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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 12.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Michael Davitt's Address.

TO THE MEABERS OF THE LAND LEAGUE BRANCHES AND THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND IN AMERICA.

The English Government has once more resorted to its traditional policy of coercing Ireland, and freedom of speech and the right of public meeting in the person of Charles Stewart Parnell and his associates on the Land League is again to be trampled under foot by their unprincipled and hypocritical

enemy.
Whence the justification for this muzzling of the leading men of Ireland to-day, and for striking down a public organization which re-presents and advocates the cause of our impoverished people?

There has been no incitement to insurrection or appeals to revolutionary remedies either on the part of the Land League or any of its members singled out for prosecution; nothing has been hidden or disguised from the emissaries of the Government in connection with the land agitation; care has been taken that the platform of the Land League should stand within the bounds of even the fraudulent constitution which treachery and corruption imposed upon our country by the infamous Act of Union. Outrages and acts of violence have been discountenanced at every meeting and by every member of the League; while nothing has been done or attempted that should challenge the application

have for so long a period allowed themselves and the chief industry of their country to become the prey of a monopoly and a class which no other people in Christendom would telerate for one day upon their privileges as

to Aug. 1. It shows that the States were never so prosperous and stable as they have been lately. The failures for the first half of 1880 appear to be for the whole United States only 2,497 in number, with liabilities amounting barely to \$33,000,000. Railroads are having more prosperous returns than before, and agriculturists were never so well off as they are now, after having enjoyed three unprecedentedly good harvests in succession.

CHRISTIAN

Lecture by Archbishop Lynch

(From the Toronto Globe.)

The following lecture was delivered by His Grace Archbishop Lynch in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday evening, October 25th., Every earnest follower of Christ grieves as much over the division among Christians as the infl dels rejoice at it. This disculon subjects Chris-tianity to great derision from the infidel world. Good and slucere Christians have grieved over Good and slucere Christians have grieved over the evil, and have put forth fervent prayers for its cessation. Sects and subsects are being multiplied every day, and the doctrine of Christ is being so multiated and diluted by them that scarcely any of it remains in their creeds, reminding us of the words of Christ: "When the Bon of Man cometh shall He find, think you, faith on earth?"—Luke xvill.. 8.

No wonder, then, that inidelity steps in and claims the victory over this divided Christian ity. This certainly should open the eyes of all who believe in Christ, and should induce them to put forward greater efforts for union where it can be found on a solid basis.

CAN IT BE ATTAINED?

tempted that should nothing has been implications.

No wounder, tempted that should nothing has been implications to tempted that should not have the production of the production and imprisonment of Mr. Patraell, to got the production and imprisonment of Mr.

which no other people in Christendom would therate for one day upon their privileges as men, their intelligence, or their manhood.

3d. Because the agricultural classes of Ireland are now banding themselves together in open and justifiable combination to demand the abolition of those laws which condemns them to an existence of misery and social servitude, and which place themselves and their birthland periodically in the attitude of mendicants at the door of other civilized nations; and,

4th. Because the popular mind of Ireland hasbeen educated by the Land League upon the question of land ownership, to the rejection of a system which is the parent alike of aristocratic supremacy and all the social and political evils which spring from the infliction of class-monopoly and caste-rule upon the land and liberty of a country.

Herein lies the "seditious conspiracy" for which the Land Leugue is to be crushed and Parnell Imprisoned—for which freedom of speech is to be denied, and the right of public meeting abolished, under the regime of Gladstone, Bright, and Foster, and the rule of that government which claims to be the champion

cessity of usity of FALTH IS NECESSARY.

1. Christ our Divine Saviour prayed for and insisted on unity among His disciples; not only a union of class-aviour prayed for and insisted on unity among His disciples; not only a union of charsty among themselves, but a unity in preaching His doctrine. He said, "If you continue in My word, you shall be my displayed on unity among His disciples; not only a union of charsty among themselves, but a unity in preaching His doctrine. He said, "If you continue in My word, you shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free "—(John vill., and 32.) The whole Ith chapter of St. John Is taken up in recording the prayer of our dear Lord for Hisdisciples; not only a union of charsty among His disciples; not only a union of chartly among Mong His disciples; not only a union of chartly among His disciples; not only a union of chartly among His disciples;

sects or dissensions are wolves who devour the flock of Christ, and merit all the severity of the denunciations of the A postle St. Jude—"—Fountains without water, and clouds tossed with whirlwinds, trees of the autumn, unfruitful, twice dead, plucked up by the roots, raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own contusion, wondering stars; to whom the whirlwind of darkness is reserved for ever."—(Jude 13.)

3.) Teachers of unbelief say now-a-days, Teachers of unbelief say now-a-days, "No matter whether you are bantized or not, only be an honest man and you will be saved"; but Christ on the contrary said, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shat be condemned,"—(Mark xvi., 16). Such teachers would have met stern treatment at the hands of the Apostles. St. Paul says that such, rejecting grave, make shipwreck in matter of faith, and relates that he had delivered up to Batan two ringleaders of heresy—that is, he had peremptorily cut them off from the Church, in order, as he says, "that they might learn not to biaspheme,"—(I. Tim. 1., 20.) we see, therefore, that the Apostles sought to preserve the Christians from schisma and division—1st, by warning them of the danger; 2nd, by denouncing the unquiet spirits; and 3rd, when necessary, by cutting them off from the Church.

PROTESTANISM ESSENTIALLY OPPOSED TO

PROTESTANISM ESSENTIALLY OPPOSED TO UNITY.

Schism is nominally condemned by the Pro-testant sects of to-day, yet the very principle on which they claim the right to exist is tranght which they claim the right to exist is traught with dissension, division, and coosequent spiritual ruln. The first Reformers, having broken from the only Christian Church, founded their system in schism, and consummated it in heresy. The Protestant body may in this country be classed under seven principal heads, or, as they call themselves, denominations—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Raptists, Methodists, Universalists, Congregationalists, and Lutherans, besides innumerable subsects. What had been the cause of all this dissension in faith and discipline amongst those calling themselves Christians? The cause is the old one—pride of intellect, restlessness under the restraint of authority, and unwillingness to substraint of authority, and unwillingness to substraint of authority, and unwillingness

many minds cannot do otherwise than disagree on religious points of doctrine.

As we are speaking of those who venerate Sacred Scripture, and believe in its divine inspiration, let us quote from it to prove the necessity of unity of faith.

UNITY OF FAITH IS NECESSARY.

1. Christ our Divine Saviour prayed for and insisted on unity among His disciples; not only a union of charity among themselves, but a unity in preaching His doctrine. He said, "If you continue in My word, you shall be my disciples indeed, and you shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free "—(John viii., 31 and 32.) The whole 17th chapter of St. John is taken up in recording the prayer of our dear In Thy name whom Thou hast given to Mc, that they all may become, as We also are, . . . That they all may become, as Thou Father, in Me, and I in Thee, that threy may also be one in Us; that they world may know that thou has sent Me."

(John vii., il and 21). Hereindeed. Christ insists follows and unity of intelligence; for renowned in all ages for holy lives and wonderful miracles, a Church which has preserved to the present day the unity of falth and of leadership, for as we are to seek unity of doorine in the Church of Christ, and as we have seen that it so one of its distinguishing marks; so weshall that in it strict unity of Government. For as unity of faith is essential.

the mid class monoppy and contention upon the beautiful content of the content of

wise than by ambassadors or ministers, terms now repudiated by those to woom the terms do not apply—but St. Paul uses them, as he had a right to do. "For Christ," says the apostle, "we are ambassadors, God, as it were, exhorting by us. Fo Christ we beceech ye, be ye reconciled to God" [fl. Cor., v. 20] But Christ had already said, "He that hears you hears Me, and he that despiseth you despise the Me. Luke x., 15] Are those words applicable to every follower of Christ? Certainly not, but to those only who are of the spostolic college, regularly or dained and sent by authority. And to those only who are of the spostolic college, regularly ordained and sent by authority. And again, Christ condemns those who withear or obey the Church, as heathens and publicans, [Matt xviii., 17.] And St. Paul [Heb. xii., 7-9] says: "Remer ber your prelates who have spoken the word of God to you, whose faith follow," and "be not led away by various or strange doolrines," That the prelates of the Church were the depositories of the true doctrine of Christ is again proved by the Ap stle St. John. "We are of God. He that knoweth God heareth us. In this we know the spirit of truth and the spirit of error." [I. John, v. 6.] The aposties and their successors are, therefore, the depositories and guardians of truth. Who are their successors? A very practical question—one might 28k rather who were not their sucme might ask rather who were not their suc-sessors?

cessors?
That ministry cannot be successors to the authority of the apostles which came into existence 1,500, 1,660, or 1,700 years after the apostolic times. It may be said that such succession is times. It may be said that such succession is not necessary, but it is an assertion without proof. The successors of apostles are the bishops of the Catholic Church, who alone can show valid ordination derived from the Apostolic Cottege, and true mission or jurisdiction from the same source. Kings or congregations cannot give ordination, or jurisdiction.

CONCLUSION.

The great and vital question, therefore, which first confronts the earnest searcher after truth is that of the right of the Church to command his adherence, and we have seen that no power other than a divine authority can exact of the human mind the full and entire consent necessary to constitute an act of divine and salutary faith. Hence it will follow, as we have said before, that if any man seek for unity and peace lie must forego the great and radical principle of Protestantism—privateInterpretations: must submit to the divinely constituted authority of the Church of Christ, in which alone is peace. The present outers about dogmatic teaching is is but an exemplification of this principle, and will perish with it. Christ promulgated Christian faith, not we. Ha came to teach all truth: and when He declares it we are not free to reject it. Dogmatic faith did not begin till some doctrine of Christian faith was demed, because until disputed all the articles of Christians faith were implicity believed by all Christians and this was called simply faith.

THE ONLY HOPE OF UNITY—THE CATHOLIC CONCLUSION.

many who appear to yearn after unity leave out of their calculations this Hoty Catholic and Apostolic and Church from which their predecessors have apostutized. It is a utopian idea for the sects to think of reunion among themselves, for we have already shown that they must deny their primary principle before they can arrive at any form of union. They have rejected authority; they must return to obedience. The only means of correcting a schism is to return to Mother Church.

They are returning in goodly numbers througout the world; the best, the most learned, and the most pious are making sacrifices and submitting themselves again to the mild yoke of Jesus Carist. Many, however, are so worldly-minded that they do not take sufficient interest in the affair of their salvation. They do not seek after the priceless pearl of the truth, nor, having found it, do they sell all that they have to obtain it. The principal obstacles in the way are, as we have said, pride of intellect and restlessness under the restraint of authority. To them must be added in many cases human respect, the intimate associations of church or family relations, and, in too many cases, temporal gain. In this as in all other matter the desh warreth against the spirit, and the result of the combat must be the complete victory of either parly, an entire return to true Christian unity in the bosom of the Catholic (flurch, or an entire renunciation of all faith. In absolute atheism. There can be no compromise, rounded way. "For what fellowship hath Christ with Belial." [II. Cor. vt., 14.] "But we have a more firm prophecy of Meripiure is made by private interpretation." [II. Pefer i, 19.]

We have seen therefore that

Lunty of faith is essential to the Church of Christ.

That this unity of faith necessitates a divisely constituted authority for the addidica-

of "the principalities, and powers, and the rulers of darkness!' Does he not say that against these we have " to wrestle," and not only "against flesh and blood?" Does not this same apostle also warn us that this prince can "transform himself into an angel of Euglishman. light" to suit his own purpose? Againdoes not the Lord Jesus nimself forewarn us that "there will arise false Christs and false prophets" who "will show great signs and wonders to deceive, if it were possible, even the elect "that is, those whom the Almighty has foreseen will be His obedient children; and does not our Lord continue thus Hissolemn warning. "Take ye heed, behold I have told you before?" Again-does not the Apostle Paul tell us that Antichrist's kingdom will be ushered in "by all power, and signs, and lying wonders," and "in seduction of iniquity," &c .- he calls it, I believe, "the mustery of iniquity." Then, again, has not the Apostle John warned us that the reign of Antichrist, which is to be "over every tribe, and people, and nation, and tongue, will be a seduction through a series of astounding miracles? Again, did not the magicans of Egypt, " with their enchantments," perform many of the miracles wrought by Moses, and later on do we not find that one of these had the power to bring Samuel the Prophet from Hades to speak to has been issued consequent upon a communi-Saul the King? In the Apocalypse or Re- cation being received that a sympathy exvelations of the Apostle John we shall find that "spirits will be loosed from the abodes of darkness to work miracles. Does it not also appear probable that he who causes all

Mother of Our Lord, it seems to me that she is easily known by these signs-6She never speaks of herself," and " never seeks her own glory:" she always points to Jesus, and throgh Him to God; when she speaks of herself it is only to glorify God in her. It was the same with the Apostles, St. Paul says: "They glorified God in me;" and again: "The people when they saw it gave praise unto Whenever praise or glory seemed to God." be going elsewhere, we find how vehement the Apostles were against it. I name this simply as a test. I see, now, that the statue of the Blessed Mother is "moving its eyes." Now, I would not disbelieve those who were witnesses of this, but I would remind them that we have been forwarded that he who is "to do great wonders" will presently "cause an image or statue to speak," yea, "give life to it," and "cause all to be slain who shall

not worship it." Considering these facts and a great many or what is glorified, so that it be not "Em-manuel-God with us." I hope that it will be some, who testified their sympathy by wavgive my opinion on the matter, I only Dillon left the train at Kilmallock, where

Gazette publishes a disgraceful lutter, signed diately, to which Germany has entered a pro-

San Francisco," advocating the substitution of Judge Lynch for Secretary Forster. "Do this," he says, "and you'll flatten out Land Leagues mighty quick." The letter is probably bogus, or at any rate written by an

London, November 1 .- A confidential intimation has been received here that a general fireworks of more than ordinary formidable magnitude is to take place on Friday next, at a simultaneous hour, in Manchester. Liverpool, Northampton, Cork and Dublin, and the well-wisher to Ireland who states he is only actuated in breaking his oath of allegiance to the cause for the sake of his country, in giving this information, admonishes the Government to make every precaution or the boys will assuredly get the mastery. The officers commanding who have been despatched to the more dissatisfied points of the country, have been strictly enjoined to be confident of the men in their regiments; and the captains of companies of infantry and squadrons of cavalry have made reports to their commanding officers of all men who have been under punishment for more than one offence during the year, with a view of eliminating them from any se vice in which greater precaution and tack allowed be exercised than ordinary in the event of any momentous difficulty. This latter order cation being received that a sympathy existed between some of the soldiery and the people, although it is looked upon by the Horse Guards as a puerile attempt to shake the confidence of the authorities in some of the regiments. So that no error may be committed by the War Office authorities, they have acted on the precaution, so that no stigma may be placed on that department. Every day, in fact every hour, confidential documents are received at the Irish Office and Horse Guards, and although some are of the most whimsical character, the authorities consider the whole matter of too grave an import to treat with inattention.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2-Special from New

York Herald Bureau : Dublin, Nov. 1 -- Oblivious of the threatened prosecutions the Land. lengue during the past two days has shown even unwonted vigor, while the prosecutions are hardly spoken of in the press. Nine meetings were held on Sunday and eleven to-day. At most of these gatherings there was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. The language and de-meanor of all the speakers were as determined and violent as ever. The customs which now prevail at every meeting of swearing the listeners with raised hands, to pay no rent above the Government poor law valuation, and take no farm from which a tenant has been evicted, was everywhere followed. Among the speakers there were wilder spirits too, who did not pause at generalities. One orator at Ballina advised and piety, then I ask cannot this and much his hearers to obtain guns and learn how to use them. Another at Balla, who was, however, repudiated by the League, thought that guns were very good in their way, but prefeared dynamite and gun cotton. A meeting of the Corporation of Waterford to-day resolved, after a very stormy scene, which Mr. Farnell was called during "a ruffian" and "a humbug," to present the agitator with the freedom of the city. Limerick City made to-day a great effort to redeem her boast, that her reception of Mr. Parnell would rival the greeting given him by Cork. Notwithstanding the threatened weather and intermittent rains which turned the roads and streets into a vast puddle, contingents poured in from all the surrounding country, bearing flags covered with patriotic devices and headed by bands playing national anthems, quicksteps and marches. Fully forty thousand took part in the proceedings. The contingents arrived in semi-military order, some mounted, some afoot under the command of of their local leaders. Only a few houses were decorated with flags, and there was a total absence of arches or other signs of welcome. The people, however, turned out en masse, and every window along the route was some, who testified their sympathy by waving handkerchiefs. Messrs. Parnell and they were joined by Mr. O'Sullivan, one of the county members. They were driven by road fifteen miles to the city. On the way Mr. Parnell and his friends were joined by numerous contingents, who acted as an escort, and some miles from Limerick they were met by a reception committee, who presented Mr. Parnell with an illuminated address to which Mr. Parnell briefly replied. The procession, which had grown to considerable dimensions, continued its progress to the city limits, where the mayor of the city and the common councillors, dressed in their robes of state, awaited him with an address of welcome. The meeting was held! in a field outside the town which forms a. kind of natural amphitheatre. Messrs. Paznell, Dillon, Dyer, Kelly and Sullivan spoke. The tenor of their remarks was that they must settle the land question themselves, and show the British Parliament that they had power to settle it. The most notable feature of the day politically was the effort made by Mr. Synan, one of the county members, who is opposed to Mr. Parnell, to unfurl the dag of "Fixity of Tenure." He challenged Mr. Parnell to define his plan for the establishment of a peasant proprietary. Mr. Parnell replied in a bitter speech, carrying the immense audierace with him. He denounced fixity of tenure as a delusion. It was a bold stroke on Mr. Synan's. part, but it will probably cost him his seat in Parliament at the next election. In the evening a banquet was given to Mr. Parnell

> -Admiral Seymour has applied for additional vessels to be sent out to him imms-

in the Limerick Athenaum at which a number of prominent citizens were present.

Come listen awhile to me, my lad,
Come listen to me for a spell!
Let that terrible drum
For a moment be dumb,
For your nucle is going to tell
What bafell
A youth who loved liquor too well.

A clever young man was he, my lad,
And with beauty uncomonly blessed.
Ere with brandy and wine
He began to decline,
And behaved like a person possessed;
I protest
The temperance plan is the best.

One evening he went to the tavern, my lad, He went to a tavern one night, And drinking too much Rum, brandy, and such, The chap got exceedingly "tight,"

And was quite What your aunt would entitle a "fright."

The fellow fell into a snooze, my lad;
Tis a horrible slumber he takes—
He trembles with fear,

And acts very queer—
My eyes! how he shivers and shakes
When he wakes
And laves about horrid great snakes! Tis a warning to you and me, my lad,

Though no one can see
The viper but he—
To hear the poor lunatic bawl,
"How they craw!
All over the floor and the wall!"

Next morning he took to his bed, my lad;
Next morning he took to his bed;
And he never got up
To dine or to sup,
Though properly physicked and bled;
And I read
Next deay the proposition was dead.

Next day the poor fellow was dead. You've heard of the snake in grass, my lad; Of the viper concealed in the grass; But now you must know Man's deadliest foe

Is a snake of a different class; Alas!
'Tis the viper that lurks in the glass.
SANE.

REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

CHAPTER II .- CONTINUED.

I don't uphold this heroine of mine-her temper is abominable, I allow; but the moment the last words passed her lips her hear smote her. Peter Dangerfield stood before her white as death, and trembling so that he was forced to grasp a gilded flower stand for support.

"Oh, Peter! I am sorry!" she cried out, "I didn't mean that !- I didn't! I didn't-forgive it-forget it-my temper is horrible-I'm a wretch, but you know," suffering a slight relapse, "it was all your own fault. Shake hands, cousin; and oh, do-do-do forget my wicked words!"

But he drew back from the outstretched hands, smiling a ghastly smile enough. "Forget them? Certainly, Cousin Kather-

ine! I'm not the sort of fellow to bear spite. You're very good and all that, but if it's the same to you, I'll not shake hands. And I won't keep you from dancing that quadrille any longer. I'll not be your partner-I dou't coming this way now. Excuse me for having troubled you about this presumptuous love of mine; I won't do it again."

Then he turned away, and Gaston Dantree, looking like a picture in a frame, stood in the rose-wreathed entrance arch.

"I am sorry, and I have apologized," Katherine said coldly. "I can do no more." "No more is needed. Pray don't keep Mr. Dantree waiting. And I would rather he did not come in here just now."

"Come, Kathie," Mr. Dantree called

It had come to that then; it was "Kathie" per something in her ear that lit her with sunshine, and lead her away.

Peter Dangerfield stood alone. watched them quite out of sight—his teeth set, his face perfectly colorless, and a look in

his small eyes bad to see. "I have read of men who sold their souls to the devil for a price." he said, between his set teeth. "I suppose the days for such bargains are over, and souls are plentiful enough in the kingdom of his dark majesty, without come again, and Satan stood beside me, I would seil my soul now for revenge on

"Are you sure you have one to sell?" a clear, sharp voice close behind him said. "I never thought lawyers were troubled with those inconvenient appendages -hearts and souls. Well, if you have, keep it; it's of no use to me. And I'm not Satan, either, but yet I think for a fair price I can give you your revenge."

CHAPTER JII.

AMONG THE ROSES. SEE stood beside him, her ceaseless smile

at its brightest on her small face, looking like some little female Mephistopheles come to tempt a modern Faust. He put up his eye-glass to look at her. What a gorgeous little creature she was! It was his first thought.

In the dim yellow light of the conservatory the amber silk glittered with its pristine lustre, the yellow roses she wore made such an admirable foil to her dead black hair.

"What the deuce brings me here? Don't trouble yourself to ask the question, mon ami, your face asks it for you. I've been eavesdropping," in her airiest tone; "not intentionally, you understand," as the young man continued to stare speechlessly at her through his eye-glass. "Entering the conservatory by the merest chance, I overheard Miss Dangerfield's last words to you; "a little more than kin, and less than kind," were they not? Permit me to congratulate you, Mr. Dangerfield."

"Congratulate me!" Mr. Dangerfield repeated, dropping his double-barrelled eveglass and glowering vengefully at the fair creature by his side. "In Heaven's name, on what?"

"On having escaped becoming the husband of a termagant. Believe me, not even Scarswood and eight thousand a year would counterbalance so atrocious a temper as

"Eight thousand a year would counterbalance with me even a worse temper than that. Mrs. Vavasor." the lawver answered, grimly. "I am only sorry I am not to have the opportunity of trying. Once my wife, I think I could correct the acidity of even Katherine Dangerfield's temper and tongue."

"No you could not. Petruchio himself would fail to tame this shrew. You see, Mr. Dangerfield, I speak from past experience. I know what kind of blood flows in our spirited Katherine's veins."

"Very good bloed, then, I am sure-very good tempered, too, in the main-at least on

the father's side." "Ah! On the father's side!" The sneer with which this was said is indescribable. "May I ask if you knew her mother, Mr. Dangerfield?"

"Certainly I did-a deucedly fine woman too, and as amiable as she was handsome Colonel Dangerfield-Sir John was colonel then-married a Miss Lascelles, and Katherine was born in this very house, while they were making their Christmas visit. You may have known her father and mother—you certainly seem to know Sir John suspiciously well-but don't tell me Katherine took her tantrums from either of them."

Mrs. Vavasor listened quietly, adjusting her bracelets, and burst out laughing when he ceased. "I see you do-you know all about it.

How old was Katherine when her father and mother left England for India?" "Two or three years, or thereabouts. 1

seems to me-being so well acquainted, and all that, as you say-you ought to know you self. Was it in England or India you came to know the Governor so well?" "In neither, Mr. Dangerfield."

"Or does your acquaintance extend only to the baronet? Gad! he looked like an incarnate thunder-cloud when presenting you. His past remembrances of you must be un commonly pleasant ones, I should say. Did you know the late Mrs. Colonel Dangerfield, Mrs. Vavasor?"

"I knew the late Mrs. Colonel Dangerfield, Mr. Dangerfield."

"And yet you say Katherine takes her temper from her mother. My late aunt-in-law must have greatly changed, then, from the time I saw her last."

"I repeat it," Mrs. Vavasor said, tapping her fan. "Katherine inherits her most abominable temper from her mother, the only inheritance her mother ever left her. And she looks like her-wonderfully like her-so like," Mrs. Vavasor repeated in a strange, suppressed voice, "that I could almost take her for a ghost in pink gauze."

"Like her mother!" cried Peter Dangerfield. "I beg your pardon, Mrs. Vavasor, but you must be dreaming. She is no more like her mother than I am. The late Mrs. Dangerfield was a handsome woman."

"Which our spirited heiress never will be. I agree with you, Mr. Dangerfield; and Jet you told me you were in love with her, and wanted to marry her."

"I meant what I said," the young man responded, sullenly. "I do want to marry

"Or her fortune-which?"

"I don't see that that's any business of yours, Mrs. Vavasor; and I don't see what I am standing here abusing Katherine to you for. You don't like her, do you? Now what has she ever done to you?"

"Nothing whatever-I haven't seen Katherine until to-night for fifteen years. She was two years old then-a little demoiselle in pantalletes, and too young to have an

"Yet you are her enemy, Mrs. Vavasor, and you sit at her table and eat her bread and salt. And you speak of her mother as if you detested her. Is it for the mother's sake you hate the daughter?"

"For the mother's sake." She repeated the four short words with a concentrated bitterness that rather repelled her companion. " And you hate her for her own, Mr. Dangerfield." She laid her little hand suddenly dance as well as Mr. Dantiee, and I see him and sharply on his arm, and sent the words in his ear in a sibilant whisper. "We both hate her; let us make common cause together, and have our revenge."

Peter Dangerfield threw off the gloved hand that felt unpleasantly like a steel manacle on his wrist.

" Don't be melodramatic, if you please, Mrs Vavasor. Revenge, indeed. And I a lawyer. You would make an uncommonly good first rate actress, my dear madam, but in private life your histrionic talents are quite thrown away. Rerenge! bah! Why the vendetta this riddle-like talk, he knew some strong has gone out of fashion even in Corsica.
We don't live in the days of the handsome
Could she mean? Who could she be? She and "Gaston." He saw him draw her hand Lucrezia, when a perfumed rose or a pair of under his arm as one having the right, whis- Jouvin's best kids sent one's adversary to to the palm. glory. There is no such word as revenge in these latter days, my dear madam. If one's wife runs away from one with some other fellow, we don't follow and wipe out our dishonor in his blood; we simply go to Sir past, quiet and uneventful. I see a charac-low sues us for damages, and makes a good thing of it. Believe me, Mrs. Vavasor, revenge is a word that will soon be obsolete. except on theatrical boards. But at the same paying a farthing. But if those days could time I should like to know what you mean?"

"What is that you sing me there?" Mrs. Vavasor cried, is the French idiom she used when excited. "While the world lasts, and men love, and hate, and use swords and pistols, revenge will never go out of fashion. And you hate your cousin—hate her so that if looks were lightning she would have fallen at your feet ten minutes ago. "A little rickety dwarf." She laughed her shrill. somewhat elfish laugh. "Not a pleasant name to be called, Mr. Dangerfield.

His face blackened at the remembrance. his small, pale eyes shot forth that steely fire light blue eyes only can flash.

"Why do you remind one of that?" he said hoarsely. "She did not mean it-she said so."

"She smiles—she said so!" his companion cried, scornfully. " Peter Dangerfield, you're not the man I take you for if you endure quietly such an insult as that. And look at her now, with Gaston Dantree, that penniless teror-singer, with the voice of an angel and the face of a god. Look how she smiles up at him. Did she ever give you such a glance as that? See how he bends over her and whispers in her ear. Did she ever listen to you with that happy face, those drooping downcast eyes? Why she loves that man-that impoverished adventurer; and love and happiness make her almost beautiful. And she called you a rickety dwarf. Perhaps even now they are laughing over it

rather as a good joke. "Woman! Devil!" her victim burst out, goaded to frenzy. "You lie! Katherine Dangerfield would stoop to no such baseness as that!"

"Would she not? You have yet to learn to what depths of baseness women like her can stoop. She has bad, bitter bad blood in her veins, I tell you. She comes of a daring and unscrupulous race. Oh, don't look at me like that-I don't mean the Dangerfields. And you will bear her merciless taunt, and stand quietly by while she marries yonder handsome coxcomb, and go and be best man at the wedding, and take your hat off forever after when you meet Gaston Dantree Lord of Scarswood Park. Bah! Peter Dangerfield, you must have milk and water in your veins instead of blood, and I am only wasting my time here talking to you. I'll detain you no longer. I wish you good-evening."

She had goaded him to the right point at last. As she turned to go he caught her arm flercely and held her back.

"Stay!" he cried hoarsely; "you shall not go! You do well to say I hate her. And she shall never marry Gaston Dantree if I can prevent it. Only show me the way how ! Only show me!" he exclaimed, breathless and hoarse, "and see whether I have blood in my veins instead of milk and water-a man's passions in my heart—though it be the heart of a rickety dwarf!"

Ah! that blow struck home.

"Look at them once again, Mr. Dangerfield, lest your brave resolutions should cool -look at Katherine Dangerfield and her over now."
The baronet's daughter was waltzing again lover now." —she had a passionate love of dancing, and floated with the native grace of a Bayadere.

She was waltzing with Dantree, her long ose-wreathed brown hair floating over his shoulder, her happy face uplifted as she whirled down the long vista in his arms to the intoxicating music of the "Guard's Waltz."

"You see!" Mrs. Vavasor said significantly; "he who runs may read, and he who stands still may understand. His melancholy tenor voice, his lover-like sighs, his dark, pathetic eyes have done their work-Katherine Dangerfield is in love with Gaston Dantree! It is a very old story; a lady of high degree has 'stooped to conquer.' Sir John won't take it, I dare say; but could Sir John refuse his idolized darling anything? If she cried for the moon she would have it. And she is so impetnous, dear child! She will be Mrs. Gaston Dantree in the time it would take another young lady to decide the color of the bridesmaid's dresses."

"She shall never be Mrs. Gaston Dantree if I can prevent it!" Peter Dangerfield cried, vehemently, his pale blue eyes filled with lurid rage.

"Yes, but unhappily there is the rub-if you can prevent it. You don't suppose now," Mrs. Vavasor said, thoughtfully, "this Mr. Dantree is in love with her?"

"I know nothing about it. He looks as ment!" though he were, at least-and be hanged to him?"

"That tells nothing. She is the heiress of Scarswood, and Mr. Dantree-like yourself, I haven't a doubt—is in love with that. I wonder if either of you would want to marry her if she hadn't a farthing-if her brown hair and her fine figure were her only

"I can answer for myself-I would see her at the deuce first!"

"Aud unless I greatly mistake him, Mr. Dantree would also. How she looks up at him! how she smiles!-her infatuation is patent to the whole room. And after her, you are the heir at law, Mr. Dangerfield."

"I don't see what that's got to do with it," the young man retorted sulkily. "I am likely to remain heir-at-law to the end of my punished, but what has that to do with days, for what I see. The governor will go | you!" off the books, and she will marry, and there will be a son-half-a-dozen of 'em, most likely-and my cake is dough. I wish you wouldn't talk about it at all; it's of no use, a man howling his tife out for what he never can get."

"Certainly not-for what he can't get; but I don't perceive the can't get' in this Three people stood between Colonei case. Dangerfield and the title six months ago, and they—as you express it in the elegantly allegorical language of the day- went off the books;' and lo! our Indian officer, all in a moment, steps into three pairs of dead men's shoes, a title, and a fortune. Scarswood choly—a beauty as fatal as the serpent to may change hands unexpectedly before the year ends again."

"Mrs. Vavasor-if that be your name-I don't understand you. What's the use of badgering a man in this way? If vou've got anything to say, say it. I never was any hand at guessing riddles. What the deuce do vou mean?

Mrs. Vavasor laughed gayly. "Forcible, but not polite! Did you ever have your fortune told, Mr. Dangerfield? I have some gypsey blood in my veins. Give me your hand, and I'll tell it, without the

proverbial piece of silver."

He held it out mechanically. Under all took his thin, pale, cold hand, and peered inith the prettiest

air imaginable. "A strangely chequered paim, my gentleman; all its strange future to come. I see a ter, thoroughly selfish, avaricious, and unit will do you good to hear the truth once in a way, Mr. Dangerfield. You can hate with tigerish intensity; you would commit any crime under Heaven for money, so that you were never likely to be found out. You care for nobody but yourself, and you never will. A woman stands in your path to fortunea woman you hate. That obstacle will be removed. I see here a ruined home; and over ruin and death you step into fortune. Don't ask me how. The lines don't tell

that, just yet: they may very soon. You are to be a baronet, and the time is very near. How do you like your fortune, Sir Peter Dangerfield, that is to be?"

She dropped his hand and looked him full in the face, streaming fire in her black eyes. "Hush-h-h! for Heaven's sake!" he whispered, in terror. "If you should be overheard!"

"But how do you like it?" "There can be no question of that. Only don't understand. You are mocking me. What you predict can never happen."

"Why not?" "Why not! why not!" he exclaimed, impatiently. "You don't need to ask that question. Katherine Dangerfield stands between me; a life as good-better than my

The little temptress in amber silk laid her canary-colored glove on his wrist and drew him close to her.

"What I predict will happen, as surely as we stand here. Don't ask me how: I can't tell you to-night. There's a secret in Sir John Dangerfield's life-a secret I have been paid well to keep, which I have kept for fifteen years, which no money will make me keep much longer. I have a debt of long standing to pay off-a debt of vengeance contracted before Katherine Dangerfield was born, which Katherine Dangerfield yet must pay. What will you give me it within the next three months I make you heir of Scars-

wood?" "You?"

"It is impossible!"

"It is not!" She stamped her foot.
Quick! Tell me! What will you give?" "I don't understand you."

"I don't mean that you shall yet. you give me ten thousand pounds the day that makes you-through me, mind-lord of Scarswood? Quick! Here comes our lovers. Yes or no?" " Yes."

"It is well. I shall have your bond instead of your promise soon. Not a whisper of this to a living mortal, or all is at an end. We are sworn allies, then, from this night forth. Shake hands upon it."

They clasped hands. He shivered a little, unprincipled though he was, as he felt the cold steely clasp of her gloved fingers. She glanced up, a flash of triumph lighting her eyes, to where Kathe:ine Dangerfield, still leaning on her handsome

lover's arm, approached.

She vanished as she spoke; and Peter Dangerfield, feeling like a man in a dream, his head in a whirl, glided after her, as his consin and her cavalier stepped under the arch of rose and myrtle.

CHAPTER IV.

LOVE UNDER THE LAMPS.

"How charmingly cool it is here," Miss Dangerfield's fresh young voice was saying as they came in; "how bewitching is this pale moonshiny sort of lamplight among the orange trees and myrtles; and oh! Mr. Dantree, how delicious that last waltz was. You have my step as nobody else has it, and you waltz so light-so light! It has been a heavenly evening altogether!,

She threw herself into a rustic chair as she spoke, where trailing vines and crimson bloom formed a brilliant arch over her head, and looked up at him with eyes that shone like stars.

"I wonder if it is because balls and parties are such rare things to me that I have enjoyed this so greatly, or because I am just seventeen, and everything is delightful seventeen; or because-because-Mr. Dantree, I wonder if you have enjoyed yourself? "I have been in paradise, Miss Danger

field." "And how gloomily he says it—and how pale and wretched he looks," laughed Katherine. "Your paradise can't be any great things, judging by your face at this mo-

"Miss Dangerfield, it is because my para dise has been so perilously sweet that I look gloomy. The world outside, bleak and barren, must have looked trebly bleak to Eve when she left Eden."

"Eve shouldn't have left it then-she should have had sense and left the tempting apple alone." "Ab, but it was so tempting, and it hung

so deliciously within reach! And Eve forgot, as I have done, everything, the fatal penalty-all but the heavenly sweetness of the

passing moment. "Well," Miss Dangerfield said, fluttering her fan, and looking upward, "I may be stupid, Mr. Dantree, but I don't quite catch your metaphor. Eve ate that apple several thousand years ago, and was very properly

"Because I, like Eve, have eaten my apple to night, and to morrow, the gates of my earthly paradise close upon me forever."

Divested of its adjuncts-there wasn't much, perhaps, in this speech; but given a young lady of seventen, of a poetic and sentimental turn of mind-soft, sweet music swelling in the distance-a dim light-the fragrance of tropic flowers and warmth, and a remarkably good looking young man-it implies a great deal. He certainly looked dangerously handsome at this moment, with his pale Byronic face, his fathomless dark eyes, his whole air of impassioned melan-

Eve in his own allegory. No doubt that serpent came to our frail first mother in very beautiful guise, else she had never listened to his seductive words. The soft white lace, the cluster of blush

roses, on Katherine's breast rose and fell. She was only seventeen, and over head and ears in love, poor child.

She laughed at his romantic words, but there was a little tremor in her clear tones as

she spoke: "Such a sentimental speech, Mr. Dantree. Sussex is a very nice county, and Scarswood a very agreeable place, no doubt; but neither quite constitute my idea of paradise. And what do you mean by saying you leave

to-morrow?"

Heaven I never had!" It was drawing near! Her heart was throbbing with rapture; she loved him, and she knew what was coming, but still she parried her own delight.

"Please don't be profane, Mr. Dantree.

You wish you had never come? Now I call neighborhood and to me. Be kind enough to explain yourself, sir. Why do you wish Moore had only one vou had never come?" "Because I have been mad-because I am

mad. Oh, Katherine! can't you see? Why will you make me speak what I should die rather than utter? Why will you make me confess my madness-confess that I love

He made an impassioned gesture, and turned away. Macready could not have done it better. His voice, his glance, his passionate words, were the perfection of first-class drama. And then there was dead silence.

"You do not speak!" he cried. "I have shocked you; you hate, you despise me as I deserve!" He was really getting alarmed in. spite of his conviction that she was hopelessly in love with him. "Well, I deserve it | papers. all! I stand before you penniless, with neither noble name nor fortune to offer you, and I dare to tell you of my hopeless passion. Katherine, forgive me !"

The rich green carpet was soft, there was no one to see, and he sank gracefully on one knee before her, and bowed his head over her

"Forgive me if you can, and tell me to

Then his soft tenor tones died away pianissimo in stifled emotion, and he lifted her hand to his mustached lips. It trembledwith an ecstacy too great for words. He loved her like this-her matchless darlingand he told her to bid him go! Her fingers closed over his, tighter and tighter-she bent down until he could almost hear the loud throbbing of her heart.

"Go!" she whispered. faintly. "Gaston, I should die if you left me!" He clasped both her hands, with a wild, theatrical start, and gazed at her in incredu-

"KATHERINE! do you know what you say! Have I heard you aright? For pity's sake, do not mock me in my desperation-do not lift me for a moment to Heaven only to cast me out again! It cannot be-it is the maddest presumption of me to hope that you love

me! Her hands closed only the more tightly over his; her head drooped, her soft, abundant brown hair hiding its tremor of bliss. "I never hoped for this," he said; "I never thought of this! I knew it was my destiny -my madness-to adore you; but neverno, never in my wildest dream-did I dare hope you could stoop to me. My darlingsay it just once, that I may know I am awake!" He was very wide-awake, indeed, at that moment. Say just once, my own heart's darling, 'Gaston, I love you!'"

She said it, her face hidden in his superfine coat-facings, her voice trembling, every vein in her body thrilling with rapture. And Mr. Gaston Dantree smiled-a half-

amused, a half-exultant smile of triumph. "I've played for high stakes before," he thought; "but never so high as this, or with half so easy a victory. And—oh, powers of

am a woman who never yet spared friend or old man. The girl may be a fool, but he's greatly excited, and would talk of nothing not. There'll be no end of a row when this else. One morning I called upon him, and comes out." She lifted her head from his shoulder, and

looked up at him, sly and sweet. "And you really care for me like this, Gaston, and you really thought I would let you go-you really thought the difference in me!"

"I knew you for the best, the dearest, the loveliest of all women. But your father, Katherine-he will never consent to a poor artist like me coming and wooing his darling."

"You don't know him, Gaston; papa would do anything on earth to please me-anything. When he discovers how we love each other, he will never stand between us. He lives but to make me happy.'

(To be Continued.)

SAM LOVER AND TOM MOORE.

The Different Merits and Shortcomings of the two great Irish Poets.

One of the very best of the Irish poets, I will not say of these latter days, but of any time, has been as much neglected as Thomas Moore has been overrated. In comparing Samuel Lover with Thomas Moore I desire not to exalt one at the expense of the other. Both were highly accomplished and naturally gifted. Moore, who had received a collegiate education, was a good Latin and Greek scholar, had also mastered the French language, and was able to enjoy the Italian poets in their own language. Both had a sort of intuitive fancy and taste for music, which neither had scientifically mastered, though they played the piano (the accompaniments to their own songs) with facility and effect. Indeed, in the fashionable circles of London society, in which Moore delighted all the days of his life to hang, his playing and singing were dramatically touching in their effect. Lover also possessed the power of moving the hearts of those who listened to his sing-

Moore, who was a combination of poet musician, and prose-writer, was simply one of the ablest, most popular, most effective men of letters of his time. Lover was a facile and successful author of songs, the best of which were upon Irish subjects. Moore apparently forgot his country-Lover never did. Moore was a good deal of a tuft-hunter. or hanger-on of rank and wealth-Lover most enjoyed himself among the middle-class circle, to whom he belonged. Beyond his songs Lover was not much of a poet, whereas Moore produced a great many poems of considerable extent, at the head of which "Lalla Rookh," a marvellous piece of tessellated composition, is to be remembered. The admirers of the sentiment of the Irish Melodies will scarcely agree with Hazlitt, the acute and severe critic, that " Moore's satirical and burlesque is best; it is first-rate."

Lover had, as it were, a perennial fountain of rich Irish humor in his heart; it overflowed into his verses. But, again to quote from Hazlitt, "Moore had wit at will, and of the first quality." Many of the Melodies, we are told, are not free from affectation and a certain sickliness of pretension. His pathos sometimes melts into a mawkish sensibility, or crystallizes into all the prettinesses of allegorical language, and glittering hardness of

external imagery.

Above all, there was this marked difference between the poetry of Moore and Lover: the juvenile productions of the former, known as "Poems by Thomas Little, Esq." are, unfortunately, more or less prurient in sentiment. They are immoral (some of them, at least). and for that reason utterly intolerable. In "I mean I dare stay no longer. I should never have come here at all—I wish to the latter, the author of "Don Juan" said: one of Byron's letters to Moore, published by Those confounded little Poems of yours utterly ruined my morals in my youth. All that is improper in my writings is owing to them." On the other hand, Lover never published a line of doubtful morality. His poetry has the purity as well as the brightness of a diamond; to use a phrase of Moore's in

Moore had only one course of life-authorship. Lover was more of a universal, genius being painter, editor, lyric poet, musical composer, executant (on the piano), novelist, and dramatist. In addition, Lover was naturally an eloquent man. He was a ready and brilliant speaker, full of point, wit, and, when the occasion required it, could tip his arrows with keen satire. The reader of Moore's own biography may admire the neat little afterdinner speeches with which the melodist tickled the mental palate of his admiring auditors, but none of these utterances were spontaneous. They were carefully and anxiously prepared and elaborated, and Moore was never quite easy in his mind until he had corrected the "proofs" thereof for the news-

Moore and Lover may be said to have resigned as poets for about the same period each. Moore was born in April, 1779, and died in 1852. Lover, also a Dublin man, made his first appearance in February, 1797, and died in July, 1868. But for the last four or five years of his life Moore's bright intellect was clouded, whereas the lamp of life in Lover's heart burned brightly to the close. Both of these genuine Irish poets were good family men-wholly free from immorality and what is tenderly called "dissipation"; they were good husbands and good fathers. Moore, from the time he was twenty-five years old, had an income of at least a thousand pounds a year, but managed so badly that he was continually suffering for want of cash to defray even the current charges of living. Lover earned less, but got on without debt. Moore was allowed a Government pension of three hundred pounds a year during the latter period of his life. Lover was also pensioned,

but got only £100 a year. On another occasion I may return to this subject-that is, to those two Irish poets. Even now I feel bound in fairness to Moore to say that Lover was far inferior to him as a prose writer. The biographies of Sheridan, "Captain Bock," Byrne, and Lord Edward Eitzgerald prove that Moore was an admirable prose writer. On the other hand, while Moore utterly failed when he wrote for the stage, Lover had marked success in that line, and his short stories are admirable, though not equal to William Carleton's "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry." "The Gridiron," "Barney O'Riordan, the Navigator," and "The Irish Post-boy are humorous to a degree. Lover's longer prose stories are heavy. The idea of "Handy Andy," originally a little tale in two chapters, was run into ground when carried through twelve monthly numbers after the fashion of Dicken's and Thackeray's famous serials.

In the Irish songs by Moore and Lover one is reminded of the difference between the two captains, one of whom would cry, "Boys, there's the enemy; attack them with a will;" while the other would exclaim, "There they are; follow me to the attack!" Lover, I am persuaded, would have rushed to the van.

"Now, then, my baronet's daughter—my vengeance!—if Marie should ever find this When the Young Ireland agitation pre-haughty little heiress—look to yourself? I out! There's only one drawback now—the vailed, nearly thirty-five years ago, Lover was TIVE PILLS. Purely vegetable.

he exhibited very strong feeling. Taking up a newspaper—the Dublin Nation, I believe—he asked, "Have you read this?" and before Lould ascertain what he referred to, he re-peated (not read, though it had reached him by post only an hour before) that heartwealth and rank between us would be any stirring lyric, "Who Fears to Speak of difference to me? How little you know Ninety-eight?" He was so much in earnest that I fanci d the spirited verses must have been composed by himself. "No," he said, "I feel every thought in this bold and thrilling poem, but it is not mine. I wish it were," He paced the room (it was his house in Charles street, Middlesex Hospital, London) with evident excitement and agitation for some twenty minutes, and at last, as he sat down, he said: "That's the sort of thing to rouse poor Ireland, God help her!" A few days later he sent me a note to say it was a Protestant clergyman who had written this "Ninety-eight" lyric. I very much doubt whether Tom Moore could or would throw himself heart and head into the patriotic sen. timent of that thrilling verse .- R. Shelton

CURED OF DRINKING.

Mackenzie.

"A young iriend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirest for Liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others who have been cured of drinking by it."-From a lead-R.R. Official, Chicago, Ill.

A NEW POINT IN TRISH AGITATION

At the time, some twelve or thirteen years ago, when the claims of trade unions to legal status were under discussion, there was one argument which was pressed more than any other by their opponents. "You are acting," people used to say to the unionists, "selfishly and tyrannically, for you are seeking benefits for yourselves without a thought for the mass of unskilled labourers beneath you." The answer was that the skilled workmen, in fighting their own battle, were also fighting the battle for the weaker class. The same kind of contention appears once more in the Irish question. The labourers at Shanagarry, in Cork county, have been holding a meeting at which the cry was this: "The farmers are getting up a Land League; why should not you try to do something for yourselves? We have as good right to the land as they have." This will be made much of, not as an argument for doing something to adjust the claims of labourer and farmer, but for doing nothing for either one or the other. There are one or two remarks to be made on the action of the Shanagarry "carberies" and all simil raction. First, they will get nothing by helplag the landlord against the tenant farmer; but will loose their only chance of getting better terms from the farmers when the time comes. Second: the hired labourer does not stand for the great corresponding class in this country because in Ireland the small farmers with their families are their own labourers. Thus, the right of the labourer is not as good as that of the tenant, because the tenant's claim, true or talse, is that by his (unpaid) labour he has given to the soil its value. - Pall Mall Gazette.

When a cough sounds like Croup-that is, dry and hard—do not delay an instant! Give Nowns' Elixir often enough to keep the cough loose, and the danger will soon be

The regiments of the line which were stationed in Ireland on the first of the present month were the 2nd dragoon Guards, the 3rd or Prince of Wales Dragoon Guards, the 7th or Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards, the 2nd Dragoons, the 7th Hussars, the 19th Hussars, the 1st Battalion of the 6th or East Norfolk Regiment of infantry, part of the 1st battalion of the 15th infantry, part of the 1st battalion of the 16th infantry, part of the 18th (Royal Irish) infantry, part of the 20th, part of the 22t!, part of the 27th (Inniskilling), part of that anything but complimentary to the the "Melodies," it had "with the flash of the the 28th, part of the 36th, part of the 37th, part of the 38th, part of the 47th, part of the 57th, the 63rd, part of the 66th, the 80th, part of the 83rd, part of the 86th, part of the 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers), part of the 88th (Connaught Rangers), part of the 94th, part of the 65th, part of the 100th (Prince of Wales Royal Canadian), part of the 102nd, part of the 103rd, the 104th, part of the 105th, part of the 106th, part of the 108th, part of the 109th, part of the 3rd battalion of the Rifle Brigade. There are also in Ireland several batteries of Horse Artilleyr, of Field and Garrison Artillery and three companies

of the Royal Engineers. Probably no one article of diet is se generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has passed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farina, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingredients commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure ' Rownfree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake

of larger profits. FOR INDIGESTION NOTHING IS BETter than BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and family Liniment. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible balling which is experienced by the sufferers, and strengtheus the stomach, without implanting an appetite for strong drinks. 11-4

TESTED BY TIME. -FOR THROAT diseases, colds and coughs, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

MUCH SICKNESS, UNDOUBTEDLY, with children, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. BROWN'S VERMI-FUJE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Sold by all druggists; 25

cents a box. AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE .- MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the

bowels. FOR LIVER COMPLAINT USE DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGA-

Catholic vs. Protestant Scotland

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY FATHER GRAHAM AT ST RAPHAEL'S CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY.

(Continued from TRUE WITNESS of October 27.)

You will recollect, my friends, how, in the first part of this discourse, I quoted from the Edinbury Review of July, 1867, a noble testimony to the prosperous and happy condition of Mcotland under the fostering care of the Catholic Church: Now I shall give you the contrast, derived from the same unimpeachable source, of the same date:

" Very different," says the Rexiew, " was the state of Scotland at the close of the seventeenth century (after a hundred and fifty years of Protestantism). The nobility—of course—far too numerous for the country, were poor place hunters; the gentry wandering adventurers. There was no agriculture worthy of the name; no trade except what was carried on by petty pedlers. Prices were high, severe, scarcity frequent. Slavery, though in theory illegal, was really enforced. All colliers and salt-makers were regarded as predial seris. Kidnapping was a regular trade. There were almost no magistrates; roads only between the large cities; rarely bridges; a greater number of idiots than in other country; and, finally, in all times a tenth, and in evil days, a fifth of the whole population begging from door to door, living in the constant commission of every crimea state of things so appalling that a regular system of slavery seemed, to Fletcher of Saltoun, the only efficient remedy for evils so deeply rooted."

There! Let the loud-mouthed eulogists o: the blessings which Protestantism conferred upon Scotland, read the foregoing extract from a Scotch Protestant periodical, and be silent! And is Scotland—I mean the people—any better off to-day, than she was at the end of the seventh century? I say, she is not. The condition of the poor laborers, the crofters, or farm hands, the largest portion of the Highlands, and the great masses of the working classes in the centers of population is simply hideous. I will not dwell on the subject of the morality of the people. It is a painful study to approach, but if any man have doubts upon the matter recent blue books will soon remove them. As to commercial morality, the Glasgow bank business clearly demonstrates that the most rigid Calvinism does not seem incompatible with swindling and embezzlement. Big banking concerns were not known in Scotland in Catholic times, nevertheless, men had money enough for every legitimate purpose, business was carried on quietly, it may be, but safely. There were no brilliant operators" in those days, but, then, neither were there thousands of widows, orphans, old maiden ladies and disabled men left penniless in their helplessness, by reason of "brilliant" operations, which means colossal rascality. There is no power on earth but that of the Catholic Church that can preserve the social equilibrium. Social and moral disorder have been always in exact proportion to the violence with which communities have rejected religion. If this is seen even in heathen nations, how much more plainly may it be observed among christian peoples. Nothing, but christianity can be equal to the requirements of every development, or modification of human destiny, or progress. The Catholic Church and Christianity are one; God is her author; He above sees all the limits, contradictions, difficulties, currents and eddies of the impetuous march of generations through the ages. And His spirit is with His Church, and she has the divine commission to guard, direct, guide and elevate man to that sublime destiny, which, all spiritual; itself, ensures the stability of

Scotland, like the rest of the world to-day, possesses a great quantity of education, if I may use such a phrase, but what is its quality? How is education to be tested? Is it not by the growth and spread of enlightenment, morality, peace, commercial integrity, and professional honor? Proportion of numbers preserved, could you not count more thieves, swindlers, dishonest business men, pettifoggers, prostitutes and vagabonds generally in one county of Scotland in this nineteenth century than coul i be found in all Scotland in the thirteenth? What is the reason that with all their present wealth and appliances, their palatial buildings, their bigsalaried teachers, their 'ologies and 'isms, Protestant common schools fail to raise the moral standard of peoples? Because the moral education of men was not entrusted to | beginning to catch a glimpse of that glorious them; because the Catholic Church alone can | Church which alone can elevate nations and make good men and women. Education out- make man prosperous on earth and happy in side the Catholic Church and in opposition to eternity. As the hideous figure of heresy her may produce fruit fair to the eye, but, like | sinks down before the light of a critical age Dead Sea apples, it is ashes within. It is one after another come stately forth the only Catholic teaching, with divine sacra- mighty forms of Scotiand's great benefactors. ments that can yield fruit sound to the core. And chief among them, rises from the foam-

nations, and the real prosperity of peoples.

loud in cendemnation of the seminaries of | Hearidean'sea the majestic shade of Columbia paganism, which a toc enthusiastic Protes- bright with the glory of His sublime tantism calls "our admirable common apostolate and crowned with the benedictions schools." In the United States, let me here of grateful ages. The isles and shores are pause to remark, the moral retrogression of crowded with the tonsured army of Our the common schools is creating the greatest last nin the bosom of keen observers, like ages, mingled with the thunder of Northern Richard Grant White, and many others. Like | billows, beautiful in the entrancing harmony causes produce like effects; it is the Oatholic of Catholic unity and full of the spirit of God. spirit not State inspiration they want.

ormous number of buildings, from the coun- stretches its arms of mercy upon sea and try sty to the proud city palace, an army of valley, and, as the rays of the setting sun fall half-educated mediocrities as teachers, heavy upon the holy emblem, innumerable faithsalaries and heavier 'ologies, why, I admit ful hearts feel the inspiration of Calvary and the nineteenth century is ahead of all creation, and Protestant Scotland, to return to my objective point, may fairly boast her superior gifts. But, if education really means, shaping and Scotland's faith is written in splendid earthly wings to fly to heaven withal, then, I | cathedrals, noble monasteries, teeming am forced to see, plainly as the noonday sun is seen, the lamentable failure of all state and | land, peace has spread her heavenly wings | is a fair and good cause of success (enthusi-Protestant methods of man training, earthward and heavenward. They are methods of confusion because they spring from a system | The gentle voices of the virgins of of confusion, the chaos bern of revelation subjected to unreason, disobediest to the sole authority which evil has established on earth

for the temporal and eternal welfare of men. As to national honor, what has Calvinism done with the old, heroic spirit of Scotland? What has Scotland's record been for over kindly welcome awaits him and his wants that this movement is the most dangerous three centuries? James the Fifth, was betrayed on the battle-field, and died of a broken heart shortly afterwards. Mary Queen of Scots was hunted, into the claws of the tigress band of England, and was murdered without one protest from the dastard Calvinists who had persecuted the innocent, overforgiving, unhappy lady. It is a poor pre-tence of religion that hands justice over to Judas. The spirit of Calvanism was always

ever, in purely human affairs, a parallel to of shrines contending toward the skies, Scotthe infamy of that army of preachers and land casts off the yoke of authority, and at Bantry, is not a Government act, but is due for forty thousand merks, to the pursuers of God. royal blood? Sir Walter Scott, who would have sacrificed half his fame to be able to the faithful Catholic Highlanders? Through ruffians who brought it about. Where were your native land! the days of Wallace and Bruce? Where were the men of Stirling? Where, the heroes of Bannockburn? Where, the spirits that had so after defied the worst rage of the southern and sent England's boasted banner back from the borders, beaten, tattered and disgraced? It had disappeared with the faith that had made Scotland a nation. So, a poor fugitive king, with the bloodhounds on his track, takes to the Sanctuary of Calvinistic Scottish honor, but is dragged forth and sold for money. He was a Stewart, too, and of Bruce's blood, but Calvinist Scotland

But no man of sense will wonder at the deed. Knox backed by the "noliles" and his "rascaille mob" pulled down the altar of the living God, was it astonishing that the doers of such a crime should overturn the throne of an earthly king? I am no lover of kings such as history ordinarily presents them, and when I say "throne" [do not mean the thing which English snobs worship with all the abject prostration of an Ashantee fetichman .- I mean legitimate civil authority, Charles was their legitimate ruler,---why did they sell him to destruction? Because they had already sold and betrayed a nobler authority than his,—the church of their fore— fathers and of Scotland's glories.

Now, all the covenanting hypocrisy of apostate Scotland cannot change dishonor into honor, nor can it deny that meanness, treachery, avarice, hard-heartedness and cruelty appeared, as national traits, with the preaching of the branded ruffian, Knox, and his robber friends. Let us not wonder, my friends, if kings be betrayed and trust bar-tered by men who cast off the authority of the Church that they might obey every dark instinct of the basest passions.

There is one thing, moreover, which the most prejudiced upholder of Calvinistic Scotland must admit. Infidelity is to-day the religion of the educated youth of Caledonia. They are Positivists, Materialists, Agnostics, Eclectics, everything but Christians. Now, Catholic education keeps man Christian, while Protestant teaching utterly fails to do so. What, then, is the secret of Catholic training which makes Christians and keeps them so? First, the conservatism of Catholic unity, and second, the preserving energy of the sacraments. Without those safeguards Protestant education, in spite of clamorous denials, can only produce a heathen culture, admirably suited to a Grecian of the age of Pericles or a Roman of the Augustan era, but utterly without the slightest Christian tendencies in the nineteenth century. We find their "teens," who take delight in professing -in a foolish, superficial way-rank atheism. Though such valorous champions of infidelity will creep through a knot-hole, with prayerful tongue, when lightnings flash and darkness is over all, nevertheless the sad fact stares us in the face that these young people have rejected the Creator who made them. What has brought them to this? Protestant schools. The poorest Catholic school in the world may turn out a blockhead; never an athiest. I refer here in a special manner to this tendency to infidelity, which is of purely Protestant origin, and naturally so, for no dogma whatever can stand among those men who allow no other sanction for believing than their own individual reason.

But I must stop. What the sc-called Reformation was, and whot it did for Scotland, let the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, a Protestant clergyman, tell us :-

"No honor could bind and no engagement could fetter those Turks and Tartars of Protestantism. They broke through all engagements; they trampled on all honor; they set all Christendom and Heaven itself at defiance, and they established the reformation in Scotland with such a profligate contempt for God and man as must make the check of an honest Protestant burn with shame, and the heart of a real Christian to tremble with abhorrence. Forgery-I blush for the honor of Protestantism—seems to have been peculiar to the leaders of Protestantism in Scotland. I look in vain for one of those accursed outrages of imposition among the disciples of "Popery," forgery appears to have been the peculiar disease of Presby-

terianism." The clouds are parting and the mists roll-Some of the leading men of Scotland are capped waves of the dark and stormy High upon crag and cliff and far away among Well, then, if by education is meant an en- the sombre Highlands, the cross of Christ speak their faith and love in sweetest canticles of praise. Upon Highlands and howlands the benison of truth has fallen, schools and magnificent shines. Over all the | for help, and if you can show them that there and the twilight hour is burdened estic cheering) that you will have their trainwith the melody of a thousand belfries. ed and organized assistance for the purpose Christ, floating from holy chapel and in the same way that you had their assistance cloister, fill the soul of the wayfarer passing last winter to save you from famine." Mr. by, with thoughts of heaven and the choirs of | Parnell thus concluded :-"If the Government immortal spirits above. And, it such wayfarer, hunger, or thirst, or is weary, he has but | not because they wish to preserve the lives to knock at the monastery door, where a of one or two landlords, it is because they see are all supplied without fee or question movement to their hold in Ireland. It is because asked. Peace and the blessing of God over

all. A few centuries pass, and what a charge? Raging bands of incarnate fiends, blasphem- have taken off my coat and gone to this work ing and shricking, and tearing down the if I had not known that we are laying a founsanctuary of God, and the noble evidences of dation in this movement for the regeneration Scotland's ages of faith, murder, arson, rob- of our legislative independence. Press on then bery, outrage, rapine and sacrilege, rivting towards this goal; extend your organization; through the land, while the people are let every tenant farmer, while he keeps a firm starving, and religion a name. And, in the grip on his holding, recognize the great truth But, my friends, those who have not even index of the hurly-burly of hell, stands Knox in our day, the light of same reason, whom no amount of experimental proof of the fall-acy of Protestanism can affect, may say:—

| Starving, and religion a ham. And, in the grip of his holding, to be sake down that in so doing he is helping to break down that in so doing he is helping to break down that in so doing he is helping to break down that in so doing he is helping to break down that in so doing he is helping to break down that in so doing he is helping to break down that in so doing he is helping to break down the impending prosecutions of the Land Sold only in radius, the less the candidates emphatically disapprove that in so doing he is helping to break down the impending prosecutions of the Land Co. Homepath with alarming rumors; many of which are being prosecutions of the Land No makers of afternoon use.

"Oh! James and Mary were Catholics, and but Calvin, and Knoxis his prophet. So, amid Scotland did not want such rulers! But, the thunders of the falling walls of the was Charles the First a Catholic? Was there Almighty's consecrated temple, and the flames psalm sangers, which sold Charles the First, swears, she is her own Church, and her own

deny the fact, is compelled to admit it, in sufferings, poverty, exile and death, you have words of rage, contempt and grief. He calls it an undelible stain on Protestant Scotland You, and you only, of Scotchmen, can claim and an infamy on the traitor ashes of the the glories without blushing at the shame of

THE END .

and

ARREST OF PARNELL'S SECRETARY.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PRELAND.

APPEAL AMERICA

SOMETHING LIKE FREE QUARTERS.

(By Telegraph.)

Dublin October 27 .- The excitement over the Land League agitation has been still further intensified in the county of Meath by preparation on the part of the authorities to billet the military on the public houses.

A notice has been posted on thre Balla Court House threatening the life of any one who shall visit the rent office of the estate of the late Lord Mountmorres within the next three months for the purpose of making any payment.

LONDON, October 27 .- A despatch to the News, from Cork, reports that a farmer visited by Mr. Healy has sworn information against him, and has telegraphed to Mr. Walsh, at Cork, that he will be included in the charge of intimidation.

LONDON, October 27.—The American branch of the Irish Land League in the United States boys and girls (proh! puder!) hardly out of is sending weekly remittances of money to the representatives of the League in Dublin. Between three and four hundred pounds have already been received.

Dualis, October 27 .- Mr. S. W. Walsh, Land League organizer, was arrested at Cork to-day, but was liberated on furnishing bail. The Dublin Diocesan Synod (Protestant) met to day and passed a resolution expressing their concern of the state of the vountry.
The following is a cable to the New York Herald :- Dublin October 26 .- Ireland has not been in such an excited state for many years, and Dublin, which was slow to action, is now roused with the expectation of a stirring winter. All feel that the country is on the eve of a great crisis. The agitation has become more than an agitation. It is an open social revolt, a movement to crush the ruling class of Ireland by intimidation and it since the French revolution. The bitter feeling against the agitators is drawing to their side many who hitherto disapproved of their course. Messrs. T. S. O'Donnell and Justin McCarthy, members of Parliament, today applied for membership in the League on account of the prosecutions. It is also rumored that Mr. Shaw will resign from the Land Commission for the same reason. No one believes for an instant that the prosecutions will be successful. A disagreement is consequently anticipated. The excitement among the members of the League is not to be exaggerated. Their speeches since the prosecutions were threatened have been fierce and violent, characterized by intense hatred and contempt for the Government and the landlords. Mr. Forster, who was once very friendly with Mr. Parnell, is now bitterly de-nounced and nicknamed "Buckshot ing away from the past, and men are Forster." The truth is that Mr. Forster is sadly unfitted for such a really serious task as the pacification of Ireland. Like most Irish Secretaries, he is totally ignorant of the country, its people and history. His only recommendation is that he visited and distributed a few bags of meal during the famine thirty odd years ago, an incident that reminds one of the gentleman who did not know German, but who played the German flute. It is, therefore, no wonder that it is reported that he has resigned. That, as yet, is probably untrue, though it would not be surprising if a Cabinet crises were caused by the Government's course. The attitude of the Land League is one of tearless attack upon everything and everybody, with the bitterness of desperation. Mr. Parnell, at the Galway banquet on Sunday evening, furnished the Government with better grounds for prosecution than it had before. Killen, one of the agitators arrested last year, said they had cast off all allegiance to England. Ireland was hereafter one of the States of America. Mr. Parnell followed and said that he wished to pay a tribute to his countrymen abroad for their kindness to him while in America. His exact words were these :- "I feel confident

that if you ever call upon them (the Irish in America) in another field and in another way of breaking the yoke that encircles you, just prosecute the leaders of this movement it is they know that if they fail in upholding landlordism here, they have no chance of main-

taining English rule in Ireland. I would not

the fact that they have a serious social war and desperate men to fight. The Irish garrisons are being filled to their utmost capacity. The arrest of Mr. Healy, Mr. Parnell's secretary, to his naming at a public meeting a tenant who had taken a farm from which another until after serious disturbances. had been discharged and holding him to execration,

The sudden breaking out of disturbances at Cork seems to mark a series of regularly organized outrages there, which now exceeds those in any other country. Rents are being fairly paid in many parts of Ireland, but wherever the Land League has extended its organization only "Griffiths's valuation" is offered by the tenants, and this the landlords have nearly universally refused. The consequence is that no rent is paid. The papers are filled with reports of outrages in the west and south, but not a third of those taking place are reported.

The list of names of agitators to be prosecuted may possibly be modified before the informants are sworn, but the list sent in is correct so far as known, including, namely, Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and Biggar, L. O'Sullivan, Sexton, O'Reilly, O'Sullivan, Arthar O'Connor, P. O'Connor, B. Brennan, A. Egan, O'Sullivan, assistant secretary of the Land League; Rettle, Boyton and Red-

At an exciting meeting of the Land League to-day, Mr. Dillon presiding, the greatest determination was expressed by all present to keep a firm front and fight the prosecutors to the bitter end. Every reporter and correspondent was closely questioned before he was illowed to attend the meeting. A reporter pretending to represent the Ulster Guzette was ejected as suspected. He undoubtedly was a Government reporter. Mr. Dillon made quite a long speech, defending the policy of the Land League, and replying to the accusations that the League is responsible for the outrages. He said:—Personally I do not believe there is any man in Ireland or England that has a greater detestation for assassination than I have, but I am not going to speak personally. I want to say the policy of the National Land League has been always a policy of outrage andcrime. I claim that we have restrained the people from outrage. 1 claim that we have saved the lives of landlords and agents in Ireland this year, and so long as our organization holds it will prevent private attempts on human life, and as far as possible will keep the people to this open and manly policy, which has always been set before them by the Land League. But if the Government break up an organization of this kind and fills the jails in Ireland with the leaders in whom the people put their trust, who have advised them to pursue a policy of peace, if the landlords and agents in Ireland then begin to feel the power of the rifle of the the assassin, then I say the blood be upon the Government, and Mr. Forster and their insane advisers, who have driven them into a policy which may end by making Ireland a very hot place for the landlords.

Mr. Egan moved the following resolution: That in the face of the threatened prosecution of members of the Land League by the English Government, we call on the Irish race all the world over to answer such coercive measures by resolute organization for the purpose of defending the principles and people of Ireland, and finally request Michael Davitt to remain in America for the purpose of protecting the extensive movement among the United States." The resolution was adopted.

There is great excitement at Cork in connec tion with Mr. Healy's arrest. Indignation meetings are to be held by the farmers of the neighborhood, who are indignant with Mr. Barret, the agent, who is suspected of having forced Manning, the tenant, to swear information against Mr. Healy. The police guard Mr. Barrett's house, and he carries his day. rifle wherever he goes. The words reported to have been used by Mr. Healy are, "Ii you don't give up the Land League will visit

The following is the warrant on which Mr. Healy was arrested: "The Queen at the prosecution of sub-inspector Kennedy against J. M. Healy: Whereas, complaint has been made on oath and writing that whereas the complainant believing that on the 18th day of October said defendant did unlawfully attempt by threats and menace to compel Cornelius Manning to quit his farm at Cohn, and did also deliver to said Corneilius Manning a message threatening him with injury and damage, unless he gave up said farm, this is to command you to whom this warrant is addressed to arrest said Timothy Michael Healy and bring him before me or any other justice of said Court." A warrant is also out for the arrest of J. B. Walsh, who was Healy's companion.

I am informed on good authority that Mr.

Redpath's name is withdrawn from the list of prosecutions. The tollowing is a despatch to the New York Herald :- London, October 27.-A preliminary conference was held to-night in the Temple, consisting of twenty representatives from the Radical Clubs of London, to discuss the action of the Government on the Irish question. Messrs. Finnigan, M. P., and P. O'Connor, M. P., addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: That this meeting of English, Scotch and Irish Radicals find with regret that the Chief Secretary for Ireland has yielded to the landlords' cry for coercion against the Irish people, and calls upon the Government to prove its liberalism by giving the same jusice to Ireland which it so -loudly demanded for the Bulgarians and other oppressed nationalities, and that the gentlemen present join in a preliminary committee for the purpose of evoking the opinion of English Democrats with regard to the action of the Government towards the Irish people.

Dublin, October 28 .- At a meeting of the Borough Magistrates of Limerick it was decided that 100 additional police be drafted for service in the town on the occasion of Mr. Parnell's reception on November 1st. It was also decided that the liquor shops should be closed on that day.

Between Templemore and Thurles signal flashes on a most approved military system are carried on nightly and answered by flashes from various points on the hills. There appears to be quite a system of communication by such signals and flashes which is generally considered ominous of mischlef.

At a meeting of the Dublin Diocesan Synod a resolution was passed urging the Government to take measures to protect their Protestant countrymen, and a copy of the reso lutions was sent to Mr. Gladstone. The workhouse at Bantry is being prepared

for a company of soldiers. London, October 28 .- Lord Clancurry, who

owns extensive estates in the countles of Dublin, Kildare and Limerick, has received threatening letters. At a Home Rule meeting in London an

appeal was issued to Irish people in England and Scotland to keep aloof from both political parties during the approaching elections, unless the candidates emphatically disapprove

and every precaution taken to keep the intention of the Government unknown until a definite decision is reached. It is said the agitators will do all they can to prolong the trials. Even if the accused were convicted, it is very unlikely the agitation would close

Dublin, October 28.—There was a very stormy land meeting held at Cahircineen today. Mr. Blennerhasset, the member for Kerry, made a strong speech against the Land League.

Dublin, October 28.—The magistrates have forbidden the land meeting that was announced to take place at Dungannon on Monday next. NEW YORK, October 29 .- The Herald's

Dublin special says name by name has been

cut from the list of Lenguers to be prosecuted, until now it is said only six remain. All the minor officers of the League have been struck off the list. This vacillation on the part of the Government will greatly strengthen the hands of the League. It is stated that the reduction of the number of the accused is a concession to Mr. Forster, on account of his opposition to prosecution. The rumor of his resignation was more than conjecture. Fifteen rames placed on the list on Saturday were increased to eighteen on Wednesday. Now only six warrants have been made out. It is confidently expected they will be executed to-day. Parnell, Dillon and Brennan are certain. The rest are doubtful. The Crown has engaged all the leading counsel of the Irish bar, in order as suspected, to prevent the Land League from retaining them. The Government may retain any number of counsel, though they may not use them, and the counsel are oblinged to serve. The Government also has unlimited power to challenge without cause in the selection of a jury, while the defendants have only six challenges without giving a reason. Several Leaguers will defend themselves. Mr. Parnell is at Avondale, cut off from communication with the Land League Executive Committee in consequence of the interruption of the telegraph. It is believed the Leaguers will be arrested and liberated on bail. It is expected to-day all the arrangements for the defence will have been completed. It is understood Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly will attend a land meeting in Tipperary on Sunday and proceed to Lunciot, where Mr. Parnell will speak at a land meeting on Monday and be presented with the freedom of the city on

Wit and Humor.

A nautical friend says that ballet-dancers wear their dresses at half mast, as a token of respect to departed modesty.

Talking of "enlarging" newspapers, the ditor of the Chicago Journal suggests that it's not the largest calf that makes the best veal.

There is a lady at Clifton so handsome and so proud that she says there is only one thing in the world worth looking at, and that is a—mirror .

The following is a good phrase, descriptive of an energetic character:-"Cromwell did not wait to strike until the iron was hot, but made it hot by striking."

A traveller was tempted to go into a cookshop by this inscription-- Roast and Boiled at Two pence per Head," He was not a little disappointed by two courses of potatoes! GETTING ROUND THE LAW .- The authorities

of San Francisco passed a law that all barrooms should be closed at 12 o'clock at midnight. The keepers complied, shut at 12, and opened at five minutes after for the next

"Don't you think the weather is very humid?" said Miss Fitzjoy, as she leaned on Mr. Toplofty's arm. "Weally, I cannot say. aw, go in whom i wains, aw "Then he does know that much," she said, in a very low aside -New Haven Register.

"Is there anything really the matter with you?' said a physician to a person who had sent for him. "I don't know how it is" was the reply: "I eat well, sleep well, and have a good appetite." "Very well," said the "I'll give you something to take doctor, away all that."

WHAT ALTERED THE CASE.

The other evening a citizen of Detroit beckoned to his twelve year old son to follow him to the wood shed, and when they had arrived

there he began :-"Now, young man, you have been fighting again! How many times have I told you that it is disgraceful to fight?

"Oh, father, this wasn't about marbles or any thing of that kind," replied the boy. "I can't help it. As a Christian man it is

my duty to bring up my childeren to fear the Lord. Take off your cont." "But, father, the boy I was fighting with called me names."

"Can't help it. Calling names dont hurt any one. Off with that coat! "

"He said I was the son of a wire puller." "What! What's that?"

" And he said you was an office-hunter." "What! What loafer dared make such an ssertion ?" "It made me awful mad, but I did't say any-

thing. Then he called you a hireling."
"Called me a hireling! Why, I'd like to get my hands on him," puffed the old gent. "Yes, and he said you was a political lickspittle!"

"Land o' gracious! but wouldn't I like to have the training of that boy for about five minutes!" wheezed the old man as he hopped around.

"I put up with that," continued the boy, and then he said you laid your pipes for office and got left by a large majority. I couldnt' stand that, father, so I sailed over the fence and licked him bald-headed in less'n two minutes! Thrash me if you must, father, but I couldn't stand it to hear you abused by one of the malignant oposition!"

" My son," said the father as he felt for half adollar with one hand and wiped his eyes with the other, " you may go out and buy two pounds of candy. The Bible says it is wrong to fight, but the Bible must make allowance for political campaigns and the vile slanders of the other party. I only brought you out here to talk to you, and now you can put on your coat and run along."-Detroit Free Press.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping outselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets shalled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homepathic Chemists, London, England.' Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

ARE AMERICANS A RACE.

Anglo-Saxon is the collective name-

sually applied by installand the different tribes which settled in Earls of curing the lifth century and established the Heptarchy. Phese were mainly Angles, Saxons, and Jutes; the commonly received opinion being that the invaders made their first appearance in 449, nuder the leadership of Hengest and Horsa, recently resolved into mythical per-Honnges. There is good reason to believe that German settlements were made in Britain long before, and that, of the three tribes mentioned, the Jutes were the earliest intruders. The Saxons were in all probability, a part of the nation or confederation or peoples whose territories lay along the Baltic, in what are now the Duchy of Holstein, the north of Hanover, and the west of Mecklenburg. The third tribe, the Angles, whose name and nationality overcame the others, did not arrive till some time after. They were, like the Jutes, from the Duchy of Slesvig—a corner of it is still called Angelw—and eventually gained possession of a large part of England. Their junction with their countrymen who had preceded them, and with the Celtic inhabitants, whom; though subdued, were not destroyed, founded the Heptarchy. These seemed to be the historic facts in brief, which indicate the source of the so-called Anglo Saxons. The term is modern, having come into general use only since the beginning of this century. The dominant race in Britain, before the Norman conquest, always spoke of itself as Englise or English. Nevertheless, both English and American authors are wont to refer to themselves and their peoples as Anglo-Saxons, which as a term is likely to be annulied, and the word English instituted. The English are unquestionably descended directly from the German invaders; lut Americans to-day descended directly or indirectly from the English? Are we Anglo-Saxons in the sense in which the term is properly employed? Many of the New-Englanders who have always stayed in their section, are undeniably such, for they have come from New-England ancestors on both sides for generations, and their remote ancestors were the immigrating Pilgrims and Paritans.

But outside of that section our race is greatly mixed, especially a contemporaneous portion of it. We are not now, whatever we may have been, either Angles or Saxons. We have Celtie and primitive German blood; we are partially French, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, Welsh; we have even a dash of Italy and Spain. The present inhabitants of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, many of the Northern and Western States, are largely of Irish, Scotch-Irish, Dutch and German stock. Many of the South Carolinians, and a very large proportion of the Louisianians are of French derivation, either on the father's or mother's side; while a number of the Floridians and Californians have in part a Spanish strain. As a people we are the most composite on the globe. We have so many nationalities in our nature that it would be impossible for one American in twelve to tell his exact ethnic lineage. Being all democrats and indifferent to our progenitors, we know little and care less for our grandfathers as representative of antiquity, with which we have no cencern. The majority of those making up the last census are not much more English than German or Celtic. We are nothing as to nationality except our own, and we cannot justly be considered as aught save Americans, which we are very glad and very proud to be.

Race is puzzling under any circumstances. Study it patiently and closely as you may, its lines so cross one another, and get so in-involved; lead hither, thither, and nowhere; are so inextricably confused; in short, that opinions on the subject are little more than ingenious theories or air-drawn speculations. The easiest solution of our race problem is to declare that Americans are Americans. While, as individuals, they look like all Europeans, frequently like Asiatics, they possess in general very marked, distinctive physical features and mental traits. They are generally known all over the Old World at sight; their individuality is excessive; they are, if not as different from Englishmen as from the Singhalese, as little liable to be mistaken for them. The idea of their being Anglo-Saxons is absurd, unless so regarded because the two may be included in the Aryan race. Americans have their own virtues and their own vices. They are not so bad as they are often painted, and not so good as they are prone to think themselves. They have got one great advantage over more civilized peoples-they began in a new land separated from ancient lands by the broad Atlantic, and began without traditions, musty authority, or everlasting precedents. They started fresh and unhandicapped; they are fighting their own way toward the future and the possible; they are developing themselves and their country with extraordinary energy, engerness, and hope. They may make mis-takes; they may still be on trial; they may be over confident. But they are a race by themselver, and they are making such a race for human life and progress that the rest of the civilized world cannot help but watch what they may choose to consider their experiment with exceeding interest .- New York Times.

BE YE LIKE FOOLISH.

" For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six mouths ago I saw a U.S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Be ye likewise foolish."-H.W., Detroit,

A lady was travelling in a stage coach with a troublesome dog. A gentlemen complained of the annoyance. "Dear me, sir !" exclaimed the lady, "I wonder you complain of my dog —everybody admires it—it is real Peruvian." "I don't complain of your Peruvian dog, said the gentleman; "but I wish he would give us less of his Peruvian bark."

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments." that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,—and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article—Be sure you get. "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every 11-G tin.

The poet sings on the plain, The Trader toils in the mart, One envies the other's game, One stares at the other's art.

Yet each one reaches his goal,
And the critic eners as they pass,
And each of the three in his soul
Believes the other an ass!

Bret Harte.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For November, 1880.

THURSDAY, 4.—St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. 83. Vitalia and Agricola, Martyrs.

FRIDAY, 5 .- Of the Octave. SATURDAY, 6.-Of the Octave. See of Baltimore jounded, 1791. SUNDAY, 7.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Pente-cost. Epist. Col. iii. 12-18; Gcsp. Matt. xiii.

MONDAY, S -Octave of All Saints. The Four

"Tuesday, 9.—Dedication of St. John of Lateran. St. Theodore, Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 10.—St. Andrew Aveilino, Confessor. SS. Tryphon, Respicius, and Nympha, Martyrs.

Our readers will regret to learn that the eloguent and popular Father Macdonald, of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, has left to take charge of a parish in Orange County, New Jersey, and will wish him health, success and happiness in his new field.

Ir is decided that the Shamrock Lacrosse "Club's annual concert and entertainment wil! the held at Nordheimer's Hall, on November the 15th. We have no doubt, considering the great popularity of the Shamrock, that the hall will be crowded on the occasion.

THE following gentlemen have consented to act as agents for the TRUE WITNESS in their respective localities and places adjacent where here are already no agents:-J. L. Egan, Hamilton, Ont.; John McNeill, Albion Mines, N. S.; J. H. Lacey, Cardinal, Ont.; Denis Connolly, Mount Irvine, Ont.; James Martin, Lowe, Que., and vicinity.

THE Pacific Railroad Commission is knife which outs both ways. If its developments are hard upon the Conservative officials in the Ottawa department, they also bear hard upon some of their predecessors. the Grit secretaries of Liberal ministers. Mr. Buckingham, private secretary of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, does not go scatheless in the famous steel rail job, for a job it was and a nasty one. This is the Mr. Buckingham who it is alleged introduced Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie into "good society" at Ottawa.

An English paper says the scheme of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, which has been endorsed by Mr Bright, which will form the basis the contemplated settlement of the Irish land question by the present English Government. All landowners ready to sell will be given debentures bearing three per cent. for their property. Their tenants will be charged four per cent. during a term of years-three per cent. being to pay interest on the debentures, and one per cent. to act as a sinking fund, so that at the end of the term the land will become the property of the occupier. Inaddition to this, large tracts of waste lands will be bought and let in lots of thirty or forty acres to peasants, and these nots will become the property of the peasants, after a certain number of payments.

WE are pleased to see that the Wilness has "Agitated Ireland." This must be in

murders in one week, that is one for every day and a rest for Sunday, for to give because a man or a woman is murdered, but that he or she owned property. That is what makes the taking away of life so atrocious and it is the profound respect for property which causes the English magistrates to sentence the man that kills the rabbit to six months in jail, and the man who kills his wife to two years.

WHERE there is smoke there is fire, and where there are rumors there is generally grain of truth underlying them. Much, for instance, as the reported Cabinet changes have been denied by Government organs, some of them, at least, are turning out to be well-founded. It is now known that the Hon. Mr. Baby has resigned his portfolio as Minister of Inland Revenue and accepted a seat on the Bench of Lower Canada. The Hon. Mr. Baby was good and hardworking Minister, and he will make a just and efficient judge. May he live to dispense impartial justice for many years.

La Patric of Friday last has a good Jeal to say relative to the appointment of M. P. Ryan to the post of Collector of Montreal. As a matter of course, no appointment would satisfy opposition journals, but if the place was vacant, and if Mr. Ryan was appointed, a better man could not occupy the position. La Patrie says "the Orangeman Bowell is strongly opposed to the appointment of Mr. Ryan, as he is an Irish Catholic," but this we can hardly credit, as Mr. Bowell has since his accession to office acted very fairly and impartially by all creeds and classes. The appointment of Mr. Ryan would not do the Government any harm even if Mr. Bowell was opposed to it, for it would convince Irish Catholics that Sir John A. Macdonald does not enquire into a man's religon when distributing gifts in his hands. Mr. Ryan has sacrificed a good deal for the Conservative party, and he, now that his princely fortune has gone, deserves all that can be given him, even the Collectorship of Customs for

THE ministry at present in power in England are surrounded with difficulties not of their own making, and are busily employed settling affairs left on their hands by their Jingo predecessors. Beaconsfield must rejoice, if the gout will permit him, at the tangled skein he handed over for unravelment to his great rival. There is the Eastern question, which may at any moment involve all Europe in armed conflict; there is army to keep it half quiet; there is the Capc, but the fortified places; and finally, there is it, will pass away.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. The Presidential and State elections came but up to this morning (Wednesday) no one can do anything but pretend to be acquainted with the result. Some of the States elected others the whole lot together. As most of of the people, but by what is called presidential electors, and it often happens, therefore, that although the successful candidate receives a mujority of the Electoral College votes, a the people, vote against him. This is an anomalous state of things, but nothing but an amendment to the Constitution can alter it. are absolutely disfranchised in so far as the election for President is concerned, for it is reasons too grossly immoral to be mento elect fitteen members to the Electoral Col- sworn testimony of a cigar manufacturer trade with France, but will extend the prin-

which brought intelligence of six wife mocratic ticket, that is to say, appoint electors for President, and that only 5,000 go the other way, does it not follow that the Englishmen nothing but their due, they united Democrats of New York and Indiana: would not think of murdering their wives | numbering 444,000, elect but fifteen electors on the Sabbath day. High as the number of | while the Republicans with but 256,000 carry wife murders is, it is not beyond the average off thirty-five? The comparison is, of course by any means. What the English papers are somewhat strained, in order to establish a really angry about as regards Ireland is not | point, but is still within the region of possibility, and it is at all events well known that the minority of the voters of the United States can, and often does, elect the President of the country, that is to say a man who holds power more absolute than that of an emperor. The Constitution needs revision evidently.

As regards the issues of yesterday's election they are not very well known, in some instances they are clear enough, in others they are mixed. The grand struggle was for possession of power, all other questions were secondary. It was thought the Democrats leaned towards free trade principles, but this most of them fervently denied, as protection ideas still obtain among the great majority of the people, and justly so. Garfield is a protectionist, and Hancock probably nothing financially speaking. The Republicans, as was expected from their platform, took a bitter stand against the Solid South, and it appears the South returned the compliment by going solidly for the Democracy. The famous Chinese letter of Mr. Philip, editor of the new daily paper Truth, must have worked mischief to the Garfield party, as genuine or forged, the Republicans have not had time to do away with its effects. The probability is that it is true; it is at all events extremely like what Garfield would write to a confidential friend. It would appear that the Irish vote was more divided than usual, a fact which is not to be regretted as, apart from the merits of either candidate, it does not look well to see any particular element voting en masse for any particular party. It gives rise to prejudices and takes from the independence of Irishmen, who should not form a tail to any particular party. We do better here in Canada.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR. Mr. Philip, one of the editors of the New

York Truth, has been imprisoned for alleged

be inserted in Truth, a fac-smile of a letter on Chinese lator alleged to have been written to Mr. Morey, by General Garfield in which he reasons that Chinese cheap labor should be encouraged. The communication, which was marked private and confidential, bears upon its face what seems to be the stamp of genuineness, though, of course it may be what it is charged to be, by the republic and French financiers, in establishing a press, a clever forgery. What makes it look genuine is that it was published in time to enable Garfield and his friends to deny it so flatly as to destroy any effects it otherwise Afghanistan, still detaining a large British might have on the great mass of workingmen, which in fact they have done so thorwhere the British have been driven from all oughly as to cause the arrest of Philip, not, however, for forgery, but for libel on General Ireland, a source of greater danger than all Garfield. We know how inscrupious United together, as Mr. Gladstone himself admits, | States politicians are, and we can easily be- a boon, and not only to those of Quebec, but whether he is serious or not we do not know, lieve that one set could make a facsimile of a to those of the Maritime Provinces as well, although he has the reputation of being the forged letter, knowing it to be forged, for for we understand branches of the Credit most sincere and serious statesman of the age | political purposes, and on the other hand The British empire is large, its colonies and the apponents would positively deny upon dependencies are all over the world, and oath that such a letter was genuine, although being so, it is but natural there should be knowing it to be such. Leaving its truth or trouble in some of them, just as the sun never | falsehood to be decided by the United States sets on the British Dominion. England has Courts, there can be no denying the fact that been in greater difficulties ere now and has the Chinese question is a burning one and overcome them, but the question is, will she that he was a shrewd politician who resorted be always as fortunate? Her real danger is to the facsimile trick on the eve of an elec-Ireland. Even if her army is driven from At- | tion as the best means to turn the votes of the ghanistan, even if a combination of the masses against the advocate of Chinese cheap South Airican tribes oust her from that labor. For the Chinese are spreading themvolved in a great European war, she need numerable population to draw upon will, if cent., perhaps less. We French and Cananot despair so long as the three kingdoms are | not checked, so spread themselves out still united, and Ireland is loval because she is more as to change the industrial face of this also happy and prosperous. But that is continent. They have almost ruined the exactly what she is not; she is disaffected and Caucasian laborer on the Pacific slope and therefore dangerous; she stands on the edge | they are disturbing the eastern labor market. of revolution, and the only thing which will | We have a few of them in our Canadian cities prevent her taking the plunge is sweeping already and it will depend upon circumstances legislation. Has Gladstone the courage to over which happily we have control whether legislate, and if he has the courage, will he John will not within the next ten years mulhave the power? These are the two grand tiply himself in our midst and become a questions which will have to be satisfactorily nuisance and perhaps a terror. Chinese answered before the cloud which at present | cheap labor is rapidly creating a class of millowers over the United Kingdom, and menaces | lionaires in California and Nevada and is degrading the white-man. It is cresting a moneyed aristocracy and a serfocracy which is its complement. "For some years back" says the New York Star, of the 25th inst. off in the neighboring Republic yesterday, "Chinamen have been manufacturing more goods than there was a market for on the Pacific Coast. This of course compelled them to seek a market elsewhere for their their Governors, some their Legislature, some | "surplus products. They are finding that martheir Congressmen, some their Senators, and | " ket here in the Eastern States. There are now " in New York City several large houses that our readers are aware, the President of the | "sell shoes, to jobbers and retail dealers, that United States is not elected by a direct vote "have been manufactured by California es-"tablishments. California cigars have been | trary, a magnificent prospect to enroll before "sent East for a number of years. Only a " few weeks ago the Pacific Coast manufacturers shipped six millions to New York. Inne of steamers is good, but a still better majority, and sometimes a large majority of |"During the past three years several large | thing is direct trade with France, with the factories have been started here with Chinese labor. They manufacture cigars ex- | made subservient to the cold, selfish comclusively for the Eastern market." But it is Thus the Legislature of New York has power | not only cigars they are mannfacturing, but to elect thirty-five members to the College, boots and shoes, dry goods, woolens, can across the ocean without let or hindrance? but these must be all of the same political dles, cordage and many other articles. They stamp, either Democrats or Republicans, the have driven the women of the Pacific slope not we be allowed to make commercial minority has no voice in the matter, it is from the laundry and the men from the utterly crushed out of existence. The State | mine, and the workshop, and what they have | terms. "But," exclaims the irightened of New York has, let us say, half a million | done in the west they are fully capable of | Briton, "that is independence. If the trade voters, but if 251,000 of them choose the doing in the east. A Chinaman can live with France assumes the expected dimenrairule he has no family to support and for

was a married man. When he asked the have a prosperity which will keep Canadians competition of the Chinese made it impossible for the bosses to pay enough to enable a white man to maintain himself and his family.

Indeed it stands to reason that if one boss employs Chinese at 90 cents a day he cau undersell another who pays a white man two dollars, or compel him also to employ Chinesc labor, thus making fortunes for themselves and irretrievable ruin for the unfortunate Caucasian who must live like his race or go elsewhere for employment happpy if he can bring himself to think that the celestial will not follow him. It is hard to prevent Chinese immigration, but it is yet harder to force the superior race to starve in the country which they, and not the immoral unprogressive Chines, have reclaimed from the wildernesi. Bill Nyre was not far wrong when he said

We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor Nor when

He went for that Heathen Chinee.

TRADE WITH FRANCE. The relations now being established between France and Canada cannot but be highly satisfactory to the people of both countries, but more especially to Canada, and this irrespective of sentiment or questions of ethnology, though at the same time these must be considered as having something to do with the relations. Similarity of language is a greater tie even than similarity of race or religion, and to the fact that the people of Lower Canada and those of France speak the same language is due the close relations about to be established between them, relations which were abruptly severed one hundred and twenty years ago. Many French Canadians pass some of their time in France to complete their education, and form acquaintances, friendships, and matrimonial alliances there, which cannot but be productive of advantage to them. But all this, and the affinity of race, religion, and language-of language above all-would lead to nothing solid were it not for the fact that France has any amount of money to lend, and that Canada, though rich in resources, is sadly in want of capital to develop them. France forgery. This forgery consisted in causing to is not a covetous nation, and does not turn out grasping money lenders. The interest the French charge is not so high as the English when their lordships condescent to lend us money at all, and they are teaching us that mothers and stepmothers are still more differ-

ent than we supposed them to be. Mr. Wurtele, of Montreal, has succeeded, in conjunction with other Canadian capitalists, Credit Foncier in Canada, which will lend money on good security at no higher rate of | then was our astonishment to see that journal interest than five or six per cent., though either of them, indeed, is high enough. The great difficulty heretofore with Canada was borrowing money in foreign markets and paying for it a ruinous rate of interest, whereas now we can have all want at a moderate rate. To farmers and traders this will especially be Foncier Bank are to be established there. The capital of this institution will be \$10,000,000 with the headquarters in France, where are the majority of the stockholders. But the relations between Canada and France do not end here. They will result more beneficially than in pulling down the rate of interest in this country and enabling Canadians to borrow in other countries upon easier terms than heretofore. Borrowers henceforth will only have to say: Oh, never mind, Mr. Baring, it does | he writes his rampant articles on Irish quesnot materially signify, I shall run across to | tions while wrapped in the most impenetrable quarter of the globe, even if she become in- selves out, and as they have an almost in- France and procure all I want at five per ignorance. Perhaps Mr. Tasse would rather dians know each other, only I thought I'd but we cannot help that. We will render come here first on account of the supposed | nim the credit therefore of supposing that he relationsip. Bon jour, monsieur." Capitalists has never read a history of Ireland, never are coming here to inspect our mines, and see read an Irish newspaper, does not receive one if they are worth investing in. We have at | in exchange, that he takes his opinions of present in this Province Baron Erederick de Ireland from his Canadian exchanges; and Hogendoof and M. Molinari, on behalf of from telegrams filtered through English French banking Louses. The latter gentle- sources exclusively. We don't know whether man is the now well-known correspondent of the Journal des Debats, for which he is writing the efforts of the French Canadians of 1837. up Canada and its resources, and doing us a world of good in Europe, and perhaps in | not think it just that the people of France. of America as well, more good we need scarcely say than the London Times ever did us. or is of those patriots formed from accounts in the ever likely to do us. Nor is this all. A line | Herald and Gazette of those times. Would it of steamships between France and Canada is surprise Mr. Tasse to learn that the Pall proposed, towards which the French Government is willing to pay \$100,000 as a subsidy, Government, does not, like La Minerve, style provided Canada does the same. This Canada should be quite willing to do, and in all probability will do. When closer relations are established between the two countries, Canada will become more plainly visible to Europe through Paris, which is its eye, and the better known we are the better for us, as we have nothing to conceal, but, on the conthe people of Europe, who are earth hungry the British and Canadian press abused Sir tors are the most guileless, innocent, careand in search of home and fortune. This John A. Macdonald, a chief Mr. Tasse almost | less, prodigal class of men walking the surworld in fact. Why should our interests be mercial policy of England? Why cannot Canadian goods go in Canadian bottoms Why, if we are out of our small clothes, cantreaties and trade with the world on equal electors it is evident the balance, o: 249,000, and save on thirty cents aday. As a gene- sion, and if it bring us a profit, Canadian dancing or writing. But let him not be merchants and traders will become so eager for direct trade in their true interests that we

reason for this refusal he was told that the in Canada, and not till then, and if independence result why taut mieux.

LA MINERVE.

There is at least one man in Canada who

ought to be deeply grateful to the TRUE

WITNESS, and that is the editor of La Minerve.

care to acknowledge it. It is a great trouble

with some people to acknowledge that they

have been favored by fortune or individuals If, for instance, the TRUE WITNESS had not pulled the editor of La Minerve by the ear, figuratively speaking, he would never have had such a rare opportunity of telling the world what an accomplished person he is and what incalculable benefits he has conferred upon the world in general, and upon the Irish portion of it in particular. He would not to dare (or faith, perhaps he would, for this is a phenomenal age) he would hardly presume to asdenly and say :- Gentlemen, I am the benefactor of the Irish race in Canada; I was mainly instrumental in having Mr. Waller elected Mayor of Ottawa in 1876, in returning Mr. Baskerville to the Ontario Legislature at the last elections; in naming Mr. D. O'Connor Solicitor to the Federal Government at Ottawa, and in fact in heaving numerous other Irishmen into good situations, appointed chiefly on "our recommendation." The mystery is then solved at last; we now know how it is the Irish accent is so predominant in the departments in Ottawa. Mr. Tasse did it all; the change was brought about by "our recommendation." The next above all, will happen when he steps down there is time enough for that. And we and out after the next general election. Perhaps aking will commence to reign who knows not Joseph. But, speaking seriously. and we confess it is difficult when dealing with the fanfaronnades of La Minerve editor what have we done to call down upon our devoted heads the heap of benefits which the | humble as a lamb ever after, and courted the member for Ottawa has conferred upon us friendship of his victor. It is possible England and our countrymen? Well this. When Mr. Parnell came to Canada last winter to urge the cause of the famine stricken in Ireland we observed that La Canada, then edited easy for newspapers to be warlike. They by Mr. Tasse, was very virulent and unjust against him and them, at which we were surprised. We expect to see hostile utterances against the Irish people at home and abroad | public mind against Ireland and infuse marin certain Canadian journals, who entertain old-time prejudices, but not in representative French papers, not in La Canada. What grow almost black in the face with rage, and become so outrageously abusive as to call the starving people, faintly crying for bread and justice, REBELS. It is true that the editor of La Canada, when censured by the Post for such ungenerous conduct, defended himself | Beaconsfield, whom he so hates for calling by gravely saying that the word rebel in French and English had different meanings, fessor thinks Ireland should leave her case and when we drew his attention to the mean- in the hands of the English radicals, for that ing as given by Quackenboss he lot himself one brigade is sufficient to put down an off by saying, "Oh, Quackenboss is out of Irish rebellion. We doubt it Goldy, we doubt date." At this time, when La Minerve had occasion to treat on Irish topics, it did so fairly, but when Mr. Tasse was imported from Ottawa his anti-Irish animosities followed him, and it is to-day infinitely worse than the | English parties too often and too long; they Daily Witness in dealing with Ireland and things Irish. Now, this is what we think, and we say it frankly. We think that the head of Mr. Tasse is worse than his heart, and that be accused of malevolence than ignorance the editor of La Minerve sympathises with but whether he does or not he surely would Ireland, of Europe, should have their opinions Mall Gazette, the chief organ of the English Parnell a ruffian and a firebrand, but on the contrary a patriot and a gentleman, whose only fault is that he demands too much. And La Minerve should remember, or at least it should know, if it cares in the slightest the most delightful witnesses examined was for appearance, that Mr. Parnell is the leader of the Irish people and of the great majority of their representatives in Parliament, and that therefore when he is abused it is exactly as if worships, if we believe all he says of him in the face of this poor planet, except one other, Parallel pamphlet. And appropos des bottes, Mr. Tasse should not lay too much stress on intermediate folk between journalists and that praise in the Post of his brilliant style. As a journalist he should understand "how Miss Agnes de Beaumont sang amid great applause, how Mr. Edward Johnston's recitation brought down the house, how the dancing one's palms itch to think of the sums of of Master Jumpfrog capped the climax, as well as how Mr. Tasse has a brilliant style." Newspapers are excessively polite in small officials. How disinterested, how generous, matters like these, especially when it is how indiscriminate! a brother journalist who is singing, discouraged, we shall not go back on what | for official services rendered to Mr. Macthe Posr said in its generation, and after donald, oh, no, perish the idea; but merely bedropped the heading of "Unhappy Ireland" all or nothing. Then again, suppose Indiana tioned here. In the report of the United are afraid no pitiful consideration will stop all one might be a good pamphleteer and still cause that contractor, in the exuberance of and substituted the more appropriate one of to have 200,000 voters who are in a position States senate committee is to be found the them, and that they will not only have direct not be a genius like Mr. Frechette. "But," of his joy at receiving the contract for copoludes La Minerve (after describing how section B, thought he was in duty bound to deference to the last mail news from England, lege, and that 195,000 of them vote the De- who was refused employment because he ciple to other countries. Then shall we grateful the Taus Wirmss should be to it) throw money away somewhere, and he might

"the times are much changed since the lamented Mr. Clarke has ceased to inspire the columns of that journal. The insults and sentiments of the demagogues seem to have replaced sense and logic. So much the worse for its readers." We simply allow our readers to judge for themselves in this matter and make no comment; but he shall meet us once more at Phillippi. And in fact we believe he is, but he does not

BELLIGERENT JOHN BULL.

Is it one of the signs of the times that while Ireland is plunging heart and soul into a constitutional struggle for improvement in her wretched condition, England should talk bravely of war and blood? And yet this is what each of those "Sister Kingdoms" are doing this moment. A few years ago it was only the Tories, who, in the full flush of their imperialism, spoke of beating Ireland into quiet with the sword. After the tonish his readers with a recapitulation of land sgitation commenced the Whigs, who his own peculiar virtues, except in self- are nothing but Tories in musti, took up the defence, for it is not usual to start up sud- sanguinary cry, while at present the Radicals are pouring in discordant chorus. They sine second and their voice cannot be heard except one listens attentively. The truth is their boasted constitution does not provide for the land agitation war as it has lately de. veloped itself in Ireland, and they know not what to do, those Tories, Whigs and Radicals. except to indulge in martial speech, while Ireland goes about with provoking calmness frowning down all appeals to physical force, at least until all other efforts at regeneration fail to effect the desired object. The London Times of the 21st October makes the editorial statement that it is daily in receipt of letters from parties more or less repectquestion that arises is what did the poor Irish able, recommending that affairs in Irein and around Ottawa do before the editor of land should be once for all settled La Minerve got into Parliament, and what with the sword, but the Times thinks quite agree with it. Most of our readers must surely remember how the big boy who was the bully of the school got unexpectedly and soundly thrashed one fine morning by a little fellow whom he crowed over for a long time most unmercifully, and how the bully became might find herself in the same predicament if she attempted the sword business in this last quarter of the nineteenth century. It is only fight with the pen, which is, indeed, capable of working much mischief. The English papers stick at nothing to inflame the tial ardour into the soul of "Johnny de Bool," as the Frenchman in his sympathy terms the typical Englishman, but, nevertheless, John won't fight except he sees the odds greatly in his favor, no, not even in Ireland. Goldwin Smith, the Oxford Professor, the great English radical, and therefore the fast triend of Ireland, (Moryah) writes in the last Bystander in as bloodthirsty a fashion even as Lord him a "parasite," (vide Lothair). The proit very much. It took more than a hundred thousand men to crush out the '98 rebellion, which was confined to the south-east corner of the island. The Irish people have trusted were deceived, and they are now seeing what they can do for themselves. This Goldwin Smith is a fair specimen of the English radical; he is willing to preach justice until he becomes blue under the eye, but to practise it ah! that is quite a different thing. He is willing to throw an instalment to Ireland occasionally as one throws a bone to a dog, but the dog must not take it until it is given, and then he must wag his tail in gratitude. Emancipation, however, was not given to Ireland like a bone, it was dragged from the fears of England, as has been every concession. Mr. Gladstone himself confesses that the Irish Church was disestablished on account of the Clerkenwell explosion. Let us then have patience and we shall see what we shall see. Let Mr. Goldwin Smith have patience and he will see the I and Leaguers obtain what they ask without the interference of a brigade.

HAPPY IGNORANCE.

A number of witnesses have up to this been examined by the Pacific Railroad Commission who have told stories that rather astonished the Dominion of Canada, and certainly furnished people with a good deal of back stairs information about contracts. One of Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of the Public Works Department. This gentleman's evidence convinced the public of what it had but a faint idea of before, which is that contracwhich is Government officials, mixed with those in the confidence of the Government, who may be called semi-official for the sake of our little argument. Mr. Mackintosh for instance. It makes one's teeth water and money thrown by successful contractors into the pockets of scalpers and Government

Mr. Chapleau had the promise of \$4,000 almost forced upon him; and for what? Not

as well give it to the Secretary as any one as well give it to the Secretary as any one else. Hear what Mr. Chapleau says in his Sir Myles O'Regan in Ireland. evidence :-

"When I returned from Washington, how " ever, he (Macdonald) told me he would see " that his firm should pay me \$4,000, which " I regarded as an expression of the exuber-"ant feelings of a contractor at having se " cured a large contract, causing him to pro-" fusely scatter promises, the probability or " possibility of the fulfilment of which he had " probably never considered at all. Some " months later, when I received a cheque for # \$500 from him, there was no explanation of " what it was for."

One should think not. Where is the need of explanation between friends? Beautiful simplicity on both sides. Tender reciprocity of feeling! But why did not Mr. Macdonald come to this office with the money, or to the Daily Witness office, or even give it to Mr. Mackintosh, who is almost legally, at all events officially, entitled to any little sums lying around loose on account of railway contracts?

There is yet another gentleman who was profuse in his scattering of money, a Mr. Mowbray of New York, and by a singular coincidence on whom of all the world should he scatter it but on Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of the Public Works Department? This singular coincidence—or is it a coincidence-causes us to believe in animal magnetism and electric currents of air and all that philosophical kind of thing, for how otherwise can we account for the fact of men coming from different points of the compass to shower money on the head of one particular, fortunate, individual? If Mr. Island lay frowning in front of me, while Chapleau was a pious Pagan, and if Jupiter still held sway on high Olympus, the mystery would be easily explained, for we have all heard of the king and father of the gods visiting Danae in the shape of a shower of gold. But alas, Mr. Chapleau is a good in order to get into the Cove of Cork, lately Christian, who thinks Jupiter had never any existence except that conferred on him by Hesiod and Homer and Virgil, heathen poets and sinners that they were, who knew nothing of section B, or even of explosives for excavating rock. Mr. Mowbray gave the Secretary \$30 a month for sending him a side. No respectable man is safe for a monewspaper clipping occasionally. But listen to the evidence :-"I think the conversation I had with Mr.

Mowbray occurred about a month or six weeks before sections A and B were advertised; I could not say when his payments began; they continued for two months; I think I only received two remittances, as near as I can remember—I mean that I received about \$60; although I did not take interest enough in the matter to see it Mr. Mowbray did see the contractors; I never saw him after the contracts were let; I never had any correspondence with Mr. Mowbray after the letting of the contracts; I sent him only one clipping from a newspaper; this was before his first remittance to me; cannot say why he sent me a second remittance; I had performed no service between the two, but he told me that if I had no objection he would like to pay so much a month for that service; that it was worth a good deal of money to him to know in time, as he had to travel over a good deal of the United States, and could not know what was going on here."

He did not know why he received the second remittance. Was ever witnessed such marvellous, such astounding innocence? No, never, or at least hardly ever. After reading this one is inclined to apply the words of Henry Grattan, in his panegyric on Pitt: "The Secretary stood alone; modern degeneracy had not reached him." Let us weep.

As our readers will see in another part of this issue we have opened our columns for a fund towards the Land League. We shall say no more than that it is the most important erganization gotten up for Ireland since its history began. Forward!

THE Toronto Globe of the 28th says editorially :-

In the court at Ballinrobe, Ireland, a case was recently heard which illustrates very well the grievances of the Irish peasantry. Two poor farmers who were unable to pay the excessive rent demanded by their landlord emigrated to America last year. Before leaving they demanded payment for their improvements, and the landlord offered them £5. They refused the sum, whereupon two members of the Land League took the farm, gave the retiring tenants as much as would take them to America, and became possessed of the improvements. The two recently refused to pay the excessive rent demanded by the landlord, and he brought an ejectment for nonpayment. The Land Leaguers immediately took action to recover the value of the improvements made by their predecessors, and the Court awarded them £64. The landlord had in fact attempted to rob the men who made the improvements of £59, and they being penniless were unable to take action against him on their own account. When such things can be done in Ireland it does not need a reference to the land agitation to explain agrarian outrages. The peasants are in fact grossly outraged by the landlords in innumerable instances, the law does not protect them, and they seek a wild revenge.

It would therefore seem that this much abused Land League is good for something.

Personal.

-Ottawa is to have a paper factory.

-Sarah Bernhardt is coming to Montreal. -The Hon. Mr. Baby has left the Cabinet for the Beach.

Mr. D. Sullivan, Hon. Mr. Scott's assailant, was fined \$5.00.

-A. M. Sullivan, M.P., is retained for the defence of the Land League. -Mr. Vennor prophesies very fine weather

after the first week in November. -It is reported in Ottawa that

the Princess Louise will not return to Canada this winter. -The presecution of Healy has been

abandoned by the British Government. Some one else besides Parnell's secretary has blundered. - Lord Rowton, formerly Montague Corry, is still private secretary to Lord Beaconsfield.

He is a rich man, and it is supposed will be

the ex-Premier's heir.

We are happy to be able to state that the Rev. Father Martineau cure of St. Charles, in my hinfaucy, that a contact with leading physicians and should be used in to combine for their common interests. You I have never thought it my duty to take an

MR. EDITOR-Although I am sately landed in Ireland, and one should not abuse the bridge that carries him across, yet I may affirm without being deemed ungrateful that the Allan Line is not what it is puffed up in the papers. The individual who (or which) occupied my berth in the "Polynesian," in the or have dearly loved pork, for the smell of it nearly killed your humble correspondent betore he reached Liverpool, and even now, after changing my clathes and throwing an exhales from me to such a degree that my and as for the hash, I confess to you Mrs. Gushington's boarding house in Ottawa could | them. turn out better. I suppose your readers will set me down as a grumbler after thie, and say even hanging would not satisfy me, but I can't help that; everyone grumbles more or self, and like me also they seemed distrait; less, and the renowned master of the Allan seldom sitting down, for obvious reasons, but Line himself grumbled considerably in 1873 flitting to and fro like so many uneasy spirits, when his money was scattered so profusely or like the lords as described by T. P. O'Connor, and so unprofitably in that charter business. I arrived at Queenstown on the first of November, and once more feasted my eyes on the green hills of Erin. Haulbowline and Spike tates to raise the wind. Most of them everything else smiled in beauty. The scene reminded me of Byron's famous lines

"I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs, A palace and a prison on each hand;" the only difference being that it was a fortress and a prison between which I stood, or sailed called Queenstown through a piece of impertinent stupidity. But the fates decided I should not land in Queenstown. We were boarded by a custom house officer, who tola us the most alarming news in a beautiful English haccent, "Vy," said he, "genlemen, the country is up in harms, and the corpses of the laudloids are strewlug the mountain ment heccept he wears a suit of chain harmor, and if you don't believe me here is a copy of the Dublin Hexpress, the most intensely loil paper in Hircland." This was news indeed, and decided me, as I was now a landlord, and as my life was of value to my unfortunate country, to proceed to Liverpool and take precautions which would prevent the gory corpse of Sir Myles O'Regan being strewn along the mountain, or any other side, for the matter of that It is certainly a great hardship that, just as I have come into my title and estates, disturbances against life and property should become rife. But it is my usual luck, and I would not be a bit surprised if my thieving old uncle (God rest his soul) died through mere spite at this crisis to place his heir in difficulties.

I therefore put up with the smell of Sir Hugh's pork for another eighteen hours, and landed in Liverpool safe and sound the next morning. The excitement in this maritime refuge was fearful. Half the people was reading the newspapers and the other half swearing at the Government for not submerging the island of Ireland in blood. One flaming advertisement on the dead walls which took my eye, before I was ten minutes on shore. ran as follows:-

IRISH LANDLORDS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES | to future generations of Irishmen. Notwith- | who can induce ten others to join the Cengue BY HOBNAILS & CO., QUEEN STREET.

"Ha!" thought I, "here is a new branch of industry which I must patronise at once." I went straight to Hobnails and asked for an

nister in a low voice. "Lor bless you, Sir, My Lord, you 'ave no cause for halarm in this ere shop. We are one of them, the Honorante A inlphus bneak, all perfectly loyal, and 'ate the Hirish murdering beggars as would strew the mountain side with your noble carcases. Come here Stiggins, you lazy scoundrel, at once, and take 'is lordship's measure. Going to Dublin | the League and make judicious use of such exto-day, my lord?"

I was placed in the gentlemanly hands of Stiggins, who took my measure in a few minutes. While he was putting the tape round my limbs I had a little time to study the English character. I observed that strewing the mountain side was a favorite expression, taken most likely from the latest issue of the Daily Telegraph, and also that no matter how frank and free John Bull is to his equals and how brutally insolent to his inferiors, he is ready to clean the boots of a lord with his moustache, while as for a dook," he worst ips, he adores, the ground

which he honors with his footsteps. "And so, Mr. Stiggins, there is trouble in

Ireland?" "Trouble, your lordship's excellency, there is sanguinary bloodshed. The haborogoines of that papistically benighted land are wallowing in-in-in gore, sir, vour grace. See all them gentlemen getting measured through the shop; well, they are Irish dooks and markees getting ready for the wars."

"Your master seems to be doing a good business ?"

"Yes sir, curse-I mean bless his little 'art, Mr. Hobnails, his sympathies air all with the landlords, and many a time he sits down and cries over their misfortunes. We are very busy just now, your lordship's honor, on account of the absence of our foreman, who took sick on account of the shooting of Lord Mountmorres. It was frightful to see him threaten the wild Hirish. He discharged three of them at once. because he suspected they were Fenians. He as a tender 'art, he as."

"I should think so, and where is he now, sick I suppose with emotion?"

"Well no, your grace. His wife is a weary himperent woman, and she wexed him so that he caved in her head with a poker, and be is now in jail waiting his trial. But master is doing hall he can to liberate him."

After a little while Stiggins brought me an ulster, lined with chain mail. It was awfully heavy when I put it on. Look here, Mr. Hohnails, you are asking

a handsome price for this coat, but will you guarantee it to be bullet proof before I pay "Certainly, my lord, certainly. Hif bany

haccident 'appens your lordship, I shall be responsible." That's all very well, but your responsibility. would not avail much if my body "was strewn along the mountain side," and a dozen bullet

holes in it. Now, I propose, as a test of your good faith, that you put it on and allow me to fire a few shots at you with this revolver." The face of Mr. Hobnails lengthened visibly at this proposal.

and seven small children, and I was told is considerably batter.—Quebec Telegraph. harmour would be fatal to me, as my con- every family.

stitootin is pecoolarly made. But, and his face brightened, come here Stiggins you blockhead, and let this gentleman practise on

This both Stiggins and myself declined, and I paid for the Ulster and left the shop to get By Cable to the "True Witness." dinner. While driving to my hotel I wondered why it was that no Irish rebel had ever entertained the idea of settling matters once for all by throwing an army of fifteen or twenty thousand men into England. The people bacome so crazy with fear that a conquest would be easy. They are not accustomed to invasion. It I have read the story aright they became an easy prey to every half decently organized force that landed on the shores. The Romans conquered them, the Saxons conquered them, the Norman-French subdued them in one battle, Prince Louis of previous voyage, must either have been a hog | France brought an army over in the time of Steven, and would have once more effected a conquest but for his conscientious scruples! Richmond's French Army vanquished Richard at Bosworth Field, and William's armor-plated ulster over all, the perfume still Dutchmen subjugated England in 1688. Even poor Charles Edward penetrated to the aristocratic friends give me as wide a berth | heart of the country in 1745, and if he had as I wish I had given that of the Allans and taken the advice of Sullivan and his Irish their infernal line. The ship is not at all as officers and marched on London, would have clean or as trim-looking as the pictures you sent the Hanoverian rats flying in all direcsee of it in the Montreal Gazette and tions. They are a people easy subdued Herald, nor nearly so upright on the waters, though they fight well enough in other lands, or rather, the Scotch and Irish do it for

The trip from Liverpool to Dublin was short and sombre. The majority of my fellow cabin passengers wore ulster coats like mynow and then throwing furtive glances under their ulsters from which I concluded they were landlords intent on visiting their esseemed acquainted with one another, but none of them knew me, as a matter of course, and I felt that I was an object of suspicion. I cast about in my mind what I should do under these disagreeable circumstances and concluded my best plan was to discover myself to my fellow conspir-I mean my brother landlords, and explain my position. With this object in view approached a small, fut gentleman, who amused himself looking over the bulwarks and tapped him on the shoulder, saying: Excuse the liberty, sir, of a stranger who would speak a few words in your ear." effect was electric, "Murder! Land League! Rory of the Hills!" shouted the little idiot, puffing and blowing like a porpous, on the deck. "Come at once or I shall be assasinated." I was immediately surrounded and twenty revolvers pointed to my ears by those fanatical landlords.

"String him up!" shouted one. "Riddle him with bullets!" roared another. "Overboard with the assassin!' yelled a

third. "Gentlemen, before you proceed to exterminate let me explain. I am oue of yourselves, and in proof look here" and so saving I threw back the skirts of my ulster and revealed the armour plated lining. I then showed them the letter from Mr. Murphy Eackrent-and they were completely satisfied. All their fears vanished for the time being and they contessed to me that they suspected me of being a Land League emissary, whose intention was to blow the whole of them into smithereens with dynamite when the steamer cleared Holyhead. Good feeling having been restored we all adjourned to the saloon and drank champagne, claret and other choice liquors. During the remainder of the trip our principal topic of discussion was the Land League, which was unanimously pronounced a conspiracy of Gladstone, Parnell and the devil: numerous were the devices invented for its extinction, but all agreed that there should be not oratory, a dollar at this juncture is worth "ARMOR-PLATED ULSTER COATS FURNISHED TO hanging to a considerable extent as a warning the deep st flood of eloquence, and a man standing the confidence they manifested I observed that under the bottom of all there lurked a misgiving that the demon Parnell, who possessed a diabolical intellect, would somehow or other come out the victor, though none of them dared to express themselves to that effect. In a private conversation with he informed me the scoundrels in the west did not have it all their own way, as he and a few others had, at their own proper expense. hired a dozen men to attend the meetings of pressions as "Shoot the landlords," "give them an ounce of lead," and other phrases which interrupted the speakers and put the Government reporters on their mettle. He even hinted that the landlords knew more about the shooting of Lord Mountmorres than the rascally Government was aware of, but " mum

is the word" The landlords were the finest lot of drinking men I had ever come in contact with. My faith, how they do enjoy life. I was almost sorry when the boat arrived in Dublin and we all scattered in different directions, never to meet more, as one of them, Lord B----, pathetically remarked, except "strewn along the mountain side." As for me, I put up at the Selbourne, went to bed and slept till two in the afternoon, when I awoke with a headache. I then got up, swallowed some hock and sods, and strolled through the city. I had been many times before in Duhlin, but never witnessed it so quiet. Everything was going on as usual, evidently, and I saw neither horse, foot, nor artillery prancing through the streets of a city in a state of siege. scooted a policeman and asked him how things were.

"All right sir, everything as usual foreigner, I presume, from Eugland?" "Foreigner from England, eh? Why, the English are not toreigners.'

"Beg pardon, sir, I am not long on the force and the word is familiar here in Dublin." "There is great slaughter in the west I believe.'

"Slaughter! why the country was never so quiet, some one has been cramming you." "Is not the mountain side then strewn with the carcases of the landlords and bailiffs." The peeler looked at me closely, and then

sprang his rattle, which was answered by half !

a dozen of his comrades in a surprising short space of time. "Sergeant, I think this man is a lunatic. He is anking me very strange questions, and he looks like the individual the reward is out for as having escaped from the Limerick mad-

bouse." A little explanation sufficed for my release, Mr. Editor, and I went to my hotel, discarded my armour and took the train for Limerick. In my 1 tter next week I shall give you the result of an interview with my tenants.

Yours respectfully, MYLES O'REGAN, BART.

Incomparably the best means of relieving | tical scheme, and success is within their reach the names to which married ladies are at times subject, is MILE or MAGNESIA, the most agreeable, prompt and wholesome pacifier of the stomach in existence. Children are also "Well, you see my lord, that I have a wife greatly benefitted by it. This valuable

The Irish National Land League

MEETING of THE MONTREAL BRANCH

LARGE ACCESSION TO 11S STRENGTH

Stirring Addresses by Messrs. Fleming, F. A. Quinn, M. J. F. Quinn, and J. P. Whelau.

A large me eting of the Montreal Branch of can assist our countrymen in this supreme A large meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Land League was held in the St. Patrick's opinion in their favor here in Canada and Hall on Sunday afternoon, the President Mr. | counteracting the utterances of a hostile press, Patrick Carroll in the chair. After the Sectretary, Mr. Wall, had read the minutes of the last meeting and the correspondence which service, but they would be almost powerless had accumulated since a large number of were it not for the remittances from this congentlemen came forward and enrolled their tinent and elsewhere waich enable them to names as members amid much applause. fight the landlords in the courts and support They were at the suggestion of Mr. W. Conroy, elected en bloc.

The President then briefly explained the object of the Land League and the urgent necessity of giving it a hearty support in Canada as a means towards assists our fellowcountrymen at home who are engaged strug- if they are given promptly. We in Montreal gling against the fatal curse of Landlordism and an iniquitious system of land laws which set a bright example to the rest of Canada. It was a disgrace to humanity. He called upon the gentlemen present who desired to address the meeting to come forward and do so, and he concluded by congratulating the organization on its new and great accession of strength which was an augury of its future success. Amidst loud calls from the hall for Messrs. Fleming and F. A. and M. J. F. Quinu, those gentlemen spoke in the order named:-

lack of good-will, but because of sickness in to work as hard as he could and to inoculate his family. He claimed, however, that he his friends and acquaintances with his own had put forth some effort in the cause, which | energy and enthusiasm; it was, finally, to bring if it had not been of use was no fault of his. about such a spirit in Canada as will But it was never too late to mend, and he saw urge the Irish people to come forward unani-in this hall that evening a good many who, mously and assist men in the gap in their line himself, had been brought here by the crisis in Ireland, as the bugle call summons the absent soldiers when danger is at hand. and if the greatest measure of credit was due to the men who organized this branch of the Land League, a little was also due to those who had come forward even at the eleventh hour to aid in the struggle for the regeneration of Ireland. He had heard several complaints and they were just and reasonable complaints-against the men who in times of political excitement, or when honors and emoluments were to be gained, came forward and arrogated to themselves the leadership in public affairs, but who held themselves severely aloof when they were required to do anything for the cause of faith or fatherland. Sometimes, very often, alas, they did not see any profit in in mixing themselves up in matters which they say do not concern them; sometimes they did not understand how a certain object could be achieved, and sometimes they were ashamed of being seen connected with anything Irish. It is not aristocratic. It is not according to the rules of high toned society. Why it was that it should be deemed assential to have a rich or a prominent man, or even an elequent speaker at the head of a Land League branch, he was at a loss to understand. A man that is known to be earnest, honest and zealous, fulfil all the necessary conditions. It is work we want

is the kind of man we require. This idea of property representatives is one of the delusions of the age, nav more, it is one of the frauds. We have inherited from our ancestors, who had it ground into them, until they recognized bricks and mortar as superior to life itself. An Englishman to-day is sentenced a years imprisonment for killing er stealing a rabbit, while two or three months is thought punishment enough for helf murdering his wife. If you want work done properly and thoroughly you must do it yourselves (hear, hear.) So in like manner with the land movement. So long as the Irish people sent landlords to represent them in Parliament they made no progress, simply because the landlords would never consent to forego their vast and unholy privileges, bus when the people turned out the landlords and sent mon with not an acre of land, but any amount of brains to represent them, behold the scene was changed, the country and Parliament were sgitated and the Land League came into existence, that is to say the advanced guard of a great revolution. Parnell, Davitt, Justin, McCarthy, the O'Connors, the Sullivans and a good many others, mostly journalists working for their daily bread on Irish and English papers, are men without a toot of land (excpt Parnell) but stauneh and true as steel, with brilliant intellects (cheers). would ask the meeting if this state of affairs

would have been brought about if Davitt had not stepped forward, and announcing that the people should initiate the movement, for their redemption, led the way himself. Thus, it would be seen, the movement came from bewas the people who acted, until after awhile the big guns came along, and now, if report be true, Lord Monteagle and the Earl of Bessborough are in the ranks of the League (cheers). He was aware that the few and rambling remarks he had made might be open to the charge of irrelevancy, but if they considered well they would agree with him Montreal branch of the League as to the parent organization in Dublin. They established theirs without the aid of the aristhe aidjof your local aristocracy, if he might be permitted to strain a point in giving them such a magnificent title, and if you keep working on the same lines a proportionate measure of success awaits you. And now is not been witnessed since the confederation of Kilkenny, if even then. The land movement contains within it both a social and pothat of self-government, or more strictly speaking, an Irish Parliament in College Green (cheers). It is no ignis fatuus Parnell and his associates are pursuing, it is a prac-

if their efforts are seconded by their country-

men at home and abroad. The landlords are

thoroughly alive to this; they see their dan-

say that his entire sympathies were with the her children abroad which they do not now Land League, and if he had not up to this possess. The duty of Irishmen then, was attended any of the meetings it was not from | plain, it was for every member of the league struggles against the most grinding tyranny of ancieat or modern times-landlordism in Ireland. (Loud cheers.) MR. M. J. F. Quinn said :- People should not be frightened at the word revolution, it had become so common in the mouth of landlords as to be monotonous. Every act of legislation ever passed for the good of mankind had been termed revolutionary by the was not only called revolutionary but comaristocracy should be the last set of people to name the terrible word when they thought fit to remember the confiscation of church property at the time of the reformation, a present-day and robbed the poor of their benefactors. They should also be pleased to recollect the revolution of 1688, of which they are so fond of boasting (applause.) It seemed to him (the speaker) that no other body of people in the world had the right to create revolution but the British aristocracy, (laughter.) What, he would like to know, were the series of confiscations in Ireland cious, and he hoped the repressive measures arrived in which Irishmen, and the sons of an active part, and render material assistance in so far as in them lay (cheers). He, for his League, and had no doubt it would be producnot only to Ireland, but to the struggling demoeloquent speech by recommending work, ideas enunciated by Mr. Parnell, the chosen In answer to repeated calls from the meet-

leader of the Irish people. ing, Mr. John P. WHELAN said :- It was almost unnecessary for him to say a single word, as the ground had been thoroughly covered by the previous speakers. What was now required was a strong and perfect organization which would work untiringly. It was not their duty to formulate doctrines or propound schemes for the amelioration of the condition of Ireland, but simply to follow the lead in what they embarked in, as the people in the old land, he presumed, knew best what was good for them. (applause.) . In his opinion the Land League would be successful. There was nothing low. It was the people who suffered, and it | chimerical about it, nothing revolutionary, as Mr. Quinn had pointed out in referring to the changes effected in Prussia and Prince Edward Island (hear, hear.) He meant revolutionary in the common acceptance of the term, for of course great changes would involve a partial revolution of

a social and peaceful nature. He would recommend that an executive be that they apply with as much force to the at once appointed and that collectors be sent out to canvas the city for subscriptions, when Irishmen would give according to their means, and, indeed, men of other troracy; you have done your work without | nationalities as well, for a change from the wicked system at present in vogue would be of benefit to England and Scotland as well as Ireland, (cheers). The movement com-menced in Ireland, it is true, but that was because the shoe pinched tightest in that the time to work, now or never, for a crisis has | quarter. He agreed with the suggestion arisen in Irish affairs the like of which has of the President, that the TRUE WITNESS would open its columns for subscriptions in the cause which would be handed over to the Land League monthly during the litical revolution. If the tillers of the soil crisis, and transmitted by the organization become owners of the soil no power on earth can prevent them governing themselves, so list for the TRUE WITNERS with \$50, in the that the success of the land scheme involves | hope his example might be followed by men who could better afford it (applause), and he would conclude by expressing himself full of hope in the ultimate success of the Montreal | the Bishop of Ottawa, at his invitation, with branch of the Land League, as well as in the parent organization. But recollect, we must all work (cheers).

Mr. F. A. Quinn said :- Mr. President and gentlemen-It is no ordinary considerations ger and are using desperate exertions to pre-vent it, and not only the Irish landlords but ing and join the Land League. For many medicine is and prescribed by the those of the three kingdoms, who are resolved reasons, which it is unnecessary to enumerate, Most of the children of Catholic parents at must have an idea of the tremendous influence | active part in any of the numerous national | for this month.

this powerful oligarchy can bring to bear and other societies which flourish in Monupon those in authority when they can pretreal. I belong only to two societies, one vail upon such fair minded English-English, the other French, both of a strictly men as Bright and Forster, Gladstone and Fawcett, Dilke and Chamberlain, literary character. There is now, however, in the state of Irish affairs a crisis, which to resort to unjust repressive measures. They makes it a duty incumbent upon every man are about to arrest the principal Irish with an Irish heart and Irish feelings and leaders, of that there is no doubt, and to show longings in his breast to stand forth bethat, as regards Ireland, they are only powerfore God and man, and take his part in ful for mischief. Our plain and bounden duty the constitutional agitation now going then, under the circumstance, is to use every on, an agitation which, as sure as legal means, to strain every nerve God's sun shines upon our Mother-land. to assist them in the struggle for must bring to her homes prosperity, peace freedom. We have no longer the excuse that and happiness. The era of famines is past it is only a faction which is agitating the for Ireland, and it is Parnell and the Land land movement, it is the Irish nation; the League, which will, under the guidance of Heaven, create for Ireland a new golden age. Land League represents the whole Irish people except the miserable Orange faction of the North. There are two ways in which we The Land League wants to remedy and will remedy the state of things which have made it possible there should be a constant recurrence of terrible famines and almost every year a partial famine in a land which is naturally one of the most beautiful and fertile upon which the dews of heaven descends a d the other and chief way is by sending them money to sustain them. The Land League has up to this rendered splendid (cheers.) There is nothing revolutionary or communistic in the scheme adopted by the Land League to bring about this happy change. Confiscation is not thought of, nor division of the wealth of the country among the undeserving or the idle. The Land League demands that he who, himthe tenants; you all know the results. Their enemies have the wealth of the richest aristoself or his forefathers, have fertilized with the cracy the world has ever seen to back them. sweat of their brow the fields which have while our poor countrymen have to depend seen his birth, should not, at the caprice of a upon the love and loyalty of their kith and kin tyrant, be ruthlessly cast out, in the midst of throughout the world. But these are enough winter, despite old age and illness, with loved wife and helpless children, to die, as thouscan do our share in the good work and we can ands have literally died, upon the highway, of hardship and starvation. The Land is not, he repeated, so much eloquence is re-League demands that in Ireland there should quired at present as money. One worker is be established that law which is admitted wo:th ten speakers, and besides we do not rein every other land, that the tenant must be quire oratory to make us understand the compensated for his improvements within situation. There is scarcely a man present in proper limitations. The Land League dethe hall to-day who has not suffered either mands that the tenant should be aided to bedirectly or indirectly from landlordism, and come the owner of the soil; that cut of the if it were only selfish motives which imtaxes paid by Ireland, taxes increased tenfold pelled us we should act, for when Ireland because of her union with England, a portion Mr. J. C. FLEMING said :- He need scarcely at home is free and happy it gives a status to should be advanced to tenants at low interest, to enable them to purchase church lands, waste lands, lands sold in 'the bankrupt courts, and lands put up for voluntary sale by private holders. Tell me, is there anything communistic or revolutionary in any of these propositions, (no, no). The Land League further demands, that should other means fail, should the gaunt spectre of famine still stalk through the land, that the universally admitted principles of expropriation with full compensation should be put into force, and that by a supreme effort the Irish people should be made free men, and not slaves, the owners of the soil upon which they

tread and not aliens in their native land, (applause). Tell me, is there anything communistic in that proposition. Canada enforced that principle in favor of 'cur censitaires oligarchy and the late hare and rabbit bill and abolished our Seigneurs from off Island, within the last few years, munistic as well (applause.) The English history, examine the laws of every country, the system is defended by the ablest jurists confiscation which laid the foundation of the and supported by the most h ppy examples fortunes of many of their great houses of the which changed the ownership of the soil, are with the movement, many of them openly under James the 1st, Cromwell and William, but revolutions of the most Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne, and his priests in council assembled radical description, (applause.) In reference to the movement going on in Ireland, he thought it was very opportune and judiabout to be introduced by the government would not have the effect of driving the Irish | the law of Primogeniture and Entail. His people into any rash acts. He cordially Lordship Bishop Moran, of Assory, only the other day wrote to the secretary of the Kilagreed with Mr. Fleming that a crisis had Irishmen, throughout the globe should take own part, heartily sympathized with the Land blasted by that letter; and the great and League, and had no doubtit would be produc-glorious. Apostle of Cashel, Archuishop tive of incalculable benefits to the county, and cracy of the three kingdoms, perhaps, indeed, gretting his inability to attend the banquet to the people of the civilized world at large (cheers). It was the duty of the meeting to Stewart Parnell. What joy it was to us all to read in a late despatch that Rome put forth every effort to collect funds in this emergency for transmission to the Dublin was to confer on Archbishop Croke organization, and he might add work was infinitely better? than oratory under the circumstances, Mr. Quinn concluded a very a prince of the Church. Mr. Quinn then reenergy, union and propagandism of the just

> let us give liberally of our wealth, and time. and labor, and in a short time we will be enabled to rejoice that we too have contributed to the regeneration of the land the most tried and the most loved on the face of God's earth. The following executive committee was then elected by resolution :- W. Conroy, P O'Donoghue, J. B. Lane, F. A. Quiun and John P. Whelan. It was then moved and carried that Mr. J. McArran and Henry O'Neill be elected collecting treasurers. It was moved by Mr. J. McMannamy, seconded by Dr. Ward, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the editor of the TRUE WITNESS for the series of able articles on the land question which has appeared in that journal since the commencement of the crisis. Carried. After other business of a routine nature had been transacted, the meeting adjourned till next

the face of the earth; Prince Edwards

has done a like work; cross the ocean, Prus-

sia adopted the principle; look back into

the municipal and the civil law ever, where,

in practice. One country refused to listen

to the voice of reason, (cheers); France

would not free the serfs of the soil; the work

which her statesmanship would not atten pt,

the guillotine accomplished. Such a dire

calamity, the Land Lengue will avert, and

England, in place of caluminating the

League, should applaud and support its

efforts. (Applause.) The Bishops and Priests

as members of the League, all of them in

sympathy with its aims. His Lordship

formulated similar propositions, and demanded

more, among other things, the abolition of

kenny meeting reiterating similar demands.

The hope that the enemies of the League

formerly cherished, that they would be sure of

his support against the League, have been

Croke (loud cheers) has not hesitated to write

to the hon. secretary of the Land League, re-

which the City of Cork has given to Charles

ferred to the immense effort a union of Irish-

men the world over would produce upon Eng-

lish public opinion, and referred to the letter

published some years ago by John Bright, in

which he stated that to grant full justice the

Ministry must be dismayed. A just cause, a

reasonable scheme, the support of all that is

best and wisest in Ireland, the League has

them all; such an opportunity was never

before offered to Ireland. It is our duty to

support the League; to Ireland we owe our

names, a glorious history of struggle and

martyrdom, and, more glorious still, we owe

her our grand and beautiful faith; in return

the

seventh of October last,

LAND LEAGUE FUND

Sunday, at 3 p. m. sharp.

convalescent.

-His Grace Archbishop Connelly, who has been confined to the Archiepiscopal resi-

dence for some days through indisposition, is

-A deputation waited upon His Lordship with reference to the school difficulty, and fully discussed the matter with nim. His Lordship promised to consider their representions, and an answer is expected in a few days. Yesterday, at St. Joseph's Church. Rev. Father Sallier referred to the matter, ag did Rev. Father Farrier at the carbedral. tending the Model School will probably renew

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND.

Deputation of Landlords at Dublin Castle.

RECOMMENDING COERCION AND SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Land Meeting at Roscommon.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" ON THE AGITATION.

On Thursday, at half-past four o'clock, a deputation of members of the Landlords' Association waited on the Lord Lieutenant with reference to the state of the country. The deputation consisted of upwards of fifty gentlemen. Three or four prominent landowners from the neighborhood of the metropolis were among the deputation, but the for Ireland, received the deputation in a peril in large districts in Ireland.

different transactions through the country. He could not he said, give to the deputation preserve life and property. The deputation

then withdraw. The following composed the deputation :-Purdon Coote, R. E. Longfield, Toler R. Sarvey, Captain C. W. O'Brien, Lord Colonel H. Taafe-Ferrall, Alexander Hamilton, Earl of Courtown, M. C. Close, M.P.; Thomas Acton, J. A. Nixon, Robert Pratt Saunders, Sir Oriel Foster, Bart.; Sir. R. J. Musgrave, Bart.; Hon. Henry Bruen, Thomas Longworth Dames, Robert Fowler, Earl of Longford, J. Stewart Kincaid, C. U. Townshend, Colonel C. G. Tottenham, Robert Staples, T. G. Willis Sandford, Andrew Carden, Sir G. J. Newton, Lord Cloncurry, W. F. de V. Kane, Colonel H. A. Alcock, G. A Rochford Boyd, James S. Scott, Sir A. C. Weldon, Bart.; Thomas C. Townshend, W. La Touche, Earl of Meath, Edward C. Guin-ness, Edward Wingfield Verner, Viscount Gormanstown, H. L. Barton, Major Borrowes, Major-General Meares, Hamilton Stubber, Ralph Smith, G. T. Shaen Carter, Rev. J. W. Drought, Thomas H. Thompson, Edmund H. Maude, Skeffington Smyth, Col. H. T. Clements, Earl of Miltown, John Hely Hutchinson, Philip Reade, Meade C. Denis, George F. Brooke, C. H. Knox, Robert Newton, J. C. Clonmel, Earl of Rosse, Edward Smythe, Baron de Robeck, A. Fitzmaurice, R. Vesey Stoney, Julius Casement, C. Colley Palmer, Col. E. R. King-Harman, Sir Clement Wolseley, Bart.; Sir Thomas P. Butler, Bart.; Thomas Kough, W. Clayton Browne, W. B. Bulwer, A. Lof-tus Tottenham, M.P.; Samuel Garnett, Earl of Carysfort, Lord Castlemaine, Major W. J. Hall, Sir Charles Knox-Gore, Bart.; C. J. Redington, Edwd. Tipping, Sir E. D. Borrowes, Bart.; Utred A. Knox, Col. Joshua Cooper, Earl of Lucan, C. T. M'Cushland, Denis W. Pack Beresford, Lord Ardilaun, Lord Talbot de Malahide, T. St. G. Pepper, E. H. Woods, G. A. Nicholls, Henry Alexander Hamilton, Capt. W. J. Griffith, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Dopping Hepenstal, F. Hamilton, Fitzmaurice Bloomfield, Edward H. Perry. George Hawson, P. Newton, Captain

Some further particulars of the interview between the Irish landlord deputation and the Lord Lieutenant have transpired. It is stated that the Chief Secretary towards the close inquired whether the members of the deputation had any suggestions to offer. gentleman was in favour of the renewal of the Peace Preservation Act, another desired the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. It was further indicated that the law at present is not sufficiently strong, and that the Government ought to devise .urther measures. Mr. Forster admitted that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act might become recessary. He would regret such an expediency, but the Government would, if requisite, take the line of action.

R. Clryton-Browne, Robert H. Bland, Andrew

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN ROS-COMMON.

A large land meeting was held in Roscommon on Sunday. The placards which were conspicuously posted in the neighborhood, announced that Mr. Parnell and the two county representatives, Dr. Commins and Mr. O'Kelly, had promised to attend. The two latter arrived on Saturday, and Mr. Parnell was expected from Dublin by train the same evening. Thousand proceeded to the railway station, accompanied by bands, to welcome him, and a large torchlight procession was formed; but, to the great disappointment of the gathering, Mr. Parnell did not arrive.

as "Down with the land-grabbers," "Never was country's freedom won when sued on bended knee," &c. From one of the arches a large portrait of Mr. Parnell was suspended. come of the torch-bearers having waved their torches, some sparks set fire to the straw roof of a house. Ladders were procured, and with some difficulty the fire was extinguished.

Mr. HAYDEN, chairman of the Roscommon Town Commissioners, was elected to the chair. Resolutions were adopted expressing approval of the conduct of Mr. O'Kelly and Dr. Commins during the past session, also declaring that no settlement of the land question can be regarded as a final one which does not make the cultivators of the soil its owners, and pledging those present not to take and from which another had been

Dr. Commins said no man could be so blind -not even the most stupid man in the House of Lords, and they were most of them stupid men-(Voices-Down with them)-could ignore the fact that the people of Ireland had risen to declare what their will was, and that will must be respected. It was for Parliament to translate that will into law, and, as Mr. Parnell said the other day, to frame an act of Parliament that would put an end to the mistortunes and miseries of Ireland. As soon as the "land grabber's" occupation was gone, the landlord's occupation would be gone as well, and the bad proprietor would be as eager as the good one to put an end to the existing land system in Ireland, and when the people had gained their end they would have laid the foundation-stone of what must be the result of all Irish agitation, a restoration of their national independence (cheers).

Mr. O'KELLY, M. P., who was received with loud cheers, next addressed the meeting. He asked the people to observe order. There were evil-disposed people at the meeting, who were pushing about and creating disturbance. (Voices-There are are.) He had his eye on them, and their faces he remembered. He had great bulk of its members were landlords and to tell them that they had better keep quiet agents from the west and south of Ireland. or he would put his finger on them. His Excellency, who was accompanied by the He failed to find words sufficiently Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary eloquent or sufficiently expressive to return thanks to the people of Roscommon room in the Castle. No notice of the inter- for the splendid expression of confidence in view was given to the press. Several mem- him which they had displayed. Last April, bers of the deputation, all representing differ- when the question was first put in this ent districts, addressed the Lord Lieutenant, country-Whether in future the political the drift of their statements being that there power should be held by the people in their existed in large districts in the south and own hands, or whether they would allow west a very disturbed and disorganized state a caste or class in this country to rule them of affairs, and a rebellious, turbulent spirit as serfs, and the people gave a splendid among the people, which evinced itself in the answer to the challenge thrown down to them, constant occurrence of agrarian crimes and to the question propounded to them, and in outrages, a great bulk of which remains un- which the very foundation of self-government detected. The Lord Lieutenant was assured was involved. (Applause). That was when by several of the speakers that the result of he came before them with his worthy and disthe agitation now being carried was to place | tinguished colleague, both of them practically the lives of landlords as a class in the utmost unknown to most of the electors of this county, they having nothing but the reputa-HIS EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT, in | tion which had come before them; and they reply, said that the deputation had taken him | were no new men in Irish politics, and that rather by surprise, as he was not aware that their lives were devoted, and unselfishly they would wait on him till three o'clock devoted, to the service of Ireland, that day. His Excellency added that he felt | not here alone, but all over Ireland, England, as strongly as any one could the present and America. Dr. Commins in the very strongserious condition of affairs, and the Govern- hold had wrung from an unwilling people ment was kept well-informed as to the different transactions through the country. (Mr. O'Kelly) came unknown to Ireland he had made a name beyond the seas amongst 50 any definite reply, but he would not forget millions of Americans. (Hear.) He had that the first duty of a Government was to some right to feel that if they honored him with their confidence he could repay with good service. (Cheers.) The Roscommon election was not so much the sending of him-Earl of Donoughmore, D. R. P. Sarsfield, self and Dr. Commins to Parliament, but it Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lloyd, F. Lewin, C. was the first time an Irish county had taken was the first time an Irish county had taken the political power of the county into its own bands, and by common-sense and by courage Crichton, Marquis of Headfort, Lieutenant. the people wrested that power from those who had it. He hoped yet that they would be able to attain national independence. That was his ultimate goal, and he cared not who knew it; but he was in favor of righting the wrongs of the tenant, because he believed it was always necessary to begin at the founda-tion, and he held that the tenant-farmers of

Ireland were the foundation of the nation. and that until they were rooted and cemented in the soil there could be no Irish nation. Thus, as the distress of the Irish people in-Colthurst, Bart.; Colonel C. C. Vessy, Earl of (Cheers.) Keeping that in mind, he creased in number, the evictions by the land-Esthinriey, A. H. Smith Barry, Lord Rath- would impress upon them the ne- lords augmented in number! donnell, Augustus Sankey, Robt. Martin, P. cessity of using political power not Eviction I have described as the parent of J. Newton, Lord Cloncurry, W. F. de V. Kane, merely in the election of M.P.'s, agrarian crime. I could quote, if it were nebut in the election of every man to every cessary, numberless passages by calm English office that was in their gift. They should see that no man who is not a good Home Ruler, a leave words and seek ideas, and what does as- and several workmen were observed inside good Land Leaguer, and a good Irishman, shall be elected by their votes to any position of honor in this country. (Hear, hear.) Then when they use intelligently the political power which they possess, they would have given the best and most powerful proofs of their fitness for self-government. By carrying out that policy they would be able to a great extent to uproot a caste that has ruled them. Under the British Brady, Sir Richard Power, Bart.; Earl of Government it was well they should remember they were subjected to two tyranniesthe tyranny of a foreign Parliament beyond the seas, and the tyranny of a foreign caste; and, what was worse than a foreign caste, men of their own blood, men who hold honored names, and are not ashamed to sell themselves and their names. (Applause.) By using this political power they could to a certain limited but valuable extent uproot that class in this country. (Cheers.) By so doing they would be laying the foundation of Government which he hoped to see one day sentence of starvation." Here then we have established, not merely in Ireland, but all a definition of eviction of a Prime Minister. over the world. (A Voice-"Three cheers for the Irish Republic." (Cheers.) Mr. O'Kelly continued to say he was in favor of a Government by the people, and was not circumscribed by Ireland. He was a Democrat here and a Democrat everywhere he went. (Cheers.) They should ask themselves apply these definitions to the figures I have -What have these lords ever done for Ire- given. The number of evictions, of course, land-when have they ever shown them- only refer to the heads of families; they selves friendly to the people? Have they not always tried to oppress them, have they not been the men who and children. Mr. Gladstone's estimate was have always obstructed and pre-that 15,000 individuals would be "ejected vented every measure that is intended for from their homes, without hope and without the benefit of the people? Is it for such men | remedy, in the course of the present year. they are asked to have sympathy? No; it What, then, is to be put to the credit of the was by relying upon themselves, by using the | landlords, and what to the credit of the force and power that resides in organization. tenants? To the credit of the landlords That was the work by which the regeneration of Ireland must be accomplished, and in presence of many men who wore the badge of branches of the Land League, it was almost unnecessary for him to impress upon

> Mr. Parnell. The following letter appears in the Pall Mall Gazette of last Wednesday:--Sis,-I cannot well describe the feelings of surprise with which, on my return from a their hats or umbrellas. Several persons were visit to Ireland, I have read the remarks in knocked down in the rush, but fortunately the Liberal journals of England on the situa- without sustaining serious injuries. When tion in Ireland. I believe I did not exaggerate in saying that a more accurate and juster conception exists of the position of parties, I

will not say in France and Germany, but in

them the necessity of supporting that move-

ment, which had done more for the tenant

farmers of Ireland than any previous political

point on which there is simultaneously an extraordinary unanimity of opinion and an extraordinary unanimity of error in the Eng-lish press. I mean the question of the nocessity, near or remote, for coercive or exceptional legislation.

You have dealt fully in your leading columns with the general principles involved in the proposal of such measures. I shall confine myself, therefore, to the ground given for such legislation. The ground is the increase in the number of agrarian outrages. The first contention of those who argue for coercion is that the Land League is the originator of those outrages; and the members and speakers of that body-myself among the number-are credited with preaching assassination. I shall not waste any indignation in repelling these grave charges, as my desire is to stick to the plainest statement of fact. Now, what is the main recom-mendation of the Land Leaguers to the tenant? It is to combine for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of rents, and of preventing the occupation of a farm from which a tenant has been evicted. In this way it is thought that pressure will be brought to bear on the landlord, which will induce him to lower his rents and not to evict. I ask

any man who knows Ireland whether such counsels are calculated to promote or to decrease crime. Why, first, they prevent eviction, and eviction is the parent of agrarian crime. Secondly, they point out a peaceful and effective remedy to the Irish tenant, who up to the present has had no other defence against the infliction, or vengeance after the suffering, of wrong than the blunderbuss. Assassination is, in fact, looked upon by the Land Leaguers, as you can see from their speeches, as a fatal blunder. It estranges minds of the tenantry revert from the new, better, and safer means of peaceful self-defence to the ancient, dangerous, and ineffective methods of conspiracy and murder. The Land Leaguers, among their other offences, are not credited with want of foresight-or, if you will so have it, with want of cunning; and, assuredly, the line of reasoning I have

pointed out is the one which recommends it-

self to any rational mind. Such, you will object, may be the theory of the Land League ; but in practice, we know that its operations have led to a terrible increase of crime. "Never," says one English journal after another, "has their been such an enormous number of agrarian offences." You in the last few weeks in Radical, Whig, and Conservative organs, in journals of society and journals of politics, in journals serious and journals comic-is absolutely the reverse of the tact. Never in the history of any land agitation-never in any period of so much excitement-never in any time of equal trial has, so far as my information goes, there been so small an amount of serious agrarian outrage. More significant than all, side by side with the decrease of crime by tenants, the landloids have given as much provocation to crime as at any period in their terrible history. Just let me put a few facts in juxtaposition. According to a speech of the Attorney-General for Ireland, on the second reading of the Disturbance Bill, the average annual value of the crops in Ireland is eleven million pounds. In 1877 the value of the crops was 51 millions under that average: in 1878, 71 millions; 1879, 41 millions. What was the action of the landlords? In 1877—the first of these bad years the evictions increased from 1,269 in 1876 to 1,323; in 1878 they further increased to 1.749; in 1879 they went up to 2,667; and finally, in six months of the present year they had reached 2,470. Let us-to make this matter perfectly distinct—put these figures

Loss in average va'ue 1877 25,250,000 1878 1,749 1878 7,503,000 1878 1,749 1879 4,500,000 1879 2,667 To June 1880 2,470

agrarian crime. I could quote, if it were ne-Irish famine." "With these bad harvests," plate eviction for non-payment of rent, and, now retired. as the consequence of eviction, starvation. It is no great exaggeration to say that in a country where agricultural pursuits are the only pursuits, and where the means of the payment of rent are entirely A sentence of eviction means according to this high authority, a sentence of starvation. In the debates on the Land Bill of 1870, I find another definition: Mr. Gladstone declares that a sentence of eviction is equivalent in many cases to a sentence of death. Let us apply, however, in their action obviously not only to the tenant but to the tenant's wife and children. Mr. Gladstone's estimate was 15,000 sentences of eviction, 15,000 sentences of starvation, 15,000 sentences of death: to the tenant three murders, the murder of Ferrick, of Mr. Boyd, of Lord Mountmorres.

AN IRISH MENBER.

On Sunday evening a panic occurred in the organization. He asked them to keep in Albert Hall, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh, mind what he had said, and to organize all during a service held there by the "Singing over the country under their splendid leader, Pilgrims." While one of them was preaching from the text, "Be ye also ready," a loud noise was heard at the further end of the hall. upon which about a hundred persons rushed out of the building, many of them without order was restored, the preacher intimated that the noise was caused by the breaking of a form .- Glasgow Mail ...

The procession then marched through the struggle now going on a streets, which were spanned by triumphal in my country. I will just now refer to but Liniment we furnish you a large bottle for arches, bearing the usual inscriptions—such one of the many points in the controversy—a 50 cents.

SCOTCH NEWS.

On Suuday October 3rd, a disgraceful riot took place at Coatbridge. A band of the Salvation Army was conducting services at the Whitelaw Fountain when a large crowd that had collected began to hoot them and interrupt the proceedings. Recently a young man beloning to the Roman Catholic persuasicn joined the Salvation Army in Coatbridge and this is said to have roused the indignation of the Catholics of the town, who have since shown great hostility to the proceedings of the former. After the service at the fountain was concluded the Salvationists proceeded to the temporary hall, whither they were followed by the crowd, most of whom were known Catholics, hooting and yelling at the pitch of their voices. After the service in the hall had been commenced, the crowd smashed the windows, and it was not till Inspector Cruickshanks with a body of police arrived that the disturbance was quelled. Four young men were apprehended. disturbance lasted nearly two hours, and during that time the town was in a state of great ex-A woman named Rosina Stark Twaddle, or

Fyfe, gave herself up to custody on October 2 at Glasgow, as being the wife of two husbands, and as her assertion was ascertained to be in accordance with fact, she was remitted to the Sheriff this morning from the Eeastern Police Court. Rossina, it appears, was married on the 12th of November, 1869 by the late Rev. James Allan, of Greenhead Established Church, to a man of the name of Thomas Twaddle. Shortly after the ceremony Twaddle listed in the 74th Regiment, and going abroad thought little of the girl he public sympathy, and, above all, it makes the had left behind him. Not knowing whether minds of the tenantry revert from the new, her first husband was dead or alive. and possibly not much caring, Rosina, on the 23rd of last August, entered into a second matrimonial alliance, this time with an engineer named William Fyfe. The pair lived happily together until shortly after the arrival of the 74th at Maryhill, where they have been stationed for a brief period. The woman then learned that her first lord was still a living sodger;" but the braved the consequences till Saturday night, when affairs came to a climax. While she and Fyfe were in the Gallowgate a companion of Twaddle's saw her, beckoned her to a conversation, and on Fyfe remonstrating and the companion threatening "to tell," Rosina in despair tore will, perhaps, be surprised to hear that this the bonnet from her head, threw it-by way, assertion-made thousands of times with- likely, of farewell souvenir-at husband No. 2. and made at once for Tobago street police office, where she confessed her guilt. It has been made positively clear since. Twaddle has confronted her and acknowledges the relationship, but blames the woman for her hastiness, as he had no intention of interfering with hernew circumstances. Rosina says she has no respect even for the soldier, but feels that there was no other course open than that she has adopted to save her from the molestations and terrorism of her first husband's male acquaintances.

On Monday Oct. 4th the village of Kilbar-

chan was thrown into a state of great excitement by the town cries calling upon the in-habitants to turn out armed with picks, shovels, and barrows at the Cross at five o'clok. At the hour mentioned a large concourse of people assembled, and were addressed by Mr. Malcolm Neil, who denounced in strong language the aggressive and unpopular action on the part of Mr. Thos. Mann, of Glentyan, in building a wall 6 feetshigh which encroached on their right of way at the horse market stauce, and which he said had been so for over 50 years. Enumerating the bbnoxious action of Mr. Mann since be acquired the estate some seven years ago, he coudemned him for his connection with stopping the supply of water from Meg's Well, quarrelling with Number of evictions.

1876 ... 1,209
1877 ... 1,323
a manure depot, and which had been gifted a manure depot, and which had been gifted to them by the late Captain Stirling. He concluded his speech by urging the people of Kilbarchan to signalize themselves that day by every man doing his duty. (Cheers.) The crowd then, headed by Mr. Neil, proceeded to the scene of action, where, on their arrival, they were contronted by Inspector Macrae and a number of policeman, who in a few words warned the people of the consequences of any writers which express the same idea. Let us voilence. At this stage Mr. Mann, his son. sassination mean? Speaking on the Disturb the wall, but, nothing daunted, Mr. Neil bance Bill, Mr. Gladstone, calling atten-tion to the increase in Irish distress I have hurling over to Mr. Mann's side. His exseized a pick and sent a piece of the wall above alluded to, declared that the bad har- ample was quickly followed, and in a few vests of 1877 and 1878 " were succeeded in | minutes the offending wall had disappeared 1879 by a harvest which, in parts of Ireland, amid the ringing cheers of the people, who was the very worst since the days of the great | cried that no man should tyranize over them. the free-born sons of Britain. Captain proceeded Mr. Gladstone, "the number of Hunter, of the County Constabulary, now evictions increased. In truth, the act of God stepped upon the scene, and stated that the in the failure of the crops had replaced the matter would require to be intimated to the lrish occupier in that condition in which he | Procurator-Fiscal, a statement which did not stood before the Land Act, because he was de- | seemingly intimidate either Mr. Neil or his prived of his usual means and had to contem- | co-operators, who, having finished their work,

An account of the Scotch harvest, published on October 7th, shows the season returns to be very satisfactory. In the south-eastern counties wheat and barley are, as a rule, better than oats, the produce per acre of the destroyed for the time by the visitation of first-named cereals being decidedly above an Providence, the occupier may regard the average, while oats, though in many cases a Government by the people, of the form of sentence of eviction as coming very near to a yielding more than seven quarters per acre, will not, as a rule, give beyond what is common in an ordinary good year. In the north, however, and in Ayrshire, where the breadth under oats is very large, this crop is remarkably fine, farmers in the higher localities of both districts speaking of it as one of the heaviest and richest that has been reaped within memory. On the whole, there seems reason to estimate that the average yield of the cereals over the country will be at least 10 per cent. above an average in quantity, and generally quite satisfactory in quality, though barley is in a good many instances not furnishing that fine golden-colored sample that malsters favor so much. Potatoes and turnips are heavy crops. Of the former the crop is one of the largest known within late years. Some weeks ago, indeed, the yield promised to be so great, and prices were so small, that a wish was now and again expressed that there might be a little disease to give tone to the market. Now, however, the blight has appeared, and is in some districts making greater ravages than farmers care to see. The greatest loss has, so far, been caused in the neighborhood of Dunbar, where, within the last 10 days, Victorias, which in former seasons have usually been marketed in pretty sound condition, have been destroyed to the extent of fully a third. In Forfarehiro another circumstance is complained of in connection with the crop-viz., that the proportion of small tubers is exceptionall great, owing, it is thought, to the extraordinary strength of growing in the shaws." As yet, however, there is every probability that seven tons per acre will al-

> As a remedy to purify the blood, nothing can be found equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Price, 25c per botile.

most everywhere be lifted, while on farms

near Edinburgh fully 12 tons of Regents, al-

most untainted, have been raised.—Glasgow

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canade, at its next session, for an Act to Incorporate "The Wrecking and Salvage Company of Canada."

Montreal, Ist September, 1880.

HATTON & NICOLLS,

4-10 Solicitors for Applicants.

OANADA, Province of Quebec. District of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 660. DAME MARY JANE G. MEIKLE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Douglas Wells, of the same place, Insurance Agent, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said JAMES DOUGLAS WELLS, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has this day been taken in the above case.

Montreal, 22nd September. 1880.

MACMASTER & GREENSHIELDS, 8-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Vinegars and Spirits.

MICHAEL LEFEBVRE & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

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COMMENCING ON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, 'SO,

Trains will run as follows:						
	Mixed.	Mail.	Expr's			
Lve Hochelaga for Hull.						
Arrive at Hull		12.40PM 8.20AM	5.05 "			
Arrive at Hochelaga	10.30 **	12.30PM Night				
Lve Hochelaga for Que		Pas'ger 10.00PM	3.00 "			
Arrive at Quebec. Lve Que, for Hochelaga.	5 30 "	6.30AM 9.30PM	10.10 AM			
Arrive at Hochelaga Leave Hochelaga for St	8.00A31	6.30AM	4.40PM			
Arrive at St. Jerome	5.30PM 7.15	Mixed.				
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga		6.45AM 9.00				
(Local Trains between Hull and Ayiner.)						

Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Minutes

Trains leave Mile-Life Station Beech Assets Later.

XS. Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

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Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 n.m.

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And all the SEA BATHING Re orts of Maine and New Hampshire

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Day Express, with Parior Car, leave Bonaventure Station at 8.45 a.m. Night Express with Sleeping Car, leave at 6.10 p.m. For all Particulars and Tickets, apply to General Office 202 St. James Street, and Windsor Hotal

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Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for Boston.
Three Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake, Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy, and Parlor Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston.

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TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL 7.15 a.m., Day Express for Boston, via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield

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For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m.

For Waterloo and Magog, 8.15 p.m.

8.15 p.m., Night Express for New York vis
Troy, arrive at New York 6.45 a.m. next morn-6 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell and New York via Springfield.

and New York via Springfield.

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Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m., via Lowell, and 6.p.m., via Fitchburgh, and New York at 3 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.65 a.m.

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St. Albans, Vt., April 1, 1880.

m †-g

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LOCK-SPRING MATTRESS

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the ne-Spiral Lock-Spring Maitress which for durability, cleanliness, elasticity and cheapness, surpasses anything of the kind now in the market. The Lock-Spring is warranted to be of the best of steel wire, and it requires only a twenty-five pound mattress to make the meat comfortable bed in use, Thousands are trying it and all pronounce it a great success. The spring is so constructed that a person weighing 200 pounds and a child weighing 50 pounds do not suiter any inconvenience by lying side by side. Unlike other mattresses, the LOCK-SPRING never runs into ridges, but preserves its uniformity, no matter how much or how little pressure it may be subjected to. It is moiseless, and is the only spring in use that possesses that quality. Nothing so good for Haspitals, Hotels or Ships has ever been invented.

Springs given on trial to parties residing in the city, and money refunded if the springs made to fit all sizes of beds on short notice, but if made for bedsteads not of the ordinary size, the springs cannot be taken back.

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HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED OUR PREMISES, our facilities are now unexcelled for DYEING or CLEANING SILK, SATIN and other dresses, Jackets, etc., Gents' Overcoats, Coats, Pants and Vests, Silk and Woolen SHAWLS, DAMASK and Rep CURTAINS, Table and Plano Covers, cic., etc. The celebrity of our work for beauty of COLAR and perfection of PRESS or FINISH is a household word.

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AT STE. THERESE A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the

Biver St. Rose, Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barns, good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Terms: One-third Cash and balance to Buit Purchaser.

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A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns. Terms Easy. Particulars on applying

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Agricultural.

WHICH IS THE BEST PEAR? The best pear for all purposes is probably the Bartlett. Duchess is the best dwarf. But as there is a demand for a succession, and for different kinds, it is advisable to grow a few of the

most popular varieties in each locality.

Sign Sheer.—The first symptom of trouble in a flock is when a sheep isolates itself and lies retired in a fence corner with its head stretched on the ground. The sheep should then be taken home and kept by itself and watched. A good hand book on sheep manage-ment may then be consulted, and the symptoms noted will be found described under the head of diseases. The remedies and treatment may then be applied with understanding. A good hand-book is Stewart's "Shepherd's Manual."

VALUE OF ARTICHOKES .- Artichokes are roots or tubers, something similar to potatoes in quality. They have an upright stem and a yellow flower, much like a small sunflower. The tuberous roots grow deep in the ground, and furnish new shoots for a second year's growth. Thus when neglected, they become permanently established in the ground, and often troublesome weeds. Their nutritious value is about equal to that of potatoes, and there is no reason why they should be made a substitute for potatoes, which are first position, and put it ahead of every more easily grown and more cheaply har Eastern competitor. Every premium winner vested.

DISPOSAL OF DOMESTIC WASTES .- There is wastes may make an equal quantity of as valuable tertilizers as those of the barn if they are gathered with equal care. The drains may flow into an open pit at some convenient place, where they discharge upon the yard manure and become mingled and lost with them. In using the milked manure there will be nothing to denote the origin of the addition. enough.

To Cure a Sheepskin.—A sheepskin may be cured by first soaking it in water to cleanse it, then scraping the flesh side, afterward sprinkling it liberally while wet with equal parts of powdered alum and salt, then folding it and leaving it for a week; shake it out and repeat the dressing, when it may be stretched on a frame and subbed until it is dry with a lump of chalk and a piece of pumice-stone. It may be colored before it is dry-finished by dipping it in any liquid dye; indigo for blue, madder for red, guercitron bark or Persian berries for yellow. Potato tops, cut when in bloom and bruised and pressed to extract the juice, gives a good yellow color to

TREATMENT OF HEAVES -Heaves is frequently caused by indigestion, and at other times by the introduction of dust, spores of mold. and other irritating substances from the food into the lungs and air passages. In the former case a change of food and a mild purgative, or even an alkali, as lime-water or sods, will be effective. In the latter case, the re-moval of the cause and the use of hyposulphite of soda in one-ounce doses, to neutralize the effects of the absorption of the diseased matter, will generally allay the trouble. Horsestroubled with heaves are almost always benefited by feeding on soft food of a nutritious and not a bulky character, thus avoiding distension of the stomach.

DISEASE IN SHEEP .- There are several diseases in sheep which are marked by a dropsical gathering under the jaw. The parasitic disesse known as liver-rot, that known as verminous bronchitis, and a degeneration of is to give tonics to build up the system, a tion. Take one ounce of carbonate of iron, root, and add these to one pint of mucilage this each morning, one hour before feeding. The preparation may be made in quantity and kept in a jar, but should be thoroughly

shaken before it is used. TREATMENT OF A FLAT FOOT.—A flat-footed horse will nearly always be subject to corns, which are caused by blows upon the sole. Flat feet are sometimes made by bad shoeing and cutting away the crust of the boof, let ting the sole and frog too low down. remedy is to use a shoe with toe and heel calks, so as to raise the foot from the ground, to fasten under the shoe a false sole of thick leather, and to pack between this and the sole with tow steeped in glycerine, which will solten and cool the horn and relieve the soreness of the foot, while the leather protects it from blows. The best shoe is the Goodenough shoe, which has a hearing only on the crust, and not on the sole; it is also entirely without calks, and lets the frog down where it ought to be, to bear its share of the weight as intended naturally. But before a shoe of to the Law Journal, because "there is danger this kind can be used on a horse whose foot of running against conflicting laws of differhas been ill-used until the animal is lamed, some preparatory treatment as above described needs to be given.

NOTES FROM THE FARM AND GAR-

DEN. Which is the best dairy cow? is a question that is often asked with much anxiety by those whose income depend upon it. Having in my dairy several pure-bred cows of differ ent breeds, and natives as well, which have been carefully fed and studied for some years. I have formed some decided judgments upon several matters connected with the dairy. A Dutch cow is a copious milker, yielding when fresh 24 quarts a day, and averaging 15 quarts daily for the whole milking period, but the milk, while it is good and well adapted for sale, is not desirable for a butter dairy. This is a large cow, and now six years old. A pure Ayrshire about half the weight of the Dutch cow gave with her first calf 4,010 quarts of milk in 14 months. This milk gave 25 per cent of cream in test glasses 10 inches deep. It was sold fresh last year. The present year this cow is not milking so well on account of the dry season and the poorer feed. The milk is now set for cream for butter-making, and the cream is churned separately. The milk, set in shallow pans, yields 121 per cent. of solid cream, and one quart of it makes one pound of butter, but it is too thick to be churned without the addition of an equal quantity of milk. This cow has produced 101 pounds of butter a call. Her neighbor, a pure Jersy, became a

other good cow is a cross-bred pure Jersey and Ayrshire. She has not produced more than 12 quarts of milk daily, but has made 10 pounds of butter in a week with her first calf. Her milk is now sold. No native cow in my dairy has approached this yield of cream and butter, although some have equalled the product of milk. There is nothing new in all this. It is only worth mentioning as an instance of the advantage of a long and careful course of improvement by selection and breeding; and this is all that distinguishes a pure-breed from a so-called scrub. After a long experience with cows for butter, I bave concluded that a pure or a grade Jersey cow is nearly always a good butter cow, and that a pure or grade Ayrahire is hardly ever a poor cow either for milk or butter. I am unable to decide which of the two I would chose first, and, therefore, keep both.

The influence of the Jersey is very distinctly marked upon the common farm herds. Wherever one travels, on the road or by rail, and whoever goes with his eyes open to ob-serve what is going on, it is plain that a very large infusion of this blood has been made in our common stock. The enormous benefit thus conferred upon the dairy interest can scarcely be estimated. The quantity of the butter produced is greatly increased, and the quality is improved so as to double the value. It is this that has brought the Western dairy to the at dairy exhibitions tells the story when he says my herd is of Jersey blood. With such no necessity to waste the household refuse evidence as this one cannot grudge that an exthat gathers in a cesspool. The domestic world—at \$1,500, and her bull calf be easily worth \$500. These prices were recently paid by Mr. Lawson Valentine, of Houghton Faim, New York, for two noted cows and a bull calf, and although farmers cannot afford it, one who has the capital to invest as a breeder, and who will scatter the progeny of his animals far and! wide, makes a handsome profit, if unless it be the increased quantity and richness. A sufficient quantity of absorbent must be used if the litter from the stables is not money value of the improvement of the common stock of a small locality that may be effected by the use of one good Jersey bull will reach to thousands of dollars in the course of the life of the animal. So that to pay a large sum for a good animal may be a very good investment of money for all concerned, and even for a dairyman who must live by his dairy.

What can a farmer afford to pay for a cow? Many farmers have embarrassed themselves | The Cheapest and Best Clothing Store, by buying pure-bred cows at high prices, in the expectation of making money by selling butter and young stock at high prices. Much mischief has been done by delusive statements in agricultural journals as to the profits of this business. Farmers' hopes have been raised to a high pitch and have been dashed to the ground by the bitterest disappointment and pecuniary loss occasioned by failure to get any more than the ordinary current prices for their butter and their surplus young stock. No farmer can afford to pay more than \$100 for a cow, and then only if she is able to produce as much as two common cows on the teeding of one. But he can better afford to pay \$100, or even twice as much, for a good bull which will improve his common stock, and in a short time give him a herd of valuable and productive cows. And for the profit from these he must look to the increased quantity of the product rather than the quality, for quality depends more upon the handiwork of the dairymen than upon the cows.

There is too much prejudice against close breeding. This is the chief point in improving stock, and by no means endangers the constitution unless carried to great excess. If the progeny of a good bull is an improvement upon the dams, the improvement will be continued by a second and even a third cross of the same bull. When the full effect the blood known as anemia, populary as If the progeny of a good bull is an improveipining" or "paper skin," all have this symptom. All these diseases, however, conbe continued by a second and even a third sist of a disorganized condition of the blood cross of the same bull. When the full effect and the treatment is the same for all. This of the new blood has been produced then a change may and does very often set every diuretic to carry off the excess of water in the blood, and a stimulant to improve the diges- exercised. To breed a sire to his progeny is not so close breeding as to use sire and dam one ounce of turpentine, one dram of gentian of the same blood, so that if one has a built that proves to be valuable, it is wise to retain made by boiling linseed-meal in water. Give him in the herd for some years, and so produce evenness of character and quality. This is one of the fundamental principles of the successful practice of breeding There is a vast scope for the careful improvement of our dairy stock in the hands of dairymen themselves, and it can only be made in this way. -N. Y. Times.

BREVITIES.

-The Glasgow Herald wishes for a long spell of wet weather or the failure of the potato crop in order to damp the enthusiasm of the Irish agitators.

-A man in a sawmill, at Turnerville, Neb., was found sawed completely in two. It is supposed that he fellon the track in front of the saw when drunk.

-The growing custom of getting married by telegraph is not altogether safe, according ent States, and there might arise a difficulty of proof.

-Mayor Bonhy and Alderman Whitla of Dallas, Texas, lost their tempers while dis-cussing municipal affairs in a meeting of the Common Council. Each said the other was a liar, and each expressed a desire for a hostile meeting. They met in the rear of a saloon, at midnight, and fought with their fists.

-"What is the use," asked the San Francisco Post, "of talking about art culture in San Francisco, when it is an open secret that certain rich mining man recently sent to Florence for a copy of Venus of Milo, and when the statue was delivered actually sued the Central Pacific Railroad Company for mutilating a work of art, and, what is more, recovered damages ?"

-There is in London a dog's boarding house, where canine pets may be sent during the absence of their owners from town. A lady sent her dog to board there while she was abroad, and so attached did he become to the house and his fellow boarders that since her return and reinstatement in his old quarters he has called on the other dogs regularly every Sunday afternoon.

Holloway's Pills .- Easy digestion .- These admirable Pills cannot be too highly appreciated for the wholesome power they exert over all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve and week for the past 12 wooks since her second steadily work out a thorough ours, and in its call. Her neighbor, a pure Jersy, became a course dispel headache, biliousness, flatulence, cow at 20 months old, and the first week's and depression of spirits. It is wonderful to churning of her milk brought 81 pounds of watch the daily improvement of the combutter. Her calf is now 10 months old, and plexion, as Holloway's Pills purify the blood the has been in calf three months. Her yield and restore plumpness to the face which had is now six quarts a day, and this is making lost both flesh and colour. These Pills comseven pounds of butter in the week. A pure-bred Guernsey milks 12 quarts a day when remedy. The most certain and beneficial rebred Guernsey milks 12 quarts a day when remedy. The most certain and beneficial retresh, and this yields 25 per cent. of fluid sults even flow from the occasional use of this ream in a 10-inch test glass, equivalent to half as much solid cream. Her cream has or when following sedentary occupations, will not been churned, as the milk is sold. An- | find it an invaluable aperient.

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AND ALSO City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms. Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada. 14 St. James Street.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES Just opened a large consignment of Commercial Envelopes. Call for samples and see prices.

Letter Copying Presses a Specialty. AKERMAN, FORTIER & CO.,
Mercantile Stationers, Account Book Manufacturers, Printers, Lithographers, etc.,
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A CHOICE LOT OF

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

BEST QUALITY.

Brussels Borders

TO MATCH,

BRUSSELS HALL, STAIR AND BORDER

As this lot was ordered for apring trade, and at the very low prices of last fall, they will be offered regardless of present advanced prices, choice and cheap.

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PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c. MADE TOORDER.

Table Board, \$5.00 per week. Seven Dinner made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE Tickets, \$1.00. Transients, \$1.00 per day, Single & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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\$5 to \$20 par day at home. Samples worth Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.



THE PRINCESS

Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Send 6c in postage stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains letters from Princess Louise, recipes. etc., or 30c for a Hail-Pound Can; post iree. Address: www.lunan & Son, Proprietors, Sorti, Que., to made.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

Tees, Costigan & Wilson, 100 St. Peter Street, Montreal. Wm. Johnson & Co., 77 St. James St., Montreal. Jas. Pearson, 144 King St. West, Toronto. F. R. Buucher, St. John, N. R. W. L. Mackenzle, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 50 tf



Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies once using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house.

It is entirely different from all other preparations of Magnesia. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale by Lyman Sona & Co.; Kerry Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co.; H.

There are persons who, having made use o various preparations without obtaining any satisfactory results, will be inclined to condemn theuse of Luby's Parsian Hair Renewer To them we can, in all confidence, state that 'not a single" instance do we know of where LUBY's preparation has been employed but that it has been a perfect success, and no further testimony of its merits need be offered them than the approval it has met with from hundreds of our citizens who are now daily using it.

Used as an ordinary dressing for the hair, ts valuable properties are to rectore gray hair to its natural color, which it certainly does, and without any injurious eff et whatever; cures irritation and itching of the scalp, and leaves the head clean, cool and free from dandruff One thing is certain, that its balsamic properties are such that it strengthens weak hair and checks its falling out.

LUBY'S does not soil the pillow-slips. Those who have used LUHY's speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it.

Fold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in large-sized bottles, at 50 conts each. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co., H. Haswell & Co.



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical ex-periment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Aven's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimiact directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

Ayer's Pills are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Turners, Worms, Namels, Colio Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and scarching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

ROWNTREE'S

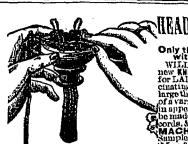
ROCK is not reduced with hisrarch. Farins or any of the foreign ingredients that are so largely need in the manufacture of Hemocopathicand other prepared Cocons.

WHOLESALE BY

Wm Johnson & Co., Montreal. *ARLINGTON HOUSE* A FEW DOORS

WEST OF VICTORIA SQUARE

Knitting Machine.



In the act of Knitting

HEADQUARTERS for the NEW KNITTING MACHINE Only think of it, A KNITTING MACHINE in perfect order, with full directions, for the small sum of 25 Cents. WILL CHARM THE GIRLS and QUIET THE NOISY BOYS. This new KNITHING MACHINE is perfect order, with full directions, for the small sum of 25 Cents. WILL CHARM THE GIRLS and QUIET THE NOISY BOYS. This new KNITHING MACHINE is an allowed and series of the public as a faccinating, useful and instructive pastine for children, and tends to enlarge the taske and promote the industry of all. The Knitter, being made of a variety of polished hard wood and Bright Wife Work. Is bandsome in appearance. SIX or more designs of web can be knitted, which can be made into tidies, book mats, lamp and table mats, watch and eyeclass cords. &c. Acc. Now is the time for Agents to sell this NEW MACHINE and COIN MONEY. Satisfaction Cuaranteed. Sample by Mail, with full directions, which are printed in COILOES, 25c; 3 Samples 50c; 1 Dozen by Mail 81.25. Mammoth Illust'd Catalogue, over 160 new Novelties, free, E. NASON & CO.III Nassausst., N. T.

Cooking Ranges.

WROUGHT IRON COOKING RANGES. THE LORNE RANCE!

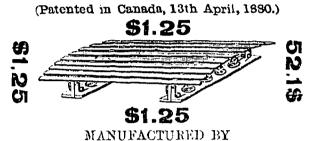
Handsome Besign (Portable). The Best and Most Durable Cooking Range in the Dominion.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH RANGE! Broilers, Oyster Ranges, Cake Griddles, Baking Ovens, Etc., Etc.

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> > Spring Bed.

COMPENSATING SPRING BED



DALY & TOMBYLL,

Nos. 426 & 428 Notre Dame Street. Montreal. NOTE.—Our Spring Bed is the only one in the Dominion having a Brass Strap, Corner Springs and an Arc Form. We use no Web or Strings, and, therefore, there is no HARHOR FOR VERMIN.

We do not talk persons into buying our Spring. We sell it on its own merits. Please call and see.

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Patronize Canadian Institutions. Insure with the

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CAPITAL......81,000,000 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT..... 50,000

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You will find one of the Choicest Assortments of English and American Hats of all kinds at moderate prices at the store of J. B. SARAULT, 284 St. Joseph St., Corner of Murray, Montreal.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!

A Few Live Agents Wanted

TO SELL

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED.

Only First-Class Canvassers Wanted. Apply to J. B. LANE (Sole Agent), 21 Bloury Street. The Trade supplied.

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Buyfor Cash at Wm. King's, and Save Money, 652 Craig Street.



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For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Cantou, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade lark—a cut of the Rising Sun.

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HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

This Great Household Medicine Banks Amought the Leading Necessa ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Live**r,** Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are conffidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-

ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

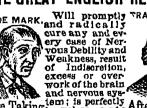
FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,

Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheu-

matism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, 16 has never been known to fail. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street. London, in boxes and mrts, at 1s. 1id., 2s. 4s. 6d., 1is., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine

vendo's throughout the civilized world. N. .-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, setween the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 133 wf 4

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINES THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



TRADE MARK, and radically rade mark.

Will promptly rade mark.

oure any and every case of Nervous Debility and

Wenkness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous sys
Before Taking harmless, a cts After Taking. like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

The Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing The GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont.

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Musical Instruments.

Pianos Another battle on high prices Reging

War on the monopolist renewed Page See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply (cert
free) before buying Piano or ORGAN. Reading latest

War Circular. Lowest prices ever given Organs
Adress Daniel F. Beaty, Washing-Organs

Canadian News.

Quebec, Oct. 28.—A lad named Lawrence belonging to Quebec, and employed as vendor of fruits, newspapers, &c., on the I. C. R. trains between Point Levi and River du Loup, fell between two cars of the market train last evening and was not missed until the train arrived at Chaudiere, when his coat was found hanging to the guard of the car. In the meantime the body was passed over by another train unnoticed, and caught by a third train and thrown into a culvert near Hudlow, where it was found with the head cut off and otherwise dreadfully mangled.

.The London Free press says that agrarian outrages similar to those which were some time ago enacted in Biddulph, and which led to that most atrocious crime, the Donnelly murder, are now being re-enacted in the hitherto quiet township of Plympton. One Taylor, of the London road, missed some sheep, and suspecting a man named Rawlings of being the thief, made an observation of the farm of the latter with a view to recover his property. He found two animals which he thought were his, and had a warrent issued for the apprehension of Rawlings. On Saturday Rawlings had one of his cows killed and three driven off. A neighbor of his named Sutcliffe had two cows killed. On Monday Rawlings had a ram killed, which he valued at \$100, and there is no telling when this unprofitable butchery will cease. It is to be regretted that any work of this kind should commence in such an orderly township as Plympton.

Rev. Father Salmon, J. P. Whelan, Esq., P. McCrory, Esq., H. J. Cloran, Esq., on motion, M. C. Mullin, Esq., was called to the chair, and H. J. Cloran, Esq., was called to it. It was then proposed by W. E. Doran, It was the proposed by W. E. Doran, It was had a ram killed, which he valued at \$100, LACHUTE, October 28.

one of the most cold-blooded and diabolical murders ever reported has just come to light after five years of concealment. A French family, by the name of Narbonne, lived in Arundel, some 40 miles from La-chute, in 1875. The family consisted of two brothers, their father and step-mother. One of the brothers. Alexis, had some money, about \$200, it is said, and the other members of the family wanted to get it from him, but he was unwilling to give it up. Alexis disappeared during the fall of 1875, but there was no great concern about him, every one supposing that he had gone to work in some distant part of the country or in the States. The other brother came to Lachute to live, while the old people remainday, a person by the name of Mary Quinliving, wife of one Martin Sampson, laid the information before Justice Mayor Barron, of Lachute, who, with Lieut. -Cor. John Simpson, sat on the case to-day. The prisoners, Jean Baptiste Narbonne, his father and stepmother, were arrested at Ste. Agathe by Constable Raill. The son, Jean Baptiste, confesses to having shot his brother Alexis, who was generally called Dan, but, in extenuation, pleaded that he was urged thereto by his stepmother: that poison had been procured and placed in a cup where he might get it during the night, when he would want a drink. He was in the habit of getting up for a drink in the night. Dan, however, did not touch the poison. Then a gun was borrowed from a neighbor by Jean Baptiste, who, after shooting his brother and not killing him at once, broke the gun in pieces over his head, and finally killed him. Then he called his step-mother into the bedroom where the body lay sweltering in its blood, and he and his step-mother dragged it out of the house some distance to the woods, and cove ed it with brush, but afterwards they buried it. Jno. Baptiste Narbonne has been committed by the magistrates' court, and the father and step-mother are to be tried to-morrow. The father, who is an old man, appeared to be deranged in his mi id, and it is supposed that he has revealed some facts which have brought to light this dark and hideous deed. The step-mother is old and blind, but was not blind till two years ago. The whole three parties appear to have been connected with the murder, the account of which is startling the whole country side. All three have confessed to having taken part in burying the man in a

CITY NEWS.

Time Local Government is credited with re-selving an offer of \$360,000 per annum for the Q. M. O. & O. Railway.

On Wednesday morning some fifty French Canadians passed through Montreal for the West, thirty of them for Michigah, and the remainder for Minnesota and Manitoba. This teriainly looks like the revise of the repairlation which the Tory organ says is in progress in Onebec troylines. Quebec province.

Colonel Stevenson's Field Battery of Montreal Colonel Stevenson's Field Rattery of Montrean have had three points added to their score at field gun practice, owing to an error in the first count. This makes the score 558, the highest on record for a team of sixteen men. The highest possible score per man is 52, and the battery average 85, as two points were deducted for time allowance. B Battery made 517.

allowance. B Battery made 517.

Mr. Vennor writes from St. Laurence des Montagnes, under date October 26th, to say that "There is winter here these two days, and my canoe is frezen in. I am turning my face homeward again. The sleighs are out th's morning, and the ponds are frezen over, but it is not winter yet. Very fine weather will yet be experienced after the first week in November."

perienced after the first week in November."
The Fall Assizes were concluded on Thursday, when sentences were pronounced by the Chief Justice on David Harmon, for larceny, two months; Elas Curry, receiving stolen meat, six months; Edward Wyles, same crime, similar punishment; Annie Rimmer, obtaining goods under false pretences, six months. Trainor, an accomplice of Jones in the McNamee robbery, was admitted to bail, but was immediately arrested on a crisic still propuset, of McNamee on a capias at the request of McNamee.

THE MCCILL UNIVERSITY SPORTS. On Friday atternoon the annual sports of McGill came off under the superintendence of the President, M. Guerin, Esq.

Two mile wask—lst, Hurdman, 15 m 22 sec.; 2nd, Drummond. Medal presented by Mr. C. P. Davidson, Q. C.

One mile race—Professors cup—ist, McTaggart, 5 19; 2nd, Jack.

20 yards—ist, Wendell [Harvard], 25 2-5; 2nd, Marray.

Strangers' race, half mile, students, medal—st. Moffatt; 2nd, Fletcher.

Hurdle race—1st. Sorley; 2nd, Skaife.

Steeplechase—1st, Clerk, 2nd, Kinloch.

The mass of speciators then moved toward the William Moison Hall, where the presentation of prizes was held. The hall was crowded, and during a short interval the students sang a number of college songs. The principal and professors occupied the chairs upon the platform, while the prizes stood upon a table in front.

Mr. Gnerin, president of the sports come littee, called for order, and in a few happy remarks referred to the success of the meeting, and the very large attendance. His reference to the fact that there were three representatives from Harvard present was received with loud applause, and three hearty cheers for Harvard.

The prizes were then presented by Mrs. Dawson, each recipient being loudly cheered. Mr. Wendell, of Richmond, in rasponte to calls for a speech, expressed his great pleasure at being present, and receiving so hearty a welcome. He regretted that the lateness of the invitations rendered it impossible for more than three Harvard men to accept it. In conclusion he referred to the cordiality which had always existed between McGill and Harvard, and relired amid another burst of cheering.

At the conclusion of the presentations, a few appropriate remarks were made by Mr. C. P. Davidson, Q. C., and Principal Dawson, who referred to the proposal to build a lodge for the athletic members of the University, as accommodation for dressing, &c., The proceedings then terminated, the meeting having been one the most successful ever held.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE "POST" PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Post Printing and Publishing Company, was held last week, in the hall of the Irisn Mutual Building Society-M. C. Mullin Esq., President, in the chair. The report of the company's standing and prospects, for the year ending September 1880, was presented by the Managing Director; after a full and unrestrained discussion it was declared and accepted by all those present as being highly satisfactory.

Alfred Attkins, Esq., who had been appointed by the shareholders to audit the books of the company, then presented a financial statement of the company's assets and liabilities. On a motion proposed by M. Donovan, Esq., and seconded by M. P. Ryan, M.P., the Auditor's report was unanimously carried. A copy of the financial statement will be found subjoined.

The next business before the meeting was the election of a new Board of Directors for

the ensuing year. The chairman then appointed Messrs. M. Donovan and M. O'Reilly to act as scrutineers. The result of the ballot, as declared by the scrutineers, showed that the gentlemen to act on the new Board were M. C. Mulliu, Esq.,

and seconded by M. Herbert, that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the outgoing Directors for the services rendered by them to the Company. The motion was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was also passed in favor of the scrutineers.

Before closing the business of the meeting. the shareholders took occasion to strongly express the wish and necessity of resuscitating the Evening Post, and to impress on the new Board that their object must be to attain that end.

The Directors then expressed themselves as being fully determined to carry out the object for which the company was formed and to start the daily paper so soon as the shareholders who are still in arrears will have paid up their calls. It is solely the ed in their home at Arundel, until the other amount due by them that deprives the Irish

people of their daily organ. And at a crisis like this, when our people are the object of the world's attention, and when the Press, both native and foreign, exert so much influence in favor of or against them, it is greatly to be deplored that a thoroughly representative organ of interests so dear to us should be shut down by the neglect or the refusal of a few Irishmen to

pay their just debts. The new Board of Directors regret that any recourse to forcible means to ensure collection should be found necessary, but bound as they are by the instructions received at the Annual Meeting, they have instituted legal proceedings against all such shareholders. Once more, let them pay their calls and the daily paper will be published without delay.

1	Financial Statement of the "	Post Pri	nting and
	Publishing Gompany"	(Limited)	to August
	1st, 1880.	•	
	ASSETS.		
	Plant, Office Furniture and		
	Paper on hand, as per in-		
	ventory and valuation		\$15,447 20
	Book Debts of the EVENING		
	Post and TRUE WITNESS	M14 ACO D4	
	Ledgers yet outstanding.	\$14,827 24	
	Deduct for bad and doubtful	6,963 65	
	Debts	0,000,00	8.018 59
ı	Outstanding Accounts -		0,011 00
	Petry Ledger	1.884 43	
i	Less for bad and doubtful	1,001 10	
ļ	Debts	417 21	
ı	Destision		1,467 22
ļ	Subscriptions due, as per		- •
١	Subscription Book	10,562 54	
1	Less-say 25 per cent. for	•	
1	bad and doubtful Debts	2,640 63	
Ì			7,921 91
1	Bills Receivable		302 20

Bills Receivable..... \$33,157 12 LIABILITIES.
Capital Account—amount paid to date \$15,888 55 M. C. Mulliu
Dominion Type Founding Co.
Sundry Accounts...
John P. Whelan—Cash advanced as Treasurer, being balance to his credit in Cash Book, folio 358, July 31st, 1880 Balance to credit of operations. 4.031 20

\$33,157 12

Certified as correct.

ALFRED ATTKINS,

Additor and Accountant.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Post Printing and Publishing Company (Limited.)

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your instructions I have made out a trial Balance Shect of the Books of your Company, and prepared a Financial Statement of the same, which I now beg to submit with the following

which I now beg to submit with the following explanations:—

I have checked all the entries in the various Books of the Company from May 2nd, 1878, to July 31st, 1880, and in explanation of the long time I have occupied in doing so, would state that I had considerable difficulty in getting a correct Balance Sheet, chiefly owing to the unsatisfactory way in which the Books had been kept during the time Mr. M. W. Kirwan was proprietor of the Thue Witness, but have at last succeeded, and am happy to say the Books are now thoroughly correct.

The plant, etc., has been valued by Mr. P. A. Crosby, Manager of the Dominion Type:Founding Company, and his certified valuation accompanies this Report.

The outstanding Book Sebts have been gone over carefully seriatim by myself, assisted by your Managing Director and your Book-keeper, and all bad and doubtful ones distinguished and deducted.

On Friday atternoon the annual sports of McGill came off under the superintendence of the President, M. Guerin, Esq.

Two mile water-lest, Hurdman. 15 m 22 sec.; 2nd, Drummond. Medal presented by Mr. C. P. Balf-mile race—1st, Guerin, 2 m 21 sec.; 2nd, Jack.

Half-mile race—1st, Guerin, 2 m 21 sec.; 2nd, 340 yards, championship of the University, Governor's cup—1st, Murray, 60] sec.; 2nd, Hamilton.

The tog of war between the four faculties was won by medicine.

100 yards race—1st, Wendell [Harvard], 10] sec.; 2nd, Clerk, 10] sec.

2nd rereal sec.

2nd the Cash Books

ment.
In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the very great assistance I have received from your Managing Director, Mr. John P. Whelan, and your officient Book-keeper, Mr. H. L. O'Neill, I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, ALFRED ATTKINS, Auditor.
MONTREAL, October 11th, 1880.

And now the seaside hotelkeeper sits down and counts his gains, and meditatively says to himself-"Is 275 per ceut profit enough to warrant me in running the old shebang another year, or shall we have a terrible conflagration in November. I guess I'll conflag."

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

-The Kurd rising in Persia has about collapsed.

-The International Regatta is to take place on the Thames. -Herof Bongan has been made Russian

Minister of Finance. -The Pondos, another native tribe, have joined the insurgents in Basutoland.

-Latest news from Cabul throws some doubt on the reported murder of the Ameer. -General Garibaldi met with a most enthusiastic reception on his return to Milan. -Great Britain's policy on the Greek Ques-

many. -An unfounded rumor of Rismarck's resignation created a scare in the Prusslan Diet yesterday.

tion is disapproved of by Austria and Ger-

-Fifteen hundred of the leading merchants of Marseilles have signed a protest against the expulsion of the religious bodies. -Newstrom Sitka indicates that the In-

dians are exhibiting a dispostion to behave peaceably, and affairs in Alaska are becoming more settled. -Mr. Parnell, speaking at a banquet at Lim-

erick last night, was considerate enough to hope that a revolution would not be necessary -A frightful and unprecedented balloon ac-

to obtain reform. cident occurred last evening at Courtevoie, near Paris. A large crowd had assembled to witness the novel and perilous ascent of a gymnast called Auguste Navarre, who, with nexplicable foolhardiness, had volunteered to perform a number of atlethic feats on the trapeze suspended from the Montgolfier balloon, named "The Vidouvillasie." Rejecting the advice of the bystanders, Navarre refused to allow himself to be tied to the trapeze. There was no car attached to the balloon. About 5 o'clock the "Vidouvillasie" was let loose from its moornigs and rose majestically. Navarre, hanging on to the trapeze, appeared quite confident, and repeatedly saluted the spectators. When the baloon had reached the height of nearly one thousand yards, the crowd was borrified to see him suddenly let go and fall. The decent was watched in breathless excitement, till at last the body reached the ground, striking with such force that it made a hole in the earth two feet deep, and rebounded four yards. It was crushed and mangled almost beyond recognition. Meanwhile the balloon, freed from its human ballast, shot up with lightning speed, and soon disappeared from sight. Late in the evening it burst and fell at Menilmontant, much to the consternation of the inhabitants of that busy Parisian quarter.

Finance and Commerce.

Tuesday, November 2.

FINANCIAL.

Money is easy at unchanged rates. There is no business in Sterling Exchange to-day, and rates are unaftered.

day, and rates are unaltered.

The following are the morning transactions: 25
Montreal at 175; 40 at 158; 100 at 158;; 10 do (exdiv.) 153; 25 at 154;; 50 at 154; 25 Ontario at 97; 5 at 97; 100 Peoples at 86; 50 at 86;; 25 Molsons Bank at 101; 50 at 101; 50 Merchants at 112; 25 at 112; 75 at 112; 50 at 112; 40 Commerce at 136; 35 at 136; 200 at 185; 80 at 136; 50 Telegraph at 134; 25 at 134; 25 at 134; 25 at 134; 100 at 101; 50 Dominion Telegraph at 77; 50 Richelleu at 59; 25 at 59; 100 at 60; 50 at 60; 100 at 60; 100 at 60; 25 at 60; 50 at 60; 25 at 60; 50 at 60; 25 at 60; 50 at 60; 8 at 60; 50 Canada Cotton at 120; 50 City Passenger at 116.

Afternoon sales: 3 Montreal at 158; 187 do at

Passenger at 116.
Afternoon sales: 3 Montreal at 158; 187 do at 159: 35 do at 158;; 115 do. (ex-div.) at 155; 20 Ontario at 95; 23 at 97½; 25 at 97½; 109 People's at 86: 50 at 86: 75 Molsons at 102; 23 Merchants' at 1121; 25 Commerce at 133; 95 at 135½; 81 Richelleu at 60½; 25 at 60: 150 City Gas at 149½; 25 Canada Shipping at 100.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull, but values appear to be steady, even firm: \$5 17\frac{1}{2}\$ was refused for a round lot of Superior Extra which is held firmly at \$5.20. 100 bris. Extra Superior sold at \$5.15. No other business was reported. We mak no change in quotations: Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.20; Extra Superfine, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Faner, nominal; Spring Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.20; Superfine, \$4.75; Strong Pakers', \$5.75 to \$4.40; Fine, \$1.10 to \$4.20; Middlings, \$4; Polards, nominal; Ontario Bags, \$2.50 to \$2.65; City Bags, \$3 to \$3.05. , \$3 to \$3.05.

MEALS.—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.25 to \$4.35, Cornmeal, \$2.70 to \$2.80 per bbl.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, receipts, 1,125 packages. The market is quiet and unchanged. The demand for linest to choice at from 20c to 230 still continues, but other qualities are neglected. Cheese is steady at 12;c to 12;c.

Eggs are firm at 18c to 19c per dozer. Hog Products.—Meas Pork, Heavy, \$17.50 to \$18; Thin, \$10.50 to \$17. Lard, 12½c for pails. Smoked Hams, 12½c; Bacon, 10½c. ASHES .- Pots are armer at \$5 per 100 lbs.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Reports of the British cattle markets have been received by mail up to Oct. 20th, at which time the markets were generally overstocked, and prices of both cattle and sheep had declined. Later reports received by cable indicate a better state of the trade, and prices had again advanced, especially for the best animals. The prices of beef at the London market ranged from 4s 6d to 5s 8d per stone of 8 lbs. sluking offal; mutton, 5s to 7s do; veal, 5s to 6s do; pork, 4s 6d to 5s 6d do.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Nov. 2—Market inactive but firm. Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady, at \$1.04 to 1.05 for No 2 Fall, at \$1.14 for No. 1 Spring, and \$1.12 for No. 2, with a sale at the latter price. Oats advancing, with sales at \$3c and \$4c. Barley not offered but wanted at 76c for No. 1, at 74c for olvoice, and 69c to 70c for ordinary No. 2, and at 65c for Extra No. 3. Street prices advancing with sale of 3,000 bushels at 60c to 78c. Peas steady, at 67jc to 69c for cars. Potatoes steady, at 40c to 42c for cars. Butter seems easy; sales of selected have been made of late at 19c to 20c, and at 18jc for a choice round lot with white out, but those prices are not sure to be repeated. Rox lots sell at 18c to 20c. Eggs unchanged, at 16c for round lots with enough in. 16c for round lots with enough in.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES-Nov. 2.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Nov. 2.

Between the holidays and the muddy roads the farmers' market has become "kind of dumoralized." and the housekeepers who visited market to-day for the purpose of securing an abundant supply for family use on "Thanksgiving Day" were considerably disappointed at inding so few farmers present, consequentip they had to make their purchases from traders at higher prices than have prevalled for some time past. At nine o'clock a. m. there were but three farmers, vehicles on Jacques Cartier Square. They were loaded with oats, for which 850 per bag was asked. The few potatoes that were brought to market by gardeners were sold at 500 per bag. Cabbages and cauliflowers were sold at \$20 per heads. There were no'dressed hogs, beef quarters, nor mutton quar'ers offered. Dressed turkeys were scarce and from one to two cents per lb, higher in price thy no n last Friday. Good print butter and fresh laid eggs were scarce, and and in demand at high prices, but there were ample supplies of packed eggs and inferior tub butter offered by traders. There are no chances in the price of butchers' meat, but there is a brisk demand, and buchers are unusually busy to-day supplying their customers with choice cuts for to-morrow's clinner. The lay market to-day supplying their customers with choice cuts for to-morrow's dinner. The hay market is poorly supplied by farmers' loads, but there are large quantities of pressed day being brought to the city, which helps to keep prices from advancing to unreasonable rates.

THE HORSE MARKET.

previous of 107 horses costing \$8,101. On Thursday ast Mr. J. McKenna shipped 9 horses from this city for exportation to the West Indies via New York. A lot of 12 fine young Canadian horses were also shipped from here on the same day, which cost \$115 each. A large bay carriage mare was sold on Saturday for \$125, which was considered a good bargsin. Two brown colts were also sold for \$170, and a stout bay worker for \$85,50. There is still an enquiry for good carriage and heavy draft animals.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Although there was a fair supply of shipping cattle at St. Gabriel market to day, not enough business was done in them to establish values, which therefore remain nominally unchanged. For choice butchers' cattle 4c per lb. was paid. The following were to-day's quotations:—

Viger market had a decidedly holiday appear Viger market had a decidedly holiday appearance and very ew transactions occurred in either cattle or sheep. The steamship Nestorian, for Glasgow, will take on board 100 cattle for Mr. J. James, and 50 head for Mr. D. H. Craig. We understand that 3.500 head of cattle will be fed at the Toronto distillery sheds this season for shipment next spring. Several small sales of hogs were reported at from \$5.30 to \$5.50, but dealers stated that it was difficult to get \$5.25 for car lots. Wm. Roberts sold 4 good butcher's cattle at about 4c per lb. live weight. Fat cows sold at from \$25 up to \$40 each, as to size and quality.—Gazette November 2.

PETROLEUM.—The market is excited, as it is feared that a large quantity has been stopped at Quebec for being under the legal standard The oil now in store here may be likewise placed under test and similarly dealt with. The Government should take prompt measures to have the condition of this industry placed upon a uniform correct basis without delay. Prices remain unchanged, but refiners are not booking orders, as they contend that the test is unfairly taken, and they cannot make the article which some Government officials demand. The recent sharp advance in the price of Canadian refined coal oil has enabled our merchants to bring in the American product to compete with the home article, so that a further advance has been checked for the time being. At Ogdensburg, N.Y., coal oil is now selling at 13 cents per gallon, while at Ottawa it sells for 45 cts. per gal, and is said to be a much inferior

Wool -The market has not yet recovered from its wonted stagnation, which has characterized it for so long. In either domestic or foreign wools no large sales have trans-pired during the week, and prices for all descriptions remain unchanged. Manufac-turers are only buying from hand to mouth as yet, and dealers remain firm as to values. The event of the week has been the sale of damaged Cape wool, when 161 bales were disposed of in four lots at 12kc to 15c,—good prices considering the condition of the article.

TIME, it is said, proves everything, and among other things it has proved the value of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a standard remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs. This is a househeld in dicine with thousands of people and deservedly so, for it has been in use more than forty years, and all who use it know that it accomplishes even more than is claimed for it. Nearly every community possess evidences of its great curative power, in persons who have been cured by it of various throat and lung com. plaints, and who owe to it alone their recovery from the threatening symptoms of consumption. In emergencies like croup and sudden colds, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the remedy that every family should have at hard for the treatment of these cases as they arise.-Richmond, Va., | 393, 395, 397 & 399 Notre Dame Street. Stundard.

MARRIED.

McCLUSKEY-O'CONNOR-At the Bishop's Palace, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Father Lorrain, Mr. James McCluskey of St. Sophie, to Miss Mary O'Connor eleest daughter of John O'Connor, Esq., of St. Canute.

REQUIEM MASS.

On the 20th ultimo a solemn High Mass was celebrated at Harbor Boucher, for the repose of the soul of the late Patrick William Vaughan, who died on the 17th September last, at Ramsay Carleton Place. THE STREET STREET, BUT AND STREET, STR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Two Seats Wanted in Pew iu a good position in above Church. Address, with number of Pew and terms, "FRANK," True Witness Office.

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A Female School Teacher, with good references and an elementary diploma. None but a Roman Carlolle may apply. For further particular address. liculars address
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For the R. C. S. School, Almonte. Male Teacher for the Senior Department, and a Female for the Junior. Applicants will please send testimonials, and state amount of salary expected. Teachers holding Intermediate Certificate preferred. Applications received up to October 31st.

JOHN O'REILLY, 10 Secretary.

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September 1, 1880



INFORMATION WANTED OF BRIDGET CUSACK, or 'MARY ANNE QUINLAN, who left Limerick, Ireland, on the 18th April, 1865. Address the office of this paper.

WANTED—Two respectable girls about 15 years of age; also good general servants; also, boy about 14 years, for a gentlemant house at Lachine. Reference required. MISS NEVILLE'S Registry office, 67 Juror street. 12-1

OITUATIONS WANTED — An experienced Table Maid; Seamstress, will exist with children; Nurse, will take entire charge of an infant. Good reference, MISS.NEVILLE, 67 Juror street. The traffic in horse-fiesh during the past week has fallen off materially, the shipments within that period amounting to only 60 horses costing that period amounting to only 60 horses costing with a plain family; wages no object. \$5,135.50, as compared with those of the week

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S. Carsley,

INFORMATION WANTED.

MONTREAL.

INFORMATION WANTED of MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN, whose wife's name is Suffina, his brother Lawrence, and his sister Mary. He left Ireland thirty-eight years ago for Canada. His native place is Knox, Parish of Killassar, County Mayo. Ireland. Heard he lived near Montreal as a farmer. I will give one hundred dollars for information of him living or dead. Address, JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, P.Q. 11—16

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