliament, of which he is a member. He has endeavoured to carry out alterations in the law by violent speeches and violent means." Perhaps the Lord Chief Justice began to feel just at this point that he was going a little too far, for he suddenly checked himself, and said, "I mean these are the charges he has to meet." whole of his address previous to these few qualifying words -the very sentence preceding these words-essumed distinctly that not alone were these the charges that Mr. Parnell had to meet, but that of these charges he was guilty. I should like to ask the English public what they would think of an address like this delivered in an English court of law by an English judge as the introduction to a political trial I should like to ask them to consider how far the chances of

A FAIR TRIAL TO A MAN LIKE MR. PARNELL

are advanced by the delivery of a harangue like this from one of the judges who may perhaps himself have to preside at the trial am not, however, merely concerned with the words of the Lord Chief Justice. I cansteady at 19c to 20c for limed and 22c to 24c not help thinking that the refusal of the crown to allow the application, and the manner in which the Attorney-General dealt with it, are only too likely to deepen the impres sion that "Mr. Parnell and his associates" are not to have a fair trial. The Attorney-General is reported to have "assured Mr. Parneli that the cabinet, as far as he could speak for them did not attach to Mr. Parnell or his presence in Parliament that importance which he attached to it himself." This was a sneer, and meant, of course, to be loftily contemptuous. But the plain facts for the English public to understand are simply that Mr. Parnell whatever the Attorney-General may think of him, is the leader of the popular party in Ire land, and the mouth piece of three-fourths at least of the whole Irish population; that be is the main inspiration of all this recent effort to obtain a settlement of the land question; that no matter what government may settle it in the end, Mr. Parnell is, above all others, the man to whom the settlement will be due.

FROM IROQUOIS.

IROQUOIS, Dec. 27. - The election of Reeve and Councillors for this village took place at noon to-day with the following result : John N. Tuttle, Esq., Reeve; Messrs. Wm. Doran, Wm. Redmond, S. Larue and Saml. Landon, Councillors; all elected by acclamation.

The Ohicago City Council last night passed an ordnance requiring manufacturers of antibuff cheese, butterine, oleomargarine, and other articles of the kind, to stamp their products plainly, under a penalty of \$50 fine, and confiscation of the goods,

changed, there is not much unanimity in the MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-DEC. 27 A very small supply of stock was exposed we are told, realize 25 to 50c advance on our for sale on this market to-day, consisting of inside quotations. On the other hand the only 50 head of cattle, and about the same number of sheep. Business has assumed its usual holiday appearance, as it does at this time of the year. The demand for beef is very limited, butchers having obtained their supply of Christmas and New Year's stock a week ago. Of the fifty head of cattle which graced the Viger market to-day, twenty head came from St. Gabriel, and was selling at figures ranging from 3%c to 41c per lb. The demand for sheep was fairly good, and a few sales are reported at \$3 to \$4 a piece. Dealers have lively anticipations of a revival in the cattle trade during the approaching month, although prices are expected to re-main firm and unchanged.

> The coughing and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil obviates all this, entirely. Fafely and speedily, and is a benign remedy for lameness, soreness, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

DIED.

DELANEY.—At Ottawa, Ont., on the 25th December, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Bowes, Mrs. Margaret Delaney, formerly of Kingston. Ont., aged 76 years.

May she rest in peace.

# TO-DAY,

THE NEW YORK

# CLOTHING STORE,

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# WEEKLY TEST!

Number of purchasers served during week 

> Increase......1,368 ---:0: ---

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This Week, At S. Carsley's, you can buy Splendid Black Silk for New Year's Gifts.

At S. Carsley's, you can buy Splendid Silk in the new shades, from 75c up to \$1.25 per yard, for New Year's Giffs.

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S. Carsley's, you can buy for New Year's Gifts, Splendid Line of Dress Goods, assorted in colors, from 11c to 25c per yard.

At S. Carsley's, you can buy for New Year's Gifts, Epecial Line of New Dress Goods, in all the newest shades, from 25c to 37c per yd.

S. Carsley's, you can buy for New Year's Giffs, Extra Good Quality of Camel's Hair, West of England Serges, Jersey Cloth, &c., in all the newest shades, from 30c to 540

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