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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 12.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 2, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

of landlords, and the jails are still

crammed with some of the best and most

patriotic men of our race, headed by that

sagest, truest, and most trusted of Irish

patriots, Michael Davitt (great cheering), whom I had the high honor of visiting the

other day in his rock-bound prison at Port-

land (continued applause). Nor can it be

said that, if the Act were ever so good, the

Irish agitators, as they are called,

would have influence enough with the

multitude to discredit it. Not at all.

Our fermers are too shrewd now-a-days to be deluded or deceived; about

the value of land by any man, or any body

His Grace then resumed his sent amid

PERSONAL.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M. P., is 14 Ot-

Mr. Walter Shanley is very much improved

Sir A. T. Galt sails from New York to-day

Archdeacon Lander, of Ottawa, is going to

Mesers, Geo. Stephen, R B Angus and J J

Dr. Edwin A Dalrymple, an eminent Epis

copal divino, of Baltimore, Md., is dead, aged

Colonel Dennis, Deputy Minister of the In-

terior, it is rumored, has sent in his resigna-

Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor of

Great Britain, has recovered from his recent.

Hon. Mr. Skead has declined accoptance

of the Lieut.-Governorship of the North-

Hon. Mr. Fabre has resigned his position

Count de Lalonde, representative in Canada

of "La Societe Fonciere de France," has ar-

rived in the city from Manitoba en route to

Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland,

intimated on Thursday that he might resign

the Chancellorship, but he will hold office

The Marquis de Bassano comes to the

front with an emigration scheme. He pro-

poses to turn a stream of French emigrants

of Brittany into the northern section of the

It is said that Major-General Sir Patrick

McDougall, who is to be Administrator of the

Government during the absence of the Gover-

nor-General, will take up his residence in

Mr. G. W. Bentley, manager of the New

London (Conn.) Northern Railway, and several other railway directors who have

been visiting Canadian railways, returned

home yesterday by the Vermont Central Rall-

Dr. James Graham, of New York, who is

Blackburn's staff, took part at Yorktown. At

the age of 80 Dr. Graham led to the altar a

blooming bride of 18. He now has a son 17

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

QUEBEC, Oct. 31 .- The Archbishop and

Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Que-

bec, namely, Mgrs. Taschereau, of Quebec,

Lafleche, of Three Rivers, Langevin, of Ri-

mouski, Fabre, of Montreal, Racine, of Chi-

coutimi, Racine, of Sperbrooke, Duhamel, of

Ottawa, and Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, have

issued a declaration completely exonerating

Laval University from all charges against it.

The following points are made: 1st. Those ac-

cusations not having been brought before our

as Senator, and will go to France as Cana

dian Commissioner—so rumor says.

tion.

Paris.

West Territories.

until early in 1882.

Province of Quebec.

years old.

Montreal during that period.

The Land War.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

YOUR TIME!"

LONDON, Oct. 24. - The Government has made another swoop on the Lengue in the arrest of Dr. Kenny. He is a popular Dublin Surgeon, and has taken no public part in the agitation, but was one of the honorary treasusers of the League and gave medical advice to those imprisoned. The cause of his arrest was the desire of the Government to cripple the financial department of the League. It is considered a mistake that the Government has not arrested Mr. Egan, as the League would be powerless if the flow of money were stopped. There is still, however, sufficient number of members free to sign i cheques.

.The following additional arrests have been made: Mr. Griffin at Loughrea; Messrs. Kelly and O'Toole at Baltingeass, and Mr. Brennan at Sligo, who are all active organizers of the League.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The tenant farmers of County Waterford have resolved to start a "Tenant Farmers' Emergency Association" in view of the suppression of the Land

At a meeting convened by the Catholic clergy at Boyle, to consider the course to be pursued in view of the recent action of the Government, many Land Leaguers were present, and urged refusal to pay rent until Par-

nell was released.

London, Oct. 26.—Sittings of the Land
Court will be held at Belfast, Newtownards, Downpatrick, Larne, Ballymens, Antrim, Lisburn and Banbridge. The first sitting will be at Belfast on the 31st instant. A

Four persons were arrested under the Coerclon Act to-day at Birr, King's County.

great many cases have been entered for a hear-

Sir Wm. Barcourt is carefully guarded by detectives while in Glasgow.

Dublin, Oct. 26 - The constabulary has been instructed to warn persons against arrested. A bailiff's son has been at shot and wounded in Ballinmore. Arrangements have been made to hold a League meeting in every Catholic chapel in Roscommon on Sunday. Two more arrests have been made in county Kilkenny.

At the opening of the new market by the Lord Mayor, groans, hisses and an organized demonstration in revenge for his rejection of Dwyer Gray's motion to confer the freedom of the city upon Parnell and Dillon, prevented his being heard. Dublin, Oct. 27.—There were six arrests

to day under the Coercion Act, including the President of the Kilkenny branch Land League.

The suspects in Galway jail have passed a resolution approving the " no rent" manifesto. A Waterford correspondent telegraphs that a large number of tarmers formerly connected with the dissolved League met there on Tuesday. Mr. Fisher, president of the League of Waterford, was present. The object was to devise a plan for protecting tenants' interest. It was resolved to form a tenants' emergency association, but reports from the country give evidence of weakening all along the line. The tenants of Colonel King Harman also met at Boyle, and discovered for the first time during two years that public morality demanded the immediate payment of just

United Ireland, Land League organ. conthis no leading articles, but in a prominent place surrounded by mourning lines, containing the words "Freedom of the Press in Ireland, 1881." In an adjoining column is printed an address, saying :- " It is now plain that freedom of opinion is for the moment at an end in Ireland, except for the enemies of he people. Whoever speaks the word that is burning in a million Irish hearts is struck dumb by a mailed hand. Whoever therein. openly or covertly bids the people to the cause to which they pledged their lives and honor before the world is petted for treason and glorified for cowardice. Our gaze turns from ferocious England to the glorious West. In the hands of the Irish in America lies Our same. Upon the amount of assistance at hand for those who have to endure eviction depends disaster or triumph. Now as never before apathy among our transatiantic methren means death. Now or never! One glorious effort on their part means vic-

The Ladies' League have been ordered to move from the premises lately occupied by le League. The Ladies' League received

2,600 during this week. LONDON, Oct. 27.—O'Neil, the organizer of the Cork Branch Land League, has been ar-

TRALES, Cct. 27.—One Slack, who served A long term of penal servitude for treason and felony, was arrested to-day on suspicion

of treasonable practices. The authorities are in a quandary about the miled ! Ireland, but expect, to have legal founds to-morrow for seizing it. The paper will come out without editorials, but since

Leagues, through whom external work is now being done, are increasing in towns and rural districts, and there is an evident determination to hold on to the organization in some shape. Prisoners are allowed one visit daily, but that is hard to obtain, as only "interview cages" are used, which make conditions awk-

ward and humiliating.

Dublin, Oct. 27.—The first interference with the Ladles' League was made by the police to day at Ballingtra, County Donegal, where a Head Constable stepped in at a meeting and turned the ladies out, cautioning

them not to meet again.

The Ladies' League met to-day in Dublin.
It was reported that during the week some new branches and five Children's branches had been formed. Miss Parnell has given notice of a motion to form an association exclusively to attend to the wants of the political prisoners and their families.

Duslin, Oct. 28.—It is stated every arrangement had been made to seize the United Ireland newspaper yesterday, but the appearance of the paper without leading articles nonplussed the legal advisors of the Chief Secretary, and it was decided to postpone the matte.

Mr. Forster walks the street unattended. The Leaguers of Fermanagh and Leitrim ssued similar incitement. An armed band visited houses in the neighborhood of Carrickon-Shannon threatening rent payers with

death. Father Sheeby acting under medical advice has abandoned his original intention of returning to Ireland. He sailed for America from Havre to-day accompanied by Mr. Healy, and charged with the duty of thanking the Americans for the assistance given to the League, and it may be presumed of asking a continuance of their generous favours. Mr. Healy will lecture in the United States.

DUBLIN, Oct. 30 .- The Secretaries of the Castledermot, and other branches of the Land League, the President of the Newmarket Branch, and Heffernan, League President and League organizer in Kildare, were arrested to-day.

E. Dwyer Gray has retired from the Town

The Rev. Mr. McHale, Catholic curate at Lahardane, was arrested for holding a Land League meeting in his chapel. Three more arrests at Broadford under the

Coercion Act. The Freeman's Journal publishes a letter from Parnell, dated from Kilmainham jail.

The letter deprecates the plan of evading the recent proclamation of the Government by the formation of tenants' defence associations to replace the Land League. Directly after the publication of Parnell's

letter in the Freeman's Journal, deprecating the allowing Land League meetings in their formation of the tenants' defence associations, houses. Every person attempting to hold the Governor of Kilmainham jail was superded by two new Governors.

It is rumored that Sexton is dying. There are now four hundred Land Leaguers

imprisoned. It is propable Parnell will be sentenced to

fourteen days' privation for having written the letter published in the Freeman's Journal, and officers of the prison are in dread that a sworn inquiry will be held touching the letter. Miss Parnell denies that the Ladies' Land

League have been ordered to quit their rooms in Sackville street.

Paris, Oct. 30 .- Egan, being asked the ultimate object of the Land League movement, and to explain the exact meaning of 'No rent," no landlords," replied, speaking on behalt of himself and the majority of his friends, that it was intended to make all letting of land, even by farmers, illegal, and no man in Ireland should be allowed to hold more land than he could cultivate, and wherever farmers found they had too much they should be compelled to sell part.

At a disorderly meeting of the Dublin Corporation to-day a number of resignations of members of the Council were received in consequence of the rejection of Dwyer Gray's motion to confer the freedom of the city on Parneli and Dillon.

Andrew and Patrick Gallagher. Secretaries to the Ballybuttes and Killman League, recently arrested on suspicion of firing upon a party returning from working a bovcotted farm, were discharged to-day for lack of evidence, but rearrested under the Coercion

Father Conway, the priest of the Skreen County League, has been suspended by the Bishop for his advanced Land League views. The people of the parish built up the doors and windows of the chapel and declare that no priest but Conway shall officiate

Parnell has been forbidden to see a solicitor, for the purpose of instructing him to take steps to test the validity of his arrest, unless the warden be present. A protest against this order has been lodged with the Governor of the prison.

Two thousand more applicants, who are to have their rents fixed, have been sent to the Land Court.

Belfast, Oct. 21 .- The first Sub-Commissioner under the Land Act sat here to-day. It is stated that a secret meeting of the branch Land League was held in Dublin on Saturday, when 200 new members were en-

rolled. DUBLIN, Oct. 31 .- The Pastoral of Archbishop McCabe has created considerable sensation. At the pro-Cathedral one hundred and fifty younty men rose while the Priest was reading it, and drowned the speaker's voice in noisy demonstrations made in leaving the building. At Arran Quay Chapel a similar incident occurred, and in other chapels dis-

septing noises and gestures were made. Perneil's letter, printed on Saturday, caused considerable commotion. The Freeman's Journal suppressed parts of the letter on account of the proclamation of the Government. One suppressed portion says: The the League, has been suppressed it will be only organization any longer possible is that difficulty to avoid, bringing itself under the the tenants meet upon the estates where they

charge of relief funds to refuse assistance to the tenants on any estate where the rest of the tenants have paid rent, or applied to the Land Court to have a fair rent fixed. We advise evicted tenants to continue to rely on the League, and not to waste their slender resources on a useless legal struggle."

The celebrated Henry George, author of Progress and Poverty," cables from Dublin

to the Irish World:
Miss Parnell and the Ladies' Land League are to build 50,000 portable cottages for the avicted. The League money is secure, no matter who

is arrested. The "no rent" idea spreads like wild-

The patriotic speech of O'Dwyer Grey, M. P., in the Dublin Council has made him the hero of the hour.

Mayor-Elect Dawson grew pale when the people hooted him. The Cleveland (Ohio) Branch of the Land

League has sent \$1,031 to the fund.

THE SYMPATRY FROM CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Oct. 24.-A meeting of English and Scotch citizens was held last evening to discuss the Irish question and was very largely attended. Speeches were made by that every Englishman and Scotchman should protest against the outrage, since the same means may be used to suppress land reform in England and Scotland. Earnest sympathy is extended to the Irish people, urging them to avoid physical force, but to trust to the greatness of the ideas presented by Parnell, Davitt and others which appeals to the Englishman's and the Scotchman's sense of justice as strongly as it does to the lrishman's.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Berlin, Oct. 31 .- The election excitement last week was most intenso. It is stated that the whole question of Bismarck remaining in power now depends upon the support he can expect from the Clericals. elected Parliament before Christmas.

AN IMPERIAL FEAST.

VIENNA, Oct. 29 .- The galadinner given tomagnificent affair gigantic mirrors, flowers and tropical plants. Sixteen chandeliers cast a glowing light upon a scene truly imperial in its grandeur. The long table was covered with massive gold either end, the gold for the imperial and Royal tunate enough to obtain cards of invitation. The court band concealed in a perfect garden throughout the evening. Among the distinguished guests present were Count Andrassy in full uniform, the Prince of Thuurn and Taxis, Signors Mancini and Depretis, Count Duchatel, the French Ambassador, the United States Minister and all the Diplo matic corps.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Dr. Marsden has aspirations for Bonaventure. Mr. Joly has found, up to this, no opponent at Lothbiniere.

Mr. Shehyn has, as yet, found no adversary in Quebec East.

Mr. J. Martel (Conservative) intends running for Joliette.

Mr. Gagnon is rumored for Kamouraska

also Dr. D. Rossignol Mr. Audet will most likely go in by accla-

mation for Dorchester. Hon. Mr. Flynn will most likely be elected

by acclamation for Gaspe. Mr. Dechren is spoken of for Temiscouta

also Mr. Alphonse Pouliot. Mr. C. J. Doherty is mentioned in connection with Montreal West.

Mr. Felix Carberry is mentioned as one of the candidates for Quebec West.

Mr. Brousseau (Conservative) will oppose the Hon. Mr. Langelier for Portneuf. The names of Messrs. Boutin, Pacaud and

Mercier are mentioned for Bellechasse. Mr. Isidore Belleau has announced his determination to fight the Hon. Mr. Paquet at Levie.

At Beauce the fight will be between Mr. Jean Blanchet, advocate, and Mr. Wm. Delery. The Hon. Mr. Irvine offers himself for

Megantic, and Mr. Walls for Drummond and Arthabaska. Mr. J. Beli Forsyth will contest Quebec County against the Hon. Mr. Ross. Dr. Fiset

is also mentioned for this Constituency. A whole legion are out for Rimouski, amongst them being Messrs. Parent, Asselin, Gosselin, Cole, Dr. Pelletier, Genereux

DON CARLOS.

There was a rumor current yesterday that Don Carlos is expected here. A police agent was walting for him last night at the Gare du referred to the inadequacy of the Land Act, Nord, but the illustrious representative of Divine right did not make his appearance.

A single vineyard near Dixon, Solano County, Cal., has just yielded 250,000 boxes of raisins, worth \$500,000. Vine planting is in-

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

Address from the Dublin Branches of the Land League.

THE LAND ACT INSUFFICIENT

Hold on to Your Organization!"

of men whatscover. They know the value of an acre of land just as well as they know On Sunday his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. the value of a hotse or a cow : and deception Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, was again the is no more possible about one article than it object of a great popular ovation. Dublin, is about the other. In a word, the farmers represented by the John Dillon branch of the hesitate to accept this Act i'll it is duly Land League, and by deputations from all the other city branches, waited on Dr. Croke tested, because, while they see much in it that is good, they see like-wise a great deal in it that is and presented him with an eloquent address. The address was beautifully illuminated. When it had been read the archbishop

defective, and not a little that may prove to be pernicious. And now, having detained made the following reply:you so long, what remains for me but to The Most Rev. Dr. Croke came forward thank you, as I do most sincerely, for your amidst the most enthusiastic cheering and kind visit to Thurles to-day, and for your very beautiful but too flattering address? demonstrations of joy. Having expressed the satisfaction he felt at socing the deputation, The name you bear as a society is talissoveral Englishmen and Scotchmen and resolutions were adopted unanimously, seiting forth that the recent action of the British Government is disgraceful, and demanding results we desire. There are those who believe, or affect to believe, that the new Land Act will produce for us all, or nearly all, the results we desire. There are those who believe, or affect to believe, that the new Land forth that the recent action of the British Act will produce for us all, or nearly all, the manic here. "John Dillon" is a name to be conjured with Ireland. No one doubts the man. He has the courage of his convictions. He says what he means, and means what moreover, that because the present Governhe says. Beloved at home, he is highly ment has passed this measure, overy grateful respected even in the Senate House of the Irishman shoul lift his hat reverently off his stranger, and the association that bears his head at the mention of Mr. Gladstone's name, honored name must be thrico welcome to should pour out praises on him and his Tipperary, which he so well and so faithfully associates without stint or measure, and go represents. I thank you once more for your to work at once to secure, all the varied and friendly visit. I wish you and yours a large valuable fruits which British lawgivers measure of happiness, and the righteous have so benevolently placed within our cause of old Ireland a sure and speedy sucreach. I cannot take this smiling and sunny view of the situation. The archbishop then proceeded to point out the various shortdeafening applause comings of the Act, and, in speaking of what the people wanted, said—The man who labours on the soil, be he fermer or agricultural labourer, has the first claim upon its fruits. The Commissioners under the Land Act would do well to hear that fact in mind, and so to Should the Chancellor refuse to expunge or reduce rents all over the country as to enable modify the May laws directed against the the tiller of the soil to be wholesomely fed, Catholics, he will encounter opposition almost fairly clothed, and suitably housed, besides in health. as great as that of the Progressists. Little making all other needful provisions can at present be expected by the Government from the Conservatives. The crisis is severe and is made more so by the report that Quebec yesterday. yesterday for home. guilty of a grave injustice. This is the settlefor London on the "Arizona." ment of the land question which Charles Stowart Parnell (loud cheers) and the Irish England for the benefit of his health. National Land Leigno are laboring to procure; this is the settlement of the land Hill left for New York yesterday afternon.

Bismarck will probably dissolve the present it from blin does a patent wrong, and is night by the Emperor in honor of the King | question which will give the hish people a are toothold upon Irish soil, just as the One hundred and thirty persons set down in | Frenchman is planted firmly on the soil of the vast hall, which was most tastily de- | France, Englishman on that of England, corated for the occasion with gobelin tapestry, the Scotchman on his native heath; and this is the settlement of the land question, and this alone, which will be deemed final and satisfactory by the patriotic priests and bishops and people of Ireland plate in the middle and massive silver on (enthusiastic cheering). Entertaining, as I do, the kindliest feelings towards every class guests, and the silver for those who were for- in the community, and not wishing to see one section of our people benefited at the expense of another, I cannot conceal from myself that of palm trees, was led by the Prince of such a settlement of the land question as I hand masters, Edward Strauss, who played have just sketched would entail a very serious loss to nearly every landlord, while it would be utterly ruinous to some of them. But this, i regret to say, cannot be helped. No victory has ever been achieved on the field of battle without the loss of some valuable lives. You cannot make omelettes, as the French say, without breaking eggs; nor can millions be emancipated without the humiliation of a few (bear, hear). Now, it is plainly within the power of the Land Commissioners to effect some such settlement as this. Will they do so? Are they equal to the emergency? Will they rise to the level of this great cause? Will they have the courage of aiming a

death-blow at the ascendancy of a few in order to secure the just right and much needed elevation of the multitude? I believe they will not. I believe they will attempt to plaster up the sores of the people instead of radically healing them. Let us roughly analyse this Commission and see how it is constituted. With a few notable exceptions, it consists of men who were notoriously for sale-who have literally gone down upon their kness to the Government to procure their present lucrative position-who have hawked petitions through the country for signature, setting forth their claims and capa-

city for office; while some of them have actually qualified themselves for preferment by abusing the Land League organization. that has created the very court in which they now sit as judges. Such being the state of the case, I own I have no great confidence in the Commissioners as a body. I may be wrong. I hope I am. I wish, anyhow, to give them the benefit of the doubt; and hence, like Mr. Parnell and the bishops of Ireland assembled the other day in Maynooth, I am for having the Act fully and fairly tested, but under the auspices of the League, and for accepting and rejecting it, wholly or in part, just in proportion as it will be found by experience to be beneficial or otherwise. But, under all circumstances, I advise the peeple to hold on steadily to the organization that has already done so much to im. prove their condition, and never to abandon the peaceful and constitutional struggle in which they are engaged, until all their just requirements will have been secured. Having

tribunal, we ought to regard them, and indeed shall regard them as not proved until the accusers shall have presented themselves regularly and with clearly formulated complaints, and proofs regularly made; 2nd, We shall regard the authors of those wordings as guilty among other things as follows: 1st. wanting in respect towards the Holy See, before whose his Grace pointed out how the Government tribunal the question was pending; 2nd, flagmight have framed a final and just settlement rant disobedience of orders of the Bishops of of the land question. But, he said, the this Province and the Holy See. policy of the Government is a policy of exasperation. The amendmends proposed by the

Two young ladles have succeeded in obtain-Density of the law at high of high Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly throughout the State, 2,000 land Commission consists mostly of ing Munro bursaries of \$150 each, for two creasing greatly thro bishops were substantially rejected. The men whose proclivities are either years in the examination in Dalhousle Coland the color of the foods where the color of the color o

THE LAND LEAGUE CATECHISM AND TRISH INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTOR.

CHAPTER I.

QUESTION-What is the Irish National Land League?

Answen-An association having for its object the total abolition of Irish landlordism. Q. Can any one who wishes become a member of the association?

A. Yes, on being proposed by a member and elected by a vote of the central association or any one of its branches. Q. What is required of members?

A. Acceptance of the principles of the League, the giving of assistance to its practical working, and the payment of a small annual subscription. Q. Is the society a numerous one?

i. It consists of about a million of men.

in addition to which there are ladies' branches and children's branches, which add very con. siderably to the number. Q. Are the members all resident in Ire-Innd?

Lengue in England; some in Scotland, in New Zealand, and in Australia; in Canada; and an immense number in the United States of America.

A. No; there are many branches of the

Q. How did those branches in other countries help the work of the Land Lengue? A. By contributing to its expenses, by spreading a a knowlege of its principles, and obtaining for its objects the sympathy of lov-

ers of liberty and justice in those parts of the Q. Is the Irish National Land League likely to succeed in effecting its object? A. It is certain to do so; the work is half

done already. CHAPTER II. Q. What is Dish landlordism?

A. A system of legalised plunder by means of which a small number of idle and wicked men are enabled to rob the industrial classos of nearly all the fruits of their la-

bor. Q. Why has so evil a system received the

function of law? A. Because the landlords themselves were the law makers.

Q. What name do the landlords give to the The Count de Ses Maisons returned to tribute they wring from the working classes of the nation? A. The name of "rent." The King and Queen of Italy left Vienna

Q. On what ground do they claim and enforce this tribute?

A. On the pretence that the land of the whole country is their private property, and that they can charge what sum they like to individuals for the use of it.

Q. Is the land their private and absolute property?

A. It is not Q. Whose is it?

lotted to him for his own use?

A. The land of every country is the property of the people of that country. Q. Do you mean that every inhabitant has the right to have a little plot of ground al-

A. No. In every civilized country the State, as representative of the entire people, is regarded as the owner or head landlord of all its land. This land the State is bound to let out for the use of the people in the manner that will be most conducive to the public welfare. To apportion a little plot of land to each inhabitant would not be the best mode of utilising the land for the benefit of the

whole community.

Q. What is the best mode? A. To let the land, subject to a small rent or land tax, to a large number of practical farmers who will themselves cultivate their

holdings. Q. But, then, what of all those persons who, as you say, have a claim on the land, but who cannot possibly be put into posses sion of the little bits and scraps which would

form their share of it? A. The rent or tax already spoken of should go to the relief of the public taxes, and thus form the contribution of those who

have the land to those who have it not. Q. Why would this system be more conducive to the public welfare than the present one of landlord and tenant?

A. Because the cultivator of the soil would then be free to develop to the fullest extent the produce bearing capacity of the

soil, and would have a strong personal interest in so doing. The riches of the country would thus be increased, additional employment would be afforded, and the home circulation of a great amount of money would sustain nativo trades and manufactures, and 98 years of age, and a member of Governor fill the country with prosperity. Q. What is done with the rents of Ireland

at present? A. Most of them are spent by absentee

landlords in England and in other countries. And much of what is paid to resident landlord goes to pay English money-lenders. mortgages, betting men and other less re spectable persons, from which sort of expenditure the Irish working classes can derive no benefit.

Q. What function, then, do the Irish land. lords discharge in relation to agricultural industry? A. The function that is discharged by

caterpillars, potato-bugs, and Colorado beetles—that of living on the crops sown and tended by the farming and laboring population.

Q. Is Irish landlordism liked by the people of Ireland?

A. It is hated and detested by them. Q. Why have they so long submitted to

A. Because they could not help it. The English nation, that imposed the system on Ireland, has maintained it by brute force, which up to this time the Irish people have been unable to overthrow. Q. Have the Irish people now found a way

of getting rid of it? A. They have to them?

specific afternation authorized to will about was

ADVENTURES OF MYLES O'REGAN.

MR. EDITOR :- If you have ever heard or read of a career, or experience, more remark. able than mine, you will conter a favor upon me by making it known. But before I proceed any further a few words of explanation may not be unnecessary. My last letter to The Post, if you will jog your memory, dated from the planet Uranus, to which I had been transplanted after my death at the hands of those British blood drinking Boers. I then stated that it was only the privileged few who were sent there after death, that I was of those few and Benjamin D'Israeli another, that while I slept D'Israeli stole the ears which I had thrown over my eyes. Now observe what followed. I slept several months, all the time dreaming I was living on an iceberg, sleeping between blankets of ice, which perspired freely and rolled in cold streams down my vertebral column; that I are ice and drank ice water. and, in fact, lived—or rather died—a nice kind of life—or rather death—all the time. This kind of thing was beyond the endurance of even a disembodied spirit, and I awoke to find that Dizzy was sleeping as comfortable as a man who, during his life, had done nothing but perform just actions. I was so fearfully angry that I almost sympathized with the tenants in Ireland, who had been treated in pretty nearly the same fashion by their landlords for so many years. But, then, they deserved it, and I did not. I was between two minds whether to pummel D'Israeli or leave him to his conscience, when I remembered that he never had a conscience, and so decided to pitch in. I raised my ear to give the old semitic humbug a punch, but as was about to strike I was caught from behind, and on turning was astonished to see the being who had brought me first to Uranus.

"My good friend, said he, violence is not permitted in this sphere; this is the second time, I've caught you quarrelling with that innocent old man, you will now be removed to another place.

"And where, pray. ?" "I have not quite decided, but it must be to the wickedist spot in the whole universe." "Oh, in that case there should be no difficulty, please put me down in London."

"Where is your body?" "In Soudan, in the confines of the Desert of Sahara, don't you remember you took me from there, and I sincerely wish you had let

in less time than it would take to say "Jack Robinson," or count over the wages of a newspaper editor, I was transferred to the Desert of Sahara, where singular to say we found my body lying just where it had fallen save where a vulture had esten away the crockedness from my nose and left it a regular beauty to be seen. After my immortal soul was rehabilitated I was transferred to London with the rapidity of thought.

"Now, said the being," "that you are alive once more, be honest if you can, but if not, try and appear so, au revoir," and off he went, leaving me to the mercy of the children of

What was I to do? The only money I had about me were a few pounds in silver, I had taken from the pockets of a dead Boer in the Transvani. But why should I not take up my position at the head of the Back Stairs? I was never dismissed. "Hold on," I thought, I shall go and see my friend, Prince Teck, and off I started for Buckingham Palace. I was in luck, His Serene Highness had just returned from Ireland. I sent in my card, and, after a short delay in an ante-chamber, a flunkey, in black and tan livery, ushered me into the presence. I rushed forward, and, falling on my knees, cried : "Justice, puissant Frince; justice, your

"Come my friend, I should know your face. Ha! by the gods you are the boycotted O'Regan, sit down man and tell your story, although please to recollect when addressing me that I am not yet King."

"But your Royal Nibbs will be, Teck the One has a splendid sound." "I then recapitulated to him my astounding

adventures, Mr. Editor, and he wept like a child." "Come," said he, "cheer up man, it is true that Radical ruffian Gladstone is in power, but he is not so bad as we thought. He is a staunch Tory in his dealings with Ireland. Apropos of that cursed land, I suppose you

are aware that I have been there lately and had several narrow escapes from assassination No Well Gladstone hinted to Her Majesty that my appearance at the Social Science Congress would have a pacifying effect on the country and I went across; my presence in Dublin had an electric effect; it thrilled half the people and it awed the other half into silence. Three hundred Parnellites surrounded me one night with bombs and hand granades. but when I drew myself up to my full height, and my sword to its full length, with the famous war cry of my family breaking the stillness of the night the effect was magical. A Teck ! a Teck ! cried I, and the conspirators dissolved into space, but not before I had Elain thirteen of their number. See the blood is yet on my sword."

I examined the excalibur and sure enough saw blood and hair attached, but I think the atter belonged to a kitten.

When the Prince saw the admiration and astonishment manifested on my ingenious countenance, he was much gratified. "Go." he said, "hasten to Leeds; Gladstone is there; give him this note, and he will doubtless reinstate you in your old office or give

you another as good." for the North, and arrived in Leeds that night show that they would be great gainers. Just as Gladstone was addressing eight or ten Parliament and the Government would thousand ragamuffins. The light fell upon have a much simpler task before their upturned faces. They resembled not been, and there would be some chance thing so much as a congregation of jackals of getting our own business better attended listening to the braying of a jackass arrayed to; at all events, the British elector, when he in the garb of a lion. Alas! Beaconsfield | calls his representative to account for delay was a gentleman in comparison with this of promised reform, could not be put off with man, but, then, what can a fellow expect from the son of a slave dealer? Heavens how they did grind out the sentences, and how the tives prevent all progress. English Liberal and audience did yell and howl when he made Radical associations would be spared the ignopoints against Parnell and Ireland. I, hav- miny of instructing their representatives to ing been absent for a considerable time, and support Coercion Bills only fit for the having never seen a newspaper, asked a gentle- meridian of St. Petersburg; and reforms of manly looking individual on the outskirts of the conspiracy law, supposed to have been the crowd what the row was about? "Vy don't you know, they are rested them rob- tory by state speculation in Dublin and the bing Communists in Ireland, and our rulings of Irlsh judges. Thirty thousand Villiam is a hexplaining matters, and saying English soldiers would not be withdrawn as ow he will 'rest more on em if they don't from their only legitimate duty, the defence keep quiet. Vy, the bloody Hirish is a of this island, and employed in the hateful murdering every one; they hasshasinbated and degrading work of collecting rents for three hundred landlords yesterday, and Irish Landlords. English constituencies there 's a report this morning that they won't | would not have all their calculapay their rents. Instead of amusing tions disturbed by the sudden oscillathemselves beating their wives, them there tions of the Irish voters, according Hirish go about killing foxes and balliffs and as they get their orders from their priest or other game which is displeasing to our Mr. Parnell. Every Irishman in an English Villiam and the rest of us, and so we are town would have to renounce his Irish nat-

in the crowd, but that did no prevent me thinking he was really actuated by virtuous indignation when detailing the doings of the wild Irish.

Yours truly,
Myles O'Regan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DIFFERENCE: -

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR.-How is it that in Canada the years spent in a Catholic College count nothing. A young man spends six long and tedious years of labor and toil, struggling with many obstacles, wasting away happy days in those secluded walls. After he graduates from those walls and desires to enter the legal or medical professions his pupilage in a Catholic College counts nothing. This scems hardly fair. By chance I noticed a Medical School Calendar, and in it I noticed "Graduates in Arts, or students having matriculated in arts in any University in Her Majeety's Dominions are not required to pass the matri-culation examination." "In the case of Graduates in Arts, or those who have spent a year's pupilage in the office of a medical practitioner before attending lectures, a period of three years only will be required." Those not falling under these rules must spend four years. Why confine themselves to this rule. How many Catholic young men have graduated from the halls of Otta-wa and St. Michael's Colleges are to graducto in medicine competent at the expiration of three years, as those who have graduated in Protestant Colleges. The Medical Council of Ontario are too sensible and upright a body of men to be branded as prejudiced and partial; hence, want of con-sideration on their part made this rule. I know young men who completed their courses in Ottawa and St. Michael's Colleges to have spent four years in the medical study, whilst those who completed their studies in Queen's College were allowed to pass out after three years. What chagrin fills the bosom of the Catholic youth, possessed of as good teachers and as good education as the Queen's College graduate, when he sees his Protestant contemporary pass out one year ahead of him, simply because he graduated from a Protestant College. This rule ought to be amended, and if this letter falls 'neath the eves of the Medical Faculty I am full sure they will remedy the evil. And for those who have graduated from Catholic Colleges the same privilege granted as to those graduating from Protestant Colleges, viz, no matriculation, and only three years' course. The rule as it is at present is too noxious

to encourage young Catholic men to enter Catholic Colleges. Every Catholic youth who enters a Catholic College does not do so for the purpose of becoming a Priest. With the change in fortune's wheel, changes the youth's mind. And if. after he has spent his six long years of labor and toll, he graduates from the college and desires to pursue a different course in life's drams, his long years in the Catholic College should be considered, either in medicine or law. If these long years are not to be regarded, then there is no use for the Catholic youth entering this college. He should spend these six years in a Protestant College and receive a reward in the end for his labors. I am sure the Medical Council will treat both alike, and this letter of mine will in the future open a road of encouragement for Catholics. At the present it will have its desired effect. I may observe that lately St. Michael's College has been affiliated to Toronto University. If, therefore, it is a recognized University, a Catholic, who has a certificate that he graduated from there, should receive the same favor as one gradu ating from Queen's College. Hoping this letter shall fall into the hands of some of the Medical Faculty and produce the desired effect.

Sincerely yours,

CATHOLICUS. Ontario, October 24, 1881.

IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT. ASK ANY GERMAN,

And he will convince you that St. Jacobs Oil is the most wonderful remedy that has ever been brought before the public. Rheumatism of many years standing has yielded immediately to its almost magical influence. As many have expressed it, its action is electrical, seeming to drive the pain before it until all discomfort leaves the body and the warm glow of health and comfort remains. It is a certain cure for neuralgia, giving immediate relief upon the first application, and curing, in a short time, the most inveterate

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The following article, remarkable for its thorough-going honesty and its spirit of fair play towards Ireland and the Land League, is from the pen of Professor Beesly, of the London University. It appears in a London journal, the Labour Standard, of last Satur-

The possession of Ireland by England has been and is an almost unmixed disadvantage to the latter country-almost as great as it is to the former. Nature meant them to be inhabited by independent nations, and so they will be, sooner or later, unless we can persuade the Irish to be satisfied with some scheme of federation. No doubt the Crown and aristocracy, and governing classes generally, gain considerable advantage out of every conquest England has made; and if Ireland were separated from England to-morrow a good many Englishmen of the upper and middle class would be pecuniary losers. But I defy anyone to show me how the great mass of our people would be a penny the worse After thanking the Duke I took the train for it. On the contrary, it is easy to the excuse that Irish affairs have occupied all the time of Parliament, and that the Obstrucestablished here, would not be rendered nugagoing to suspen the abeas corpus act, and lonality, and obtain a certificate of naturalize

were masters of their own country. They would have more inducement to stay at home. We would send them back to Ireland whenever they were reduced to apply for poor-law relief. What a load would be removed from many a struggling trade, foiled in its efforts to raise wages by the competition of the Irish immigrant. I said above that the possession of Ireland by England is an almost unmixed disadvantage to us. There is a certain compensation. I believe it is the only one, and it has only told within the last two generations. Irish pressure has compelled our governing classes to submit to reforms in that island which are the pattern and precedent for similar reforms here, which otherwise we should be much longer conquering. Everyone knows that disestablishment has been brought within measurable distance

by the frish legislation of 1869. If we were rid of the press of Irish business and all the troubles connected with it, we should set to work at once to spoliate and liberate the Anglican Church. We have only to look to the Farmers' Alliances in England and Scotland to see what the new Irish Land Law has already done for us. How distant was the prospect of tenant right and other land reforms on this island only 24 months ago -and now they are knocking at the door. The House of Commons, much against its will-for an assembly of plutocrats it is and always will be-has been made to accept certain principles; and all the protests that these principles could not possibly be applicable to England are so much idle breath. The long divorce between the English land and the English people is going to terminate. Let not English farmers labourers forget to whom they and owe this near prospect of juster laws and a happier future. They might have waited another century for it if the Irish Land League had not been founded by honest and courageous patriots like Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt. The Land Act would probably even now be spoilt by judicial decisions if the Land League were not there to watch its administration. That is why the landlords and their advocates in our press are again clamouring for the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell. The Times is bold enough to assert that the English working classes "are becoming disgusted with the way in which the Land Act has been received; their sense of fair play is outraged, and they are beginning to see the Parnellite agitation in its true light." Where the Times has seen signs of this feeling among English workmen I do not know. English workmen know that the Land League is neither more nor less than a trades' union, and therefore that its managers would be grossly failing in their duty to the members if they went to sleep because this or that law has been passed. Their business is to watch over its execution, to push it to its furthest limits, and to keep their organization in full efficiency. This is what English trades' unionists do. Besides,

"Hail beauteous, bounteous, gladsome Spring "-this was Mark Twain's prize poem -but the dire diseases incident to Spring, spoil the romance. Burdock Blood Bitters is the prize remedy, the remedy prized by all who have tried it as the best Blood Puritying Tonic and System Regulator in the market. It cures all Blood Humors from the worst Scroiula to a common Pimple. Sample Bottles 10 Cents, for sale by all dealers in medicine.

we in England cannot dispense with Mr.

Parnell's help just yet. It will not do to

have him locked up till we have got our

Land Act.

THE IRISH LAND WAR. PARNELL AND DILLON AND THE FREEDOM OF DUBLIN

CITY-THE CASTLE HACKS GLOATING OVER THE RESULT-FATHER SHEEHY ON THE SITU.

of the most strenuous efforts on the part of the Bome Rule members, led by Messrs. self at nineteen! Why, she would fire of it Gray and Dawson, two of Parnells Parlia- in a month." mentary followers. The debate was hot and protracted, and the supporters of the proposal certainly had the best of the speaking. Forty-six members of the corporation out of The voting was equal, 23 for, 23 against. The | the gayest capital in Europe with another." Lord Mayor gave the casting vote against the motion. In the majority against the proposal were 10 Conservatives and 13 Liberals and of these 8 were Roman Catholics and several Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace. Unqualified delight was expressed among the officials at Dublin Castle, when the result was conveyed to them. As a precautionary measure against any popular demonstration, the Mansion House is to-night guarded by a strong force of police.

Paris, Oct. 25.—At the present moment, when so much may depend on the attitude not marry him if it so distresses you; but taken by the Catholic clergy of Ireland, the then I shall never marry any one class as long when so much may depend on the attitude following summary of a statement made to the New York Herald correspondent in Paris, I should not risk having one always at home yesterday, by Father Sheehy, may be of interest: Father Sheehy advocates the no rent movement from national rather than social considerations, and approves of the League's appeal to the farmers. Self-interest and selfishness, he says, are quite as good things landlords Mr. Parnell struck the at the real enemy, the men who, more truly than Messrs. Gladstone and Forster, are the gaolers of the Irish patriots. Despite Archbishop Croke's repudiation, and though he knows his re-arrest is certain, Fatner Sheehy will continue to take an active part in the agitation. He firmly believes that an immense majority of his fellow-priests will, like himself, adhere to the manifesto of the League unless absolutely coerced into neutrality by Rome. He refuses, however, to contemplate the eventuality of Papal interference. He does not believe that the Vatican will move in the matter and knows positively that so recently as three weeks ago, when he saw his Bishop, no instructions from Rome had been received.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

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

SINCE vitality or nervous strength is engendered most speedily by the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, it is the remedy calculated not only to mitigate the violence of wasting diseases, and induce a rapid rehexterminate the robbers.

I saw this swell later on picking pockets not be deluged with Irish laborers if they from being attacked by epidemic maladies. affected geniality—

BEAUTY'S DAUGHTERS!

By THE DUCHESS.

CHAPTER XIII.

VAL. "Love is your master, for he master you; And she, that is so yoked by a fool! Methinks should not be chronicled for wise.

And why not death, rather than living torment?
To die is to be banished from myself;
And Siivia is myself; banished from her
Isself from self—a deadly banishment!"
— Two Genilemen Of Verona. When Gretchen tells her father of her de-

termination to wed with Dugdale and no other, she fills him with consternation and a sorrow that amounts almost to indignation. That she, his pride, the child of his heart, should elect for herself a life so replete with trouble. so wanting in joy or even barest content grieved him beyond expression. "I shall never give my consent-never!

he says, with a wave of the hand, meant to declare that in this instance entreaty will be of no avail. But Gretchen lingers. Not yetnot ever-will she abandon hope. "Perpetual dropping wears a stone." So she tells herself; and George Tremaine's heart is of any but the adamantine order. She will trust to time to conquer for her. She lays her arms upon the table, and regards him with melancholy eyes, and asks him in a dismal monotone, if he, who has professed such affection tor her is to be her undoing. Mr. Tremaine feels the power brought to bear, but steels his heart against it and goes on with admirable firmuess.

"I am acting for the best; I am your truest friend," he says, emphasizing each word vigorously. "I distinctly say, I will not hear

"Papa, how can you speak so sternly to me? It is not like you. When you were in love with mamma, what would you have thought of your father if he had forbidden you, to marry her? Would you not have

called him a-a---' "You can be as undutiful as you like, Gretchen. That will not help to alter my mind. "I am not undutiful. How could you think it? But is it not true? Would you

not have called him just that?" "You would have to spend your time nursing a sick man. At your age! It is unheard

"It is my choice." "Which only proves you are too young to make a choice."

"I am very little younger than Kitty, and you said nothing about her inability to choose," returns she, reproachfully.

At this moment the door opens, and Mrs. Fremaine—followed by Flora and Brandrum -appears on the threshold. "Go away for awhile," says Mr. Tremaine,

in a distressed tone, beckoning to them. "No; let them come in. It must be told scoper or later," says Gretchen quickly, though with a face pale as the drifting snow And then the news is told, and nobody says anything and Mrs. Tremsine, with an inexplicable look upon her face, seats herself in an arm chair and lays one hand upon the other thoughtfully, silently.

Brandrum clears his throat and glances at Gretchen, who meets his gaze appealingly. Flora, with an ominous cough, sinks into a low seat near the window, and is evidently preparing a mental brief for the coming trial.

"The very idea is courageous," says Mr. Fremsine, warmly, vexed that as yet, he has received no open support from the new "But let us discuss it quietly, my dear

George," saggests Mrs. Tremaine, calmly. Her calmness, however, which seems to him, something like submission to the enemy, only irritates him still further.

"Quietly!" repeats he, with indignation. You don't see it in my light, Arabella. Women always take such a wrong view of LONDON, Oct. 25.—The proposal to confer forbid her even thinking of such a thing, whereas by your silence you seem almost to nell and Dillon was defeated to-day in spite give consent. I must say it is most ill-judged. What! make a Miss Nightingale of her-

"I should not," says Gretchen, faintly but bravely. "I cannot account for it, papa, but I know I love him. I shall never again love any one so well. I would rather spend my the 60 attended. The Lord Mayor presided. life in solitude—in sorrow—with him than in

> "You are a romantic fool," declares Mr. Tremaine losing his temper. "My dear, my dear I you forget yourself," expostulates his wife.

> "And you are encouraging her," goes on he still further forgetting himself.

"Dearest," says Gretchen, with a smile (when papa's temper goes so does his resolution) "you forget indeed. Only yesterday you teld me I was the cleverest of the whole family, and now you have called me-oh, fiel what an ugly word it is! See here; I will as I live. And old maids are so unpleasant. if I were vou."

"Are you going against me in this matter Gretchen?" asks poor Mr. Tremaine, at his wits' end. "Why is it? Have I not always been a good father to you."

"You have, darling papa—the best, the to appeal to as sentiment. In striking at dearest." Her arms are round his neck now. Great tears are in her eyes. Few men are proof against the tears of those they love Mr. Tremaine's features relax. There are visible signs of a speedy surrender, or at least of a compromise.

"Don't be cruel, darling papa," she whispers, pitcously. "You will never forgive yourself if you spoil my life."

"Never," replies he with deep earnestness, caressing her sunny head. "That is just why I cannot give my consent to this marriage. It is too great a sacrifice." Here Flora, having arranged her line of ac-

tion, breaks boldly into the conversation. People always listen to Flora, for the simple reason that no one has ever yet been found able to talk her down.

"I don't think it at all a sacrifice," she says ignoring the consequences of this rash speech. She looks up from her low seat, and lays down the book with which she has been trying to cheat some light from the swiftly parting hours. "Not in the least. And why is it you all think it so? He is sick, poor Kenneth, and is it not a privilege to be able to comfort those we care for? Gretchen loves him. Therefore she would wish to watch over him and make him happy. And I think it is very sweet and lovely of her to want to do it. It is just the vory thing I

At this outburst they all smile involuntaryoung speaker herself, who gaze at each other fondly, with eyes filled with tears. Love and United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents | gralitude are wake, and a little chord of sympathy, spreading from heart to heart, makes affection grow warmer and stronger within

Then some one clse makes some remark, and argument again grows brisk, under cover of which Brandrum-who is still amused, and sees a splendid opening for one of those dis bovery, but also to protect such as use it cussions dear to him-says to Flora, with

own choice when my time comes," says Flora, disagreeably. _

"That is a very ungrateful speech, and one utterly undeserved, not to speak of the folly of it. One should never refuse a good offer. Nevertheless, being thoroughly amiable, and entirely devoid of malice, I shall insist on helping you in this matter. By the bye, this affair in Zululand has happened most fortunately for you. I shouldn't wonder if it produced the desired article. I shall at once set about finding some one suitable.

"Better advertise," says Flora, with grim

"The very thing. Thanks for the suggestion. 'Wanted, a young man, carefully mutilated. One without arms and legs and such superfluous luxuries as cars and nose preferred. Must be hopelessly invalided. Of a cheerful and lively disposition, and, above all things, strictly moral. Warranted not to bite. Salary, three ha'pence a year, paid quarterly. Please address Miss Flora Tremaine, etc. Will that do?"

etc. Will that do?"

"I suppose you think you are funny," says
Flora, witheringly; but Brandy can soar
above sarcasm, and is evidently unimpressed "I think that paragraph about the biting very neat," he says, mildly. "A man must give vent to his feelings in some way; and if he could neither kick you nor beat you he might want to bite you. At all events, it is well to be on the safe side. You see how eareful I am of your interests."

Flora, disdaining reply, rises and crosses over to where Gretchen is standing near her father, who is still arguing, though fruitlessly.

Gretchen is evidently gaining the day. "Then you give your consent, papa?" "I suppose I must. Though, remember, I

do so unwillingly." "And you will speak to Kenneth-you will say you are very pleased?"

"My dear, I shall certainly speak to him. But there is a limit to human forbearance; cannot go so far as to say I am pleased."

"You will not be unkind to him, dear papa ?" says Gretchen, a little tremulously, laying her hand pleadingly upon his chest "Remember how one little cold word will hurt and wound him."

"I shan't be brutal, if you mean that," says her father, with a faint smile. "Poor fellow! he has enough to bear, without incivility from me. You shall have it all your own way, Gretchen, but in the after years, if you fail to find happiness, do not blame me.

"I shall blame nobody. And my happiness will not fail me," replies she, slowly. Her lips are white, but a light soft and beautiful gleams within her azure eyes.

Brandy, coming up behind her, lays both his hands lightly on her shoulders. "After all," he says, addressing his father "why shall not Gretchen be happy in her own way? If she wishes to marry Dugdale, if her heart is set on it, who shall forbid her? And something tells me our 'bonny Meg' will

never come to much grief." "No, because Kenneth loves her, and she loves him, and their love will last forever," says Flora-foolishly, perhaps, but fervently -adding, "And whom do we know nicer and handsomer than Kenneth?"

"I shall say no more until I have seen Dugdale," says Mr. Tremains. Then, with some reluctance, " You say you love him, Gretchen. Have you never thought, child, that your very love will be your misery? His live is ever in the balance; and when death comes to rob

"Oh, no, no,! Not that!" cries Gretchen, sharply, throwing out her hands as though to ward off some evil thing. Anything but that! He will live, with care, with time."

"I am quite sure of it," says Flora, with solemn conviction! "I feel it. And when he is able to stand again, and move about, and shall be of him. Don't cry, Gretchen. He must—he will get strong.

"There is the dressing-bell!" exclaims Mrs. Tremaine, hurriedly. She has been singularly silent during the whole discussion, and now seems-for her-thoroughly unnerved. "We shall be late if we don't hurry. Bran drum, remember how you kept us all waiting vesterday."

Brandy, having bestowed a loving, though perhaps slightly too energetic, pat upon Gretchen's shoulder, leaves the room, his father following. Mrs. Tremsine, going up to her daughter, smoothes back the soft brown hair from the girl's flushed cheeks with excessive tenderness.

" Darling, think—think well," she says, earnestly : but that is all the discouragement, she offers. As the door closes on her Gretchen turn to the constant Flora, and throwing her arms around her, presses her lips to hers with grateful warmth.

"You are the first to take my part Flo," she says, " and—and you spoke so micely of him. I shall never forget that." "Well. I said to myself, it was a time when

von would want Kitty, and I was determined you shouldn't miss her, if I could do you any good," says Flora, heartily.

"Though indeed," says the youngest Miss Tremaine, doubtfully, when she finds herself alone, "I do hope I have not adopted a wrong course and encouraged my dear sweet sister in abject folly. My conscience smites me; vet when I love I shall marry my sweetheart, even if he hasn't a nose on his face. No. whatever comes of my advice, I have at least acted up to my principles. As that miserable boy said, 'Love at any cost.' I think the whole thing downright charming and romantic. Just like the beautiful story, The Children of the Abbey," and—and—all the rest of i mind papa; he is a raven, always croaking; them."

"What can she be marrying him for?" demands Mr. Tremaine, desperately, many hours later, addressing his wife from the hearth-rug in her bed-room, while she slowly removes her trinkets from her person one by one, "unless for his money? And I didn't think her mercenary." " She is the truest and purest and best girl

in all the world," says Greichen's mother, indignantly. Perhaps just a touch of remorse and tear makes the indignation in her tone warmer. There is unwonted moisture in her eyes. "She is marrying him simply because she loves him."

"It is unnatural," says Mr. Tremaine, fuming. "And people will say all sorts of unpleasant things. I suppose you are prepared for that? It is no use arguing. I never saw any one so determined."

"Like all gentle women, when occasion arises, she can be firmer than most. I am sure, were he a penniless student instead of being Dugdale of Laxton, she would marry him all the same."

for small mercies, and thank our stars he is pleroing majesty, his throne an iceberg. not a penniless student," says Mr. Tremaine, with a sigh. "I shall, however, make one rests upon a world all robed in white more effort in her behalf. I shall appeal to Dugdale."

Will you dear? Of course you always know best. I always say you have the clear countless diamonds. eat judgment of any man I ever met. But

When you are a little older Flo. I shall look you out a thoroughly battered young man and present him to you as a spouse."

"Thanks you are really too good. But I fear interference will do no good. But you have young fear interference will do no good. But you have young fear interference will do no good. But you can try. You are very clever at that sort of thing. Only don't be too severe with him, poor boy. Remember, how delicate he is, he poor boy. Remember, now delicate no is, no cannot live very long, I am afraid. And, after all, Sleeke and beele say that only half the property is entailed; and at his death, of

"Oh! hang the property!" interrupts Mr. Tremaine, impatiently. "That won't console her, if she cares for him. I know I shall see that child yet with her cheeks white and her eyes full of silent grief; and when that day comes I shall feel as if it was all my fault; I know I shall," says Mr. Tremsine, irritably

"Don't think about it any more to-night, dear," says his wife, soothingly. "Things always looks blackest at night fall. To morrow we can discuss it more fully.

ow we can unsues at more tainly.
"I shall certainly appeal to Dugdale," says Mr. Tremaine, again, still irritable still with a determination that amounts to courage. But as

'The silent hours steal on.
And flaky darkness breaks within the east."

and morning dawns, his courage somewhat obs, and, as Bob Acres's might, oozes out through his finger-tips. Indeed, when, some hours later on, he draws near Dugdele's presence, this cowardice increases, until presently he is possessed with an uncomfortable conviction that he is the unwelcome suitor and Dug. dale the stern parent before whom he must plead his cause.

As he enters the library and meets Ken. neth's anxious eyes he feels, if possible, more like a culprit than before, and sinks heavily into a seat as though oppressed with hidden

"You have come to speak to me about Gretchen?" says Dugdale, nervously, plung-

ing into the subject head foremost.
"Yes. I have come to speak to you. Of course I have come, my dear Dugdale," replies Mr. Tremaine, greatly embarrassed. He takes up a paper-knife and examines it slowly and with elaborate care, as though to gain time. "Somebody should speak, you know," he concludes, lamely.

A woman in Dugdale's place would at this juncture—because of Tremaine's palpable ing. bility to proceed—have broken into hysterical and inextinguishable laughter. Dugdale, on the contrary says, with studied calmness. "Somebody should, of course,"

"Gretchen has told me all about this-this -arrangement between you, and-It is diflicult to say anything, but you know my dear fellow. that-that-

"I know everything—all you would say," says Dugdale calmly, his own nervousness decreasing as he sees his host's increasing. "No man could expect you to give your consent. It is quite impossible for you to give it. 1 shall say nothing more. But she said she thought she could be happy with me in spite of everything; and sometimes I try to chest myself into the belief that she could. At least I had not courage to fling away this only chance of having her always near me, It seems absurd, does it not, my talking of love? But I do love her; she is my entire happiness. Lend her to me for a few years. Perhaps I shall release you from your bargain

even before that time has expired." "If," says Mr. Tremaine, "there was even a chance that in two or three years you might

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recover-"I shall not recover,"-quietly-"but I shall die; that will do almost as well, will it not?"

"My dear boy, don't,"—uneasily. "It is very depressing, and must be uncommonly bad for you, you know, encouraging such dismal reflections, Death is a sort of thing we none of us like to dwell on."

"You do not, perhaps; why should you? But I think of it constantly, more than ever of late, as is natural. Gretchen is so young, She will be only a girl still when"-with a smile-" lam gathered to my fathers. That thought it all over. It is at least in my power to leave her rich; there is no reason why she should not marry again then and be happy later on. Though I would not have her quite forget me-not quite. I think she will never quite forget me,"-with a faint

sigh,
"I hope she will never get the chance," says Mr. Tremaine (unterly forgetful of his purpose), blowing his nose sonorously. Getting up, he walks to the window, and for a few minutes " silence reigns supreme." "What will the world say?" he goes on,

presently. "I have heard women called mercenary for less," "Gretchen is not one to be distressed by the

adverse opinion of society." "Dugdale, let me say something for you own sake, as much as for hers. The child is young—only nineteen; she has been nowhere, has seen very few; she hardly realizes what life means. Suppose she should wear, of attending a sick man; suppose-I am only

see any one to prefer to you, what then?" "That is my risk," says Dugdale, sadly. Do you think I am fool enough not to have thought of that? But I accept it. Besides," -turning his eyes on Tremsine-"think me over-sanguine if you will, but something tells me that will never happen."

supposing, my dear fellow-but should she

" She is a woman, quotes her father, " and therefore may be won, and she is, in my opinion, the handsomest of the lot. The odds are heavily against you, my dear fellow. know her too well to distrust her in any way or to believe her mind capable of a wrong thought, but if things turn out as I fear she will be miserable, the day will come, perhaps, when she will reproach you."

"What is all this about reproach? Don't he is only trying to frighten you," says Greechen's clear voice, breaking in most opportunely upon the discussion. Coming forward she leans lightly upon the head of Dugdale's couch and pats his cheek gayly, "I won't have you say nasty things to Ken, papa; heis my property now, and I shall do battle for

ayHer father laughs, and so does she. Kenneth drawing down her hand to his lips, kisses it tondly.

"I never heard of such a love affair is t life," says Mr. Tremaine afterwards, with "If he was the finest fellow in th groan. United Kingdom she couldn't appear proude of him. And as for him-well, of course, yo know, he would be silly about her, that is not to be wondered at."

CHAPTER XIV.

"I have not art to reokon my groans; but to I love thee best, O most best, belleve it. Added —Hamlet's Letter.

It is New Year's Day. The Old Year perhaps glad of its release—is safely buds neath a frozen shroud—gone—forgotten. Th "Then I suppose we ought to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has arrived in state with chill shape to be grateful young king has a gra which a wintry sun looks sadly down, gl ing its breast with myriad rays, until all land seems to scintillate and sparkle w

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howed down and almost touch the earth th the dead weight of the snow that clings sahed. All are ice-bound, and, if they sing tall croon melanchely ditties in the dark of ofs departed and summers all too swiftly

Indoors the fires burn briskly, dancing and major in the exuberance of their delight. Near them small baskets may be seen in thich poor little starving birds—that have ome to die upon the window sills—have been placed by Flo and Gretchen. Some, are lowly recovering, and peep out from under heir wings in a stealthy fashion. Some, alas! men with tiny legs outstretched and

brown eyes glazed and dim. Brandy and Dandy—who has run down for Brandy and Dandy—who has full down for day or two—are playing billiards. Dugide, having changed his quarters, is now an ababitant of the morning-room, and lies upa his couch waiting with new-born content te jolly yellow flames that rush madly up te chimney as the great yule log grows less. Gretchen has written a little note to Kitty plaining everything and touching so sweetupon her love for poor Kenneth that Kitty though deeply grieved—cannot but sympa-tize with her. Of course the letter is read Jack (never if you have any sense, write a etter of a private pature to any woman until he has been married twelve months), and gek, lounging lazily out of the window, a lgar between his lips, declines to see the senimental side of it.

"It is monstrous," declares he between ech satisfactory puff, "odious!" Then, in a remorseful tone, "Poor old Dugdale! what a handsome fellow he was once! when-When I think of Gretchen, her age,-her bearty, it seems unnatural."

"She loves him,"-pathetically. "So she thinks now, and will, probably, un-#I she meets some one else who_____" "Jack,"-severely-you must not talk so

i Gretchen." "It is treason, I allow, and I beg her pardon humbly; but she isn't an angel yet, my dear Kitty. There are many who will discass this marriage unkindly, and say she accapted him for the sake of filthy lucre."

No one who knows Gretchen can say that." "Possibly. But how many do not know her? They will talk, and no one can prevent them while our laws are in their present imperfect state."

There is a certain class of persons who will not believe in any such thing as disinterested love, and who had poor Kenneth been grong and well, would say just the samethat she is marrying him for his fifteen thousand a year, and nothing else. Why,"—wax-ing warm in her argument—"I dare say they said I married you because you were master

of Coolmore. "Impossible, my dear child," says Blunden drawing himself up to his full height, which is superb. "What! Do you think when a woman (as in your case) makes an Adonis her husband that outsiders attribute to her any baser motive for her choice than pure, pure love? Surely your intellect grows weak. Your senses wander."

"Conceited boy!" replies she, fondly slipping a white arm round his neck; and, as they pass away from Gretchen, let us return

Off the morning-room where Dugdale lies opens the smaller drawing-room, and beyond stretches another suite of apartments. Gretchen, coming softly in distracts him and dashes all his "Spanish oustles" to little bits.

She is dressed in black velvet, long and sweeping, with a rich balayeuse at the tail that helps to define it in the twilight. Round her throat a soit tucker of rich old lace nestles warmly, as though in love with its resting-place, while at her wrists some of the same lace falls partly over her hands. The dead black of the gown contrasts admirably with the cream-like fairness of her skin, and seems to give even a warmer shade to her deep violet eves.

Why, what a charming vision!" says Ken-"What a very splendid apparition! iel honored, sweet madam, by a visit from moh a queen of fashion."

*Ah! I knew you would like it," says Gretthen, pleased. "Velvet"-naively-"is so

becoming." "It suits you to perfection. Indeed, it har-

monizes with you in every respect, being not only lovely to look at but soft and delicate. Now, is not that a pretty compliment, and quite impromptu? "Very. You cover me with confusion. I am glad you admire me."

"Is that knowledge so new to you? When is it I wonder, I do not admire you? But tonight my admiration knows no bounds. I like to see you beautifully dressed."

"I always said you were a most estimable young man," says Miss Tremaine, saucily, when we are married, you shall gratify that amiable fancy as often as you choose, and I for one shall not quarrel with you. I am a perfect baby about dress. I like getting charming gowns, and trying them on, and seeing how irresistible I can look."

She is standing before a long mirror with her hands behind her back, and is evidently delighted with what she sees therein.

"You like my frills?"-touching her lace. "Tremendously,"

"Kitty sent them from Naples." "Kitty has always good taste."

"Exquisite. Yes, it is pretty, I think, this goen,"—turning her head a little to one side, the better to mark the effect. "And-yesextremely becoming."

"Come here, you vain child, and talk to me.

I am growing jealous of that glass."
"Spare me yet a moment,"—laughing. "It is not often I see anything so nice; and to tell you the truth, this is almost the first time I have really seen myself in this costume." "What! you bandaged your eyes when

dressing! How self-denying!" "How satirical !"-with a little move. 'No. but it only came home this morning, all the way from Paris, (bon bon from papa for the New Year), and I had no time to try it on until just now; and just now when I got into it, gave one little hurried glance at myself, and-it was enough!" throwing out her hands with an affected but charming gesture. "I said to myself, unselfishly, Dear Ken must at once be gratified with a peep at this delicious picture ! and I hastened down-stairs regardless of my own feelings, and here I am! Now, do say I am the prettiest creature you ever saw in your life. It is very dark, so you can

magine you are telling the truth." "It would be the truth if a thousand lamps

were burning."
"Gratitude alone would make me love you," says Miss Tremaine, who is in her gayest mood, "Ah! I had nearly forgotten. See, I brought you these violets; are they not early? and are they not sweet?"

As she speaks, she detaches them from the bosom of her dress, where they contrast pret-tily with the soft black ground beneath. "If I rob you of them I shall spoil your ap-

pearance, shall I not?"—hastily. "See how

well they look in your gown."
"They will look much better in this little vase at your elbow, and I shall be glad to think you have them. I must run away and write to Kitty while this little despicable

gleam of daylight lasts." "Don't be long," says Kenneth.

"You must be lonely. I shall write in the next room, quite close to you," says Gretches, The music of stream and river is glad at heart that her presence is so necessary to his happiness.

"I am always lonely when my eyes cannot rest on you," replies he, with such unmistakable sincerity that Gretchen, after a faint hesitation (prompted either by her own heart or by something in his eyes), stoops and presses her lips to his.

"I shan't put any postscript to Kitty's letter," she says with a little laugh; "so you may expect me back before you have time to miss me."

"I don't think Kitty gets a very explanatory or a very coherent letter, if one may judge by the way it is scribbled and hurried over. As she is in the act of directing it, the small drawing-room door is thrown open, and Captain Scarlett is announced.

"Just come over to wish you a Happy New Year," says Tom, brightly, yet with a curious excitement in his manner, advancing to clasp her hand. "Knew you'd be at home to-day, von know. Have been rather unfortunate in that respect of late, eh? Well-er-hope your New Year will be happy, you knowhappier than the last, and all that; though I

dare say that was pretty jolly, eh?"
"I wish you the same, Tom," says Gretchen, sweetly, not taking it in bad part that he seems inclined to dissever her arm from her body. "I was just writing to Kitty, and 1 sent her your love, even without your permission, because I knew you would like me to do it."

"It was uncommon good of you to think of mo at all," says Tom Scarlett.

Then conversation grows wider; and presently Gretchen, remembering her promise to

return quickly to Dugdale, rises.
"Of course you will dine?" she says. "But billiard-room; go and have a game and a cigar with them before dinner.'

"Oh, thank you. I'm afraid I'm hardly fit. you know"—with an expressive glance at his ciothes. "If I had only known, I might-But you are sure you won't mind?"

to stay," returns Gretchen, with such an amount of mistaken kindness in her tone as hurries the young man swiftly to his fate. As she speaks she moves towards the door.

"Don't go yet. Not yet. Not for one mosomething to tell you." Gretchen, smiling, unconscious stops to lis-

"I hope it isn't a very weighty secret," she says, with an adorable smile.

"Dont you know what it is?" says Scarlett, eagerly. "Gretchen, I-I-love you?" "Oh, no! I hope not that," says Gretchen,

earnestly. "Do not say another word." "It is that," goes on Soarlett, hurriedly, and (forgive me, but I must speak) al! last winter I kept silence, because I had nothing worth offering you; but now by my poor cousin's death (as you know) I am heir to eight thousand a year, and a title (though

only a small one, I allow; and----"Why will you go on?" says Gretchen greatly distressed. "If I liked you, Tom, it would be nothing to me whether you had eight thousand or eight hundred a year; and as for a title, that would never count No, I

cannot listen to you." "But why? At one time time I thought-[hoped-

Something in her face checks him. Then he savs, passionately— "It can't be true what I have heard. It is

impossible." "What have you heard?" aske she, gravely "That you are engaged to Dugdale."

"It is quite true," says Gretchen, simply. "True! You must be mad. Oh, Gretchen, pause—pause before it it too late. Why will you do yourself such an injury? The very

thought of it is horrible." "Hush!" says Gretchen, growing very pale. "Why should we quarrel? No words can al-

"Has no one spoken to you? Has no one tried to dissuade you from this insane act?" says Scarlett, losing his head "Well, I at taken. least shall do what I can; I shall open your

eyes to——" "No, you will not open my eyes," says Grotchen, with a very gentle dignity, " because there is nothing to see. I am mot blindfold. I know all you would tell me; it has been said to me many times. You think silent, and singularly free from all appearit, perhaps, a terrible thing that I should. comparatively speaking, give up gayety—that is, a London season, a few operas, a little amusement, here and there. But to me that was nothing. I like the fun of this world as well as another, but I think I prefer a country life to any other, and there I shall have my poor people always-and always-my poor

Kenneth!" In her expressive eyes there is a sweetness. an inexplicable satisfaction, that maddens Scarlett. As she moves towards the door and enters the next room, where Kenneth lies expecting her return, he follows her, hardly knowing what it is he intends doing, until at length they both stand by Dugdale's side.

It is impossible to misunderstand that something untoward has happened. Gretchen's eyes are full of auxiety; Scarlett is pale, and his lips are firmly compressed. Dugdale, after a brief study of both their features, fixes his gaze earnestly on Gretcher.

"Let me speak," says Sourlet, in a tone impossible to translate. "Is it true what she says, that she is going to marry you? If so, I think you ought to for bid what----

"Tom, do not say another word," says Gretchen, laying one hand suggestively on Kenneth's shoulder. "I should like to hear him," says Dugdale,

quickly, his breath coming a little hard. What is it. Scarlett?" "I too love her," says Scarlett, recklessly. That is nothing to wonder at, is it? Before no emotion. she met you I had some chance, I think, but

you have supplanted me. And-what is it she is gaining?" "It is all a mistake," interrupts Gretchen, hurriedly. "I could never have mairied you —never "

"So you think now; but I might have won you; I cannot forget that. Do you think"addressing himself passionately to Dugdalo the life she has chosen will give her happiness? Dugdale, your selfishness will be your rule. The day will come when she will demand reparation for all---

"Be slient," murmurs Gretchen, with some indignation. But Drgdale detains her. "You are unjust. Let us hear him," he says, quietly. "It is all quite true." As he

speaks, he covers his face with his hand. "It is all untrue, every word of it," exclaims Gretchen, pale and trembling. Stooping she time, and the earliest evidences of ill-health presses her lips against the back of the hand must be immediately checked, or a slight illthat shields his face. "It is crue!. It is un- ness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed in manly. Go on, sir," (to Scarlett); "we shall and sore throat, dyphtheria, quinery, cough, listen; sithough you have insulted us deeply as even you can desire."

This coming from the gentle Gretchen, is terrible. Scarlett is sobered.

"Perhaps I have said too much," he says, hanging his head and fingetting nervously with his watch-chain; "but"-with an ap. pealing glance at Miss Tremaine ... when I brought round many such sufferers, and rethink of all I have lost I feel half mad and established health after every other means cannot measure my words."

"One must possess a thing before one can lose it," says Gretchen, coldly. "If you have nothing else you wish to say, it will be better to leave us. Go, sir." Pointing to the door.

"Forgive me Gretchen. Surely I have not sinned past all forgiveness?" says Scarlett, desperately. Going nearer, he actually falls upon his knees before her, oblivious of ridicule, and attempts to take her hand. "I shall never forgive you—never," replies she, for once in all her kind sweet life most

cruelly unrelenting. Her tone is low and calm; but her eyes betray her. It is clear she cannot pardon the pain inflicted on the man she loves. "I bid you go. Obey me," she says, still with hand outstretched towards the door.

Rising from his knees, without another word, he does obey her, and presently she and Dugdale are again alone. With gentle force she compels him to look at her.

"Why should it vex you?" he says, gently There was reason in everything he said. The time may come when you will repent." "Now let me epeak once for all," says Gretchen, with some quickness of manner, which in her denotes irritation. "If you do not wish to marry me, why then it is all over, and I shall be miserable. But I can bear it. But what I cannot bear is to be doubted every day. You believe I can't be happy with you and I believe I can. It is for you now to de-,

cide." "No, not for me. The advantage is all on my side. I am only a---

"Ob. hush i" "You can't bear to hear the truth, yet you think you can witness it daily without repugnance. What right has a fellow in my position to gain the affection of any one, least of

all of— "I know," - impatiently - goddess will you excuse me awhile? I—I have come-thing to do. Brandy and Dandy are in the ly as silly as Tom Scarlett. I appreciate myself fully, I assure you, but yet"-with a short laugh that is full of petulance-"I suppose even a goddess has a heart, and may bestow it where she pleases, either on king or on peasant. I have bestowed mine on you. If you do not care for the poor thing, way, return it; "I shan't mind anything but your refusal | but at least do not abuse the gift. Atter ali, Ken, I don't believe you half love me."

At this he laughs too, as at a speech too fooiish to be taken seriously.

"Yes, I am quite in earnest. Surely now you ought to be convinced that I know my ment," entreats he, following her. "I have own mind? Here comes Captain Scarlett (I don't think I shall ever call him 'Tom again), laying at my feet a title, and yet I prefer you.'

"You might have liked him, if-"I might, of course but I don't think so. Tom has a temper. Why, his love is a sort of whirlwind; it quite takes away one's

breath." "When your people hear of this last proposal they will be more averse to our marriage than they are now.

"Then my people shall not hear of it," says Gretchen, with decision.

CHAPTER XV.

"Such a mad marriage never was before."
—Taming of the Shrew.

So on a dull sad day in early February thev are married. The skies are overcast; the earth has lost a heart, and holds not up its head; the rain falls with dismal patterings upon gravel and terraces outside. A fair day for a corpse-a sorry one for a bride.

Our bride-Gretchen-is dressed in light blue velvet, and looks absolutely lovely-so much so that her father, regarding her with unavailing sorrow, almost groans aloud. Mrs. Cremaine is flushed, and appears harassed and ill at ease, as one might look whose night had been sleepless and filled with troublous thoughts. Brandy and Dandy, who are both present, are unusually silent, and hardly even exchange glances. Indeed, it is the one occasion on record on which they remain speechless when they might air their valuable

opinions. Every one seems more or less depressed, excent Gretchen herself, who, though pale, is happy, and in whose downcast eyes lies an expression of tender satisfaction not to be mis-

The ceremony takes place in the drawingroom at Laxton—to which place Dugdale returned a week ago-and the old rector who christened Gretchen now marries her-sorely, though secretly, against his will.

Dugdale is quite composed, but grave and ance of the joy that should crown a successful lover. Only once, as the words "till death us do part " fail upon his ears, does anything like gladness show itself in his face. Involuntarily his fingers tighten upon Gretchen's, and a faint smile curves his lips. Remorse and relief are both expressed in this smile. It is as though be would assure her that, if in the present he wrongs her, reparation will shortly be made. But Gretcher with her serious eyes fixed upon the old

priest's face, sees nothing of it. Then it is all over, and the blessing is pronounced, and the clergyman closes the book slowly, and Gretchen Tremaine is no more, and Gretchen Dugdale stands beside her husband.

They all tenderly embrace her: and though the word " congratulate" is not heard, they wish her happiness-in tones that falter, but that are at least sincere . After which the carriages are ordered, and the moment of parting comes.

Perhaps at the very last the poor child clings to her father, and as his kind arms close around her remembers, with a little faintness of the heart, all the good days gone by, all the tender love and warmth of her home. nay, even the little angry squabbles that now seem so dear to her. As she recalls these past hours, sobs rise within her throat, but by a supreme effort she subdues them, and but for the tears that enlarge her eyes, gives way to

(To be continued.)

That marvelous purifyer, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, will speedily change the sallow face to one of freshness, health and beauty. It regulates the Bowels, acts promptly on the Liver and Kidneys and strengthens the system when broken down by Nervous or General Debility. Ask your Druggist for a Trial Bottle, the cost is only 10 Cents, Large Bottles \$1.00.

Mr. John Costigan, M.P., says that masons or bricklavers earn six or seven dollars a day in the Northwest.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Much watchfulness must be exercised at the present bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practical to the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids have had signally failed.

THE SHAMROCKS IN NEW YORK:

A CORDIAL WELCOME. International Courtesies and Rivalry

-New York vs. Shamrocks-Our Boys Win the Championship of America-An Interesting and Exciting Game-Incidents.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.] NEW YORK, Oct. 23rd, 1881. The journey from Montreal to the American metropolis was accomplished without having any mishap to chronicle. The arrangements for the pleasure and comfort of the team and accompanying friends were all that could be desired. After enjoying a hearty and opportune supper at Plattsburg the general inclination was towards early rest, and soon all were stowed away in diminutive couches as comfortably as railway travel would permit. The silent hours of darkness quickly passed and sleep vanished with the dawn of day. The train was now running along the bank of the Hudson, off whose blue waters the breezes came pure and fresh. The scenery through which the Delaware and Hudson Railroad passes is of unrivalled beauty and enchantment, and makes railway travel on this line both pleasant and charming. The green verdure and neat little cottages on the one side, and the rippled waters and the snow white sails of the river craft on the other, were the objects of constant admiration until the sun rose above the eastern horizon with every indication that the brightness would last throughout the entire day. The prospects, as far as the weather was concerned, were decidedly satisfaction and the whole part felt happy. The train was punctual and we arrived at the Grand Central Depot sharp on time. A deputation from the York Lacrosse Club were on hand to receive and guide the visitors, were deiven who to the Grand Central Hotel on Broadway. The arrival of the Shamrocks in New York had been looked forward to for some time with the most pleasant anticipations, and their visit was made to assume all the features of an unusually important event. The entire Press had devoted leading articles and columns of its space to the brilliant and honorable record of the Shamrocks, the merits of the National Game of Canada and its superiority ever every other other out-door sport, to the desire, if not the possibility, of seeing the home team wresting the championship from the visitors. The admirers of lacrosse expected a good deal from the New York Club, which had not met with

a single defeat since the opening of the season, but with its unbroken series of successes had carried off the championship of the United States. What the Americans wanted them to do on the present occasion was to extend the title to that of all America. The New York team, though but of recent organigation, is composed of players who pluck, energy and fair share of skill gave their friends a a good commencement of confidence. With the importance thus attached to the forthcoming international struggle and the result, it was not extraordinary to find the Polo Grounds crowded when both teams gathered on the field. The grounds which belong to the Polo Club, and are situated at the western limit of Central Park, are all that

could be desired for a fully developed game of lacrosse. The grand stands, which held the largest concourse of Americans who ever witnessed a lacrosse match, were graced with the presence of numerous representatives of The rival teams were now drawn up in line and the blue and yellow uniforms of the home men made a splendid contrast with the scarlet and dark of the Shamrocks, who were conspicuous for their superior size and weight.

ia given the usuai insiructions, the players branched off to take up their respective positions in the field, at and the party separated. In the evening the which movement a ringing cheer was set up. The umpires were Messrs. A. P. Montant and F. H. Potter. The referee was Mr. Her-

mann Œirichs, President of the New York Lacrosse Club.

The following were the players :-

toes and chose the goal at the west end of Marson and Hart stooped and placed their them. was given, and immediately the whole field was on the qui vive, whilst the spectators evinced the greatest anxiety. In a second the ball was surrounded by six struggling players, each bent on getting it first towards their respective goals. Hart, however, forced it away a short distance, and, notwithstanding the steady checking of Marson, got a throw for home. The rubber was stopped in its flight by Maguire, who made it fetch up in Tucker's stick. The road was open for a straight shot, and it seemed that the first game would be taken in less than 30 seconds. Such was not to be the case, for although the rubber came whizzing to the New York gozla, it was beautifully stopped by Flannery and passed by him to McGregor, who landed it into the less dangerous quarters of the Shamrocks' defence field. This piece of play assurance that victory was not to be purthenceforth of the most exciting nature and of play, directed by good judgment and applauded. Butler, who was shadowed by them the most of the checking to do in the opponent who was waiting for it behind, and and of this committee would, mutatis mutandis, to the delight of the spectators. His numer- be precisely those of the State Legislatures in Bottles \$1,00.

ous catches on the "fly" were extremely brilthe rubber, successfully dodged two rivals, checking and a good throw. Murphy followed the ball and made a fierce overhand shot for the goals, by which it passed dangerously close. Daly, Heelan and Tucker now played into one another's hands and an exciting scrimmage took place in front of the goals; but the defence put forth by Baich, Journeay and McGregor was equal to their combined efforts. McGregor by a high throw sent it home, where it was captured by Ritchey, who, sided by Leprobon, passed Hoobin and then tipped over Morton's head to Cluff, who now stood within a few feet of the Shamrock goals. It was a magnificent chance for the first game, but unfortunately Cluff slipped and lost control of the rubber, which was at once picked up by Lally, who threw it amid thundering applause from pole to pole. Flannery had now all he could do to block his goals, but the end was at hard, and Heelan scored the first game after fifteen minutes' play. The second game, which was charac-

terized by better team play on the part of the home men, lasted 14 minutes. Their defence play was really excellent, Merritt, Journeay, Balch and McGregor showing that they had a thorough knowledge of the game. Immediately after the ball was faced Hart got in a splendid overhand shot, which was only stopped by striking Flannery in the breast. Balch secured the rubber and passed it to Gernut, who made it speed homewords. Maguiro stopped its career and changed its destination. O'Brien, who had been doing excellent work, coaxed it along and confided it to Murphy, who was sharply checked by Merritt and deprived of his throw. Through the good play of Leprohon and Ritchey the Shamrock goals were for some time in danger, but Butler removed it. The play had now waxed very warm and it was evi deut that the visitors were not to meet with a 'walk over.' They had to settle down to hard work with which they finally won the game, Daly tipping the ball through.

The third game was commenced after a few minutes rest, the New York men taking their positions, determined on not being whitewashed. They played all through with admirable pluck and were repeatedly rewarded by applause. Their home men seemed to excel themselves, Leprohon, Ritchey and Cluff accomplishing some admirable tipping and dodging, which won the game for them in less than five minutes. As the ball passed through Lally's legs, cheer after cheer went up and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. From the beginning, the New York men seemed to play a stronger and better game after each successive face; so that the last game which was of twenty-three minutes duration was the most botly contested one of the match. Twilight came on soon after it was started, and it was quite dark before Mechan secured the game and the match for the clampions of the Dominion, thus giving them the honor of the cham pionship of America.

At the conclusion, the rival teams cheered each other lustily and then adjourned to the Polo Club house, where with their friends they were handsomely entertained by Mr. Erastus Wiman. After a little feasting Mr. Snow proposed Mr. Wiman's health together with that of the New York Lacrosse Club. In response to the toast Mr. Wiman suggested that next season the Champions of Canada play a match with the champions of the United States, the proceeds to be devoted to the charitable institution of the city to which the victors would belong. The suggestion was warmly received. The toast of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, and that of its absent Captain, Mr. Polan, was given and received with full honors. After a few more tousts the festive gathering was brought to a close, champions through the intervention of Manager Thomas, of the Academy of Music. were invited to attend the performance at the Madison Square Theatre. Another in-vitation was also extended to the party to attend the entertainment at Harrigan and

Hart's Theatre. On returning to the Grand Central Hotel, in the evening, a telegram was received from Toronto bearing the intelligence of the Young Shamrocks' brilliant victory over the Dominions. The news was received with a ringing cheer. This alternoon the party, under the guidance of the members of the New York Lacrosse Club, drove through Central Park and to special points of interest in W. Snow, Secretary of the Shamrocks, in and around the Metropolis. Every effort has the absence of Mr. Polan, captained "the been made by our American cousins to make boys," and E. Merritt was the captain of the Shamrocks' visit to New York a most the New York players; the latter won the pleasant and agreeable one, and the entire party confess that they shall long remember the ground. There was a general hush as the courtesles and honor conterred upon

GET OUT DOORS.

The close confinement of all factory work gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Rop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, smashine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost out a trille .-Christian Recorder.

LABOUCHERE'S SCHEME OF LEGISLA-TIVE INDEPENDENCE. Mr. Labouchere advises the legislative independence of Ireland. He says:--" We must eventually recognize that the Irish have a at once gave the friends of the home club the right to legislate for themselves in everything that locally affects Ireland and does chased without a struggle, and the game was not endanger the unity of the Empire. It is not until this principle is fully admitted that creative of enthusiasm never before experi- Ireland will cease to be disaffected, and it encedinAmerican Lacrosse circles. Each piece will be admitted before many years are lover. I would not have an Irish Parliaskill, was both warmly and impartially ment co equal with the Imperial Parlia. ment, but three Assemblies, modelled upon Balch, was now in possession of the covet- the State governments in America, meeted sphere; he amused and delighted the ing one in England, one in Scotland and one spectators by his unequalled dodging, so re in Ireland. These three Assemblies would markable for its case, grace and safety, and legislate upon all matters locally affecting after passing Merritt, Gerndt and Marson he the several countries that they represent, threw high into the New York goals. Fian- and above them and superior to them there nery, however, who played a safe and pretty would be an Imperial Parliament. To the game throughout was ready for the flying assertion that it would be impossible to define visit of the ball; he received it well, but the line of demarcation between local shipped it back to the outstirts of the Sham- and imperial legislation I reply that the rocks defence. The team play of the latter line is clearly laid down in America, and was much admired and a conspicuous point | the United States are as strong as we are, in their play was their readiness notwithstanding local self-government to go and meet the ball no matter is being pushed to its extreme point. in what direction it came from, a point which | But even if we are not ripe for this drastic the home men bad to learn, and which gave change in our institutions we might establish local assemblies in each province of the seat of mischief. This treatment, so first two games, after which they picked up Ireland, with full power to treat all local simple and effective, is admirably scapted for equally with their rivals. On several occasions and these assemblies might have a equally with their rivals. On several occa- matters, and these assemblies might have a sions when the ball came flying from the joint committee in Dublin with full power to home defence Maguire brought it down in treat all Irish matters affecting the entire beautiful style, much to the surprise of his island. The powers of these local assemblies

America. This, I believe, would satisfy the liant, and elicited general applause and advast majority of Irishmen, for counsels in miration, for the Americans never imagined favor of absolute separation are only listened that a ball could be caught and to because the Irish do not believe that we held with equal dexterity and skill shall ever recognize their right to service in on a lacrosse as by the hands of a base the way that best pleas as them matters that ball player. Mechan, who had now received locally affect them." In conclusion, Mr. Labouchere inclines to excuse even the "no but in attempting to pass Marson lost it, the latter distinguishing himself by effective arrest.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1882.

The Taux Wirness has within the past vear made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our aubscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the True Witness will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 33 years in existonce.

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

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

fend their religion and their rights.

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

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

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one year. Any one sending us the names of 5 new

subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50. Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the True WITNESS; also by

lishers, and sample copies will be sent on application. We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfer-

sending the name of a reliable person who

will act as agent in their locality for the pub-

ing with their legitimate business. The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergyman, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per appum in advance.

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

five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Parties subscribing for the TRUE WITNESS between this date and the 31st December. 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of Tes Post Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig

street, Montreal, Canada. In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow

their example at once.
"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

There is a good deal of encouragement in the report of a German statistician who undertook to find out the age at which the most girls marry. The result was as follows: -Of 1,000 girls 51 married at the age of 19, 66 at 21, 80 at 22, 90 at 33, 99 at 25, 103 at 26, 103 at 27, 102 at 28, 95 at 29, 82 at 30, 68 at 31, 61 at 32, 58 at 33, 57 at 34, 53 at 35, 50 at 36, 49 at 47, 48 at 38, 46 at 39, 46 at 40 years of age during the past twelve-

months. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; a few doses relieves the most distressing cough, and a twenty five cent bottle has cured many a 'sufferer from Asthma, Bronchitie, Oroup, Influenza, Roarseness and Soreness of the Chost. It is the grand specific for all throat and lung complaints leading to Consump-

The evidence against a St. Louis criminal was so conclusive that his counsel made no speech in his defence, knowing that nothing could be said in his favor. This proved a lucky course, for one of the jurors refused to convict, saying that the prisoner must be innocent, else his lawyer would have spoken for

HEADACHE.

Why become a suffering martyr to Headache, when BURDOOK BLOOD BITTERS will surely cure the cause of all varieties of either Sick or Nervous Headache, cleanse the System, regulate the Secretions, relieve Constipation of the Bowels, purify the Blood, renovate the Liver and tone up the Nervous System, and distressing headache will be unknown? Sample Bottles 10 Cents, Largewith a set that here were say us no and the large was the contract of the second of the

्याच्या वर्षा १९८१ को उन्हें साम्बर्क र **प्रति**

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Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.
Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. "See to it that the paper bears your proper address." Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Che True Mitness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For November, 1881. THURSDAY, 3 .- Of the Octave of All Saints. FRIDAY, 4.—St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. S. S. Vitalis and Com-

panions, Martyrs. SATURDAY, 5 .- Of the Octave of All Saints. 6.-Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Phil. i. 6-11; Gosp. Matt. xxii. 15-21. See of Baltimore founded, 1791.

Monday, 7 .- Of the Octave of All Saints. TUESDAY, 8 .- Octave of All Saints. The Four Coronati, Martyrs.

WEDNESDAY, 9 .- Dedication of St. John Lateran. St. Theodore, Martyr.

TO OUR SUBSCRIEERS.

We do not like being obliged to call so frequently upon our subscribers to pay up their subscriptions, but we sometimes find it necessary. Hence it is not our fault, but the forgetfulness or the neglect of those of our friends and patrons who do not seem to realize what a number of names the TRUE WITNESS bears on its subscription rolls; what an immense sum they owe us in the aggregate, though small to each individual, and what good its possession would enable the proprietors to do in the field of Catholic journalism if it were placed at their disposal at once promptly and cheerfully. To our agents we would offer our heartfelt thanks for their past co-operation and valuable assistance, believes. Men are seen everywhere with which to most of them has been a labor of dynamite, but no building is blown up. love. We would also suggest to them that | Murders are reported by the hundred, but up now is an excellent time to collect, especially | to this, no names have been mentioned except in the rural districts, when the harvests are gathered in and money is plenty. We would also urge upon them to explain that all the new subscribers they obtain who shall pay in advance will receive the TRUE WITNESS from now until the 1st of January, 1883, for one year's subscription, which is giving the remainder of this year's issues gratis. We want another strong pull to add one-third to the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS for the current year. Those of our readers who are in arrears will find on the labels attached to their papers to what date they have paid.

We would remind them also that the TRUE WITNESS gives facilities to which few other journals can afford; that in regard to its news and literature it is second to none on the Continent, and in cheapness stands alone. There is no other Catholic paper in America with half the pretensions of the TRUE WITNESS which sells for \$1.50 a year. In order to still further compete with the trashy and soul-destroying weeklies which compete with the TRUE WITNESS, we give Catholic clubs of five or ten the advantage of the paper for one dollar a year, and all we can say is that the Catholic who cannot pay two cents a week for such a paper is not worthy of the glorious name. It shall be our ambition to see it in every Catholic family in the Dominion.

Another McCase "has," says the New York Herald correspondent, "kindly furnished me with an extract from his pastoral in advance," &c. It is, indeed, very kind to give such privileges to the correspondent of a paper which has entered into a crusade mistake, and the Prince knows it, for listen against the Catholic religion.

THE New York Sun furnishes statistics shewing that England during the past decade has been living on her capital, which she is consuming at the rate of five hundred million pounds sterling a year. How long she him. can continue doing this is a question which few patriotic Englishmen will be found capable of asking themselves. One thing certain is that if her carrying trade receives a decided check, a fearful financial catastrophe | turned; all his chiefest friends have been will overtake her, for it is by this trade she defeated. Even Von Moltke, the spectacled is staying off the inevitable end.

Oxe class in the United Kingdom has apparently gained by the land agitation. The Catholic hierarchy and clergy, for whom formerly the expression "surpliced ruffians" was not thought too nice, are now lauded to the skies, and nothing is too good for them.

in England for the Catholic Church does not prevent them keeping Catholics from Parliament. It is notorious that not one Catholic member has been returned from any of the five hundred and fifty constituencies of Great Britain, although the Catholic population is something like three millions. Theory is one thing and practice is another.

THE Land League is dead and buried again this morning for the hundredth time. It takes an awful lot of killing, does this unfortunate Land League, but we much fear it has gone this time, slain in cold blood by the kindness of Messrs. Bright and Gladstone, the great English Liberals. The fact that the ladies' branches alone have received over twelve thousand dollars during the past week is one of the surest signs the League is dead; dead men subscribe most liberally. Still the arrests go cheerfully on, and the war has been commenced against women. It is so like the chivalrous Gladstone and the benevolent Forster. Hurrah for the glorious British constitution and the flag which has braved for a thousand years the battle and likewise the

According to the despatches received the last few days, the Land Court is thronged with farmers seeking a reduction of rent. It appears Sergeant O'Hagan is death on the landlords, and the tenants have everything their own way, so much so, that, although four hundred landlords have offered to sell, the farmers will not buy. And why should they, if, as we are informed, the land will fall to them without payment, always supposing there is a word of truth in the despatches. Gladstone is, therefore, a terrible communist and Parnell is a Conservative who advises fair rents. His no rent manifesto was drawn from him by the arrest of himself and other leaders, and was, therefore, only conditional. There is a want of logic in the agitation or revolution, and has been from the beginning, as well as a want of truth on one side.

Mr. JERMINGHAM, Liberal, has been elected to the great British Parliament for Berwickon-Tweed, and we are told that the lrish supported him, which, of course, means that they approve of the rabid policy of the Gladstone Government. There are very few Irish voters in Berwick-on-Tweed, but if those few did vote for Jermingham-which we beg leave to doubt-it might be that it was to save England and Scotland the disgrace of altogether excluding Catholics from Parliament. Mr. Jermingham belongs to that religion which is all but boycotted in the glorious land of civil and religious liberty. The motto supposed to be written over the entrance to great British constituencies may now be modified so as to read as follows :-

Turk, Jew, or Atheist, May enter here, but not a Papist, except one.

THE British Government, finding them! selves without a decent excuse for imprisoning Irishmen, suspending the habeas corpus act, dispersing public meetings, seizing newspapers and establishing "order in Warsaw" generally, have resorted to the miserable invention of outrages in which no one Maloney, who, whose death arose from a family feud, and another who was murdered by the enemies of the Land League, presumably the landlords. The inconsistency of the reports is simply disgusting. Gladstone is closely guarded at Hawarden, England, while Foster swaggers unprotected through Dublin. Why don't they furnish us with a genuine outrage? "A man was seen in the Great Northern Railroad with dynamite and a fuse attached, but when the superintendent of the road came along the man had disappeared. &c." Psha! perhaps it was Prince Teck.

Tue ever heroic and invincible Achilles of the British army-Prince Teck-let his name be immortalized—was lately entertained in Dublin by the Tory Lord Mayor of that city. The eloquence of the Prince is only little inferior to his courage, and he made a speech. Got in Himmel such a speech as it was, of the true donner and blitzen pattern, as becomes a German Prince and Colonel of ever so many British regiments. The Irish heard it and grew pale with fear, its echoes reached Kilmainham and Parnell's heart sank within him, all Ireland cowered and the Right Honorable Forster Buckshot, felt that this was the man to put down disloyalty and disaffection. But now mark the sequel. Instead of retaining the Prince in Dublin as an everlasting terror, the Queer's Most Excellent Majesty, fearing for his life, in this country, would not be called orders him peremptorily back to London where his serene body and bones will be completely out of danger. 'Tis well. But 'tis a to what he says, according to the cable :-He did not know the reason, or it is surmised he would not have obeyed." Obey We should think not. We shall next hear of Prince Teck stealing out to fight the Boers alone and single-handed. Nothing can stop

have met with a crushing defeat at the ably obscene, yet no one thinks render of Saratoga or any other of the Amerigeneral elections. All the bitterest enemies of the man of blood and iron have been restrategist, has been routed in two different places, horse, foot and artillery. He was Toronto Collector of Customs, while not in the other celebrations referred to Ireland beaten by a clerical at Essen, and at Posen objecting to obscenity and fifth, draws the was peaceable and the Empire, in s by one of the same party, which, we line somewhere and excludes blasphemy? In measure, united. But now Ireland presume, means the Catholic party, that case he should prohibit such literature as is angry and sullen and ready Stoocker, the Court favorite, who was is furnished by the Westminster Review, the for any enterprise which gives chance of sucmainly instrumental in organizing the Ninetcenth Century, the Fortnightly Review, the cess, and she has powerful friends in Amerianti-Semitic movement has been defeated Contemporary Review, the North American and | ca. Indeed it is possible America may in-This new born love of the dominant faction in four constituencies, a son of the Count a good many others. The last issue of the terfere on her behalf. Hence those tears, Spenkers vote, his reward had been great. Ministers, who are besides almost universally

Von Arnim, who was persecuted to death by Bismarck, has defeated in Conservative in Brandenburg, the headquarters of Junkerism the Social Democrats have made gains all along the line, and finally the Bismarckians have been as badly beaten and as unexpectedly as their counter-parts the English Jingoes in England last year. What this crushing victory of the heterogeneous elements composing the German Opposition means it is not government they may through want of cohesion, imperial ihostility and Bismarckian astuteness, fall to pieces the day after. Nevertheless, and no matter what shape parties may assume, the military rule must come to an end. Victory has not made the Germans happy, on the contrary they are poorer, and more oppressed than they were before Sadowa or Sedan. The news from Germany will now be looked for most anxiously.

For any amount of truth we can obtain through the Atlantic cables, which are completely in the hands of Englishmen, relative to matters in which imperial interests are in danger, we might as well be without them. Any one can see the way in which news is League, but that is not enough, it is but to think the Globe is right. negative news and might just as well be kept in England. It is sent across the ocean to please the palates of rabid imperialists and monopolists, it is merely the editorial opinions of the London papers, which are most intensely bitter against Ireland, and prepared to tell as many lies about it as they did of Bonaparte, whom, to please a vitiated taste, they described as being a monster with two heads. Why, to be anything like just, or earn their money honestly. do they not give us leaders from the Dublin Freeman's Journal or Nation? No, their correspondents are too busy sitting on their hunkers around Archbishop McCabe like small expectant terriers, watching for the political pastorals he issues now and then at the pehests of Dublin Castle. The latest of these pronouncements sneers at the Land League chiefs for having no stake in the country. His Grace probably forgets that the same charge might have been-and probably was-brought against our Saviour and his Apostles. All we know now is that the Land League is broken up, completely imprisoned and scattered, but that, nevertheless, the Government is still engaged arresting, and are now about to proceed against the women. Why not? They may as well imprison as kill them with backshot, as they

PAINE AND VOLTAIRE. Among the newspapers of Ontario, and indeed the whole country, a fierce war is raging, and all over the action of Mr. Patton, Collector of Customs at Toronio, in regard to literature. The Globe at once made an assault upon the Collector and what Mail the Opposition organ, the former British flag (tremendous cheering of course). dustries, in which case, however, the organs if Paine and Voltaire were not strongly Republican in their writings the Toronto Mail which poses as the aristocratic organ seized the writings of those authors throw water on a drowned rat. Will Mr. have seized them. We admit that the writ- step forward and tell us why the Eng-Shakespeare is an impure author, Fielding fell a victim to the spoil sysand Smollet are worse, Massinger is filtby, tem. Or, again, why did not Eng-BISMARCK and the Junker party in Germany and Beamont and Fletcher are abomin- land send her Minister to celebrate the surmitted as such. But it may be that the recover or be able to pay her debts. Again,

North American contained an article of eighty pages from the pen of Colonel Robert Ingersoll, which, for pure infidelity and blasphemy, throws Paine and Voltaire far in the shade. And so with the others we have named. the authors so cordially detested by Mr. easy to say, for the reason that if they form a Patton. Why are not the works of Professors Draper, Lecky and Morley prohibited? Why is Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire allowed free entrance to Canada, a work which has undermined the faith of hundreds of thousands of young men? Why, if the authorities would seek the works which are ruinous to faith and morals, not make a clean sweep, and not only prohibit the importation of hurtful literature but prevent its printing and publication by Canadian firms? It is the height of absurdity to see the Mail going round interviewing Dr. Potts and other clergymen for an opinion as to the vileness of Voltaire. Of course, they will condemn him without hesitation, and Paine as well, but will that mend the matter? It is a sneaking, miscrable system of defence manufactured about Ireland and the Land the Mail has adopted, and we are inclined something like the Mail's policy: "Paine was an infidel and a Republican, let us exclude his works. Gibbon was an infidel, but a Tory, let us admit his luminous history." Away with such pettifogging argument, exclude all the soul destroying literature, but do not allow a Collector to constitute himself an authority as to what should come in and what should not. He may after awhile be encouraged to prohibit Catholic literature if he is more bigoted than politic.

WHY THOSE TEARS? The Right Honorable Mr. Chamberlain,

member of the present Whig Cabinet of Eng-

land, a Radical and a Republican, spoke at

Liverpool on Wednesday and was loudly

cheered. All Cabinet members have to do now-a-days to extract uproarious cheering from an Anglo-Saxon audience is to lie about Ireland or hint that England is able to whip the Boers, and Mr. Chamberlain did both of these things. It would never do for Mr. Chamberlain to give as a reason for Mt. Parnell's imprisonment that he was suspected of treason, for, although anything would go down with the Anglo-Saxon, there is a public opinion have done since the advent to power of Glad- abroad which must be conciliated, neither would it do to say he was incarcerated for proving Gladstone a windy humbug, for Republicans with the ideas of Mr. Chamberlain, think they have got beyond that kind of tyranny. What, therefore, did the "caucus" man do to extricate himself from a dilemma, but fall back upon the old exploded charges of outhis seizure of the works of Faine and Voltaire | rage, arson, maining of cattle and intimidationcoming from the States to Canada, under The Dublin Freeman furnished statistics not the act, it is to be presumed, which prohibits long since shewing that for one case of maimthe importation of obscene and blasphemous ing of dumb animals reported in Ireland for any given month, there had been ten in England, and for one murder in Ireland, even it called his illegal and unwarrantable at a time when landlords were being muraction, and the Mail rushed to his defence as | dered by the score (!), there had been four in naturally as a duck takes to the water. England in proportion to the population. Both papers are now going round to clergy- But does any of Mr. Chamberlain's brutal men for their opinions for and against, and audience read the Freeman? Does any of both obtain them. The question is an im- them doubt that the Irish are assassins and portant one, but it is unfortunate that it has cowards, who should be shot to death to be handled principally by out-and-out with musketry? There may be a few partizan organs. We are as sure as of any- As we have hinted, Mr. Chamberlain thing which cannot be demonstrated as was speaking to America as much as to plainly as a proposition in Euclid, that if Anglo-Saxondom. He referred to Yorktown the Globe were the Ministerial and the in his speech and the salutation to the would sustain the action of the But did any one inform the mob-did Mr. Collector and the latter attack it, Chamberlain-why it was the flag was salufor they have both shewn unmistanably to ted? Well, it was because the British Govthose who have watched their career, that it ernment requested that its Minister to is not morality they care for, but the political | Washinton should represent England at the ascendancy of their respective parties. At Yorktown celebration, he being the only the first blush the Mail would seem to have Ambassador present to witness the dethe cest of the controversy, but as we go gradation and the humiliation with which deeper we see the danger of giving the Collec-, England's flag was trailed in the dust lector of Customs a power which may be a hundred years ago. It may be dangerous to liberty. It is most true that | pertinently asked what pleasure the British the works of both Paine and Voltaire are Government could feel, as represented in dangerous and pernicious, but until an act is their Minister, by witnessing a celebration of passed preventing Canadian publishers their humiliation. They had none whatprinting and publishing them in this country. ever; their blood boils at it, but they had to man left the old Capital to whom Mr. it seems to us there is little use in prohibit- eat the leek which Ireland forced down their | Murphy's hospitality was not proferred. In ing them crossing the border, except, of throat. We say Ireland advisedly for if his place in the House he was the ever course, as an encouragement to national in- Ireland were not in a menacing position behind England, the latter would not have to stituents; he took care that, in so far as in should not talk so much about blasphemy shed crocodile tears over Garfield, would not him lay, Irish Catholic charities and societies | Sir A. T. Galt, the late Mr. Howe of Nova and obscenity. It does also seem to us that have to send over floral wreathes, and should have a share of Government grants, oh! last disgrace, would not have to stand looking on at Yorktown while the drama of her shame was being enacted. Ob, but bless your little eyes, her flag was saupon to defend the Collector who luted. So it was. America cares not to in Canada, for the reason that he would not | Chamberlain, or any other Anglo-Saxon, ings of Paine and Voltaire are bad and blas- lish court did not go into mourning over phemous, and highly destructive to morality | Lincoln or send flowers to be placed on his and religion, but until the Government takes | coffin? And yet Lincoln died a victim to the courage and suppresses all such literature, it | slavery England introduced on this Continent, can hardly be justified in making selections. and a martyr to liberty, while Garfield of excluding them from Canada; they are can victories which have been celebrated almost in every library as well as such dis- since 1876? The answer is simple. In 1865 gustingly impure authors as Ovid, Juvenal, America was weak after a terrible struggle, Horace, Martol, considered classic and ad- and it was doubtful if the Republic would

hence those gushes and attempts at reconcil- It was he who prevented while acting with iation. Mr. Parnell you are greatly to the Liberals—the leasing of the North Shore blame, it was you who caused England to eat. Railroad to a political clique for the nomidirt at Yorktown, and Gladstone is not half nal sum of \$200,000 per annum for ten years ! avenged in putting you into prison. Rest And he might have been one of the clique or They are freely taken advantage of by the satisfied Parnell, there is a law on the agnostics of England and the States for the statute books of civilized England by which; impoverished Province of Quebec if his prinagnostics of England and the olates for the dissemination of their opinions, and they are a judge can sentence you to be hanged, ciples permitted him to stoop to more dangerous because more insidious than drawn and quartered, and most certainly such a statute would not be idle if it were not for the fifty millions of Americans, Irish Americans and Irish who constitute the population of the great Republic. Rest, satisfied for the present in your cell, chief of the Irish race, you are young and you will one day emerge. Gladstone is an old man, but let us all hope he may live years enough to shed real tears over a day still more disastrous to British glory than that of Yorktown.

QUEBEC WEST. The general elections for this Province are

rapidly approaching; the issue of the write

is only a question of a few weeks, and we

shall be in the midst of the contest. With the general character of this contest we shall say nothing at present, but of one particular constituency we may be permitted to speak a few words. It is well known that there are but two constituencies in the Province of Quebec which, by tacit agreement, are left to be contested by Irish Catholics. It would, perhaps, be as well that there should be no such tacit agreement and that all the constituencies were thrown open indiscriminatoly to the best men, no matter what their nationality or their religion, for if such were the case, the Irish Catholics might have representation according to their numbers as well as English or Scotch Protestants and not be confined to a membership of two in the Local House, or, including the Honorable Mr. Flynn, of three, though that gentleman is returned by a constituency in which the the French element largely predominates. As, however, the Irish Catholics are so limited and circumscribed as regards representation, they should see to it that they send their very best men, so that what they lack in quantity, they may be able to and Mr. Todd, who, by a singular coincidence, make up in quality, and they should above has just written an article for the Canadian all send none but strictly representative men, by which we mean gentlemen who identify themselves with their interests. We would not, for instance, include among representative Irish Catholics those who hold aloof from their countrymen on all but political occasions, who make it the ambition of their lives to move in what onymous. We are informed that what imthey consider the highest social circles, and act as if their own element could or should not aspire to social standing or excellence, who sneer at Ireland's struggles for national autonomy, and who, in a word, hold themselves apart as superior beings to whom social or national contact with their country- | Parliament next session-not independ. men would be contamination. We do not ence pure and simple, but strongly in deny their undoubted right to soar into high social regions, or to look upon their | says the rumor, that we should elect our own less fortunate compatilots with contempt | Chief Magistrate; that the number of Minis. mingled with aversion, but we do ters be reduced from fourteen to seven, and think they should seek political honors and that their salaries be reduced to \$6,000 a year. preferment at the same sources they find | Mr. Todd, as might be expected from a genthemselves popular in other quarters at the a change, and he thinks that Canadian loyalty sacrifice of their nationality, they should go to England is not a sentiment but a principle. to the constituencies wherein their friends are powerful, and leave the mere Irish to elect | Mr. Todd in the very highest respect it is their own proper candidates.

ber for Quebec West, and who is again a candidate for Parliamentary honors. Mr. Murphy is a bona tide Irish representative. wealthy, has been always at their disposal; he has never been absent when required. When the Papal delegate, the lamented Bishop Conroy, visited Quebec, Mr. Murphy's princely mansion was placed at his disposal and accepted, as well as his servants, his horses, his carriages, his conservatories. When the Royds, Messrs, Quinn O'Farrell and McGlynn, of New York accompanied Cardinal Roncetti to Quehec, the same courtesies were extended them by the same true Irish-Canadian representative, and never has a distinguished Irishwatchful champion of the rights of his conand through his exertions the grants to the St. Bridget's Asylum and the St. Patrick's Literary Institute were increased.

As regards the stand he has taken in affairs enemies that he acted for the general good of the Province. He was elected as a Liberal, but he is not that kind of a Liberal who of Bagdad, disguise himself, throw could long submit to see the Lieut-Governor dismiss a Ministry having a majority, and select one in a minority, who could day after day see, without pain, a great Province governed by the casting vote of a purchased Speaker, until at length, thinking the farce had proceeded far enough, he, with other honest and able men, consented to a coalition which rendered possible the government of the Province of Quebec by the insjority of its electors. The present state of parties justifies the action of Messrs Flynn, Murphy and Paquet. But it is charged against the member for Quebec west that he betrayed his party! It is absurd; It is the party which betrayed him, itself and the Province. In the efforts of the Joly Government to retain power against the popular, will it was prepared to commit any act

Syndicate, which was to latten on the already such baseness. Indeed, we may add, that it is this clique, or Syndicate, then baffled by the refusal of Mr. Murphy, which is now spreading abroad such malignant reports to defeat him at the coming elections. We hope the constituency of Quebec West will re-elect Mr. Murphy for the reasons we have advanced. He is a true representative of the Irish people of Quebec; he has identified himself with them; he is an accomplished gentleman, a man of capacity, honest and incorruptible, and is certainly better entitled to be their representative than his opponent, who, if he be consistent, should solicit the suffrages of some other electoral division.

THE Trades Union of New York, a powerful body which includes the 'longshoremen have intimated their intention of holding a mass meeting, in which they will make the cause of Ireland their own. They are beginning to realize—all America is beginning to realize—that the British Government are aiming a blow at universal liberty, in their rule of Ireland, by bayonet and buck. shot. Sympathy for Ireland is spreading, and will continue to spread as the justice of the cause, advocated by the Irish people, comes more fully into view; it is at present obscured by clouds of London editorials, but as the mists clear off and the great democracies of the world see more ctearly, they will perceive that Ireland's cause is their own.

MR. TODD ON INDEPENDENCE.

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A reporter of the Ottawa Free Press interviewed Mr. Todd, Parliamentary Librarian. lately, with the view of obtaining his opinion regarding the constitutional way of applying for independence from the mother country, Monthly in favor of connection, replied that it was perfectly constitutional for the Canadian Parliament to petition for independence. but demanded through a public meeting "it would be highly objectionable." Mr. Todd does not, however, say it would be illegal, and the two words are not nearly synpelled the Free Press reporter to ask Mr. Todd for an expression of opinion on this important question was the rumors flying round so plentifully, and emanating no one knows whence, to the effect that a move towards Canadian independence would be made in its direction. It is desirable, for instance. tleman holding a snug position, does not like While holding the opinions and ability of not heresy to differ from him. As a Among those who are to be included in matter of course the proper course to the class we have attempted to describe pursue, of seeking independence or great is not Arthur H. Murphy, the present mem- | political changes affecting imperial interests, would be to retition through the Dominion Parliament; but how are we to arrive at public opinion except through public agita-He has identified himself with the interests of tion? It may be assumed that Mr. Todd his people; his purse, and he was once does not object to public meetings on the subject, but only to such meetings drawing up petitions themselves and forwarding them through the Governor-General; but surely no one would dream of such a thing unless the Government and the Governor-General were hostile to such a movement, in which case the subject has the right of petition at the foot of the throne. If the matter is once brought up in Parliament agitation will follow and we may expect that at the general election following its debate in the Dominion House a third party will be found in the State, which will rapidly swallow both the rod of Moses and of Aaron, and form a practical majority, or all present indications are unreliable. Mr. Todd is mistaken in supposing that men with a stake in the country do not care for independence. Scotia, the Hon. L. S. Huntington and a hundred other prominent men have expressed themselves on the subject with great clearness and precision. It is not likely that men holding certain opinions will rush to a political, it must be admitted by his bitterest prominent official of Ottawa and disburden themselves, but let Mr. Todd follow the the example of the Calif Al Raschid himself in contact with men in different walks of life, and he will be surprised to learn that loyalty to Canada and a yearning for independence are not a sentiment, but a principle. Or let him wait for two bad harvests in succession, and another trade depression—while the neighbouring republic is prosperous-and he will be shocked at the annexation language he will hear. As regards the reduction in the number of

Ministers it may, or it may not, be feasible but we doubt if the country is prepared to see members of the Government living in a state of shabby gentility. There are too many ministers, governments, legislatures and officials in Canada at present, but their salaries are not too high. We want fewer officials with proper remuneration. Six thousand dollars a year is not considered a sented to approve of Government by the cantile house of any standing. English

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landlords, or men of wealth in other respects, sective from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars a year; their secretaries receive ten or fiteen, and surely wel would not degrade our illusters to the level of clerks. It is clear the idea of independence is obtaining among the masses. Mr. Todd's article in the Canadian Monthly will give it new force, for it will provoke wide discussion, and the result will be that those who intend bringing the matter before Parliament will have received information, and digested it in time for the de-

The Rev. Father Stafford, P. P. of Lindsy, Ontario, has just returned from France, tere he had been for the last few months toposing from his labors. He is in the best

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR :- I am one of those who was not overjoyed when His Grace, the Arch-Washop of Cashel, threw himself into the national movement in Ireland, for I foresaw that the time would come when he would have to retire or submit to the censure of his eclesiastical superiors, and perhaps to his suspension. It is useless to ignore the memendous pressure brought to bear upon the Pope, to declare against the Land League. There is a powerful Catholic aristocracy in England, which is bitterly hostile to Irish soitation, though it was an frish agitation which struck off its fetters, and I think I may sy without exaggeration that this body has more influence in Rome than the entire Irish Catholic nation, which has sacrificed so much for the true religion. Since the conversion of

Doctor (now-Cardinal) Newman the Catholic Church has made immess strides in England, through conversions among the higher classes and the leavening of the masses among the lower by Irish immigration. Through those means the final conversion of England to the Church is hoped and prayed for. Now, though Ireland would like to see all the world Catholic, not excepting England, its people are not foolish enough to hope for any concessions from Catholic lords or Parliaments no more than from Protestant. History has taught them the bitter lesson that Catholic England can rob and malign and murder as well as Protestant Great Britain. It was a Catholic King who first brought woe to Ireland with

the sanction (the historians say) of an English The struggle now going on in Ireland for national rights-including a national landhas nothing to do with religion. There are Catholic rack-renting landlords like my Lord of Kenmare, and there are Protestant patriot leaders, like Mr. Parnell. If it were a religious question Mr. Parnell would be an oppressor (if his nature permitted him) and Kenmare be with the oppressed. I would not for a moment be supposed to infer that a dignitary of the Catholic Church should not take part in politics; Cardinal Cullen was a politician, Archbisnop McCabe is a politician and Archbishop Croke has the same right to be a politician as the former had and the latter has What I object to, as an Irishman, a Catholic and a Land Leaguer, is that Dr. Croke thould not be allowed to carry his sympathies to their legitimate conclusion as well as Dr. McCabe. Dr. McCabe issues a politico-religious pastoral against his countrymen periodically in which he condemns the Land League, but this did not prevent Dr. Croke from supporting the movement and quoting Scripture to prove that the tiller of the soil was entitled to its first fruits, and interpreting the texts quoted to mean that the tenant should first feed and clothe and educate himself and his family, and then give the running upon lines which would meet at a given point, for the man who feeds and clothes himself and educates his children and supports his church has nothing to spare for a landlord. The recommendation of His Grace, therefore, goes further even than the manifesto of Parnell and his associates, for they advise only a suspension of rents until the release of the imprisoned leaders. Why then, it may be asked, has the patriotic Archbishop assumed a hostile attitude towards the manifesto just when such an attitude wounds more or less deeply, and when his sympathy was most required? I am sure Mgr. McCabe would not thus desert the English Government if he saw itin a fix, at least not until he was sure it was certainly doomed, and neither power nor influence left to push the interests of its friends at Rome or in Ireland. Can any sensible man Imagine that if Archbishop Croke were sincere in the first instance, and that he was so is unquestionable, he would halt when the supreme moment arrived unless under pressure from his ecclesiatical superiors? Now, as his ecclesiastical superiors are in Rome we must only conclude it is from them the pressure has come, and that it was at the instance of England and her Catholic

that it is the man who was most anti-Irish who was made Cardinal. How is it the Archbishop of Tuam has not been made Cardinal? If the Irish land agitation bordered upon Communism or Socialism it would be different; then indeed Archbishop McCabe would be justified in opposing it and Archbishop Croke in withdrawing his support from it, but it is not. O'Connell went in for a sweeping land reform, and no one but Englishmen ever called him a Communist—they who call Itishmen all manner of vile names. If the lrish were powerful enough to take forcible possession of their land, it would be Communism, for the lands were not long ago taken torcibly from their ancestors. It is true that a percentage of them has been since purchased by the old race, but it is not right to receive stolen property; the receiver is as bad as the thief. If in the present crisis the Church goes against the Irish people, they will have two powerful enemies instead of one, but the Church will suffer for the alliance. Enthusiasts seem to think that nothing can wean Ireland's affection from Rome, but they are mistaken; there is one thing that can, and that is an alliance between England and the Church dangerous to the liberties of the people. The French were just as good Catholics a hundred years ago as the Irish are to-day, but the corruption among high ecclesiastics and their grinding of the people attended their affections. Such delectable high church dignitaries as the Cardinals Richelieu, Mazarin, Dubois and de Rohan were enough to disgust any people. Like causes produce like effects; human nature is human nature the world over, and if the Catholic people of, Ireland realize that subscription list was at present in the hands their religious allegiance to Rome is taken ad of the Treasurer, Mr. James McNamara vantage of to favor England and landlordism,

wistocracy. As for me I have no more

bubt of it than if I heard the language used

which brought about the final consent of His

Holiness the Pope. If any one doubts the

amount of English influence at Rome let him

lock at the character of the last half dozen

Archbishop of Dublin, and let him remember

Catholics will become indifferent, and we all know that from indifference to infidelity is only a short step. That such may not be the result should be the prayer of every man who wishes well to the Catholic Church and to Ireland.

> Yours, &c. J. T. O'N.

Toronto, Oct. 24th.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS. -The right of the Sisters of Charity to be exempt from paying taxes, is being tested by the municipality of Cote des Neiges.

-The Minister of Justice has promised to hold an investigation into the case of T. F. O'Brien, at present confined in the peniten-

tiary. -The Canadian Pacific intend building their workshops on the Price Farm, on the Lower Lachine Road, the difficulty as to the title deeds having been overcome.

-The Syndicate of the Windsor Hotel last evening, at their meeting, awarded a bonus of Mr. E. A. O'Brien for their efficient services in the hotel during the past season.

-Mr. George Lee, baggage agent Q, M., O. & O. Bailway, Hochelega, arrested two boys named Ferguson and Dunning, who had run away from their parents at Buckingham. last night, and sent them tack this morning

-The Intercelonial train due at Quebec on Saturday night travelled at an extraordinary rate of speed, some thirty-five miles before reaching Riviere du Loup, making seventeeu miles in sixteen minutes, as timed by three gentlemen on board.

-Mr. Bedson, Dominion Inspector of Penitentiaries, is doing a much needed work of reform at St. Vincent de Paul. He is enforcing the strictest discipline and metes out a heavy punishment to the convict who shows the slightest signs of contumacy.

-At the meeting of the St. Vincent do Paul Society, of St. Bridget's parish, held on Monday afternoon, a resolution was adopted sincerely sympathising with the family of the late Thomas Tiffin, Esq., one of the sacristy's greatest benefactors, in their thing. Their leaders were invariably immured bereavement.

-Alderman Laberge has obtained the contract for rebuilding the college of St. Therese, lately burned to the ground. It will be erected at a cost of \$150,000, and it is expected will be much more commodious than the old building. Some forty men are already busily employed in the prosecution of the work.

-A meeting of the former students of St. Mary's College was held last evening in the Academic Hall, under the Church of the Gesu. There were present about one hundred and fifty gentlemen. The meeting was presided over by Mr. G. E. Desbarats, and Mr. P. B. Mignault acted as Secretary. After the latter gentleman had read the minutes of the meetngs of the provisional committee, addresses were delivered by Mr. C. C. de Lorimier, Hon-H. Mercier, Mr. C. J. Doherty and Mr. E. L. de Bellefeuille. The greatest enthusiasm characterized the meeting, and it was unanimously decided to hold, in the course of next summer, a convention of all the former students, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements therefor, composed of the following gentlemen: -Hon. H. Mercier, Hon. L. O. Loranger, Messra. C. C. de Lorimier, D. Masson, C. J. Doherty, Dr. G. H. Merrill, Dr. G. O. Beaudry, H. Prevost, C. O. Perrault, G. E. Desbarats, P. B. Mignault, R. Presontaine, M.P.P., H. J. Kavanagh, J. D. Purcell, &c., &c., with power to add to their numbers.

A CARD OF THANKS.

The lady directors of the St. Patrick's The speaker related a story of a London Bazaar, in favor of St. Patrick's Or- editor, who, on being asked by the printer's ten dollars and seventy-two cents, nett (\$4,210.72) has been realized. This result is the more satisfactory because not expected, owing to the stormy weather which made it almost impossible to visit the Hall three out of the six evenings the bazzar was open; and owing also to the unpleasant fact that another bazaar, worked partly on the same ground, was only just closed when St. Patrick's was opened. After the blessing of God, the ladies owe their just generosity of their charitable friends to whom they tender their most sincere and fervent thanks. The lades make no particular mention of their friends, as the holy bond of charity on this, even more than on former occasions, united all without distinction of | Carried. any kind, in the most noble and sacred work of religion-the care of the orphan and of the helpless poor. Special thanks are due to the St. Patrick's Temperance Society for their invaluable services in preserving perfect order in the hall, and for collecting the entrance fee at the door. The ladies are grateful to the band of the 6th Fusiliers for having kindly added the attraction of their excellent music to the other inducements of the buzzar; also to Mr. Shaw who kindly lent | members present, notwithstanding the indiga splendid Weber piano during the whole nation meeting which was in progress at the time of the bazuar; to the press, especially THE POST, for friendly notices; to attracted a numerous body of the friends of the kind friends who sent presents of rich | the Irish cause thither. fruite, and to all who by particular services showed their good will towards the work of charity.

PARNELL'S ARREST.

THE IRISHMEN OF ST. GAERIEL ENTER THEIR PROTEST AGAINST THE TYBANNICAL AND GOVERNMENT-ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RE-CEPTION OF MR. T. P. O'CONNOR.

A representative meeting of the Irishmen of St. Gabriel village was held on Sunday | the welcome news of the shortly expected afternoon in the Council Hall, for the purpose of entering a solemn protest against the tyrannical and unconstitutional action of the British Government in imprisoning the recognized leader of the Irish people, with his staunch and patriotic band of associates. The object of the meeting was also to make all invited to come to Montreal at the same arrangements for assisting in the reception of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., tor Galway, on thought, to have them together, and thus his arrival in Montreal. At about make a grander demonstration. To give four o'clock the assemblage was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. John Lynch, who, in a brief but practical speech explained—if any explanation was required the object of their gathering. He said that a crisis had arrived in the history of Ireland when action-prompt action-was necessary from all those on this side of the Atlantic who had the Irish cause at heart. This action necessarily had to assume a practical shape, for the men at home looked to their exiled brethren in America to second their efforts in their unequal fight against landlordism and British oppression. The speaker concluded by hoping that every individual member of the Land League should feel himself in outy bound to forward this movement in every way possible. He also announced that s

Mr. Lynce sat down amidst applause.

The Secretary, Mr. J. J. Ellis, read the following:
"IRISH WOBLD" OFFICE,

56 & 58 Park Place, NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1881. MR. JAMES MCNAMARA, Treasurer Land

League, St. Gabriel Village. DEAR SIR,-Your letter of Oct. 21st, enclosing £24 12s for Land League fund, is received. The amount will be acknowledged in our issue of Nov. 5 and letter published as soon as space will permit. With thanks we remain

Respectfully yours,
"THE IRISH WORLD."

A circular from Mr. Patrick Ford, spurring the members of the League to action in the present crisis was also read and warmly appreciated. A complete statement of all monies received by the Irish World up to September last, for some months previous, placed the grand total at over \$150,000 sent to Treasurer Egan, and acknowledged by him by letter from Paris.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, it was decided to draw no money whatever from the League \$200 to Mr. George Hulliday and \$150 to fund to be used in defraying the expenses of Mr. T. P. O'Connor while here, the amount necessary to be raised as heretofore by voluntary subscriptions.

A list for this purpose was immediately opened and the amount subscribed. The League fund proper was also the recipient of

a tidy sum. In answer to the call of the meeting, Mr. J. C. Fleming delivered an address. He commenced by complimenting the Irishmen of St. Gabriel for the warm and liberal support, in proportion to their numbers, they had always given the cause of Ireland during the present agitation. A supreme crisis in the history of Ireland had arrived when even the most apathetic could not but recognize the necessity for action. The cry of horror and indignation which had gone up from the millions of Irishmen at home and abroad at the arrest of their leader, was a proof of how bitterly they resented the tyrannical and unconstitutional action of the British Government. It was a singular fact that Irishmon in the past were always brought together to protest against somein British dungeons whenever they attempted to wrench from English prejudice small installments of the justice due to their down trodden country. He hoped, however, in the near future, that the object of the gatherings would be for congratulation that they had achieved their independence. (Applause). The cause for which their forefathers had fought, were imprisoned, aye, and died for, was still being advocated on the floor of the British House of Parliament by a noble band, despite the frowns and jeers of a brutal majority. (Hear, hear.) The force of public opinion in the present age was mighty wespon, and the English readily recognized it as such. They were not only capable of coercion acts but also of maligning us before the rest of the nations of the earth. For this purpose had the historian,

Froude, been sent to America, but his mission here was an ignominious failure, thanks to the efforts of that noble Irishman, Father Tom Burke. This failure was proven when the United States Congress adjourned to hear the case of Ireland stated, by Charles Stewart Parnell, at the Capitol in Washington. tondy to public opinion in America the British Government had requested that their Minister at Washington be invited to Yorktown to witness the commemoration of the humiliation of his flag. For the purpose of telling thumping British lies of us, English statesmen had possession of the cable, and nine. teen-twentieth's of the press. Every day we hear of outrages in Ireland, but stronge as it seemed names were omitted in the reports.

The speaker related a story of a London phan Asylum and of St. Bridget's Refuge, devil how to fill up a certain corner in his have the great and unexpected pleasure of paper, was told to put in "Another outrage in landlord what was left. I am inclined to announcing to their generous patrons, that the think that Mr. Parnell and His Grace were large sum of four thousand two hundred and He concluded by hoping the Irishmen of St. Gabriel would show in the future the true spirit of patilotism they had shown in the

Mr. CLARK, seconded by Mr. McNamana, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Fleming for his able address. Carried.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Patrick Marnell, seconded by Mr. JAMES CURRAN and Mr. O'CONNOR : " That this meeting of the Irishmen of the village of St. Gabriel solemnly protests against the tyransuccess to the untiring nical and unconstitutional action of the British Covernment in imprisoning the representative of the Irish people, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, and his associates, and that we pledge ourselves to give them our strenuous and hearty support in the present crisis."

> The meeting then adjourned until next Sunday at 4 o'clock p.m.

MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

The regular weekly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League was held on Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall. There was a large number o same time in St. Gabriel Village and which

Mr. C. J. Donerry, President of the League, opened the meeting by reading a despatch from Mr. Ford, of the Irish World, stating that it would be impossible for Mr. O'Connor to keep his engagement with the Montreal Branch on the 9th of next month, as had been agreed upon. He could not tell when that gentleman could come to Montreal, UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION OF THE BRITISH | but certainly it would not be before l'ecem-

A second despatch also from the same source was laid before the meeting, giving arrival of Father Sheeby and Mr. Healy in the country, and asking that-if the Montreal Branch desired it-arrangements be made to

secure their presence Lere. Mr. J. McCann proposed that Father Sheeby and Messrs. O'Connor and Healy be time. It would be better, the spoaker three separate receptions might weaken the

effect of them all. It was then proposed by Mr. MICHAEL DONO-VAN, seconded by Mr. REYNOLDS, that the Executive Committee be instructed to communicate with Mr. Ford and obtain further particulars regarding the programme to be followed by Father Sheeby and Mr. Healy.

A clause was added to the resolution by the President, with the consent of the mover and seconder, to ask Mr. Ford at what time Mr. O'Connor would be able to come to Montreal.

The motion was carried in this shape. Mr. J. P. WHELAN made a few remarks anent the Irish Question. Events had trans. pired so rapidly that people were parplexed what opinion to express on the situation. Mr. Gladstone's speech at Lee's, followed by Mr. Parnell's masterly answer at Wexford; Mr. Gladstone's speech at Guildhall, followed | as one of the new Senators.

by Mr. Dillon's answer, repudiating the hozor that Mr. Gladstone sought to confer on him, the arrest of Parnell and his colleagues, the restrest of Mr. Dillon, who Gladstone honored so much, the determination of the Government to suppress the Land League, notwithstanding their express opinion in Parliament that it was a perfectly legal body. the "No rent" manifesto issued by the League, the lying assertions of the English landlord monopolist organs, echoed by their service imitators in this country, that the League was falling to pieces, that the people were rushing into the Land Courts, and a thousand and one other equally false assertions. Now we know what the press of England is capable of committing; the history of the past 300 years has not been read in vain. The attempt of the Government to cause a premature insurrection has failed; passive resistance is the line to be followed. The resources of civilzation will be exhausted in vain against it, as it was exhausted 50 years ago the tithes question, and as it enacted in vain in the Prince Edward Island Land question. There the no rent policy was successful. And what is to prevent its success in Ireland? The no rent is not directed against the rights of property, but as a leverage to compel the British Government to relinquish their system of terrorism, and to restore to the Irish people their constitutional rights. The whole matter at issue now is a question of money and endurance. Can England evict a whole nation or even a less portion? Now, let us see how it will work. The Circuit Court travels over Ireland every three months, staying a week or days at a time at each place. But with money and good lawyers 10 to 20 cases at the very most is all that could be decided on at each place, so that 1,000 tenants per annum at the very most could be evicted legally. Of course they could create new Courts, but they could be blocked also. There are 500,000 tenant farmers in Ireland, so that at 1,000 cases per annum it would take 500 years to evict all the tenants. By that time Macaulay's Newzealander will be arrived. The League is the greatest political organization in the world. There is no parallel that I know of in history. There are in Ireland, England, Scotland and America, say, 5,000 branches averaging, ai the very leat, 200 members each, equal to one million, besides the many others who have their sympathy. Can England suppress them now? can she suppress them in Ireland? It is impossible. The Irish people to-day know their rights and are determined to secure them, come weal or wee, constitutionally if possible if allowed, but secure them they are determined, let the cost be what it may.

Mr. Whelan then proposed, seconded by Mr. Connacouton, that the Executive Committee be instructed to make arrangements for the disposal of the articles left over from the picnic, by means of a bazaar or otherwise. The mover thought such a scheme would materially increase the funds. The motion

was bassed. Mr. MICHAEL DONOVAN then suggested that an advortisement be put in the different city papers calling on those Irishmen, who, through fear of injuring their business connections, were afraid to contribute openly to the League funds to send in their subscriptions privately to the Secretary or Treasurer.

Mr. B. Connaughton, in answer to Mr. Donovan, said that the only way to treat such men was with the contempt they deserved. The election time is coming on, and no doubt they would be willing to come forward. "Let them alone," concluded Mr. Connaughton, "and the Irish of Montreal will return to them the same treatment they have meted out to them."

Mr. J. P. WHELAN, while agreeing with Mr. Connaughton, thought it would perhaps be better to see these men in any case. Mr. Donovan arose and remarked that he did not wish to be understood as defending

the conduct of such recreant Irishmen. Several new members were admitted during the afternoon, among whom was Mr. Michael Hickey, also a prominent member of the Prince Edward Island Land League.

After a few more remarks from different members, the meeting was adjourned until next Sunday.

THE ST. BRIDGET'S C. Y. M. ASSO-CIATION.

A SPLENDID CONCERT GIVEN BY THIS FLOURISHING SOCIETY LAST EVENING.

The St. Bridget's Catholic Young Men's Society achieved a success last evening on the occasion of the social entertainment given at their hall, 526 St. Mary street, which was filled to overflowing long before eight o'clock. The programme was an excellent one, comprising vocal and instrumental music, and a laughable farce.

The President of the Society, Mr. R. HENxessy. In his opening remarks referred to the objects of the Society and the success which had attended their efforts in engendering a spirit of fraternity amongst the young men of the parish, as well as promoting a general advancement in literature, by means of debates and lectures.

A piano solo from Miss E. Smith, followed by a song, "The Little Green Leaf in our Bible," by Mr. E. R. Fordbam, opened the musical portion of the programme. Miss M. O'Shea, Miss E. Regan and Miss E. Chambers were the lady contributors, and deserve congratulation for their appreciated efforts. Mesars. A. Houghton, R. Beauchamp, E. Clark and W. P. Beauchamp all gave pleasing exhibitions of their talents, the last named gentleman creating much merriment by his well known comicalities.

An able address was delivered by Mr. John D. PURCELL, M.A., B.C.L., in which he complimented the young men of St. Bridget's with being among the foremost of any of the clubs or associations established in the city, for the purposes of culture and mutual improvement. The experiences of all times and ill nations clearly showed that the diffusion of knowledge and education was the only true means of making a people great and respected. "Educate that you may be free," was a motto of truth, and fully recognized as such by the leaders of the Irish people at the present time; and in this fair land of common nationality it was desirable that we and aspirations, and willing to join in the it accomplishes even more than is claimed for united Canadian people.

Mr. Purcell's remarks were listened to with young gentleman's usually eloquent and impressive manner.

The entertainment concluded with a laughable farce, entitled, "Nothing Like Cherry Pectoral is the remedy that every family Paste," in which the adventures of a bill sticker were humourously portrayed, Messrs. W. P. Beauchamp, L. Landers, D. A. Mc-Donald and E. Clark taking part.

Miss Beauchamp presided at the piano with her usual grace and skill. Rev Father LONERGAN, in a brief speech at the close of the concert, referred, in flattering terms, to Mr. Purcell, the orator of the

evening. A vote of thanks was then tendered

Mr. D. McInnes, of Hamilton, is spoken of

to that gentleman.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBRC, Oct. 29, 1881. I have read the eloquent appeal of United Ireland to the Irish race in America. It ought to spur to action every man with a drop of Irish blood in his veins. It ought to -but I am very much airsid the response from Quebec will be a very poor one. There are a lot of Irish people here who have made money, honestly it is to be hoped, but whose education was limited to the Scottish proverb-" gother the siller, mon ; gother the siller ! -and the means of "gothering" it. Sprung from a class who looked upon squireens and lords as superior beings, speaking of them as the "quality," in contradistinction to their own miserable existence; these poor men, made rich, imagine that by closely imitating snobs, squireens and the quality they acquire that aristocratic air and mien which they suppose belongs exclusively to the "very first families." Their children have imbibed the same degrading ideas, hence their opposition to popular movements. This accounts for their dislike to Parnell and the Land League, and particularly to those wicked individuals called Fenians. Unfortunately for themselves and the Irish race, they cannot, as a general thing, disguise their names, so they must only deplore the conduct of their misguided countrymen while they themselves loyally toast Her British Majesty and drink to the Army and Navy, not forgetting that the great Wellington, you know, was an Irishman, and so is Roberts, you know, and Wolsley, you know. They love to run after a stray prince or princess, and if only the corner of His or Her Royal Highness' eye rests on them they run home to tell the family how amiable and gracious His or Her Royal Highness was in saluting such humble individuals. If a pro-English or anti-Irish prolate issues what he calls a pastoral against the Irish Land League or those " blackguard Fenians" these loyal people are satisfied they will never go against the Church, and then they thump their breasts and thank Heaven they are not like the rest of their wicked countrymen.

These are what Englishmen call respectable Irishmen—and all I can say is, may the devil fly away with them, unless, indeed, that fate is reserved for us unfortunate individuals who drank hatred to England with our mothers' milk, and still cling, in spite of prelates and pastorals, to the legacy handed down from bleeding sire to son—the task of making Ireland an independent nation.

THERE has been some more peace kissing among the European monarchs. The King of Italy kissed the Austrian Emperor at Vienna yesterday, and thereby avenged Custozza. There shall be no more wars in Europe if kissing can prevent them, though there has been a man mentioned in Sacred History whose name was Judas.

Tas result of the German elections thus far show the defeat of the Government cardidates in all directions and the success of what is vaguely known as the Democrats, but the name of whom is in reality legion. But Bismarck need not fear; he can always manage a minority from the heterogeneous elements which compose the Reichstag either by bribery or intimidation, or both. After him will come the deluge.

WHY GAMBETTA WENT TO GERMANY. HAVRE, Oc. 26 .- At the banquet given to Gambetta here last night he said he had been to Germany to study the means by which Bremen, Hamburg, Stellin and Leubeck attained their present greatness.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT AT GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, Oct. 26 .- Sir William Harcourt after receiving the freedom of the city here yesterday, said that both the late and present Governments were reluctant early stage against the Land League, because it was not desirable to suppress what pretend. ed to be a constitutional agitation, especially if connected with a real grievance, but when agitation avowed illegal ends, no Government would fail to be supported in any and all measures it might take for the safety of society. The task, he said, was difficult and powerful, but the Government having put its hands to the plough, they might rely upon its not turning back. The speech was received with prolonged cheers.

PLUNKETT AT CHELSEA.

London, Oct. 26 -Plunkett, Conservative member of Parliament, and termorly Solicitor General for Ireland, speaking at Coelsen, approved of the recent action of the Government in Ireland, and declared that the partisans of section must be shown that they would find all loyal men of every party against them, and the vigorous action in the present crisis should not be abated until every sign of resistance to law was overpowered These declarations and those of Harcourt and Chamberlain attract much attention, as they demonstrate a practical agreement of the various sections of politicians on the present treatment of the Irish question by the Government.

GLADSTONE AT KNOWSLEY.

LONDON, Oct. 28 .- Gladstone at Knowsley yesterday, said the point was whether Ireland should be governed by laws made by Parliament or by laws made by nobody and written nowhere except in the brains of a few persons and enforced by an illegal arbitrary, self appointed association which sought to over-ride by organized attempts the free will of Irishmen. It was a question between law and chaos. Thirty thousand application forms issued under the Land Act, he said, led him to anticipated future peace and prosperity.

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 household medicine with thousands of people. and deservedly so, for it has been in use more should all be animated by the same hopes than forty years, and all who use it know that great work of forming a prosperous and it. Nearly every community possesses evidences of its great curative power, in persons who have been cared by it of various much attention, and were delivered in that throat and lung complaints, and owe to it alone their recovery from the threatening symptoms of consumption. In emergencies like croup and sudden colds, Ayer's should have at hand for the treatment of these cases as they arise .- Richmond, Va., Standard

> A Wisconsin Central Railroad official expects to prove an extended conspiracy among the conductors to defraud the company of passenger fares. Conductors Cunningham and Giving have been arrested, and twelve others have been suspended. The conductors retrained from punching tickets and returned them to the station agents who were in conspirscy and who sold them again. The conductors also divided the cash taken in lieu of tickets and were in league with scalpers.

ROUND THE WORLD.

The State in France owns 2,164 stallions. The Toronto Mail does not object to a Tory infidel.

Geo. W. Stephens is coming out for Mon-

treal Centre. Myles O'Regan appears once more as Tue Post correspondent.

The French candidates were all elected to the Reichstag in Alsace-Lorraine. English volunteer battalions have volun-

teered to relieve regular battalious for freland. The average English jailbird gets 260 ounces of food, the average pauper 166 onnces

Land League Secretaries take down the names of those who touch their hats to the

gentry." The usual notice is published in the Gazette further proroguing Parlisment until the 17th

An employee of Eddy's lumber yard at Hull, named O'Neill, fell dead on Saturday from heart disease.

of December next.

It is on the cards that a few "independent" members will show themselves at the coming

Provincial elections. The Montreal Catholic School Commissioners are too happy; it is our duty to stir them up occaisonally.

Moreau, who murdered his wife at St. Anaclet, Rimouski, has been found guilty of murder at the Rimouski Assizes. Professor Richardson has received quite a

number of Aldermanic pupils since the late unpleasantness in the Council. Three vessels will load potatoes at Halifax N. S, this week for the States, and 2,500 bar-

rels are to be shipped to the West Indies. Not only did Queen Victoria go to see a play at her son's Scotch home, but on a subsequent evening she was his partner in a

dance at a ball there. American agents are in St. John, N.B., buying up cabbages, squash and turnips as well as potatoes, and their vessels visit the

fishing stations and buy up all the fish. Monday last was the twenty-ninth anniversary of Daniel Webster's doath. It is proposed in Boston to celebrate the centennial

of his birth on the 18th of January next. A 7-year-old boy in Harrisburg, Pa., while blaving circus" a few days age, stood upon his head so long that he was attacked with

brain fever, and died in a few hours. If Mr. Ryan receives the Collectorship of Montreal Customs, J. J. Curran, QC., will stand in the Conservative interest. No

Liberal candidate has as yet been named. Lord Bute is about to build a new dock at Cardiff larger than any now existing. Ho and his family have already invested over two millions sterling in docks. Cardiff must be going ahead.

A young man named J. L. Sproston, employed in a stove manufactory, Hamilton, Ont, at a dollar a day, has fallen heir to property in Ireland valued at £10,000, besides buidings in London and suburbs.

The Boston Pilot recommends, in view of the friendship which has grown up between England and America that the latter buy up the Confederate bonds, three-fourths of which are held by the British aristocracy.

A number of sparrows come into the editor's office every morning to be fed, and this, notwithstanding a rather scurrilous editorial which appeared against them some time ago. They are more forgiving than Chris-

Thomas Bisco, with his wife and two children, aged three and five years, arrived at St. John, N. B., en route to Moncton, having tramped from Brookfield, Miss., since July 5th. They had only \$5 to start with, having lost all their household effects by fire.

A woman named Mrs. Bethune, aged 2 living near Carleton, N. S., was fatally burned on Friday last by her clothes catching fire from the kitchen stove. One of her little children was also so severely burned that amputation of its limbs was deemed necessary. Ilfracombe, a lovely seaside place, seems to

be the English Ningara. A gentleman who went there for his honeymoon says that before he had been at the Royal Clarence Hotel three days he was asked to occupy the head of the table, as being the oldest married man present, and he hadn't been spliced a week.

A London contemporary informs us that when a man is in straitened circumstances he is now said by society to be "impy"-i. c, impecunious. Swift opposed the word "mob," a contraction of mobile vulgus; but the sneers of the great Dann did not prevent its general acceptance. "Impy" has less to recommend it than "mob."

A correspondent, Periwinkle, sends us the following capital squib :---Ques. Why did Canon Campello leave the

Catholic Church? Ans. Such a fool of a fellow Was Count de Campelle,

That he left the true Church To go headlong to Hello.

Japan has enacted a code of criminal prosedure and a penal code based on the Code Napoleon and framed by a French jurist. They retain the ancient customs and laws of Japan so far as is consistent with the spirit of modern jurisprudence. Hanging is substituted for beheading, and all classes are subject to the same punishments and procedure, from a noble of the highest caste down to the poorest laborer. This is a great step for Japan.

Mr. Vennor was travelling in the Eastern Townships lately, and meeting a farmer, the following conversation took place:-Farmer -" Fine day, sir; but I think it will snow." V-" What makes you think so? The day is fine and bright." Farmer—"Well, yes, but I have an almanac printed by a Montreal fool, of the name of Vennor, which says it will be fine, hence I judge it will snow before night." And so it did and Mr. Vennor now relates the story with great gusto.

Lord Lorne, says the London Truth, comes home on "urgent private affairs." He will return to Canada early in January, but it is doubtful whether Princess Louise will accompany him for so much of the remainder of his term as he may serve. Since the Princess suddenly returned from Canada with Prince Leopold, about fourteen months ago, she has passed a very pleasant time, receiving her friends at Kensington, staying with them in the country and diverting herself with occasional trips abroad.

A society for the promotion of experimentation in navigation of the air has been formed in Berlin. All plausible ideas and inventions in that direction are to be encouraged, aided and thoroughly tested. A permanent station for giving aerial voyagers, a good start on their flying trips is to be provided. The main object of the association will be the attainment of some practical and trustworthy method of steering balloons or other air ships, this being the first point to be overcome, and no progress being possible with-out it.

[For THE POST.] THE CHILDREN BY THE SEA. BY ANNA T. SADLIER.

There the ocean stretching outwards, Dazzles still their childish eyes, They have many thoughts about it. Reason somewhat in this wise.

Sometime we shall sail upon it,
Sail away, away, away,
Thus, with sudden, pensive, musiug,
Dream they of that iar, some day.

Children!do ye never fear it, That some day upon the deep, Or the ocean that ye cherish, In such veneration keep!

Ye are gladdened by its pebbles, By its sparkling, gleaming shore Just so shall your hearts be gladdened, With mere baubles, as before.

But ye weep, when restless ocean, Snatches them away again, For her ebbing tide out-sweeping, So shall ye with throbs of pain.

See one day your treasures vanish, Watch them with an aching glance, In the seething, troubled waters, In the tidal wave of chance.

Yet you frolic 'mid the sand grains, Where they lie so gleaming white, One day ye may cry of deserts, Sand wastes, bleak and black with night.

Ye shall wring your hands in anguish, Moan and wail beside the sea, Weep because that careless childhood, Never, never more can be.

Children do ye never see them, Coming yonder o'er the main. All those years of doubt and peril, Lost endeavor, partings, pain.

Why are ye sotblind, Oh, children? Wherefore can ye never be Wise enough to h ar the voices,

Sounding loud from out the sea One day shall your feet grow weary, And your hearts more wearlly, Cry out in their bitter anguish For those moments by the sea.

Vanish'd childhood, let us see thee, Give us back our thoughtless glee, Give us back our shells and pebbles, And our longings, cruel sea.

MR. PARNELL AT WEXFORD.

His Reply to Gladstone!

AN HISTORICAL SPEECH.

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD!!

"True Men be You Men, Like Those of '98."

A great land meeting was held on Sunday in Wexford, one of the greatest the county has ever witnessed. Mr. Parnell and six other members of Parliament were present; every hamlet in the county had some representatives among the thousands who gathered round the platform; the clergy were there at the head of their people, and the greatest enthusiasm and order prevailed. Mr. Parnell travelled from Rathdrum by the morning train, receiving warm ovations en route. On the arrival of the train at Enniscorthy, he, accompanied by Mr. Healy, M. P., Mr. Byrne, M. P., and Mr. O'Kelly, M. P., left the carriage and proceeded to a platform, where he was presented with an address, and made a Euitable reply.

After the presentation Mr. Parnell and his friends reseated themselves in the train, which then started for Wexford. On the Wexford platform and along the approaches to the station the way was almost rendered impassable by the multitudes of people, who received Mr. Parnell with the greatest demonstrations of welcome, and Mr. Healy with almost equal cordiality. The town was mag-nificently decorated; it could be compared to nothing so much as a French town on a fete day. There were evergreens everywhere, stretching across the streets triumphal arches, framing windows and doorways, circling portraits of Parnell, Davitt, Dillon, or Father Sheeky, or covering lamp-posts. About halfpast two the meeting commenced. It was held on the Windmill Hills, a little out of the town, and the large extent of common was covered with people. The Wicklow and Wexford Railway ran special trains for the conveyance of excursionists. Near the place of meeting there was an effigy which created considerable amusement. A substantiallooking scarecrow wearing a tall, white hat, was tied up to the chimney of a tumble-down house, and labelled "The last landlord." When Mr. Parnell had driven up to the place of meeting in an open carriage, drawn by four grey horses, with postilions, the proceedings

The Very Rev. Capon Kenny, P.P., Oulart presided. Among those on the platform were:—Messrs. C. S. Parnell, M. P.; T. M. Healy, M.P.; John Barry, M.P.; G. M. Byrne, M.P.; J. E. Redmond, M.P.; R. Power, M.P.; J. J. O'Kelly, J. Ferguson, Glasgow; Very Rev. Canon Doyle, P.P., Ramsgrange Very Rev. Canon Doran, P.P., Castlebridge

The Chairman said they were assembled to proclaim their adherence to the programme of the National Convention, and their meeting ought to convince the English people and the English press that this agitation was not kept up by a few hired orators, but that the programme of the National Convention was the programme of Ireland, and its foes the foes of Ireland. As long as this country was governed by a British Parliament it would be a poor, opprsssed, down-trodden country. They were all eagar to hear Mr. Parnell, so he would not deter them longer. (Cries of "The King

of Ireland," "The President," and cheers). Mr. PARNELL, who was loudly cheered, said: "People of the county of Wexford,-I am proud to say that your county has not forgotten her traditions, but that you are prepared to-day, as you always were, to return a fitting answer to threats, intimidation, aye, and, if it should become necessary, to those means which were used in 1798 (cheers), by an unscrupulous Government-means which failed then, and which, please (God, will fail again if they are tried again (cries of " Bravo" and cheers). You have had an opportunity recently, many of you, no doubt, of studying the utterances of a very great map, a very great orator-a person who up to recently desired to impress the world with a great opinion as to his philanthropy and hatred of oppression, but who stands to-day the greatest coercionist, the gr-atest and

THE MOST UNRIVALLED SLANDERER OF THE IRISH

NATION that ever undertook that task (cheers.) I reier to William Ewart Gladstone-(groans)and his unscrupulous and dishonest speech of the day before yesterday. Not content with maligns John Dillon (cheers for Dillon.) He

him and before the landlords of the country Isaac Butt was a most estimable man and a true patriot. When we in Ireland were following Isaac Butt into the lobbies, endeavoring to obtain the very act which William Ewart

GLADSTONE, HAVING STOLEN THE IDEA FROM ISAAC BUTT,

passed last session, William Ewart Gladstone and his ex-Government officials were following Sir Stafford Northcote and Benjamin Disraeli into the other lobby. No man is good in Ireland until he is dead and unable to do anything more for his country (laughter). In the opinion of an English statesman no man is good in Ireland until he is dead and buried and unable to strike a blow for Ireland (hear, hear); perhaps the day may come when I may get a good word from English statesmen as being a moderate man-after I am dead and buried (laughter and applause). "Mr. Butt, says Mr. Gladstone, in 1866, speaking of a measure which would give effectual security of tenure to the Irish tenants, said such a measure will obliterate the traces of the ascendancy of class," and so forth. Perhaps Mr. Butt was a little too sanguine, like most authors of Land Bills, of what his Land Bill would effect (laughter). But I don't wish to enquire too closely into that subject. There was another man of whom Mr. Gladstone spoke in favorable terms, but while doing so he maligned and misrepresented his action. I refer to my hop. friend, John Dillon (cheers). I don't wish to anticipate the speech that John Dillon will make in reply to Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday night in the offices of the League in Dublin (cheers), but I merely wish to point out in passing that, while William Ewart Gladstone calls Mr. Dillon to-day one of the most single-minded, devotedly attached to country, and of perfect, unswerving integrity," twelve months ago he put up his mouthpiece in the House of Commons to declare that

JOHN DILLON WAS A MAN WICKED AND COWARDLY

(groans), and then Mr. Gladstone a little down accuses us of preaching a doctrine of public plunder (laughter), and of proclaiming new and enlarged gospel of plunder, and further down of the promulgation of the gospel of sheer plunder (laughter). A voice—That is his doctrine.

Mr. Parnell-I would be obliged to my friend in the crowd if he will leave me to make the speech and not be anticipating me (laughter). When people talk of public plunder they should first ask themselves and recall to mind who were the first public plunderers in Ireland (hear, hear). The land of Ireland has been confiscated three times over — (hear, hear,) — by the men whose descendants Mr. Gladstone is supporting in the enjoyment of the fruits of their plunder by his bayonets and his buckshot (applause). And when we are spoken to about plunder, we are entitled to ask, who were the first and the biggest plunderers (applause)? I say that this doctrine of public plunder is a question of degree, and that W. E. Gladstone, who has shown himself more capable of eating his own words, better able to recede from principles and declarations which he has laid wn with just as much fervor as he made that speech the other evening, will, before long, if he lives long enough, introduce a bill into the House of Commons to extend this very principle of public plunder which he has sanctioned by his Act of 1881, and to fully protect the interests of the tenants and their predecessors in title in the improvements from them, and I believe that as a result we they have made (cheers). So that if we go into this question, the utmost that Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party will be able to make out of it will be to find that there are some persons very much better entitled to call him a little robber than he is entitled to call me a big one (applause) I was forget-ting a very important fact. He has a good word for another Irishman, too, he has a good word for Mr. Shaw (groans). He has discovered

THERE ARE ONLY FOUR OR FIVE HONEST IRISH-MEN

in the country, and one of those is Mr. Shaw (groans). He accuses me of not having reoudiated what he calls the dynamite policy. Well, I am not aware that Mr. Shaw has repudiated the dynamite policy either. But I will tell you what Mr. Shaw did-and you must bear in mind that, in addition to speaking well of him as an honest Irishman, Mr. Gladstone also offered him a situation as one of the land commissioners. Mr Shaw did not repudiate the dynamite policy any more than I did; but I will tell you what he said, eighteen months ago. He said that his blood boiled when he saw a processserver (laughter), and that he never saw one without feeling inclined to take the lynchpin out of his cart (renewed laughter.) Well, now, gentlemen, if I were to say that to you to-day Mr. Gladstone would have me in Kilmainbam before three days were over.

A voice: You would not be in three days before we would have you out (applause.) Mr. Parnell: That speech of Mr. Shaw's was a clearer incitement to an act of violence than anything ever said by any of the men that are in any of the gaols throughout the country. It is not even an honest and straightforward way of working. According to Mr. Shaw, you are to take the lynch-pin out of the process server's cart, so that, after he has driven a mile or so on the road, the wheel may come off and he may be upset in the ditch and break his neck (laughter). He had not the courage to meet the processserver openly, as many of the men and women of Ireland had done. Oh, no! He would go to work in this underhand way, and take the lynch-pin out of his cart.

I CHALLENGE ANYRODY

to find, in all my speeches on the land question, any single incitement to any act of violence whatever (hear, hear), much less an incitement to such a mean, underhand, ignominious act as that which Mr. Gladstone, practically speaking, lauds when he holds up Mr. Shaw for the admiration of the Irlsh and English people (hear, hear). Then, again, Mr. Gladstone says that I am afraid, now that the Land Act has been passed, lest the people of England, by their long-sustained efforts, should win the hearts of the whole of the Irish nation (laughter).

A voice: Oh, boys, honey (loud laughter). Mr. Parnell: Long sustained efforts in what? Was it in evicting the 2,000 tenants who have been evicted since the 1st of Janmaligning you, he maligns your bishops, he uary last?—in putting 200 brave and noble men into Kilmainham and other gaols of the

party of 1848. No misrepresentation is too of a more infamous character than any which patent to low, or too mean for him to stoop to (groans.) And it is a good sign that this masquerading knight-errant, this pretended champion of the liberties of every other nation except those of the Irish nation, should be obliged to throw off the latest issue of the Royal Irish Conmodition. mask to-day, and to stand revealed as the stubulary (groans)? And it it was not for man who by his own utterances is prepared all those sustained efforts—efforts which Mr. to carry fire and sword into your homesteads | Gladstone has taken up nobly and well from unless you humbly abase yourselves before his predecessors in the title of misgoverning Ireland-I should like to know what are (cheers). But I had forgotten. I said that he had maligned everybody. Oh, no. He has a good word for one or two people (laughter). He says that the late Mr. us with having refused to vote for the second reading of his bill; he charges us with having used every effort to disparage, to discredit, and, if we could, to destroy his Land Bill, and points to our refusal to compromise our position by voting on the second reading as his proof, and then he goes on to say, "on every subsequent occasion the same policy was pursued." On the two subsequent occasions when the bill was really in danger I AND THE IRISH PARTY RESCUED GLADSTONE

and his Cabinet by our thirty-six votes from destruction and defeat (hear, hear); and then, in the close of his speech, he admits our whole position and contention. In one last despairing wail he says: "And the Government is expected to preserve peace with no moral force behind it." The Government has no moral force behind it in Ireland; the whole Irish people are against them (cheers). They have to depend for their support upon a self-interested and a very small minority of the people of this country, and, therefore, they have no moral force behind them; and Mr. Gladstone in those few short words admits that the English Government has failed in Ireland (hear, hear). He admits the contention that Grattan and the volunteers of 1782 fought for; he admits the contention that the men of '98 died for (cheers); he admits the contention that O'Connell argued for; he admits the contention that the men of 1848 staked their all for; he admits the contention that the men of 1865—(cheers)—after a long period of depression and apparent death of national life in Ireland, cheerfully faced the dungeon and the horrors of penal servitude for; and he admits the contention that to-day you in your overpowering multitudes have established, and, please God, will bring to a successful and a final issue, namely, that England's mission in Ireland has been a failure, and that Irishmen have established their right to govern Ireland by laws made by themselves for themselves on Irish soil (cheers) And he wound up with a threat—this man who has no moral force behind him-he wound up with a threat-" No fear of force, and no fear of ruin through force shall, as far as we are concerned, and it is in our power"—I say it is not in his power to trample on the aspirations and the rights of the Irish nation with no moral force behind him. These are very brave words that he uses, but it strikes me that they have a ring about them like the whistle of a schoolboy on his way through a churchyard at night to keep up his courage (laughter and applause). He would have you to believe that he is not afraid of you, because he has disarmed you—because he has attempted to disorganize you—because he knows that the Irish Nation is to-day disarmed as far as physical weapons go; but he does not hold this kind of language with the Boers

(cheers for the Boers).

A voice: We will be Boers, too (laughter.) Mr. Parnell: What did he do at the commencement of this session? He said something of this kind with regard to the Boers. He said he was going to put them down, and as soon as he had discovered that they were able to shoot straighter than his own soldiers, he allowed those tew men to put him and his Government down, and, although he has attempted to regain some of his lost position in the Transvaal by subsequent chicanery and diplomatic negotiations, yet that sturdy and small people in the distant Transvael have seen through William Ewart Gladstone, and they have told him again for the second time that they will not have their liberties filched shall see that William Ewart Gladstone will again yield to the people of the Transvaal (hear, hear), and I trust that as the result of this great movement we shall see that just as Gladstone, by the Act of 1881, has eaten all his old words, has departed from all his formerly declared principles, now we shall see that these brave words of this English Prime Minister will be scattered as chaff before the united and advancing determination of the Irish people to regain for themselves their lost land and their lost legislative independence (loud and continued cheering).

ALMOST YOUNG AGAIN.

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicine did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family." A lady in Providence, R. 1.—Journal.

CONDEMNED.

The New York Herald, with the most friendly intentions towards England, is compelled by the force of American public opinion to write thus :---

Sir William Harcourt's speech is an appeal breathing the spirit of Jingoism. While we recognize the propriety of every government maintaining law and order: while we remember what was done by our own republican Cabinet at the outbreak of the war, especially in the suspension of habeas corpus, it a scandal and a misfortune see the Ministers of free, enlightened England following Russian methods in their ways of Government. It is difficult to explain to Americans, familiar with Macna Charta, the Declaration of Independence and those instruments of a people's freedom which consecrate certain immutable national rights, why it should be necessary to arrest members of Parliament, send priests to jail, imprison women, suppress meetings called to discuss questions of law and constitutional prerogative and virtually proclaim military law over a whole nation. It is difficult to understand when we see the existence of a national evil, and a public opinion which resents this evil. Sir William Harcourt's declaration will strengthen the Ministry with the Conservative classes of Great Britain. It does not lessen the grief and reprehension with which the action of the Cabinet is viewed by all lovers of liberty throughout the world. The grave blunder of the Government in arresting Mr. Parnell has not been condoned.

There is comfort in store for persons trouor bunions, who commence without delay, a endeavors to misrepresent the Young Ireland | country?—was it is issuing a police circular | up systematically until relief is obtained.

We have received the following for insertion:

Declaration of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec concerning certain writings published against Laval University :-

We, the undersigned, Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, assembled as a Superior Council, established by the Bull " Inter varias sollicitudines," for the higher supervision of the doctrine and discipline, that is to say, of faith and morals, in the Laval University, have received a complaint against certain recent writings, in which are found a number of different accusations against her. Acknowledging the said complaint, in virtue of the powers confided to us by the Apostolic rule of 1877, we declare and ordain as follows:-

I. Those accusations not having been brought before our tribunal we ought to regard them, and indeed shall regard them as not proven, until the accusers shall have presented themselves regularly and with clearly formulated complaints and proofs regularly

II. We shall regard the authors of those writings as guilty, among other things, as follows :--(1) Wanting in respect towards the Holy

See before whose tribunal the question was pending.

(2) Flagrant disobedience of the orders of the Bishops of this Province and by the Holy

The Fathers of the Fifth Council in their common paetoral declare as follows:-We desire that in future, whomsoever shall

believe before God he has a grievance against this Catholic institution, or against any other similar institution, shall make it. not before the incomany petent tribunal of public opinion, through the columns of newspapers, but before those whom the holy law of the Catholic hierarchy have instituted the judges and the guardians of the faith.'

The XXII, decree of the Fifth Council gives to Catholic writers of this Province, rules to follow in their discussions, above all in their discussions with Catholics. Moderation, prudence, charity, respect towards civil and ecclesiastical authority, towards established places under control of bishops, are especially recommended. But, we regret to say, these rules have been openly violated.

The Holy See has also clearly manifested his will in two circumstances. In the Decree of February the first, 1876, which has been contirmed by Pope Leo XIII., it i's enjoined to the Bishops who believe before God they have any complaint against this institution, never to have recourse to the

press, which in general, as has been proved by sad experience in this actual case, only serves the more to sour the mind and the question itself than to remedy the evil, and ends by causing prejudice to the honor of the University and even to the honor of the Catholic cause.

This formal and absolute injunction is a fortiori, binding on the clergy and faithful of this Province, as the document we are about to quote will fully prove.

In 1877 the Holy See, at our request, formulated and sanctioned a rule on the rights and duties of this Council of Supervisors, created by the Bull "Inter varias solicitudines." The XVI. article already points out to the Catholic writers of this Province the road which they should follow when they think they have reason to complain about the Laval University. XVI. Catholic writers, when speaking of the Laval University and of its Professors as such, must in their writings keep within Decree XXII. of the Fifth Council of Quebec. If any one who is not a bishop believes that he aint either against the as grounds for com University or any of its Professors, there is no other course left for him but to privately state his grievances to some of the bishops. It shall here be left to the latter to judge what is best to be done. If the complaints seem to him well founded. he should lay them either before the Chancellor, or before the higher Council whom he shall request the Archbishop to conveke.

The improper language or disobedience o an adversary can never be an excuse for the want of respect to those to whom respect is due, or to justice, truth, prudence or christian charity; we condemn all those, no matter from whom they come, and we again call attention to the ordinances already made on the subject; we strongly advise abstention from anything which would tend to keep up agitation of mind. Such is the wish which the Sovereign Pontiff expresses when he enioined us to work without relaxation to reestablish peace and harmony.

Given at Quebec, under our signatures, the seal of the archdiocese and the counter seal of the Assistant Secretary of the archdiocese, the twenty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-one

† E. A. Arch, of Quebec. L. F., Bishop of Three Rivers. Jean, Bishop of Rimouski. EDWARD CHS, Bishop of Montreal. ANTOINE, Bishop of Sherbrooke. J. THOMAS. Bishop of Ottawa. L. Z. Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. Dom. Bishop of Chicoutimi.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP LAFLECHE LEAVES FOR ROME AFTER WITHDRAWING HIS SIGNATURE FROM THE BISHOPS' DECLARATION.

His Lordship Bishop Lafleche, Bishop of Three Rivers, who has been doing all in his power to prevent the establishment of a branch of the Laval University in this city, lett for Rome via New York on Friday afterboon, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Moreau, Cure of St. Barthelmi. A number of prominent citizens gathered at the depot to bid His Lordship bon voyage among whom were Recorder De Montigny, Mr Robillard, M P P, E Hurtubise, Chevaliers Valee and Vincelletti, James McKenzie and Rev Messrs Lussier, Desilets, Lafleche, Tasse and Aubry.

An enquete is to be held by the Propaganda at which Bishop Lasleche, Rev. Mr. Moreau and Senator Trudel will be examined on the vexed question.

Some ten days ago, at the last meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province, a collective note was agreed on by them and forwarded to the Cures of the Province to be communicated to their flocks. The main object of this declaration was to confirm the decision of the Propaganda and to efface certain ideas formed among the people. Mgr. Lafleche signed the declaration, but subsequently he appears to have found out that he was greatly mistaken, and the following let ter marks the grave dissent of His Lordship:-

BISHOPRIC OF THREE RIVERS) 28th October, 1881.

Mgr. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec: Monseigneur,-In consequence of perplexities, I must obey the voice of my conscience bled with lame back, rheumatic pains, corns and declare to your Grace that I regret the signature appended by me to the collective course of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, followed declaration of the Bishops of the Province, concerning the complaints of Laval Univer-

LAVAL UNIVERSITY sity, and that I, by these presents, withdraw it for reasons that I will explain to the Holy

I remain, none the less. Your Grace's devoted servant, † L. F., Bishop of Three Rivers.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Roman Catholic priests of London diocese to the number of about, 45 assembled

The Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, a French lady, who has for some years past lived in a villa which she had erected for herself on the western side of the Mount of Olives, has gone to England to seek among the Catholic ladies for those who will join her in making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, to pray at the tomb of our Saviour for the conversion of all atheists and all sinners who have fallen away from the faith in every country. The princess, while on the Mount of Olives, lived in complete solitude, doing good among the poor of Jerusalem, and help. ing to send their children to school. The death of the Right Reverend Cesare

Roncetti is announced. The deceased prelate was one of the "coming men" of the Roman Catholic Church, a man of distinguished talent and thorough liberality. He was long Internuncio to Brazil, where he rendered good service by smoothing over the difficulties with part of the Episcopate which at one time threatened to bring about an open rupture between the Vatican and the government of Dom Pedro. When Leo XIII., in 1879, made several sweeping changes in the nunciatures, and Mgr. Meglia was elevated to the Sacred College, Mgr. Roncetti was looked upon as his certain successor at Paris, but instead he was sent to Munich, in succession to Mgr. Aloisi-Masella. The Bavarian mission, however, was of scarcely less importance, as Mgr. Roncetti was the agent to convey the proposed modus vivendi to Prince Bismarck, and open the negotiations for the repeal of the May Laws and the termination of the Culturkampf, which have just been brought to a successful close.

The death is announced of Mgr. Heinrich Foerster, Prince Bishop of Breslau, one of the chief religious nobles of Germany belonging to the Catholic Church. He was a Silesian by birth, and eighty-one years of age. In 1837 he was appointed a canon of Bresllau, and at once became prominent as a champion of the rights and privileges of the Hoiy See as against the alleged encroachments of the Prussian Government. From 1844 to 1848 his name was very well known in that connection, and he reaped his reward in his appointment by the Pope to fill the vacancy in the great diocese of Breslau, May 19, 1853. In March, 1875, he again attracted general notice by his attitude in connection with the Falk Ecclesiastical Laws. He boldly published the Papal Encyclical declaring those laws null and void, and steps were at once taken by the Prussian Government for his deposition, which was accordingly declared by the Ecclesiastical Court at Berlin in October of that year. At the Vatican Council he opposed the dogma of the infallibility, but, of course, accepted it on its adoption by that body.

A shocking murder, says the St. James Gazette, was committed a fortnight ago at a monastery near the forest of Vranyo-Selo, in Hungary. The monastery, which was in-habited by eight monks who were believed to be very wealthy, was attacked by a band of brigands, but an alarm having been given, a body of soldiers came to the rescue. The brigands endeavoured to barricade themselves in the monastery, and exchanged several shots with the soldiers, who were more than an hour before they could force an entrance. When they did get in they found the monks lying gagged on the floor, but could find no trace of the brigands. After the monks had been set at liberty they informed their deliverers that the brigands had escaped by an underground passage leading from the cellar into the forest. The soldiers at once searched for the passage, while the monks went off to the chapel to give thanks for their delivery. The soldiers, having explored the cellar and having failed to find the door of the passage came back to ask one of the monks to act as their guide: but they were nowhere to be seen. In the course of futher investigation, however, they found the dead bodies of the eight monks in a small room, and the mystery was then solved. The brigands seeing that they could not escape, had murdered the monks and hidden their bodies in the room, having first stripped them of their clothes and put them on themselves. They then gagged one another to deceive the soldiers, and while the latter were searching in the cellar had made off to their fastnesses in the forest.

WHY CANON CAMPELLO LEFT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Some of our contemporaries, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Sept. 24th, lately gave prominence to the perversion to Protestantism of a Roman priest, and showed as much jubilation thereat as was discreet in journals circulating in a Catholic country. Canor Campello-a suspiciously Scotchy name, by the way-was never so great a man in Rome as he was in Lower Abbey Street. We have now the reverse side of the picture. The Osservatore Romano, which ought to know something about the "pervert," says, in its issue just to hand-"Count Campello renounced his canonry of St. Peter's because the laxity of his morals, not amended after repeated and formal admonitions, had determined his superiors to proceed to extremities against him, despite his patrician rank. His loose life incapacitated him for any ecclesias tical charge, and prevented him from being admitted into the Pontifical family. So he has no right to the title of Monsignor. morning of the day he abjured Catholicism he had formally assured the ecclesiastical authorities of his orthodoxy, repelling the charge of intended apostacy as a slander. The London correspondent of the Freeman's

Journal writes as follows :-"A great blare of trumpets has been blown in the London Press over the perversion from the Catholic Church of Count Henry di Campello, some time Canon of the Basilica of St. Peter's in Rome, and now a renegade to the Methodists. A story coming from Rome of the goings on of the eccentric Canon will relieve the minds of any who are foolish enough to believe that a grave polemical or religious scandal was on loot, The reverend count, who is now a shining light amongst the Italian Methodists, was in the habit of frequenting music halls of the vilest class, in disguise, and his abjuration of Catholicity was only on account of his desire to marry, the daughter of a freethinker. I have little sympathy for those gushing idiots who hold up to adoration the thought

FROM BELLEVILLE. Belleville, Oct. 27 .- Yesterday afternoon

Bishop Cleary proceeded to Madoc and dedicated the new Roman Catholic Church in that village, which was begun in April last and was finished last week. The edifice is un-pretending outside, but inside is very hand-some, being beautifully frescoed. It is 105 some, being beautifully frescoed. It is 105 feet in length, 40 feet in width, the ceiling is 23 feet in height, and the cross which surmounts the steeple is 150 feet from the ground. The value of the building is about to-day at St. Peter's Palace, where they will stoud of the church property daily by Rev. Father Ryan, of the Order of a fine prominent site on the east side for the church property a fine prominent site on the east side for the church property a fine prominent site on the east side for the church property a fine prominent site on the east side for the church property a fine prominent site on the east side for the church property a fine prominent site on the east side for the church property as the ch a fine prominent site on the east side of Durham street, the principal street in the village. The Bishop was presented with an address from the congregation. In replying he said the church was the handsomest he had ever seen in a place of the size. He urged the people to be tolerant of the views of Protestants, and to attend carefully to their religious duties. A considerable number o the clergy of the diocese were present.

MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

Paris,Oct. 29.—Ex-Empress Eugenie visited Fontaine Bleu incognito on Thursday. She was greatly moved when shown the former apartments of the late Prince Imperial.

Medical.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Eackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and

Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Aven'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, Elliousness, Jaundice, Kheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus. 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 searching cathartie that can be employed, and never give pain tinless the bowels are inflamed, and hen their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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LULE STATE MESTORE THE MEABING and perform the work of the Natural Drumball and Perform the N

Quasc, Oct. 24, 1881. A meeting of the Quebec Land League A meeting of the Quenec Land League was held yesterday evening for the election of officers and other business. The officers elected were President, M. A. Hearn Esq. elected were President, Jeremich Gallagher Q. C.; Vice-President, Jeremich Gallagher Esq. C. E. and P. L. Surveyor; Treasurer, Eq. C. E. and P. L. Survey, R. Swindell Eq.; Corresponding Secretary, R. Swindell Eq.; Recording Secretary, John J. Boyce, Esq.; Recording Secretary, John O'Farrell Esq. Advocate; and a Council of six whose names I have not ascertained.

It is with sincere regret 1 am forced to inform you that the attendance was very small indeed. One would have thought that at such a crisis in the history of our unfor-mate nation, every Irishman with a spark of patriotism in his composition would have patriotistic appearance at the Land League peeting last night, now that the organization thome has been banned and proscribed by the brutal laws of a foreign race. Such apathy is a damning disgrace to the Irish of

opathy is a dimining disgrace to the frish of Quebec, and if, in a short time, some redeeming action does not attone for their indifference, I hope to see the men of Quebec wherever they go, from here to Texas, boycotted by the Irishmen of America. As your correspondent, the truth shall be told at any cost, for I value no men's friendship beyond

my country's welfare. In one of my previous letters I had foretold that the action of the Irishmen of Quebec would be worthy of their race. I cannot believe that I have been mistaken, and I will still hope for a glorious awakening from such alethargy. Personal animosities and petty feuds springing from utter nonsense have divided our people here, but when we find our kindred in Ireland ready to make heroic scrifices on the altar of their country shall we, in the same cause, decline to sacrifice not life or limb; not home or personal free-

dom; not wealth or comfort, but our miserable petty feuds and jealousies that would even disgrace an asylum of bed-ridden old grandmothers? No man of the Irish race can be neutral to-day. less a traitor to his country, and should be punished as such. Whether his indifference springs from the heart of a dastard, or the crime and deserving of censure and con-

keeping aloof from the Land League. there is a lack of enthusiasm that is strangely at variance with the conduct of the Irish race in America. Some boys in the coves speak of burning Gladstone in effigy, but if that measures the extent of our sympathy with Ireland, I am afraid we shall have earned the contempt of every honest Irishman on this continent as well as in Ireland. I cannot conceive that such will be the story will hope for a reaction.

I see A. M. Sullivan is now venting his the gas for all the little men in Ireland. They think they can glimmer in her momeniary darkness Sullivan is a good man but too small for the present crisis.

DIOGENES. WIRE, SCISSORS AND PEN

Concord grapes do not keep well; but they are of high flavor this year.

The President of the French Republic receives a salary of \$200,000 per annum.

The Lowell Citizen says that the man who went to work with a will was a lawyer.

A thirteen-year-old girl plays the cornet in the Panama (Chautauqua county) band.

Musard left \$4,400 to add to the sum left by Rossini to found a home for old musi-

Lord Congleton, head of Mr. Parnell's family, is a mysterious being whom society

never sees nor hears of. Gambetta poked one of his eyes out to spite his father, because he refused to take him from the school of Cahors.

The first national college for the education of females in France has been opened by M. Ferry in person at Montpellier.

The English Lord Chancellor (Roundell Palmer) is suffering from nervous prostration, and forbidden all work for weeks.

The Department of Agriculture estimates the potato crop at 68 per cent of a full yield. In some districts it has been almost a failure.

Civilization advances in Kentucky. The men who enjoyed a recent dog fight in Louisville are actually threatened with prosecu-

Warwick Castle has been holding high festival on the occasion of the heir and his bride arriving there. Lady Warwick was "at home" to 7,000 people.

The total of subventions promised by the Mexican Government within a few years for the construction of railroads is \$87,000,000; but many of them will probably never be

Belle Hardin was eloping at Virginia, Ill. Her father overtook the couple, and the thronged by enger helpers, and hastened to swain was about to give up his sweetheart the scene of the disaster. Only eight persons without a struggle, when she coolly draw a pistol and told her parent she would shoot him if he interfered. The elopement pro-

An epidemic of watch robberies prevails in London. At the Marlborough street police court Mr. Mansfield stated that never in his experience as a police magistrate had he known so many robberies of watches from persons in the streets as at the present time.

The steamers started on the Grand Canal of Venice by the enterprise of a French company are not, it seems, attracting much custom. All well-to-de Venetians have gondolas of their own, and the steam craft carry at each trip only a poor half dozen of Austrian priests, tourists, and other despicable

Peoris, Ill., has for several years held the first place on the list as a spirit-producing district. Last year she paid over \$1,000,000 more taxes than Chicago, and about \$3,000,-000 more than Cincinnati, and this year the collections will show a greater proportion. On Wednesday last internal revenue stamps to the value of \$2,014,200 were sent thither

in one package. A novel of Cape Cod life was read in manuscript by Williams & Co., Boston publishers, for aftergoon use. and approved. They accordingly published it, and the first edition of 1,000 copies was co quickly sold that a second was hurried out. Then came seven libel suits for an aggregate tof \$30,000. The novelist had not only intro-

The second of th

SCIENCE IN FULL PROGRESS: Thousands cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung diseases by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts effected. These wonderful instruments are used in all first-class hospitals, and are prescribed by leading physicians. Full directions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address. It is only since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung diseases are no longer feared except in their very last stage. Write for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Read the following notices:-

(From the Montreal Gazette, December 24th, 1880.)

We are pleased to notice that a great many of our best citizens have bought Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and, to satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. Sauvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we can speak with our own authority of it. We think that such s method, which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a well learned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instrument free of charge.

Common Sense in Medicino.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and man of the stands not shoulder to shoulder with his air passages, who recently took up his resi-countrymen, though he had the blood of dence among us, is meeting with excellent Ireland's kings in his veins, and an alphabet success. Already the doctor has had hundred Mac's and O's to his name, he is none the a trial, and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Dr. Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods of splkiness of an Achilles, it is none the less a treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by The officers of the League are respectable pouring drugs into the stomach and thus upcitizens, and men of energy, and no decent setting and disarranging one part of the sysexcuse can be made by any Irlahman for tem in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of Whether O'Connor will be invited here, or whether a mass meeting shall express our indignation—are now hall express our indignation—are now hall express our indignation—are now has the courage of his opinions and confimatters in the womb of futurity. Certainly dence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal.

FOR CHOLERA .- Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in hot water, sweetened with sugar, bathe the stomach and bowels freely with the Pain-Killer at the same time. If the attack be severe, and atof Quebec. Candidly, it looks like it, but 1 tended with cramps and diarrhoa, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes, using hot fomentations on the bowels. In extreme cases opinion. Archbishop Croke has turned on the dose may be increased to a tablespoon-

> The N.Y. Sun pays the following graceful compliment to Canada:---

It will take but a few more lacrosse matches as good as the one played on Saturday on the Polo grounds to make this a popular sport among our young athletes. Unlike some other forms of ball playing, lacrosse offers a combination of graceful motion, hot scrimmages, and constant excitement. The Canadians may well be proud of their skill at this game.

and constant excitement. The Canadians may well be proud of their skill at this game. In base ball our American players can beat them easily; in cricket the Philadelphians are too much for them; while our college football kickers are as regularly victorious over their best clubs as autumn comes round. But in rowing and lacrosse Canada has always led the world.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A ROTTEN CRAFT—THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED.

DAVENFORT, Ia, Oct. 28.—The steamer "Glichrist" left hers last night, bound up the river, loaded with a large and valuable cargo and carrying twenty-three passengers, four of whom were females, and a crew of 15. When the steamer had passed under Government bridge, spanning the Mississippi and connecting the cities of Davenport and Rock Island, the entire machinery became unmanageable and useless. The river being now very high, the current carried the helpless vessel down the stream at a rapid rate. The steamer was thrown with tremendous force against one of the abutments of the bridge. She careened, causing weights on safety valves of the steamer's chest to break from their fastenings and slide off. The steam in the boilers poured cut huge volumes and enveloped the crew. The passengers who were wildly endeavoring to secure life-preservers in the main saloon were scalded—many in an awful manner. The steamer rebounded from the shock of the collision, and began sinking, in which condition

TRIRITE, Julicia County, In lis quality of tutor Dischert from theirs, Public Notary, In lis quality of tutor of his and vinable players with the lale Marie Schoffer, and Charles Abraham Gustave Scheffer, witer of his marriage with the lale Marie College Robert, and Marie Sophie Allew Scheffer, and Charles Abraham Gustave Scheffer, all conders and charles of the sum of the scheduler. The steamer was thrown with tremendous force of the sum of the scheduler. The steamer was thrown with tremendous force of the scheduler of the sch steamer rebounded from the shock of the collision, and began sinking, in which condition she was carried past the city. The cries for help by the frenzied victims were distinctly audible by large crowds on the banks, and other steamers lying at the bank were have been saved so far, and of these some are very badly scalded. Three of the lady passengers are known to have been killed. There is great excitement here. Everything possible is being done to relieve the unfortunates. There is but little hope that any more can be saved. The boat is said to have been in a bad condition.

EPPE'S COCOA-GRATHFUL AND CONFORTING-" 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 graduatly built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co. Homosopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epra's Chocolate Essence

The energy of the analysts in Paris seems impotent to stay adulteration. Of samples analyzed last June the numbers were as follows:-Wine 348 in 455; cider, 16 in 22; duced real persons in a most uncompliment milk and gream, 120 in 180; butter 10 in 19; ary fashion, but had given their full names.

Pneumonia Cured. From James H. Potts of 97 River St., Cam-

bridgeport, Mass.]
"Last winter I was confined to the house six weeks with Pneumonia, of which I had a very severe attack. My lungs were extremely sore and I suffered greatly from pains under my shoulders and in my chest. 1 coughed incessantly and every effort caused my eyes to protrude, so that it seemed as though they would be forced from their sockets. I experienced also great difficulty in breathing. My family physician could do nothing for me, except to afford some temporary relief from pain. Many years before this several members of my family had been much benefited by the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAN OF WILD CHERRY, and I decided to try it. It gave me immediate relief, and the use of two small bottles completely cared me. I attribute my cure entirely to the Balsam, as while I used it I took nothing else. I cannot speak in terms of too much praise of this valuable preparation, nor can I state in language too strong the remarkable results attending its use in my case."

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other seleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix deadily with flour and re.ain its virtues for a

long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without the trade mark on package. 5 G DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

TRICT OF MONTREAL. In the superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 438. The Twenty-fourth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Oue.

Demoissile Cordella Demers and Elizabeth Demers, filles mojeures et usant de leurs droits, of the Parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, District of Montreal, and Joseph Demers of the same place, gentleman, assisted by Godfroy Larocque, of the Village of Chambly Basin, farmer, Judicial Counsel duly named to said Joseph Demers, Plaintiffs vs. Charles Gedeon Scheffer, Public Notary, in his quality of tutor to Charles Eugene Ernest Scheffer, Marie Malvina Olevine Scheffer, and Marie Olympe Eva Scheffer, his minors children issued of his

(By order.) HUBERT, HONBY & GENDRON นร

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FIVE DOLLARS

POU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Austrian 100A. Government Bond

ISSUED IN 1884.

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Gov-ernment, and are redeemed in drawings

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Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a prize, as there are no BLANKS.

THE THREE HIGHEST PRIZES AMOUNT TO

200,000 Florins, 20,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins.

Any bonds not drawing one of the above Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Fremium of not less than 200 Florins. The next drawing takes place on the lat of December, and every flond bought of us on or before the lat of December, is entitled to the whole premium that may to drawn there on on that date.

Out of town orders sent in Registered Letters and inclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds for the next Drawing.

For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

International Banking Co., No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

The above Government Bends are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsnever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

A short road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OU.

Undertakers.

MASKETS AND COFFINS.

The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drow, has been bought cut by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Buriat Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand.

DANIEL SHANKS, Huntingdon,

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PIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

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Manager. Estimates given for all classes of Burglar-proof work. tow second-hand Safes now in stock.

Musical Instruments.

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"THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."

-Centennial Judges

Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States.

"There is an extraordinary richness and
purity of tone—a capacity of portray feeling,
and a wonderful power
of expression in the
Weber Pinno."—ITALO
COMPANIO, Tenor of H.
M.'s Opera.

"The wealth and
fashion of the metropoils call it their piano,
and not to have a
Weber Plano in the
drawing-room would
argue lack of musical
taste or deficiency of
the requisite amount
of greenbacks."—New
York Tribune.

"Weber's Planos were



of greenunces.
York Tribune.
"Weber's Planos were unquestionably the best on exhibition; the Weber Grand Piano was the finest we ever touched or heard. His planos are undoubtedly the best in America probably in the word— a probably in the word— as probably in the word— as Exposition.

The tone of the Weber Piano is so pure, promainly to that something in the tone, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. The time of the weber Piano is the planos are undoubtedly the best in America— we not only commend them in the highest terms, but consider them the best pianos in the probably in the word— world."—Her Majesty's Italian Opena every great musician."—New York Times.

"As song-bird after song-bird, from the in-imitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kel-logg, and artist after artist leaves our shores, the last kindly adieu from the deck of the parting steamer is in-variably wafted to Wober."

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UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

Nos.264 & 206 West Baltimore St., Baltimore 8 No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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 $ext{TORONTO}$

22nd November, 1881,

IN AID OF THE

DE LA SALLE

NOVITIATE & NORMAL SCHOOL

The object of the Institution is to train religious teachers in all that apportains to the Instruction and Education of Youth.

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BROTHER ARNOLD.

"For many years—in fact from the time of the peerless Parepa Rosa, Nilsson, Patti, Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to them, but mainly to that something in the toile, that extraordinary sympa-

NEW YORK PIANO CO., 226 & 228 St. James Street. Montreal.

Provisions, &c.

McGRAIL & WALSH. COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS IN FRUIT & PROVISIONS,

341 & 343 Commissioner Street,

MONTREAL, P.Q. Consignments solicited for the sale of

Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Pointoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c.

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Dye Works.

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Costs, Panis, Snawis, Curtains, Table and Plano Covers. &c., &c., Cleaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed.

ROYAL DYE WORKS,
706 CRAIG STREET.
JOHN L. JENSEN,
dished 1870. Proprietor. Established 1870.

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\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth portland, Maine. Address STINSON & Co.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUB & Co., Augusta, Maine. 7-G

\$66 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland. Maine.

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Being a Thorough History of the Land Question.....\$1.00 Cabinet Photographs of Par-

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We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS, &c , &c.

Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices defy competition. MARBLE and LIMESTONI POSTS, for enclosing lots, always on hand. Terms easy. The trade supplied. All work guaranteed,

CUNNINGHAM BROS. BLEURY STREET.

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CLINTON H. MENBELY BELL CO., SUCCESSOR TO

MENDELY & KIMBERLY. Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
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CARPENTER'S

Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child,

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Eladder sure and certain.

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Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Biotches.

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CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for

25c. PER BOTTLE. It is sold by Druggists and Storokeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it.

F. M. CARPENTER,

C200 Variation (1910)

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping - Cough, and all Lung

Discases, when taken in season.

People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured hem at once. Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like Downs? Mirin like **Botums**? **Blixir**.

Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

For sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

4-Ly FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING SICKNES

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders wilded all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or retund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS. 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION Positively Cured,

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Celebrated Consumptive Powders. Those Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of trice. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Banks Amougst the Leading Necessar

ries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet southingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE They are confifidently 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 ailments 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, Rhenmatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, 14 has never been known to fail.

has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pris, at 1s, 11d., 2s, 1s, 6d., 1is, 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. —Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the lours of 11 and 3, or by letter daily between the lours of 11 and 3, or by letter.

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and the series of problems of a common of the series of th

HALLOWE'EN.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S CONCERT The concert by which the Caledonian Society celebrated the festival of Hallowe'en last evening, was a grand success from every point of view. The Queen's Hall was thronged, the audience was enthusiastic and pleased the music both vocal and instru-mental, was charming, and the address of the evening was witty, eloquent and interesting. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Angus, President of the Society, and on the platform were a number of prominent citizens and representatives of sister societies, among whom we noticed His Worship the Mayor, Consul General Smith, Mr. J. J. Arnton, Mr. Wilson, Col. Stevenson, Mr. McRae and Mr. Greenshields.

The President and guests entered the Hall headed by the pipers, and after an organ selection by Dr. Davies, the Chairman delivered a brief and appropriate speech. The programme, which was a capital one, was well rendered. The Kennedy family sang and played in their usual excellent style, and won the enthusiastic applause of their hearers. Mrs. Watson's readings were thoroughly appreciated. During the course of the entertainment the Rev. G. H. Wells delivered an address, which proved most appropriate and which was listened to with the greatest attention and interest. At the close "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen" were sang by the audience with full hearts and full voices which filled the large Hall with long resounding echoes.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

OPENING OF THE HALL OF THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S LITERARY & HENFFIT ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday evening the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association gave a grand vocal and instrumental concert in their new hall, on Dupre lane. The doors were opened at 7.30, 8 o'clock being the hour appointed for the commencement of the programme. Long before that time, however, the building was crowded to suffocation, standing room being at a premium. At 8 o'clock precisely the invited guests of the Society entered the Hall, among them being Mayor Beaudry, the Rev. Father Hogan, Spiritual Director of the Society, and Father Knox, and the Presidents of the different Irish organizations of Mont-

Mr. C. McDonnell, President of the Association, opened the proceedings with an introductory address. His appearance was greeted with rousing cheers, a fact which spoke well of the popularity which he enjoyed among those present. He began by stating the objects of the Association, the good it had done and intends to do. It was to unite young Irishmen in the bonds of fellowship,—to diffuse useful knowledge by means of debates, recitations and readings. It promoted a social feeling among the young Iriehmen of Montreal, and fitted them more fully to perform the duties expected of them, and prepared them for still higher positions if called upon to assume them. The speaker referred to the new half in which they were all assembled at that moment, and the improvements which had been made in it. Mr. McDonnell's remarks were listened to with great attention, and on his ceasing to speak he was tendered an ovation which any President might be proud of.

The President then introduced the Mozart Choral Union to the audience. "The Victor's Return" was the subject of its efforts, and to judge from the enthusiasm displayed by the listeners it was one of the best efforts of the evening. Major Hopper followed with "Happy Moments," being compelled to return a second time on the stage in answer to repeated encores. Miss Hagarty, a very pleasrepeated encore. Miss Hagarty, a very pleas. ing and talented vocalist, then sang that beautiful aria "Then You'll Remember Me," smallest antelope in the world. The adult of which evoked hearty applause and loud de- this species was barely fifteen inches in length quote: Granulated, 9%; Yellow refined, 7% to quoted at 57% to 62%. Factory filled, \$1 mands for an encore. Previous to responding Miss Hagarty was the recipient of a beautiful Beaudry, after which she gave another vocal selection with much artistic skill and expression. The violin solo by Mr. H. Betti held the | place of Dr. Wells, appointed Professor. audience spellbound. The command over this difficult instrument displayed by the soloist was remarkable, and proved beyond doubt that he was a master. Mr. George I, Case then gave "The Outcast" with great effect. The song, " Thou Art My Own, My Heart's Delight," was rendered by Miss Fanny Hamil. It took the audience by storm, the young artiste being brought forward a second time. Mr. D. Barry presented her with a bouquet of flowers. Mr. T.C. O'Brien followed with another song, which so pleased the listeners as to compel him to answer their determined encores. The first part of the programme was then wound up by the mirth-provoking Mr. James Evans. His comic and motto songs carried everybody away, and he had to appear three times before he was allowed to retire behind the scenes.

The second part of the programme was opened by an address delivered by Mr. D. Barry. Though suffering from a bad cold, he nevertheless made himself understood by the there was no prisoner, for he had quietly audience, and delivered a very happy speech. slipped out an hour before. Taking for his text the old land of Ireland, he gave some telling blove at the present system of government in that country. He grage of that country. A commission of would not, he said, refer to Bansuees, fairies, and other shadowy acquaintances which Hallowe'en night are supposed stalk over the land, but instead would deliver a few words on what is passing in Ireland. It has been repeated time and again by the Scribes and Pharisees of the English press that Ireland had nothing to complain of, and that it was the fault of the Irish themselves that they suffered what they did; that, in fact, it was a just consequence of their own ignorance and turbulence. It has been told by persons who wish Irishmen to believe it, as if their utterances were Holy Writ. But we know this is not true. The time has come when the eyes of the world have been opened to the doings of Ireland's taskmasters, and we owe this to the noble Parnell. What has been the lot of those who have proved to the world the true state of Ireland? They have been cast into jail to rot things which cannot be of any value to him, on bread and water. And what has simply from impulse. done this? Nothing but religious bigotry and national hate which have always seemed to influence the enemies of Ireland. Mr. Barry then gave a short resume of the history of Ireland, comparing it with the happier one of Canada. He concluded his interesting address with the remark aptly expressed that he could not see that Canadians, irrespective of nationality, should not sympathize with the old land in its struggle to obtain independence.

Mr. J. J. Curran, who was on the platform, then spoke a few words in response to the urgent solicitations of the audience. In his usual inimitable style he touched upon the practices of Hallowe'en night and what he a later hour, when, by means of the looking-glass or some other charm, they would try to tion on their pessession of such a fine hall and the success of their present entertain-

A duett Mother can this the Glory be, was rendered with great effect by Messrs.

Jas. Orompton and T. O. O'Brien Mr. T.

J. Lane then gave a comic song, which was rapturously encored. Miss Fanny Hamill next came forward with a waltz song, "One, Two, Three"; Mr. George I. Case treated the audience to another of his fine vocal selections, after which Miss McDonnell played some magnificent pieces on the piano in splendid style. Mr. J. J. Curran presented this young lady with a boquet of flowers, as a testimony to the influence of her musical powers. Major Hopper then gave the song, "She haunts me like a happy dream," followed by another by Miss Hagarty. Mr. Jas. Evans again came forward with a comic song, making his usual impression on his hearers. A chorus, entitled, "In the Forrest," by the Mozart Choral Union, wound up the programme, after which the audience dispersed to their homes expressing the hope that such meetings would not be few and far between.

Professor J. A. Fowler presided at the piano in a way which did even a clever musician like himself credit.

The entertainment was altogether a decided success, and afforded the audience an evening of pleasure and satisfaction. The Committee of Management are to be congratulated upon this happy result which ugurs so well for the prosperity of the Association in their new hall.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

A Rome despatch announces the death of Cardinal Caterni.

Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, ordained four priests on Saturday.

Mr. Jos. Giblin has been appointed Deputy Shipping Master of Quebec. Gov. Roberts, of Texas, says he would walk

rather than ride on a railroad pass. Lord Londonderry, a very large coal owner now sells coal retail as well as wholesale.

President Garfield's portrait is to be placed upon the five-cent international postage stamps.

The pawnbrokers of Great Britain, 4,372 in number, take in during a year 200,000,000 of pledges.

Sheep cheese is very popular in Austria and an enterprising Austrian has started a are busy, and drugs and chemicals are mov- 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3.00; sheep dairy near Chattanooga with 1,000 ing rather more freely. Payments in all morphia, \$2.50 to \$2.60; castor oil, 10c to head. Eighteen miles was the length of a boat

race rowed by three crews of Minnesota lumbermen. They we e completely exhausted by the effort. Mr. Samuel Watson, a well-known journal-

ist, and for many years librarian of the On-tario Legislature, died in Foronto on Saturday from congestion of the kidneys. The fox-hunting expenditure of Ireland is

reckoned as amounting in the aggregate to about \$2,500,000 a year. This Mr. Pernell has now stopped, so far as he can. It is stated that the Pacific Railway have purchased the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rail-

way between Ottawa and Prescott, and connecting it with the Grand Trunk. The late Gov. Wiltz of Louisiana left his widow and five children in poverty, and a committee of leading citizens has appealed to the people of the State to provide a fund

for them. The well-to-do ladies of Melbourne have agitated the question of seats for shop girls so successfully that nearly all the establishments employing female assistants have pro-

vided these humane conveniences. Mr. Carl Bock, a naturalist now exploring and nine in height.

Dr. R. P. Howard, President of the College bouquet from the hands of His Worship Mayor of Physicians and Surgeons, has appointed Mocha, 32c to 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Dr. F. E. Roy, of Quebec, assessor of the Medical Faculty of Laval University, in the

The approaching census of St. Petersburg will be preceded by a systematic enumeration of the houses as well as of each separate tenement in the city and suburbs. In 1869 the inhabitants amounted to 900,000 souls.

The amount of game reaching Paris during the first tortnight of the season has during the past three years averaged 128,350 head. The value of the game consumed there each season is estimated at not less than \$16,000,-

Although both the sons of the Prince of Wales are receiving a navel education, the eldest, Prince Albert Vicior, will ultimately be appointed to a commission in the army; the youngest, Prince George, being destined for a naval career.

The trial of Julius Hoebel proceeded with great smoothness and celerity at Evansville, Ind., until the clerk said, "Prisoner, stand up and hear the verdict." Then it was found that

The Schiller prize is one that is offered in Germany for the best new drama in the lanprominent literary men, that assembled in Berlin for the consideration of productions competing for the prize, has decided that none is good enough this year to deserve it.

A widow applied to the Mayor of Allegheny for aid. She had not a morsel of food in her house, and was about to be ejected for non-payment of rent. Her distress was not the result of poverty, she exclaimed, for she was very wealthy; and she showed his Honor the deed of 10,000 acres of Kentucky land, worth \$100 an acre, but now unproductive.

The superintendent of the Binghamton Juvenilo Asylum is a firm believer that a propensity for crime is hereditary. He cites the case of a boy whose parents and grandparents were thiever, but who had never known them nor their ways, and had been reared most carefully. Kleptomania was developed in him, however, and he will steal simply from impulse.

Over 20,000 people witnessed the arrival of Paul Boynton, the navigator, at Omaha yesterday. He had been in the water since Friday at noon, with the exception of a few hours cooking his meals on the shore. The crowd was so great that many fainted. A well-dressed man stripped and loaped into the swollen river, evidently in a spirit of bravado. He was immediately whirled under the water and drowned.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM IS COMPOSED of the most healing balsams and gums. The Balsams, which enter into its composition, were used by the natives when America was expected the young ladies would be doing at first discovered, and are combined with other vegetable tonics, so blended together, that it is a specific for all affections of the throat plimenting the Young Irishmen's Associa- standard preparations of the day,

ELECTRICITY IS NOW RECOGNIZED as a Teme-dial agent of prime importance, and medici-nal articles in which this principle is developed by contact, are amongst those most highly esteemed. Physicians and others who nal articles in which this principle is developed by contact, are amongst those most by evaporating, like other oils, pure in its demand dull, prices are weak. Hemlock constituents and efficacious inwardly, and out wardly, this supreme remedy is, moreover, sold at a price which enables all to avail themselves of it. It is a prime remedy for affections of the throat, chest and lungs, conquers rheumatism and neuralgia; subdues inflammation, eradicates piles and remedies all manner of outward hurts. Colic, sweeney, garget, harness and collar galls, and other maladies and injuries of the brute creation, are completely cured by it. Sold by all medicine dealers. Prepared only by North-ROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

The state of the s

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1881.

There was no change in the money or stering markets to-day, and business was dull. Only the morning session was held to-day at the Stock Exchange on account of the holiday. The market for stocks was inactive, with demand confined to few securities.... Stock sales-85 Ontario 582; 500 do 581 215 do 58\frac{3}{4}; 525 do 59; 25 Merchants 127\frac{1}{4}; 25 do 128; 50 (ex-div.) 125\frac{1}{4}; 108 do 140\frac{1}{4}; 25 Montreal Telegraph 126]; 100 Richelieu 44 150 Gas 1421; 80 Dundas 121.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. The markets have remained without much change. There is a steady export demand for apples and potatoes on American account. with a demand springing up for cressed poultry, but other farm products such as breadstuffs, dairy produce, provisions and hides are dull and easy, and the latter have declined \$1 per 100 lbs. In dry goods a fair business is reported, and travellers sorting up \$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour orders have shown an increase. Flannels sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to are scarce as are also some descriptions of | 1 50; sal soda, \$1.10c to 1.20; saltpetre, per cottons. Hardware and boot and shoe men lines give slight cause of complaint. The 101; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.50 to price of wheat keeps up fairly well in the S4.75. West in spite of large imports into Europe from British India and Russia. Official figures show that while the wheat crop of the United States this year was below the average, the product for 1881 amounted to about 400,000,000, leaving a large surplus for export. It is interesting to notice that the port of season nearly 2,000,000 bushels of Onterio barley.

GROCERIES.—The output has shown a slight increase if anything. Teas are irregular. Fine to finest grades "continue in demand, but others are dull and easy. Japan, common, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c; fine to choice, 450 to 55c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; meaium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Southong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 83c; Porto Rico, 73c to 73c; Barbadoes, 78c to 73c. Coffee is still dull, but Mocha is firm. Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c ; Maracaibo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 17hc to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 12½c.

FECITS.—The market is steady and there is a fair demand. Valencia raisins keep firm at about 91c. Currents are worth 7c to 71c; layer raising, \$2.95 to \$3; loose muscatel, \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers, \$3.35 to 3.40; new figs, 16c; sultanes, 121c to 131c; filberts, 10c to 11c.

SPIGES.—Quiet but steady. Cassia, per lb, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 90c. Syrups and molasses. The former are firm.

Barbadoes have sold in large lots at 53c, but the ordinary trade is supplied at our quotations. We quote for Bright syrups 62c to 68c; medium, 55c to 58c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molasses-Barbadoes 55c 59c; Trinidad, 50c

to 52c; sugar house, 36c to 40c. 180N AND HABDWARE.—Hardware travellers have been turning in a large number of orders, and our leading houses will be taxed to the utmost until after the close of navigation. Bar iron is now firm at \$2, as there has been a recent rise of 5s in England. Tin wares are firm all round, and several shipments of tin plates have been made to Winnipey. The pig-iron market is without much change. There have been sales of Summerlee, Carnbroe and Eglington, in small lots at full prices quoted. Pig iron, per Coltness, \$23.50 to \$24.50; Siemens, \$23 to \$24.50; Gartsherrie, \$23 to 24.50; Summerlee, \$23.50 to 24.50; Langloan, \$23.50 to 24.50; Eglinton, \$23.50; Carnbroe, \$23.50 Bars per 100 lbs, Siemons, \$2 to 2 25; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$200; Best ditto \$2.15 to \$2.25; Swede, \$4 25 to 4 60; Norway, \$4 00 to 5 00; Lowmoor & Bowling, \$6 25 to 700. Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3.25; other brands, \$3 25 to \$3 50; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, \$5 75 to \$6; ditto, IX, \$7 50; ditto, D C, \$5; ditto, DX, \$7. Coke, IC, \$4 75 to 5. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized Shorts No. 28, best, \$7 to 7 50; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 35 to 250; Sheets, best brands, Boiler Plates, \$3 00 to \$3 50. \$2 85. Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 12½c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shot, \$6 to \$6 50; Steel, cast, per lb, 111c to 121c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$3 75; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, \$26 to \$27. Ingot Copper, \$17 25 to 18 50. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 50; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Coil chain, inch, \$5 50; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bd), \$1.60 to 1.70. Cut Nails :- Prices, net 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, pair, \$1 25. \$2.45 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, MEATS—Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 10c to 18c; \$2.70 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, mutton, 7c to 10c lamb, forequarters, 8c;

have observed or experienced the action of peoted, will be asking more money, as there Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, testify to the has been an advance in New York equal to thoroughness and promptitude with which it to per lb. Slaughter sole is firmly active. effects curative results. Losing no strength The stock of split leather is large, with

> waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c splits, large, 25c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c.

> Boors and Shoes .- Manufacturers are fully employed as travellers in the country, and their sorting trip are meeting with much success, as . stocks in most parts have been well broken. In the Lower Provinces travellers are canvassing for both fall sorting and spring orders owing to the large districts that have to be covered there. There are very few bad debts reported in this branch of industry. We quote :- Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do, split brogans, \$1 to \$1 10; do buff congress \$1 80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25 do cowhide boots, \$2 30 to 2 35; women's split balmorals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 10 and 1 40; do prunella, 50c to \$1 60; Misses' buff and pebble balmerals, 90c to \$1.15.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The market firm and the demand is fairly active. In consequence of the unsettled state of the ocean freight market in the past, stocks of imported goods are higher than usual and the situation is favorable to holders. Sal-soda has been meeting with good enquiry and holders are asking as high as \$1.10 for round lots. Borax and bi-carb soda are firm, but quinine is more in buyers' favor. We quote: Bi-carb soda at \$3.124 to \$3.20; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$2.00; sal-soda, \$1.10 to \$1.20; bi-chromate of potash, 13½c to 15c; borax, 16c to 17c; cream tarter crystals, 290 to 30c; ditto ground, 31c to 33c; enustic sods, \$2.40 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 51c to

Fish .-- About 4,000 bbls of Labrador herrings arrived and sold better than first arrivals previously mentioned. We quote sales at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Nova Scotia split herrings are quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per hrl for No. 1; No 2 \$4 to \$5; dry cod \$4 25 to \$4 50, and green, \$4.75 to \$5 for No. Oswego, in New York State, has received this 1. No. 2 mackerel, \$6.00 to \$6.50; white fish \$4 75; salmon trout \$4 50. North Shore Salmon is steady at \$20; \$19 and \$18 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. British Columbia salmon, \$16.50 per bbl.

Wook - There is still a fair demand for all kinds from manufacturers, and the market is steady. Greaty Cape, on this market, is firm at 20c to 22c: Australian, 23c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 30c to 32c : unassorted, 30c. In Toronto there has baen a moderate movement in fleece at 24c to

Hides are down to \$8.00, \$7.00 and \$6.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins, firm at 90c to 95c; calfakins, 12c. Ons.-Newloundland cod is quiet at 45c

to 47%c Steam refined seal, 47%c. Linseed oil 73c for raw and 75c for boiled. PETROLEUM is steady and active. Car lots are quoted at 231c to 24c, and single Salt.—The market is steady. Coarse is

to \$1.10; Eureks, \$2. Hors. - Market quiet at about 19c to 21c.

The city flour and grain market was quiet One hundred bbls of superior extra flour sold at \$6 30, and we quote \$6.25 to \$6.30. Extra superfine, \$6.25; spring extra, \$6.25 to \$6.30; Ontario bage, \$3.10 to \$3.20; city bags (de-livered), \$3.70 to \$3.85; oatmeal, \$5.25. The stock of flour in the city is 71,255 brls, against 52,925 on October 15th past, and 54,-486 on Nov. 1st, 1880. Montrealers have lately been very successful in grain speculations in the West, but actual transactions here have been limited. Fales are reported of cats at 40c to 40%c; of No 2 Canada spring wheat at \$1 39, and of peas at 92c. The stock of wheat in the city to-day was 382,591 bushels; of corp. 44,203 bushels; of peas, 100,927; of oats, 19,734; of barley, 10,505; of rye, 36,081, and of catmeal, 849 bbls.

Ashes-Pots, \$5 per 100 lbs; pearls, \$6 05 to \$6 10.

Eggs are quiet at 22c to 24c. Oheese, 11½c to 12¾c. Butter quiet and about steady.

Mess pork, \$20 50 to \$21 50. Lard, 143c to 151c; bacon, 12c to 14c; hams, 13c to 14c. RECEIPTS HERE TO-DAY .- Wheat, 10,110 bush ye, 1,800 do; peas, 17,255 do; oats, 9,433 do

barley, 3,450 do; flour, 6,330 bbls; meal, 455 do; ashes, 42 do; butter, 604 pkgs; cheese, 4,171 boxes; dressed hogs, 29; leather, 430 rolls; spirits, 117 casks. CITY RETAIL MARKETS-Nov. 1.

The markets were nearly deserted by both traders and buyers, as Ail Saints Day was pretty generally obs rved. Potatoes are

firmer, and it is difficult to buy a good variety under 75c per bag. They are in good export demand for the States, as are also apples and cabbages. FLOOR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; catmeal, do, \$2 50; cornmeal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65;

moulie, do, \$1 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 00. GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1 to \$1.05; peas, per bush, \$1; beaus, per bush, \$1.60 to \$2.25; buckwheat, per bag, \$1.20 to 1.25.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 70c to 80c; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onions per bushel, 750; per bbl, \$2.50; Montreal cabbages, per 100, \$3 to \$5; indive, per dozen, 50c; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c; Montreal turnips, per bushel, 50c; marrows each, 10c; beets per bushel, 50c; spinach, 75c per bushel; Brussels sprouts, \$1.20 per dozen. FRUIT.-Apples per barrel, \$1 25 to \$3 50 Almeria, \$6 per keg; cranberries, 50c per

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 32c; tub butter, per lb, 18c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; packed, 22c to 23c.

Pourray-Fowls, per pair, 25c to75c; ducks per pair, 80c to 90c; chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c; turkeys, per pair, \$1 50 to \$2; geese, cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to \$1 10 to \$1 25 per pair; spring turkeys, per

peep into inturity and obtain a glimpse of and lungs. Thousands of bottles are used their future spouse. He concluded by companies the Young Irishmen's Association of the day.

\$2.95 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, Amerialamb, hindquarters, 10c; veal, per lb., 3c to can Pattern, \$3.20 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 15c; plimenting the Young Irishmen's Association of the day.

per 1b, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 to \$9 50; beef, hindquarters, per 1b, 7c, to 8c; beef, forequarters per lb, 5c to 7c. Figh. -Lake trout, per lb., 10c to, 1210; pike and lobster, per lb, 10c; , white fish, per lb, 10c. to 12c; halbut, per lb, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per lb, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c-to 15c; sword

fish, per 1b, 12½0 to 15c. .GAME.—Woodcook is quoted at 75c to 80c per brace, plover, at \$2,50 to \$3 per doz, and partridges at 50c to 60c per brace.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-Out. 29.

Business was again dull this week, the demand both on local and export account being light. An American buyer, Mr. E. Thompson, shipped ten Canadian horses bought in this city to Cuba. The lot was said to be worth \$950. On the Corporation market 6 or 7 common steeds of antiquated appearance were sold at prices ranging from \$20 to \$50. The following parties were here and shipped several lots of horses to the States : W Brown, Burlington Falls, Vt; Gregory & Jewell, Sydney Plains, N Y, and A Pilon & Co, Woonsocket, R I. Shipments for past week were :- October 24th, 4 horses, \$305 Oct. 25th, 2 do, \$122.50; 4 do, \$510; 18 do, \$1,348; Oct. 26th, 1 do, \$125.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-Oct. 31

The market to-day was well supplied with ordinary butchers' cattle, but shipping grades were not plentiful, and for such as offered it was difficult to realize over 41c. Mr Kennedy bought 18 head from Mr Bonner at that figure, which was his highest bid for 18 others, averaging about 1,400 lbs, owned by Mr Rodgers. A lot of 50 head, averaging 1,153 lbs, were bought by Mr Louis Delorme at 31c per lb. A lot of 62 hogs sold at 6c, but 61c is generally asked. Fat sheep, to the number of 752, were put on board the SS. "Dominion" to-day by Mr E B Morgan. We quote sheep at 4½c. Butchers' small cattle were selling fairly at 2½c, 2¾, 3c and 34c, and better grades realized 34c, 4c and 44c. The following dealers had 1 to 3 loads of cattle each :- L Delorme, N Taillfeur, city; R J Hopper, city; B Le Roy, city; R Balder son, Perth; Thos Bonner, Toronto; M Boland, Ailsa Craig; W Roberts, Lennoxville; and R Coughlin. The latter had a mixed load of cattle and hogs.

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Earl Cowper, it is said, is to be relieved of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland by Earl Spencer, whose position as President of the Council will be filled by Earl Derby.

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all the leading shades, sold elsewhere at 200, at S. Carsley's for 18c per yard.
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All-wool Imperial Cloth Suiting, for Ladles' Winter Costumes, sold elsewhere at 8c, at S. Carsley's for 50c per yard, assorted in shades.
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