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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 27.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE COERCION BILL.

DISCUSSION 'FREE"

HOW THE GAG IS APPLIED.

LONDON, Feb. 8 .- In the House of Commons the debate on the Coercion Bill was resumed

Justin McCarthy moved an adjournment of the debate.

Gladstone opposed the motion, which was rejected by 422 to 44. LONDON, Feb. 8 .- The Daily Telegraph this

morning says that some Home Rule members of Parliament intend to visit Mr. Davitt in prison early next week. London, Feb. S.—The Government expects that the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland will be ready for the

Queen's assent by the 21st instant. In the House of Commons to-day, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, re-

plying to Mr. McCoan, Home Ruler, member for Wicklow County, said there was a grave and just cause for cancelling Davitt's ticketof-leave, but it was not desirable to state the TCB3OLS

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In the House of Commons te-day, the Speaker presented rules which, he said, he hoped, while promoting the business before the House, would not unduly limit the freedom of debate.

In the House of Commons to-day, after able and earnest speeches in oppositon by Mr. Thos. Sexton, member for Sligo, Rev. I. Nelson, member tor Mayo, and others, Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill passed to its second reading by a vote of 369 against 56.

Mr. Forster in his speech denied that the coercion bill was being hurried through at break neck speec, and said that all reasonable liberty of speech and discussion would be permitted, and when the bill got into committee of the whole House there should be no restriction to debate to a desirable extent. Mr. Forster added that by the coercion bill the Land League was not so much aimed at as other purposes were wished for. The great desire of the Government was to stop intimidations in Ireland and to enable the ordinary course of judiciary proceedings in the courts

The Standard says the Government will oppose any amendment striking out the retrospective clause of the Protection Bill. but will probably agree to accept some limit of time. Notice has been given of many amendments to the Bill, but the Government will be satisfied if the Bill is reported to the House by Tuesday. The statement that the Irish members received a weekly allowance from the funds of the Land League will probably be brought before the House as a question of privilege. To insure prompt action between the naval and military powers at the several ports, in the event of Fenian disturbances, officers have been ordered to take such action as they think fit without referring to headquarters. Soldiers and sailors are ready for the enemy.

London, Feb. 8 .- In the House of Commous to-day the debate on the Coercion Bill was resumed. Mr. Justin McCarthy moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion, which was rejected by 422 to 44. Mr. Metge (Home Ruler) moved the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gladstone, seeing a determination to further resistance, and considering that the Speak-r would shortly submit the new rules, consented to an adjournment and the House adjourned. Mr. Parnell was not present. He has gone to Frankfort, where the funds of the

Land League have been invested. LONDON, Feb. 10 .- The rules presented by the Speaker in the House of Commons yesterday to govern the conduct of urgent business, provide that when, in the opinion of the Speaker, it is the general sense of the House that any debate should close, he is empowered to inform the House of his opinion; whereupon, if a motion be made that the question be now put, such motion shall be immediately put, and if carried by a vote of three to one, then a division on the main question shall be immediately taken. Other rules are to the effect that speeches on motions for adjournment of debate shall be strictly confined to the subject of adjournment; that the Speaker may decline to put motions for adjournment, if he considers that they are proposed for the purpose of obstruction; that no member can move or support a motion for adjournment more than once in one debate; that the Speaker may direct a member to discontinue his speech if irrelevant, or consisting of tedious repetitions; that no division shall be taker on motions "That the Speaker do leave the chair, and that the House do now proceed to consider the bill," and that the Speaker may order a division by rising and sitting, so as to avoid the delay of the present system. The same rules will be applicable when the House is in committee, with the exception of that one providing for closing the debate.

London, Feb. 10 .- Gladstone said the Colonial Secretary has again instructed General Colley, on the 8th instant to inform the President of the Orange Free State that he would give all reasonable guirantees to the Boers who lay down their arns, and the Government would frame a scheme for a permanent and friendly settlement of ill difficulties. The President was asked to ommuni-

the Boarlanders of Discours in

would be averted.

Mr. Chamberlain stated he could not say whether formal negotiations relative to a Copyright Treaty were now pending with the United States. He was not sangulae that the proposal of the originators with the publishers of the Eastern States would be formally submitted to Her Majesty's Government. The law officers of the the arrest and detention of the person men— Crown had informed him that a treaty could | tioned in such warrant. be negotiated under the existing Copyright Acts on a basis of the proposal, provided the Government thought the rights of persons interested in books in Great Britain would be duly protected. The treaty, however, could not be negotiated under the condition of American books, which it is sought to protect, and which could be printed and published in England. Such provision would need the special sanction of Parliament. He was still awaiting the opinion of English authors and nublishers relative to the advisability of a provision giving such protection and the other points submitted to them.

Wolff, Conservative, asked whether the Irish Protection Act would apply to foreigners? Forster replied in the affirmative. He added, under former Acts of the kind, citizens of the United States had been arrested Wolff inquired if those citizens were not tried by public tribunals? Forster requested

that notice be given of this question.

Harcourt declared if any other ticket-of-leave man acted as Davitt had, they would be sent to prison again. A report had been received from Portland Prison that Davitt was in good health, and was satisfied with arrangements there.

O'Connor (Home Ruler) called attention as a matter of privilege to an article in the World, asserting that the Irish members received pay from the funds of the Land League. He pronounced the statement as an atrocious calumny, and moved a resolution that its publication was a breach of the privilege of the House. Gladstone and Northcote expressed sympathy with the Home Rule members in this case, and O'Connor withdrew his motion. After a discussion on the Protection Bill in Committee, during which nothing of note occurred, the further consideration of

the Protection of Person and Property Bill, ing been duly made. exempting M.P.'s from arrest, except after communication to the Commons of the cir-London, Feb. 11 .- In the House of Commons, to-day, on the further consideration of the Coercion Bill, Mr. Forster said the object of the Bill was not the punishment for, but longer. the prevention of outrage and incitement spective action to the 1st of October last.

Mr. Harcourt said members of Parliament will not be allowed to visit Davitt contrary to regulations. One friend will be allowed to visit him, to satisfy his friends in regard to his health, but no communication will be allowed on political affairs.

Several Irish members are opposed to Forster's proposal to limit the time of the retrospective clause as not going far enough. Mr. O'Donnell was called to order several

times for irrelevancy.
The Chairman informed him that, if he continued to speak irrelevantly, the new rule would be put in force against him. Mr. O'Donnell resumed his seat, and pro-

ested against being "gagged." Mr. Gray moved an amendment that the etrospective action shall not extend beyond February 14th.

The amendment was negatived, 216 to 63. In the House of Commons last night Mr. O'Donnell moved to omit high tresson from the list of crimes on suspicion of which persons are liable to arrest under the Coercion bill. He declared that there was not a scrap of evidence of the existence of a treasonable movement. Right Hon. Hugh Law, Attorney-General for Ireland, said that documents had been found in circulation indicating the existence of a treasonable conspiracy, and gave as an instance the recent Fenian proclamation. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, added that the Government had reason to believe that there were a few persons in Ireland who were capable of taking advantage of the present excitement to incite to treasonable practices. Mr. O'Donnell's amendment was then rejected.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- In the House of Commone last night the debate on amendments to the Coercion Bill was adjourned. The Home Rulers renewed their obstruction tactics, and another long sitting is threatened. The House in Committee resumed the con-

sideration of the Protection Bill. Attorney-General for Ireland, explained that suspected persons could only be arrested in Ireland. After rejecting several amendments proposed by Home Rulers, O'Connor, Home Ruler, moved that the Chairman report progress. The Chairman considered the motion obstructive, having regard to the early hour, 10:30 p.m., and put the motion forthwith under the new rules. The motion was reected.

THE COERCION BILL.

The following is a copy of the abominable Coercion Bill which can deprive Irishmen of tried, but without result. The sufferer ther their liberty, not only for acts done after its passage, but for acts done years ago. Under its provisions Archbishop Croke can be rammed into jail by a policeman:-

I (1) Any person who is declared by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant to be reasonably susspected of having either before or after the passing of this act been guilty as principal or accessory of high treason, treason-felony, or treasonable practices, wherever committed, or any crime punishable by law committed in a prescribed district, being an act of violence or intimidation, or the in- spiritual ministrations. He took a most afcate this and a previous similar nessage to citing to an act of violence or intimidation, feeting farewell of the children of the Irish

statement on the position of the Greek question, as it might at present increase the risk of war. He expressed the hope that war from time to time be directed by the Lord Lieutenant, without bail or mainprize, and shall rot be discharged or tried by any

(2) Any person detained in pursuance of a warrant under this act shall be treated as a person accused of crime and not as a convicted prisoner.

(3) A list of all persons for the time being detained in prison under this act, with a statement opposite each person's name of the prison in which he is detained for the time being, and of the ground stated for his arrest in the warrant under which he is detained, shall be laid before each House of Parliament within the first seven days of every month during which Parliament is sitting.

(4) "Prescribed district" means any part of Ireland in that behalf specified by an order of the Lord Lieutenant for the time being in force, and the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, may from time to time make, and when made revoke and alter, any such order.

II. (1) Any warrant or order of the Lord Lieutenant under this act may be signified under his hand or the hand of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and a copy of every warrant under this act shall, within seven days after the execution thereof, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown for the county of the City of Dublin, and be filed by him in his public office in that city.

(2) The Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, may from time to time make, and when made revoke and alter, any order prescribing the forms of warrants for the purposes of this act, and any forms so prescribed shall when used be valld in law. be valld in law.

(3) Every order under this act shall be published in the Dublin Gazette, and the production of a printed copy of the Gazette purporting to be printed and published by the Queen's authority, containing the publication of any order under this act, shall be concluthe Bill was adjourned until to-morrow.

London, Feb. 11.—Mr. Rogers (Advanced Liberal) intends to propose an amendment to

(4) The expression "Lord Lieutenant" means the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or cumstances under which the arrest is sought. other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland

for the time being.

III. This act shall continue in force until the 30th day of September, 1882, and no

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Notwithstanding the persecution of the Radical Government, there are in France 70,000 Catholic schools still in operation.

M. Bleichsroder, the eminent German Jew banker-the Rothschild of Germany-has gone to Rome, it is said, to be baptised into the Catholic Church.

The Rev. James Bellord, Catholic Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces, left London on Thursday last, under orders to join the expedition acting against the Boers in the Trans-

The Civil Governor of Oporto is in Lisbon. It is stated that he has gone to confer with the Minister of the Interior respecting the is figuratively supposed to have hoisted a attitude to be taken Juring the impending popular manifestations against the Jesults.

The Rev. James Yenni, S.J., the well known author, recently celebrated at Spring Hill College, near Mobile, Ala., the fiftieth anniversary of his admission into the illustrious Order of which he is so brilliant a member.

The last religious census of France shows 35,387,703 Catholics, 467,531 Calvinists, 80,-117 Lutherans, and 33,113 of other Protestant denominations. The Jews number about 50,000, and 90,000 are returned as belonging to no church. The Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Croke, is

engaged in taking the preparatory steps to

Private intelligence has been received at Archbishop of Lyons and formerly Bishop of of war. Toronto, to the rank of Archbishop, with the title of Archbishop of Sosopolis in partibus infidelium.

A petition which was in circulation in the Counties of Prescott and Russell, praying the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa to send back the Rev. J. O. Routhier to the charge of the parish in the counties, has been withdrawn, as it was discovered its prayer could not be granted.

MIRACULOUS CURE.-Le Nouvelliste learne taken place at Bienville, Levis-the bene-Gaumond, aged 18 years, who, for 17 months past, had suffered from a terrible ulcer in the leg. For five months she had been unable to leave her bed. Every known remedy was began a novena to La Bonne Ste. Anne, and since its termination, she has not only been able to get up, but to move about and attend to her usual avocations.

DEPARTURE OF REV. FATHER KRINE, C. SS.R. The members of the St. Patrick's Congregation and the citizens of Quebec generally will learn with sincere regret that this zealous and popular priest is about to be removed to Boston, for which city he will take his departure on Friday. His loss will not only be severely felt, but long mourned in this city, which has so long been the scene of his be Boerleaders. A half the translation and tending to intertere with or disturb the classes of the Grey Nuns in the suburbs this Lord Granville declined to make idetailed maintenance of law and order, may be ar- forenoon.—Quebec Telegraph.

REV. HENRY GILLETT, S. J., SHOT BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC-GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BRITISH

HONDURAS

The steamship Wanderer, which arrived at New Orleans from Belize, Honduras, Sunday, join the Land League. He was of the spin Jan. 30, brings news of the brutal murder of Rev. Henry Gillett, S. J., of that place, by order of President Borias, of the Republic at Guatemala. The news of his execution caused intense excitement in the colony of British Honduras, where he was honored and spected by every one, irrespective of creed. It appears that by the laws of Guatemala all Jesuits have been banished and those of that order found within the limits of the Republic are invariably shot, after undergoing a kind of mock trial. Father Gillett visited Guatemala, not to exercise the duties of his sacred ministry, but for his health. Immediately upon his arrival at Livingston he was arrested, heavily ironed, and thrown into a dungeon. Thence he was taken to Guatemala city, the capital of the Republic, where he was tried and sentenced to be shot. The journey to the capital—a distance of 100 miles—occupied three days. Before starting, Father Gillett was divested of nearly all his clothing, and, while his unmerciful captors were mounted on mules, was compelled to walk barefooted the entire distance over the mountains. The sufferings of the good Father were intense, but he bore them all without murmur or complaint. As soon as the people of Belize heard of his arrest, thousands of all creeds waited on the Governor and requested him to demand the surrender into his hands of the beloved priest. In accordance with this request, the Governor of Belize made the demand, but all in vain, for the President of Guatemala caused the sentence of death, passed on the good Father, to be at once carried into effect. Father Gillett was shot on Monday, January 17th, 1881, on the plaza in the presence of the people of the city, who looked on at the cruel

deed awe struck and silent. Father Gillett was born in England on the 4th of December, 1842, and was, therefore, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, when he died the death of a martyr. He was the eldest of four brothers, all of whom left the world to devote their lives to the service of Ged as members of the Society of Jesus. After completing his education at Stonyhurst College, Father Gillett joined the Society of Jesus on the 7th of September, 1861. In 1877 he was sent to British Honduras, where his zealous labors, extraordinary elocutionary powers, and great amiability of character won for him the

esteem of all creeds. The Morning Star, of New Orleans, says that Father Gillett visited that city about a year ago, as guest of the Jesuit Fathers, and adds that as Father Gillett was an Euglishman and an English subject, that no doubt a more minute and exact narrative of the whole tragic affair will be given to the public. The English Government protects all its subjects abroad, no matter how much it may hate them at home. The Irish peasant, who on his own soil is bounded to death by the inhuman arrogance of a dominant aristocracy, will soon find an army at his back if any lawless hand is laid on him in foreign lands. He British flag over his head when in trouble. and it is no longer the Irishman that has been dishonored. There is perhaps a controlling element in the English Government that that would like to see all the Jesuits shot, but, then if they are Englishmen, they must be shot according to etiquette. The Roman Government did not hesitate to put St. Paul to death, but the haughtiest persecutor dare not scourage him when he stood on his dig-

nity as a Roman citizen. Father Gillett was not, it seems, even accused of having committed any crime, any offence, except that of having entered the territory of the Republic. But a nation, in institute a process for the canonization of international comity, is not permitted with-Dermond O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, out special reason to international the present advanced era of commerce and who was cruelly put to death in Dublin in other nations from entering its territory in the year 1582. forcement of such a law would be considered Toronto, that the Pope has raised Mgr. Char- by the home government of the victim a gross bonnel, auxiliary Bishop of the Cardinal- national insult and probably a sufficient cause

LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

The weekly meeting of the Montreal braach of the Land League was held on Sunday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall.

The President, P. Carroll, Esq, on taking the chair remarked that it was encouraging and an incentive to redouble their efforts, to see that the interest in this movement was every day increasing, and that the cause was that another case of miraculous cure has taking a more firm and pronounced hold on the people, which was clearly evidenced at ficiary in this instance being Miss Delphine the large and enthusiastic mass meeting on Friday night. Irishmen all ver the world were doing their best and after the display of eloquence on that night, it now behoves them to supplement their expressions of sympathy with material assistance, and he believed that a dollar was worth a speech and more welcome in this national struggle for justice and happiness. He would, therefore, suggest that the question of collectors to canvass for subscriptions be at once taken up by the meeting.

After a short discussion on the duties of collectors, it was moved by Mr. M. Donovan, and seconded by Mr. P. O'Donoghue, that the collectors who have already been appointed receive notice from the Secretary to hand in the sums subscribed by next Sunday, and that all those who fail to make returns receive an honorable discharge.

The motion was agreed to and adopted. The Secretary then read a long list of names belonging to various creeds and nationalities,

gentlemen, who were elected honorary members of the Land League, on last Sunday, were omitted in our last report; they were Messrs. H. Stafford, F. Stafford and G. Kelly. Mr. J. J. Curran, on being called upon to address the meeting, made a most forcible and eloquent speech. He began ly alluding to the grand success of the mass meeting and said that it was that demonstration which influenced him to come among them to day and ion that this movement was as constitutional as it was thoroughly national. The men who were at the head of it were animated with a true and patriotic spirit; they allied them-selves with neither Whigs nor Tories but fought both parties and have proven to the world that when Ireland is the question the Whigs are as tyrannical as the Tories. He lauded the moderation which distinguishes the counsels of the Irish leaders and the calm and quiet temper which the people manifest in this great agitation. It was absurd and contemptible to try and fasten outrages on the Land League. It was proof evident that Parnell and his party were acting within the limit of the Constitution, when the Government were forced to revise it and introduce new forms which they had always heretofore regarded as unworthy of any free people. Gladstone had evidently been forced into this position by the Whig landlords, but do what they will, coerce as they will, the national voice connot be stifled, and in the natural sequence of political events Parnell and his party must succeed. He had been often asked why the Irish members did not act more moderately? His answer was, for years Isaac Butt and his followers evinced nothing but love and respect for the constitution and quiet moderate action. The greates: display of eloquence and logic were made night after night in the House of Commons, but all in vain. At last Parnell arose and inaugurated a line of policy which was destined to bring the condition of Ireland before the eyes of the world and its opinion and criticisms to bear upon the unfair dealings of England with the Sister Isle. He concluded by uttering a fervent prayer and hope that it would be given to this generation to witness the deliverance of the Old Land from suffering and oppression and to behold it enjoying all the rights and happiness of a free country. During the course of his address the speaker was trequently interrupted by outbursts of applause.

which were added to the roll. The subs-

ST. GABRIEL BRANCH OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

Irish National Land Lengue, was held on Sunday afternoon in the Council hall. St. Gabriel Village, when the following resolution was unanimously passed.

Gabriel branch of the Irish National Land League, now assembled, with one unanimous voice, condemn the action taken by the British Parliament in suppressing the liberty of speech which is the right of the representatives of the Irish people in defence of their liberties; also, the tyrannical arrest of Michael Davitt, and the passing of the Coercion Bill to deprive the Irish people of those liberties; and we hereby pledge our material help and sympathy to obtain those rights for them.

COUTTS.

Coutts and Wm, L. Ashmoad Bartlett were married this morning at church. The marriage was performed by the Env. W. Cardel, assisted by Rev. Henry White, chaplain of Savoy Chapel Royal. No one but the nearest relatives and most intimate friends were present, including Sir Francis and Lady Burdett, Sir Harry and Lady Keppel, Lady Sarah Lindssy, Admiral and Mrs. Gor-don, and Mr. Ellis Ashmend Bartlett, M. P. Mr. Lacaita acted as best man. Sir Francis Burdett, head of the family, gave away the bride. The wedding party were afterwards entertained at the residence of Mrs. Trevannion, eldest sister of the bride, whose health prevented her presence in church. The Baroness looked remarkably well. Previous to the marriage Bartlett, in accordance with the Duchess of St. Albans' will, assumed the name of Burdett Coutts before his own surname. He and his wife leave this afternoon

BISMARCK TO LEAD IN THE CON-FERENCE.

BERLIN, Feb. 15. -Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador to Turkey, was instructed to ask Bismarck whether he would consent to take the leading part in the negotiations at Constantinople, as France and England had al-ready taken, unsuccessfully, the initiatize, and the French and British influence at Constantinople was at a very low ebb, while the Sultan continued to regard Germany as the most disinterested of his advisers. Bismarck

to with regard to the mode of action to be taken at the Conference in Coustantinople, and the German Amrassador is to be the rallying point of the efforts to be made short-

Rome, Feb. 15 .- The Italian Ambassador at Constautinople has been instructed to act in concert with the British Ambassador.

A CROSS BABY.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night drinkers. Father Stafford will lecture again at the house of a married friend and being at Brechin, in St. Andrew's Church, on the kept awake for five or six bours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this .-

SOUTH AFRICA criptions received during the afternoon amounted to about \$50. The names of three A CRITICAL SITUATION

A large and enthusiastic gathering of the members of the St. Gabriel branch of the

Resolved,-that we, the members of the St.

MARRIAGE OF LADY BURDETT

London, Feb. 12.-The Baroness Burdett for the sent of Admiral Gordon in Kent.

readily consented.

VIENNA, Feb. 15 .- It is confirmed on all sides that a full understanding has been come ly by the Ambassadors.

HOW THE BOERS "OBSTRUCT."

The Defeat at Ingogo.

London, Feb. 11.- Despatches from Burban dmit a great British defeat yesterday. The

Stundard gives the following description of the fight :- "The enemy were on horseback when first seen, but upon a shell taking effect among them at about 1,5 to yards distance, they rode off, and having dismounted under cover behind the hills, op led dre. From 12 o'clock until dusk it was a -iffe due! under cover. Our gans from time to time took part in it, but the enemy's 2re was so sovere that it was impossible to work the guns continually, the men falling almost as soon as they stood up. With the sole ozception of Lieut. Parsons, who was wounded late in the day, every officer, driver, gurener and horse in the battery was hit. Shortly after the action began the guns were completely silenced for an hour. Some of the infantry then assisted. One piece was thus kept in action throughout the day, but it was a dangerous duty, and those serving it had, continually to be replaced. The gams were including whitened all over with the marks of bullets, and for anybody to stand up boside them was certain death. Ti snemy cocasionally crept up to within : gards of the position, but never attempted rush. The grenter portion of the fighting masta dis-tauce of six or seven hundred yards. The tactics of the Boers are described as admirable. They moved from flank to flank, opening fire time after time from unexpected gositions. For our men to advance and charge at the noint of the bayonet was quite impossible for they would all have been shot down before reaching the enemy. The fight was one or riles, where the Boers were vastly superior

to our troops."
London, Feb. 12.—A despatch from Durbs a says large bodies of Boers are near Newcast e. and the advance of the Hussars has been foiled, and their situation is very critica il. London, Feb. 12 .- Further details for m Durban concerning the Ingogo defeat state: :---"Our position at sunset appeared despera to. The men had no rations, and a m ost lifficult country lay between them camp, the enemy being certainly close ; at band. At 9 p. m. Gen. Colley ordered the force to march as quietly as possible down a to the river. The horses which remained were harnessed to the guns, and all left the position without the enemy discovering & hat a movement was in progress. Many of the Boers came down and spoke to our men. who were with the waggons. They e fiered no objection to the removal of the wor inded. They deplored the war, but said it was a their duty to shoot down all soldiers whe . came into their country. Had not the (inneral succeeded in getting off last night! lis surrender this morning would have but n inevitable. The Boers were prepared to attack at daylight, but they did not keep a strict watch, as they believed that the rain had rendered the river unfordable. If hey were greatly disappointed this morning at discovering the British force had made the sir escape. The soldiers do not think that I ae force of Boers much exceeded 600 men.

LONDON, Feb. 14.-A despatch from Durban says that General Colley is isolated at Mount Prospect, and that the Bw ers surround his camp. General Sir Evelyn. I Vood has ar-

London, Feb. 14 .- General Sir Evelyn Wood landed at Durban on Idunday. He hopes to reach Lady Smith wonight. The transports The Queen and Falmyra have arrived at Durban. The drago in horses were landed in fine condition. The gamison of Potchefstroom have made a sortic and killed thirty. Boers. The transport steamer Hankow will proceed to Bombay from Natal to fetch a regiment of Hussars. The transports chartered in London to convey further reinforcements to the Cape are the steamers Nesesi, 2:000 tons, belonging to the 7. elegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and either the steamer Giencoe or France of the National Line. An endeavour will be made to start all the ships by the 23rd.

Longon, Feb. 15.—A despatch from Durban says large bodies of Boers are moving to the south of Newcastle, their colerit being to attack the reinforcements. There is much disguist in Zululand.

LETTER FROM UPTERGHOVE

To the Editor of THE POST and THUE WIENESS Sin:-It is a great pity that the lecture delivered on Total Abstinence by Rev. Father Stafford of Lindsay, on last Monday in St. C. lumbkill's Churr, b, Mara, cannot be printed. A more eloquerit, convincing, logical and interesting lacture, it was never my lot to listen to. The audience-100 persons only-was select and intelligent, and included a sprinkling of our Protestant neighbors. Had Father Stafford offered to enroll persons in the Total Abstinence Society, a large num-

ber would have given their names. It is the intention of the Paster of Mara to inaugurate soon a Society on the same principle as that in Lindsay. May we see soon every tavern closed up in Mara for want of 14th prox. The Society will be organized

then. Yours very truly, ONE OF THE AUDIENCE, Uptergrave, Jan. 20, 1881.

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

PART II.

CHAPTER VII .- CONTINUED.

But Lady Dangerfield did not faint-too much cold water, perhaps. She glanced at her preserver, and noticed, even in that mothat he was one of the very handsomest men it had ever been her good fortune to behold. She glanced at herself. Good Heaven! half the exquisite abundance of curls and braids she had set forth with that morning were miles out at sea, her complexion was a wretched ruin, and her lovely pink grenadine, in which she had looked not a day over twenty five one short hour ago-that pink grenadine, all puffings, and frillings and flouncesno, words are poor and weak to describe the state of that dress.

The boat flying before the rising wind, made the shore in five minutes. Lady Dangerfield had not spoken one word; tears of shame and mortification were standing in her eyes. Why oh, why, had she ever come on this wretched trip-this miserable picnic at all? What business had Major Frankland to propose going out in a boat when he wasn't capable of handling a boat? What a fright she must look-hatless, hairless, comparatively complexionless, and her bright, gossamer summer skirts clinging about her like wet leeches? What must this remarkably good-looking and self-possessed gentleman sitting yondersteering, think of her? He was not thinking of her at all; he was watching, with an amused face, Miss Hallan calmly and deliberately swimming ashore and all the other

people standing like martyrs in the rain. "Now, then, Madam !" He sprang out and almost lifted her on the sands. " Very sorry for your mishap, and if I might presume to offer a suggestion would recommend an instant return home and a change of garments. Goodday, sir : your boat's all right-floating ashore.

And then this cool gentleman without waiting fer remarks or further ado, pushed off again, and skimmed away like a seaguil.

Such a plight as this pleasure party stood in when Sir Arthur and Lady Crcil rejoined them! Wet through, all their fine feathers spoiled-every one of the ladies in as miserable a plight as the shipwrecked party themselves—every one drenched to the skin. Lady Cecil's dark eyes, full of suppressed fun, were lifted to the baronet's; there was a grave smile even at the corners of his sedate mouth. It was wonderful how they understood each other, and how much nearer they were then than they had been that morning.

Of course the picnic broke up in most "admired disorder" and at once. The wet mermaids were packed damp and dripping into the carriages and whirled away to Scarswood as fast as the horses could trot the distance, Lady Dangerfield bewailing her fate, her narrow escape for her life, and anon wondering who her preserver could be.

"He had the air of a military man," she said; "there was no mistaking it; and he was bronzed and bearded, and somewhat foreign-looking. A gentleman, beyond a shadow of a doubt, with a bow of a Lord Chesterfield or a court chamberlain, and the whitest teeth I ever saw."

It was evident Major Frankland had a riv il. him to call," my lady went on. "Common bowed to Lady Cecil with a slight smile, courtesy required it, but really I was so confused and frightened, and all the rest of it, that I thought of nothing. Abominable in Jasper Frankland to let the boat upset. I'li never forgive him. What could that stranger have thought of me—such a horrible fright as I must look.

"My dear Ginevra, does it matter what this stranger thinks? We are all grateful to bim for coming to your rescue so opportunely, but as to his good opinion, I don't perceive that that is a matter of consequence one way or the other."

"One dosen't want to look like a scarecrow," returned her ladyship, indignantly, even before strangers; and he was so distinguished looking, and had the finest eyes, Queenie. Perhaps he may be one of the offieers from the Castleford barracks."

" I thought we had had all the officers from the Castleford, and if any of them are eminently distinguished-looking, I have bitherto taled to perceive it."

"We might have had him over for our theaticals to-morrow night, if I had only had presence of mind enough to ask his name. But how can one have presence of mind when one is drowning? And to loose my hat and my-my chignon, and everything! Queenie, howis it that you have escaped so completely? Where did Sir Arthur take you?"

" lo Bracken Hollow. We were caught in the fist of the storm, and had to run for it Such a race! Even Sir Arthur Tregenna, the most dignified of mankind, does not look dignifed, scampering away from a rainstorm."

Lady Cecil laughed maliciously. "It does people rood to come down off their stilts once in a while, and put their high and-mightiness in their pocket. Really, it has been a day of extraordinary adventures altogether."
"Yes," said Lady Dangerfield crossly;

"and adventures are much nicer to read of than to take part in. I don't want adventures ont of Mudie's select novels."

"A day of adventures," went on Lady Cecil, laughing. "You get upset in the midet of the raging ocean, lightning flashing. thunder crashing, rain falling—and what rhumes to falling, Ginevra, besides bawling? And at the last moment, up rushes the gallant knight to the rescue, handsome, of course, gentlemanly also, military likewise, and with the bow of—a court chamberlain, takes me into the Haunted Castle, and we hear and see the ghost of Bracken Hollow."

"Oh, Sir Arthur is your knight then, is he?" interrupted her ladyship sarcastically. I thought it would come to that in the end. We don't refuse thirty thousand a year, do we, Queenie, darling, in spite of all our fine poetical, cynical talk of buying and selling. And

what Bracken Hollow? And what ghost?" "What Bracken Hollow! There's only one, and your husband says it is haunted. I suppose he ought to know: he seems an authority on the subject of goblins and ghosts. Of my own knowledge, I can say it is as dismal and dull a looking place as ever laid eyes on-in the words of the poet. A lonesome lodge that stands so low in lonely glen.' And a grim and sombre old womana sort of Sussex 'Norma of the Fitful Head' -presides over it. And at an upper window we saw a most ghostly face, and from an upper chamber we heard a most ghostly cry, Norma of the Fitful Head' accounted for it in some way about a raven and a country girl; but I don't think she expected us to believe it. And then I am sure—certain—I

But Lady Cecil paused. Why should she create an unpleasantness between the governess and Lady Dangerfield by telling of seeing her there? That there was no mistake she was convinced. Miss Herncastie's was not a face to be mistaken anywhere—not at | wandering tourist, or artist unknown to fame |

all the sort of face we mean when we say "it will pass in a crowd." Most people in any crowd would have turned to look twice at the very striking face of my lady's nursery gover-

Lady Cecil went up to her room at once, and rang for her maid. In her damp dress she stood before the open window. while she waited, and looking down she saw, immediarely beneath her, in the rose garden, Miss Herncastle! Miss Herncastle, calm, composed, pale, grave, lady-like, and looking, with her neatly arranged dress and serene manner, as though she had been there for hours, the last person possible to be guilty of any escapade whatever. She looked up, smiled, bowed, turned slowly, and disappeared down a lime walk.

Lady Cecil stood transfixed. What did it mean? Miss Herncastle looked a very clever person, but she was not clever enough, surely to be in two places at once.

That was Miss Herncastle she had seen at Bracken Hollow less than an hour ago, and now Miss Herncastle was here. She could not have walked the distance in the timeshe could not have ridden. And if it wasn't Miss Herncastle, who then was it she had seen?

"Oh, nonsense!" Lady Cecil cried, tapping her slippered foot impatiently. "I know better. It was Miss Herncastle. Desiree," to her maid. "I see Miss Herncastle down there. How long is it since she came in?"

"Came in.' Desiree repeated, opening ber been in the school-room with her young him, he is friendly enough. ladies."

" Are you sure, Desiree ?" "Yes, mademoiselle," Desiree was sure That is-she had been in the servants' hall

Miss Herncastle—
"That will do, Desiree. You pull my bair when you brush and talk together. Make heste!

Desiree made haste, and in fresh slippers and rosettes, fresh organdie and ribbons, Lady Cecil tripped away to the school-room. Pearl and Pansy were there, making houses of cards. Down went the cards, and the twins surrounded Aunt Cecil immediately.

"Did she see the lightning-oh, wasn't it awful? And the thunder-wasn't she frightened? They were. They went up to the nursery and crept into bed, and pulled the clothes over their faces-and never spoke till it was all over."

"A very praiseworthy precaution my pets. And where all this time, was Miss Herncastle?

Oh, Miss Herncastle-poor Miss Herncastle-had such a headache, and had to go to bed, and they were so glad. Not for the headache of course—they were sorry for poor Miss Herncattle—but glad that they had had a holiday. And that other dress for Seraphina "-Seraphina was the biggest of the dolls

-" when would Aunt Cecil make that?" "To-morrow, if possible. And so Miss Herncastle had a bad headache and had to go to bed. Hum-m-m. When did she take

"Oh, right after you all went away. And she went up to her room with some vinegar, and pulled down the blinds, and locked the door, and told Mrs. Butler she would try to sleep it off. She got up just before you came home—I saw her come out of her room and go down to the garden."

The door opened and Miss Herncastle came I wish I had asked his name, and invited in, her roses and myrtle in her hand. She crossed the room with easy grace, and placed her bouquet in a Parian vase.

"I regret to hear you have been suffering from a severe headache all day, Miss Herncastle," Lady Cecil said, and the amber clear brown eyes fixed themselves full upon the face of the governess. "Pansy tells me you have been lying down all day. But for that I saw at a window of the house in Bracken Hol-

low." The face of the governess turned from the flowers over which she was bending-the deep gray eyes met the searching brown ones stendily.

"Thought you saw me, Lady Cecil! How very strange. And Bracken Hollow-where is Bracken Hollow?"

"Bracken Hollow is within easy walking distance of Scarswood, Miss Herncastle; and you are right, it is very strange. I was posi-

tive it was you I saw. "You were mistaken, of course," the governess said calmly; "it seems my fate to be mistaken. I had a headache, as Pansy says, and was obliged to go to my 100m. I am unfortunately subject to bad nervous head-

aches. Her face was perfectly calm-not a tremor, not a flinch of eye or muscle. And again Lady Cecil was staggered. Surely this was truth or most perfect acting. If Miss Herncastle had spent the day in her own room she could not have spent it at Bracken Hollow. And if it were not Miss Herncastle she had

seen, who on earth then was it? Thoroughly mystified, the earl's daughter descended the stairs. In the vestibule sat the hall porter, the Castleford Chronicle in his hand, his gaze meditatively fixed on the rainbow spanning the sky.

"Johnson, have you been here all dayall day, mind?"

Johnson turned from the rainbow and made "Yes, my lady-which I meanter say hexcepting of corse while I was at dinner-all

the rest of the day, my lady. "And did any one leave the house during our absence ?-- any one-the children-the

servants?" "No my lady," Mr. Johnson responded, rather surprised, not that I see, my lady. And it would be himpossible for hanny one to come without my seeing, my lady. The I think you said? And for me, my knight young ladies, they wasen't on the grounds all lay, my lady, likewise none of the servants Mrs. Butler she were a-making hup long haccounts in her hown room, and Miss Erncastle

she were a layin' down with the 'eaduche, my lady. And there were no callers, my lady. Lady Cecil turned away with a dazed look, She had no wish to play the spy upon Miss Herncustle. If she had been to Bracken Hollow, and had owned to it, Lady Cecil might have wondered a little, but she would have said nothing about it as it was, but she puzzled over it all the evening. The picnic party, rejuvenated, dined at Scarswood. Sir Peter left the Saturnia Pavonia, and dined with his guests-my lady's father, and my lady herself in fresh raven ringlets, fresh bloom, and fresh robe of gold-colored tissue and with roses, looked as pretty and as animated as though ten pounds' sterling worth of the tresses had not drifted out to sea, and a lovely new toilet

had been utterly ruined. " I wish I had thought of asking him his name," Lady Dangerfield remarked, over and over again, returning to the Unknown. " A gentleman. I am positive—there is no mistaking the air of society; I should know a trooper in the pulpit or in his coffin, there is no mistaking their swing. And he had the

most expressive eyes I think I ever saw." "Your close observation does him much ed jealousy. "He is, in all propability, some samples.

"God! he looked like someone I've met before," muttered the earl plancing uneasily on his daughter. He was in London the night of the opera, and it is just possible he may have followed us down here. Only that it would not be like him-proud as Lucifer he used to be; and then I should think, too, he had got over the old madness. Did you see this unknown knight-errant, Queenie?"

"I? No, papa; it was all over before we came up. The curtain had fallen on the grand sensational tableau, the hero of the piece had fled; Sir Arthur and I were only in time for the farce."

The earl stroked his iron-gray mustache, eassured. "If it be O'Donnell, and 'ron my life 1

think it is, I only hope Sir Arthur may speak before he appears again on the scene. Not that she cares for him, of course or that his appearance will make any difference in the result It was only a girl's, only a child's fancy -and it is six years ago. What woman ever remembered an absent lover six years?—a husband for that matter? They say Penelope did; but we have on that island with Queen Calypso and Miss Eucharis, she was flirting at home, and looking out for his successor. The only unpleasent thing about it will be, if they discover the little counterplot I indulged in at that time. I'ts odd Sir Arthur don't probrown French eyes. "But, mademoiselle, pose. He is greatly taken with her, that is Mees flerncastle wasn't out at all. She has evident, and though she doesn't encourage

Sir Arthur was taken with her. His eyes followed that fairy graceful figure everywhere; he stood by the piano while she sang, and she sang very sweetly, his eyes on the herself, and not in the grounds, but of course | perfect face, his ear drinking in these silver sounds. He was at his ease with her; he talked to her as he had never talked to any woman in his life; see was fair and good, lovely ard gentle. Why should be not make her his wife? If that exquisite flower-face of hers had wrought dire havoc ere now with the ton-susceptible hearts was she to be blamed? She might not be quite his ideal, perhaps-but which of us ever meets or marries our ideal ?-and he liked her very wellvery well, and admired her greatly. Why not speak, then, and ask her to be his wife?

Heresolved this question in bed that night until he fell asleep. Of love, such as he had heard of and read of—that intermittent fever of cold fits and hot fits, of fear, of hope of jealousy, of delight-he knew nothing. That mad fever into which common sense never enters isn't a dignified passion; a man on his knees to a woman, calling upon all the gods to witness how he worshipped her, is not an elevating or majestic sight. He was not a lover o the u-ual hot-headed, hare-brained sort, all wearing the same bright armor, all singing the same sweet song. But he esteemed, and admired, and liked Lady Cecil. She was his equal in every way, save fortune, and that he neither thought of nor cared for, and the very next day that ever shone he would ask her to be his wife.

For Sir Arthur Tregenna to resolve was to do. He was none of your vacillating lovers, who don't know thei own minds, and who are afraid to speak when they do. Without being the least a coxcomb, he felt pretty sure of his answer. Her father wished it, she did not seem at least to dislike him, and as husband and wife they would learn to love each other, no doubt, very dearly. His eyes followed her that day as they had never followed her before-with a new interest, a new tenderness. And Lady Dangerfield's sharp black eyes saw it as they saw everything.

"Thine hour his come, oh, Queenie," she laughed maliciously. "The grand mogul has made up his mind to fling his handkerchief at his slave's feet. Look your leveliest grave way, and came forth. to night, La Reine Blanche, for the great Cornish baronet is going to lay his title and rtune at vour fee

The color flashed hotly for a moment over slowly following. the exquisite drooping face—a flush of pain, of almost dread. Her woman's instinct told her also, as well as Ginevra, that Ginevra was right. He was going to ask her to be his wife, and she-what should she say? What could she say but yes? It was her destiny as fixed as the stars. Asort of panic seized her. She did not love him, not one whit, and Lady Cecil Clive at two-and-twenty-old enough to know better, certainly, and admirably trained by a thorough woman of the world-a woman of the world herself—out three seasons.—believed in love!

I am pained to tell, but the truth standsshe believed in love. She read De Masset. and Meredith, and Tennyson-she even read Byron sometimes. She liked him-as she might a grave, wise, very much elder brother, but love him-no-no-no-

And Lady Cecil knew what love meant. Once, oh, how long ago it seemed! for seven golden weeks the sun had shone, and theroses flamed in the light. Earth bad taken Eden, and the Someone that we all see a day or two in our life time bad appeared before her, and then—the seven weeks ended, and life's dead teen was ended, and well nigh forgotten, it | up over the tall tree-tops. might be; but she didn't care for Sir Arthur Tregenna, and he was going to ask her, and there was nothing to say but " Yes."

She avoided him all that day, as she had never avoided him before in all her life. If her chains were to be clasped, at least she would avert the fetters as long as she could. She shut nerself up in her room, took a book, and forced herself to read. She would not think, she would not come down. It had to be, but at least she would have a respite in

spite of them all. The levely, rosy July day were on, and dinner time came. She had to go down then. As Owen Meredith says:

We may live without books-what is know-

Her respite was over. She must face her She went down in white silk and doom. There was to be an evening partytheatricals, charades, dancing—a large com-pany was coming. She was as white as her dress, but perfectly calm. They were evera bon and point-lace. Barmaid costume the brave race, the Clives, going to the scaffold or to the altar without wincing once.

Sir Arthur took her to dinner-gentlemen never know when they are not wanted. He was very silent during the meal, but then s-lence was his forte. Lady Cecil, usually the brightest of the bright, was under a cloud top. She cast furtive, sidelong glances at her companion. Oh, her doom was sealed-that compressed mouth, that stern face, those grave, inexorable eyes told the story. Do her best, she

could not shirk fatality long.

She made hir escape after dinner unnoticed, as she fondly hoped, amid the gay throng. A bright little boucoir, all rose silk and ormolu, and cabinet pictures, opened off one of curtain shutting it in. Thither this stricken deer fleed. The double doors slid back, the rose velvit curtain fell, and she was alone, ahonor,' said Major Frankland with suppress- | mid the pictures and the bric-a-brac, with the | were 'tother dear charmer away.' crystal moon rays.

cast in some blissful Arcadian valley, where existence might be one long succession of ruby sunsets and silver moonrises, where nightingales sing the world to sleep, where young ladies need not get married at all if they like, and thirty thousand a year is not a necessity falls to slow and solemn music. "First sylor life? She clasped her hands, and looked lable!" shouts an invisable voice. People up almost passionately at that bright opal- put their heads together, and wonder if the

tinted star-set sky.
"Oh!" she said, "I wish, I wish, " Lady Cecil, I beg your pardon for this intrusion, but they have sent me here to find

Her clasped hands fell—her hour had come. Sir Arthur stood tall and serious towards her. She looked up, all her terror, all her helpless appeal for an instant in her large, soulful eyes. But he did not read it aright-what man ever does? And be came forward hastily, eagerly. How beautiful she looked, how noble, how sweet,—a wife for any man to be proud of. He steoped over her and took her hand. The words were on his lips-in one minute all would be over!

"Lady Cecil," he began. "I have sought you here to-" He never finished the sentence.

The door slid back, the curtain was lifted and Miss Herncastle came into the room. CHAPTER VIII.

REDMOND O'DONNELL. WITH the golden blaze of the illuminated drawing-room behind her, with rose-velvet curtains half draping her, the moonlight full upon her pale face and jet black hair-so for one second she stood before them So Sir Arthur Tregenna saw her first, so in her sleeping, and waking dreams all her life long, Cecil Clive remembered her, standing like

some rose-draped statue in the arch. "Lady Cecil." began the soft, slow legato voice, "Lady Dangerfield has sent me in search - She broke off suddenly; she had advanced a step, and for the first time perceived that Lady Cecil was not alone. I beg your pardon," she said, "but I was not

aware-"Wait-wait, Miss Herncastle!" Lady Cecil exclaimed, rising up with a great breath of intense relief. Ludy Dangerfield sent you in search of me, I suppose? Has anybody come? Are they preparing for the Charades? "Yes, Lady Cecil, and they are waiting for you. There's the music."

"You play, Sir Arthur, do you not?" Lady Cecil turned to him and then for the first time perceived him gazing intently at Miss Herncastle. He was wondering who she was-this tall, majestic woman, so unlike any woman he had as yet met in this house. "Ah! I forgot, you don't know Miss Herncastle. Sir Arthur Tregenna, Miss Herncastle. How odd to live in the same house a week and a half, and never once meet. Hark! is not that Ginevra's veice calling?"

"Queenie! Queenie!" called the shrill, impatient voice of her ladyship; "are you asleep or dead, or in the house, or what? Where

are you? She too lifted the curtains and stared at the group in indignant surprise. "What on with are you all doing here in

the moonlight? Sir Arthur, I think I sent you after Lady Cecil Clive. Miss Herncastle," sharply, "I think I sent you -. Is there some enchantment in this sylvan spot that those who enter it can never come forth?

She looked pointedly at the baronet. Had he had time to propose? He was not a man of fluent speech or florid compliment, like her gallant major-he only smiled in his

Lady Cecil had sped away like the wind

, Who is that? Sir Arthur asked under his breath. "Who? Do you mean Miss Herncastle-

my governess?" "Your governess? She looks like an empress.

"Absurdly tall, isn't she?-half a giantess Do you like tall women? No; don't trouble yourself to turn a compliment. I see you do. Miss Herncastle is to assist to-night in the tableaux-that is why you see her here." That old, never-failing recourse of country

houses, charades and tableaux vivants were to enliven the guests at Scarswood tonight. The disused ball-room had been litted up as a theatre, with stage and seats, the Castleford military band was already discoursing martial music, and the well-dressed audience, prepared to be delighted with everything, had already taken their seats. Fans fluttered, an odor as of Araby's spicy breezes was wafted through the room, a low murmur one slowly enters, the lights go slowly down, of conversation mingled with the stirring strains of the band, the lamps overhead twinkled by the dozen, and out through the wide-open windows you caught the starry level flowed back. That dream of sweet six- | night sky, the silver crescent slowly sailing

A bell tinkled and the curtain went up. You saw an inn-yard, a pump and horse trough, artistically true to nature, on the sign | ger. The silence of awe and expectation falls 'Scarswood Arms." Enter Boots, (Major upon the audience. She glides nearer and Frankland,) a brush in one hand, a gentleman's Wellington in the other, in a state of awful, vengeful in the dim light. The Friend soliloquy. He gives you to understand he is of the People looks up for the first time, but in love with Susan, the barmaid, and Fanny, it is too late. The Avenger is almost upon the chambermaid; and in a quandary which | him, the gleaming dagger is uplifted to strike. to make Mrs. Boots. Enter Fanny—tall, Sir Peter Dangerfield beholds the terrible face dark, dashing—(Miss Hattan, the rector's of Miss Herneastle; he sees the brandished daughter;) and some love passages immediacely ensued. Boots is on the point of that rings through the house. A thrill of ed Sir Arthur in the green-room, two hours proposing to the chambermaid, when there comes a shrill call for "Fanny," and exit Fanny with a last coquettish toss of her long black ringlets, a last coquetledge but grieving?
We may live without hope—what is hope but tish flash of her bonny black eyes.
We may live without love—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?

But where is the man that can live without dining? nating to tell. She is very blonde-with a wig of golden hair, a complexion of paint and pearl powder-a very short skirt of rose silk, a bodice of black velvet, and a perfectly heart-breaking little cap of rose-colored ribwide world over. Enter Susan (Lady Dangerfield), tripping jauntily forward, bearing a tray of tumblers, and blithely singing a Boots' allegiance is shaken. "'Tother one

little song. was pretty," he says, "but this one caps And then she has a the globe. pretty penny in Castleford bank, too." More love passages take place. Susan is coyshricks and skirmishes. Down falls the tray. smash goes the glass. Boots must have that kiss—(it sounded very real too)—Susan slaps his face ;-not irretrievably offended, though, you can see, and-"Susan! Susan," bawls a loud bass voice. "Coming, ma! am coming!" Susan answers, shakes her blonde the drawing-rooms, double doors and a velvet | ringlets at gallant Boots, shows her white

teeth, and exit. Boots is alone. Boots soliloquizes once more. "How happy could I be with either,

His quandary has returned—he cannot She sat down in a dormeuse in the gray win- make up his mind. If he marries Fanny he you are a born actress. I really thought for its aburn beard and mustache, its keen blue

will hankor after Susan, if he marries Susan, asks with a melancholy howl. He plunges his deeply rouged face into the snowy folds of a scented cambric handkerchief and sinks down a statue of despair, still feeoly murmuring : "Both-both-both !" The curtain first syllable is not-" Both."

The bell tinkles, and the curtain goes up again. This time it is an Eastern scene. A large painting of an oasis in the desert is hung in the back ground. A group of Bedouins hover aloof in the distance. A huge marble basin filled with gold-fish occupies the centre, and in sandals and turban, an Eastern dignitary sits near. The Eastern dignitary is Sir Arthur Tregenna, his face darkened, his fair hair hidden by his gorgeous turban. An Easteren damsel approaches, a scarlet sash round about her waist, her loose hair flowing, her beautiful bare arms upholding a stone pitcher on her head. She salaams before my lord the dignitary, lets down her pitcher into the marble well, and humbly offers my lord to drink. The band plays a march. "Second syllable!" shouts the invisible voice, and the curtain goes down. It rises again—to stirring strains this time

-the band plays "The Gathering of the Clans" You are in "marble halls," pillars, curtains-and a great deal of tartan drapery. Enter a majestic figure in court attire. (Major Frankland again.) His military legs look to advantage in flesh-colored tights, his military the baronet did not dance. He led Miss figure is striking in velvet doublet, cloak, and rapier, his military head in a plumed cap. Fe is a Scotchman, for he wears a tartan sash, and his plumed cap is a Scotch bonnet. His mustaches and whiskers are jetty black his complexion is bronzed. He is in love again, and soliloquizing—this time in a very transport of passion. He loves some bright prrticular star far above his reach, and apostrophizes her with his rapier in his hand, and his eyes fixed on the chandelier. Come what may, sooner or later, he is determined to win her, though his path to her heart lie through carnage and blood. The major pronounces it "bel-lud." He gnashes his exp-nsive teeth, and glares more ferociously than ever at the chandelier. In the distance he espies another court gallant in brave attire, and more tartan sash. The sight brings forth a perfect howl of jealous fury. He apostro-phizes this distant cavalier as "Henry Stuart, Lord of Darnley, Duke of Albany, and King of Scotland." The audience have evidently got among royal company.

The warlike strains of the band change to a soft, sweet Scotch air. In the distance you hear musical feminine laughter and talkingit comes nearer. A sweet voice is singingthe Castleford brass band play the accompaniment very low and sweet. The dark gentleman in the rapier and doublet staggers back hands! What a pity that the beggar maid iment very low and sweet. The dark gentleapace, savs in a whisper audible all over the room, "Tis she!" The queen approaches with her three Maries. The sweet voice comes nearer; you catch the words of the queen's own song of the "Four Maries."

"They reveled through the summer night, And by day made lance staffs fice, For Mary Beatoun, Mary Seatoun, Mary Fleming and me!"

and with the last word Mary Stuart enters her three Maries behind her. She looks lovely It is Lady Cecil Clive, n trailing Jewel studded robe of velvet, the little pointed Mary Stuart cap, with its double row of pearls and a diamond flashing in the centre stomacher, dotted with seed pearls, ruffle, enormous farthingale. She is smiling -she is exquisite-she holds out her hands with "Ah! my lord of Bothwell and Hailes, you here, and listening to our poor song?" The noble doffs his plumed cap, sinks gracefully down on one knee, and litts the fair so bright. And beggar-maids have Grecian already, and Miss Herncastle, with the stately hand to his lips. Tableau! Lively music | noses, and exquisite hands, and willowy figures air and grace of a young queen, was more —still very Scotch. "My queen—La Reine in—pictures, and nowhere else. In real life slowly following.

Blanche," he murmurs. The audience applaud. It is very pretty, Black Bothwell and stumpy and grimy, their figures stout and ing an attitude in the background.

Of course the word is "Bothwell;" a child could guess it. Another characle followed, then came a number of tableaux. In one of these Miss | young lady could be so hard and practical? Herncastie appeared-in only one; and then by her own request and at the solicitation of Lady Cecil. The tableau was "Charlotte all sunshine and couleur de rose to-well-Corday and the Friend of the People." Sir

Peter Dangerfield in the role of Marat. The curtain went up. You saw an elegant apartment, a bath in the centre, and in the bath the bloodthirsty monster who ruled fair France. A desk is placed across the tub; be writes as he sits in his bath; he signs death-warrants by the dozen, and gloats with bellish exultation over his work. There is an altercation without—some one insists upon seeing him. The door slowly opens, some semi-darkness rules the scene, the band plays the awful music of Don Giovanni before the statue enters. A tall female figure glides in, in a trailing black robe; she glides slowly forward—slowly, slowly. Her face, deadly pale, turns to the audience a moment. Clutched in the folds of that sable, sweeping robe, you see a long, slender, gleaming dagnearer; she lifts the dagger, her pale face of Miss Herneastle; be sees the brandished horror goes through every one as the curtain rapidly falls.

"Good Heaven! she has killed him!" an excited voice says. Then the lights flash up, the band crashes out the "Gwards' Waltz;" but for a moment neither lights nor music can overcome the

spell that has fallen upon them. "Who was that?' everybody asks-"who played Charlotte Corday ? And everybody feels a second shock, this

time of disappointment, as the answer is: "Only Lady Dangerfield's nursery gover-Behind the scenes the sensation was great-

er. Pale, affrighted, Sir Peter had rushed off, and into the midst of the actors. "How dare you send that woman to me? he cried trembling with rage and excitement. "Why did you not tell me that she was se-

lected to play with me?"
The well-bred crowd stared. Had Sir Peter gone mad? They looked at Lady Dangerfield, pale with anger and mortification-at Lady Cecil, distressed and striving to explain, and at Miss Herncastle herselfstanding calm, motionless self-possessed as

They quieted him in some way, but he threw off his Marat robe and left the assembly in disgust. Miss Herncastle would have followed, but Lady Cecil, her gentle eyes flashing, forbade it.

"Nonsense, Miss Herncastle! Because Sir Peter chooses to be a hysterical goose, is that any reason you should suffer for his folly? You acted splendidly-splendidly, I saya mement you had stabbed him! You sha not go up and mope in your room—you shall stay and see the play out. Sir Arthur ami Miss Hernesstle while I dress for the table of Rebecca and Rowena.

of Reflecca and now end.

Sir Arthur obeyed with a smile, at the prety peremptory command. He was stranger struck with this tall majestic young woma who looked as an exiled queen might, we spoke in a voice that was as the music of the spheres, and who was only a nursery gover ness. She had produced as profound an in pression upon him as upon the others, by he vivibly powerful acting. Charlotte Cords herself could never have looked one whi more stern and terrible, with the uplified knife over the doomed head of the tyren; than had Miss Herncastle.

"Her Majesty, La Reine Blanche, com-mands but to be obeyed," he said with a smile. "Permit me to lead you to a seat Miss Herncastle, and allow me to indored Lady Cecil's words. You are a born actress.

ress.

She smiled a little, and accepted his proffer. ed arm. Some of the ladies shrugged their shoulders and exchanged glances A baronet and a governess! He led her to a seat in the theatre, and remained by her side until the performance ended.

They talked commonplaces, of course. discussed the different tableaux and the ditferent actors; and when the last tableau was applouded and the curtain fell upon the finale, he drew her hand within his arm once more, and was her escort back to the drawing. the baronet did not dance. He led Miss Herncastle to a seat and took another beside her. What was it that interested him in her. he wondered—he was interested, strangely Not her beauty—she was in no way beautitul; not ber conversation, for she had said very little. But she was clever-he could see that; and what wonderful eyes she hadbright, deep, solemn. How her soft, slum. brous accents pleased and lingered on the ear She was dressed in white to-night in dead white; without jewel or ribbon. Her abun-dant black hair was braided and twined like a coronet around her head—in its blackness a cluster of scarlet fuschias shone. He had once seen a picture of Semiramis, Queen of Assyria, in a robe of white, and with blood red roses wreathing her black hair. And to-night Miss Herncastle, the nursery governess, looked like Queen Semiramis.

She was turning over a book of engravings, and paused over the first, with a smile on her

"What is it?" Sir Arthur asked. "Your engraving seems to interest you. It is very pretty. What do you call it?"

"It is ' King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid,' and it does amuse me. Look at the Beggar Maid-see what a charming short dress she has ou! look at the flowers in her is, the charm would be gone. We can excuse Cophetua for falling in love with that exquisite Greek profile, that haughty, high-bred face. Notice how much more relegant she is than those scandalized ladies-in-waiting in the background. 'This beggar-maid shall be my queen!' the enraptured king is saying, and really for such a face one can almost excuse

him. Sir Arthur smiled.

"Almost excuse him! I confess I can't perceive the: almost.' She is beautiful, and graceful, and young, and good."

"And a beggar-maid. The beauty of a Venus Celestes, the grace of a bayadere, the goodness of an angel, would not counterbalance that. Kingly eagles don't mate with birds of paradise, be their plumage ever the White Queen, and the three Maries strik- strong, and they talk with a horrid cockney accent and drop their h's. No, these things happen in a laureate's poems—in life, never.

"Where did you get your cynicisms, Miss Herncastle? Who could have thought a "A young lady! nay, a governess. All the difference in the world, Sir Arthur. A world an earl's daughter, say—looks a very gloomy and gruesome place seen through a gover-

ness's green spectacles." She laughed a little as she turned the book over. Sir Arthur stroked his long, fair beard and wondered what manner of woman this

"How bitterly she talks." he thought: "and she looks like a person who has seen trouble. I wonder what her life can have

He was puzzled, interested-a dangerous beginning, He lingered by her side nearly the whole evening. Lady Dangerfield looked on in surprise and indignation. Such unwarrantable presumption on Miss Herncastle's part, such ridiculous attention on that of Sir Artbur.

" Queenie, do you see ?" she said, half angrily "there is that forward creature, the governess, actually monopolizing Sir Arthur the whole night. What does it mean? And you look as though you didn't care." Lady Cecil laughed and fluttered her fan.

There was a deep permanent flush on her cheek to-night, a light in the brown eyes that rarely came. She looked quite dazzling.

"I don't care Lady Dangerfield, Miss Herncastle may monopolize him until doomaday knife, and leaps up with a shriek of terror if she chooses. What it means is this. I askago, to amuse her, and he is only obeying orders. Upon my word, Ginevra, I think he is really enjoying himself for the first time since his arrival. See how interested and well pleased he looks. You ought to feel grateful to Miss Herncastle for entertaining so well your most distinguished guest. I always thought she was a clever woman-now I feel sure of it. What a pity she isn't an earl's daughter-she is just the woman of all women he ought to marry. Don't interrupt, I heg, Ginevra; let poor Sir Arthur be happy in his OWN WAY."

She laughed again and floated away. She was brilliant beyond expression to nightsome hidden excitement surely sent that red to her cheeks, that fire to her eyes. Lady Dangerfield, too, had her little excitement, for the preserver of her life had been found and was actually now in the rooms.

He had entered some hours ago with the earl, and taking his place among the audience-He had applauded the Bothwell scene, and watched La Reine Blanche with cool critical eyes. She was very beautiful, but she did not seem to dazzle him. Like all the rest, the "Charlette Corday" tableau had struck him

most. "The deuce," he muttered under his breath as he boked at her; "who the dickens is it

that ledy reminds me of?" He ould not place her, and as she did not appear again, he speedily forgot her. He went with the earl into the ball room, the oynosue of many pairs of bright eyes. The tall, soldierly figure, the dashing trooperswing, the dark face, with its bronzed skin,

wws and lashes, the stately polse of the wud carry an army of men over, an a fall to nows and inches, sand and attention any back it thirty feet deep." tere. It was the gentlemen who had com-

oms.
"My good fellow," he had said patheti-"jou must come. Lady Dangerfield it would have been safe." the hero of that adventure. She over-lows with romantic gratitude. She would low forgive me if I did not fetch you—she bevor long to know the preserver of her life. aying w and laughing at? Come and be ye now, and be gomenties, it's roarin! like

The tall soldier had come, and was present-d in due form to my lady. He was thanked ly lady's expressions of gratitude were elouent and flowing—her rescuer was better woking, even than she had supposed at first clance—very much better looking than Major Frankland. The gentleman listened, stroked is mustache, and looked bored. The earl lanced around. His niece's fickle tancy was sught once again—Frankland had found a

"And now, my dear," he said blandly, " beore you quite overpower my poor friend, I hink I'll take him to Cecil. They are quite ld friends, I assure you, and she will be de-

ighted to meet him once more." They crossed to where she stood, the centre fa gay, brilliant group. She wore the Mary mart dress and cap once more, and looked ovely. In the midst of her laughing repare her father's voice fell on her ear:

"Queenie, turn round and greet an old riend." Another voice spoke—a deep manly

"Six years is a long time to hope for re-nembrance, but I trust even six years has not pade La Reine Blanche forget the humblest

her subjects." The laughing words died on her lips. ort of stillness came over her from head to oot. She turned round and stood face to ace with Captain O'Donnell.

> CHAPTER IX. SIX YEARS BEFORE.

And is it the road to Torryglin their honors is axin afther? Arrah! get out of the oad, Murty, an' I'll spake to the quality my-Torryglin is it, yer honor's spakin av?" aid Mr. Timothy Cronin, landlord of the opular sheebeen, "The Little Dhudeen," in he town of Ballynahaggart, County Fermanigh, Ireland, pulling off his caubeen and

making the quality a low bow. The Earl of Ruysland and his daughter sat n their saddles before the door. It was trawing near the close of a cloudy, chill, utumn afternoon. The wind was rising to steady gale, and overhead, spread a dark,

ast drifting threatening sky,
"Yes, Torryglen," his lordship answered, mpatiently; "how many miles between this nd Torrygien, my good fellow?"

"Six, av yer honor takes the road-three, aybe not so much, av ye take the moun-

The mountains—but I don't know."

"Shure, ye can't go asthray—it's as straight the nose on your honour's face. Crass the flin there beyant—the path's before ye so lain a blind man cudn't miss it. Thin turn his wake. o the right and cross the sthrame, whin ye et to Torrybahm-an---"

"But, my good man," cried the earl, still nore impatiently, "I don't know your conour ded sthrames or 'Torrybahms,' and ve'll go astray to a dead certainty if we take his winding bridle-path you speak of. The nountain lakes and streams are flooded beide, they told me in Enniskillen—the way ou speak of may be shorter but dangerous."
"Sorra danger!" said Thimothy Cronin, lisdainfully. "Yer bastes will take it in the

Mickey avic-come here!" of respect to the gentry.

scross the hills and Torrybahm afore night all, an' good luck to ve."

"Come on then my man," the earl said to Little Dhudeen" a crown for his civility, he guide, barefooted, his pipe still in his mouth, skipped ahead with the fleet-footed apidity of a peasant born and bred on the and, the two equestrians following at a tolerble pace."

The scenery was wild and picturesque. dere and there a thatched cabin, with its litle potato garden—the only sign of human pabitation—purple and russet moorland, owering cliffs, and black beetling rocks. Away in the distance the roar of the mounain torrents, swollen by recent heavy rains, nd over their heads that black, heavily driftng sky, threatening another downpour-

"By Heaven! Cecil," the earl exclaimed, ooking upward at the frowning cauopy, the storm will be upon us before we reach Forryglen yet. What a fool I was not to remain at Eaniskillen, until tc-morrow."

"Only three miles, he said, papa, and we have ridden one of them already. As for the storm, a wet jacket won't hurt either of us, and I suppose they will give us a good fire rub it to seven other sods which he and a hot dinner when we reach the house." was to leave at seven houses that had not "Divil fear thim but they will!" muttered Mr. McGuiggan, ahead, "sorra hate I'm towld thim Ecglish does but ate and dhrink. Lashins of whiskey every hour in the twinty-

four av' they place, an beef and mutton ivery day av' their lives, Fridays, an' all. An' ir's he lord himself I'm conveyin' and his daugher; troth, but she's a purty creature, too." "Papa," Lady Cecil said wistfully is it posible people really live, and eat and sleep in called "the night of holy fire." hese wretched hovels? I have seen poverty

Defore, but never such poverty as this."

"They are little better than savages, my lear, and as might be expected, live in a semi-savage state. The scenery is wild enough and grand enough at least. Look at those black beetling cliffs crowned with arbutis and holly. If we were artists Queenie, we might paint this, and immortalize our-

Selves.® "The storm is coming," Lady Cooll cried, as a great drop splashed upon her upturned face, and the bills shock with the sullen roar

of distarthunder. "You were right, we are in for a wetting after all." "How many miles to Torryglen now, my

man?" the earl called anxiously. " Betther than wan and a half," responded their gnide; "an' troth ye'll ketch it! D'ye hear that roar? That's the mourtain lakes poutin, an' whin they do that, be me word, there's danger in crassin the sthrame. An'

15, looking nearly black under their black the other side. There's a current there that Then what the devil!" oried the earl

the rescue of the hunting party, and whom haverly, "did that rascally landlord mean by ord Ruysland had "met by chance the usual saying there was no danger, and recommend-Ruysland had "met by chance the high road as we intended? It might have been longer perhaps, but at least

Mr. McGuiggan paused-Lord Ruysland and Lady Cecil drew up their horses aghast. A foaming torrent crossed their path swollen to the width of a river, rushing over the rocks with the fury of a cataract, and plunging wildly over a precipice thirty yards distant.

"There it is for ye," said Mickey, stolidly "an' if ye're afeerd to cross, troth there's nothin' for it but jist turn roun' and ride back to Ballynahaggart. An' meself's thinkin', conshiderin' the bewtiful young lady yur lordship has wid ye, it 'ud be the wisest thing ye cud do. Shure ye'll be dhrowned intirely, wid the rain and t e lightnin, except in case that yer horses can shwim it. An' faix meself has doubts av' that same."

The rain was falling now in drenching torrents, the roar of the thunder and rushing waters commingled dispason; "from crag to crag the living lightning leaped;" and before them, barring farther progress, poured madly

by the rushing, furious river. "What shall we do, Cecil?" the earl asked, with the calm intensity of despair.

"I don't know, papa," Lady Cecil responded; and in spite of the danger and disagreeableness generally, there was a smile on her lips as she watched Mr. Michael McGuiggar standing amid all the sublime, savage grandeur of the scene and the storm, his hands in his tattered corduroy pockets, his little black pipe in his mouth, scanning the prospect with calm philosophy. "It may be dangerous to go on, and yet one hates to turn back."

"I'm d-dif I turn back!" muttered the earl, savagely, between his teeth. "Do you come with us, my man, or does pilotage end here?"

"There it's for ye," responded Mickey, dogmatically, nodding toward the river ; "take it or lave it, but sorra shooaside will I commit this night. Av yer ba tes wor Irish now," looking with ineffable disdain at the thoroughbreds ridden by the earl and his daughter: but- Oh, wirra! wirra! there they go, and, av Providence hasn't said it, they'll be dhrowned afore me eyes!"

"Come on, Cecil!" the earl exclaimed; our horses will do it, and every moment we spend here is a moment wasted.'

He seized her bridle reip, and the animals plunged headlong into the flood. Lady Cecil sat on her horse as though part of the animal, and grasped the roins with the strength of desperation. Both she and the earl strove to head their horses against the boiling current, but, after the first plunge, the terrified horses stood amid the seething foam as if spellbound. Lord Ruysland, his teeth set, struck his own a savage blow with his whip. He sprang madly forward, leading the other in

"Courage, Cecil-courage!" the earl shout-"We will ford this hell of waters yet!" But even as he spoke, at that instant she was unseated, and with a long, wild cry was tossed like a feather in the gale down straight

to that awful precipice below. (To be Continued.)

THE NIGHT OF THE HOLY FIRE

(From the St. James Gazette.) A correspondent in Ireland, whose remarks appin' av ver bands. Rut if yer afeered, yer are very deserving of attention, writes to us onor—an' shure it'ud be a thousand pities that at about 9 o'clock on the last night of have the purty young lady beside ye belat- the old year, a large portion of the country sure there's a dacent boy here that'll con- of Galway and Mayo were suddenly ablaze ye a piece o' the road an' welcome. Mick- with torches formed roughly of leaves of straw. It was not a quarter of an Mickey came—the "decent boy" of Mr. hour from that time that the first torch was cronin's eulogy—a stripling of perhaps five- observed before the country to the horizon ind-forty summers. Mickey was smoking a was all alight. Loud shouts were heard, horns little black pipe, and gave his forelock a pull and whistles were blown, cans were beaten, and the inhabitants seem to have be-"That is Mickey, yer honor-Mickey Mc- come demented. Country houses were Buiggan-as scople a boy as any in town hastily closed up and secured; the police an'; knows ivery fut av the road bether thin | prepared in their barracks for defence, and is prayers, an' goes over it aftener. It's everybody outside the Land League made Torryglin that's wantin' Mickey—an' shure cartain that the dreaded moment had come. his is the lord himself—an' ye'll take thim. The lights and noises subsided about eleven o'clock, and the night passed over with no more than the usual number of outrages. The country people affect to be ignorant of Mickey, and flinging the landlord of the the cause of the illumination; some said it was to celebrate the liberation of Parnell, but the facts of the trial are well known in every hamlet and such a reason could not hold water. There is no custom of the kind on New Year's eve. The question asked on every side in Ireland is, we hear, Was it a preconcerted practice in signalling? or was

it an experiment? A few nights before the Fenian rising something of the same kind was observed in several parts of the country, and many wellaffected people are of opinion that it portends no good. In the winter of 1832 the country was observed one night to be full of flashing lights in every direction. Men were frantically running with lighted sods of turf in their hands, with which they rushed from one house to another. The origin of the phenomenon was never very clearly traced, but it is supposed to have been a man appearing at a house and leaving a lighted sod of turf, at the same time giving directions that the house owner should before received them. This was to be dene on pain of eternal perdition. That night almost every Catholic house in Ireland was visited, and many died from the exertion of getting rid of their seven sods of turf. It is supposed that it was an expedient to see in how short a time communication might be effected on an emergency, from centres of effected on an emergency, activity, acting simultaneously. It was no sign ought to be neglected. In 1867 the police were still in their country barracks when the day of the rising came, although orders had been issued for their concentration in the event of the near prospect of what was known must come.

Rev. Father Whelan is in temporary charge of St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa.

It is stated that Mr. G. J. O'Doherty has bought \$10,000 worth of machinery for the purpose of establishing a glucose and loaf sugar factory in Ottawa.

The arbitrators on the seizure of the iron on the Chaudiere Railway Bridge have concluded their labours and sent in their report to the Collector of Customs. The result will not be known for a week.

According to the report of the Society for Propagating the Faith, the receipts last year minus the right arm, and as a consequence were \$1,200,000, of which France contributed is physically incapable of gatting a living. e must crass it to get to Torryglin this night. 'two-thirds, albeit she gets credit for having chile cud do it dhry shod in the hate of no religion in particular. Belgium gave summer, but now—hedad! I hope your \$67,300; Catholic Spain only \$860; England, cloud the noble intellect which has p bastes is good shwimmers, or ye'll niver see \$9,500; the United States, \$7,100.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHO IS J. E. RYAN?

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR :- Some one from Trenton, signing himself "An Irish Catholic," has been playing you a cruel hoax in your issue of February 1st. The writer of that letter was no friend to THE POST, to the Catholic cause, or to truth. You will be astonished when I tell you, as a resident of twenty-seven years in this village, that there is no such person as J. E. Ryan in this village, and that the whole is a tissue of falsehoods. Please publish.

Yours, H. Brettarge,

Trenton, Ont., Feb. 8th, 1881. P. S .- If the writer-Irish Catholicwishes any further expose I am prepared to

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR :-- Accompanying this you will please find \$25, the amount which, up to the present, I have been able to collect for the Land League and Defence Fund. I regret the sum is not larger, fo , in common with ail who sympathize with a misgoverned and oppressed people, I think Irishmen and their descendants, no matter in what part of the world they may be found, should feel it a privilege to aid Parnell and his patriotic followers in their noble struggle in behalf of their unfortunate countrymen. Moreover, I teel that the work in which you and your fellow-workers are engaged should commend itself to all who appreciate liberty and right, and detest tyranny and wrong. Then, too, the fact that those far removed from the scenes of unhappy Ireland's miscries, and therefore in a position to form an impartial judgment on the merits of the present struggle, testify their approval by voluntary and generous subscriptions, should convince all liberal minded Englishmen, whether in or out of Parliament, that there are wrongs in Ireland which every lover of justice should endeavor to remove.

Wishing you every success in your humane and noble work, I am yours fraternally,

J. McCullough

Lonsdale, February 8th, 1881. Wm F McCullough, Tyendinaga, \$1; Peter Tighe, do, 50c; Patrick Walsh do, \$1; Timothy P Murphy, do, \$1; Lawrence Malone, do. \$1; William Howard, do, 50c; Timothy Horrigan, do, 50c; John McAuley, Sr, do, Si; James McAuley, 50c; James McCullcugh, Lonsdale, \$2; Richard Gough, do, 50c: Patrick Casey, \$1; Denis Nealon, Lonsdale, \$1; James O'Sullivan, \$1; Mrs Charles Doyle, 50; Wm McGuinness, Sl; Miss Maggie Kennedy, Sl; Wm Martin, \$1; Miss Bridget Mahon, \$1; Martin Kenny, \$1; "A Friend," \$2; Barney McAuley, \$1; Michael Kennedy, \$1; John Martin, Tyendinaga, \$2; Patrick McAlpine, Lons-Total, \$25. dale, \$1.

AN ANSWER TO MR. CLANCY.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : Sir,-A friend of mine has just placed in my hand a copy of your issue of the 25th ult., containing a communication signed "John Clancy," in which my name figures in a fight between a Municipal Ishmaelite and the Ottawa Corporation—or rather the electors of that city, who will have "none of him." A lunatic confined in an asylum, on being asked why he was there, replied :- "I thought the people were mad, and they thought I was mad; they were the strongest, and as a consequence I am here." The application is obvious with reference to John Clancy and the electors of Ottawa. It his information anent Ottawa municipal matters is no more reliable than that which enables him to asseat "That Mr. O'Donoghue was neglecting " his duty as a member of the House, that his "knowledge of Parliamentary procedure was not sufficient to enable him to carry the Corthe strennous opposition they were likely to meet with, it would be necessary to send some competent person to Toronto to look after the business of the Corporation in the Legislative Assembly," it is hardly to be wondered at that the people of Ottawa would not elect him as Mayor. When the public is informed that the charge of "neglect," etc., was made just before the election of a representative to the Local House for a new term, and in face of the fact that I carried through successfully other measures entrusted to my charge at the same session, the animus as well as the untruthfulness of this accusation will be apparent. Although the Bill in question was strongly opposed, it passed brough the Private Bills Committee, was reported to the House and placed on the Orders for a second reading. In due course, when that Order was reached, I arose to move the second reading of the Bill, but it being remarked that an hon. gentleman who wished to speak to the measure, and against it, was not then, in his place in the House, through courtesy I agreed to allow the order to "stand," which, according to rule, relegated it to the bottom of the list. It was reached again, in its order, on the evening of the day before prorogation. Its opponents having signified their intention of "talking it out," which at this, the last moment, they could easily accomplish, I withdrew the Bill, and thereby saving to the city the \$100 deposited with it at its inception, less the cost of printing incurred, and which I could not have done had I persisted in forcing a discussion which would ultimately end as stated above. My successor, who had not as yet been accused of "neglect," want of knowledge of Parliamentary procedure," etc., then took charge of the same bill. He introduced it, got it before the Private Bills Committee, and we heard no more of it since. Perhaps he had not the valuable assistance of the "competent person" from Ottawa, and hence its premature strangulation. With this brief statement, and as the

found a place in your columns. D. J. O'Donoghuk, Es.M. P.P. Ottawa. Toronto, Feb. 8th, 1881.

fight of Clancy vs. McIntosh is "none of my

funeral," I will conclude by requesting your

publication of this, as the statement quoted

MICHAEL DAVITT.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-Through the columns of your journal allow me to suggest to all who look upon the cancelling of poor Michael Davitt's ticket as a high-handed act of the ruling party, who has no sympathy with the people for whom he laboured and struggled, the performance of a generous, patriotic and graceful act-namely—the raising of a fund for his personal use when he comes out of prison. During the last ten or twelve years I have seen several of those poor fellows who suffered for what they, at all events, felt to be the cause of Ireland, and let me assure you, Sir, that some of them had a hard time of it. Michael Davitt is in weak health and While mentally, he is a glant, but long incarceration and bad treatment, will, I fear, Transvast on Tuesd name high among modern this

men. Now is the time to raise a sufficent sum to make him independent for the rest of his life. I would suggest that THE Post open its columns for that purpose, and no doubt the example would be taken up all over the American Continent. The money could be invested on interest until his liberation, and the knowledge that he was provided for would in all probability prevent embarrassing and unpleasant thoughts of the future crossing his mind, while succering the monstrous torture of the silent syatem. I know full well that for many purposes the Irish are heavily taxed, and especially that portion of them who believe in Ireland a nation. But to raise ample funds for the purpose I suggest would not require a heavy strain. I am not sure, but I think he has an aged mother and invalid sister dependant on him, and you know, Mr. Editor, the strong tie connecting the members of Irish families and the love with which, as a rule they regard each other, and Michael Davitt, with a small fixed income for the remainder of his life, would be the centre of a loving circle which would pay him honour and respect. He has already suffered several years imprisonment, but the fire of the patriot burned strong within him, and he could not resist the gloward ardour it imparted to his nature. The other day a paragraph went the round of the papers to say James Stephens was starving, yet I well remember seeing his likeness pasted up on the corner of London streets, and two thousand pounds offered for his re-capture. I remember the night of his escape from a Dublin prison, and the intense excitement there was in the United Kingdom. There would be then no difficulty to raise a sum to purchase an annuity for the great organiser, but since then new men and new circumstances have arisen, and the name of James Stephens was almost forgotten. The hero of to-day may be the neglected of to-morrow, more especially if he is poor, and the poet says the same thing, but more terse, "Bitter indeed is the patriot's need," lines that too many an Irishman have been a sad truth, even in our time. Michael Davitt has done his work right well. He has in a remarkable manner directed the attention of the civilized world to the condition of the tillers of the Irish soil under the worst agrarian law perhaps in the world, but at all events among civilized nations. He is, for so doing, now the inmate of a convict prison, and there likely to renain for some years His health is not good, and he has but one arm. Like many other men of genius, in different ages and countries, he is roor. When he is liberated new men, wi h thoughts

him to end his days in comfort. I have the honour to remain, Yours truly, PETER O'LEARY. Toronto, February 6th, 1881.

and ideas of their own, will be to the front,

gotten. Now is the time to prevent any such

neglect by initiating a Davilt fund to enable

and may haps the poor prisoner would be for-

THE FASHIONS.

The popular shades in silk stockings are sulphur, salmon, straw, cameo and lemon. The solid colors are more popular than the figured.

Grays are not worn much this winter. The shades most fashionable after black are dark greens, garnet, seal brown, deep red and

Pretty collars for children have the foundation of dainty mull with applique of embroidery set on between rows of torchon lace. They are cut round and fastened in front.

Some of the newest ties are composed of a strip of colored gauze, bordered on each side with satin. They are very wide, and are tied in a large bow under the chir. The satin and gauze are usually of the same color.

In artistic jewellery beetles, cockroaches poration bills successfully in face of and spiders are the favorites, the latter especially being a favorite. It is made of gold, silver, diamonds and every kind of precious stones, and used as eardrops, brooches, charms and ornaments for millinery.

> Furniture tidies are things of fine art at the present time. They are of silk, satin, plush and lace and enriched with hand paint ed designs, embroideries of chenille and tinsel and trimmed with ribbons, balls, lace and tassels.

> Roses made of plush are very handsome additions to evening toilets. They are placed on the waist and among the drapery of the dress. Ivy leaves in plush and velvet, the latter forming the lighter, the former the the dark leaves, and used on black satins and on white silks.

> There is a decided change taking place in bracelets. Heretofore they have been worn on the bare arm and on the glove, since long gloves have been fashionable; but now they are put on over the sleeves of dresses, and are large and massive. They fasten the sleeve tightly at the wrist, and have all sorts of objects attached to them-ancient coins, quadrupeds, and charms of all sorts.

> The handsomest bridal dress of the season was worn by a wealthy New York lady recently. It is of white velvet embroidered in pearls and silk. The train is nearly endiess, and the sleeves are caught up with clusters of diamonds and pearls. A rope of pearls ending in large tassels encircles the waist and the veil is studded with pearls and fastened with diamonds.

Spun silk stockings in solid colors of antique gold and all the lighter shades of sulphur, cameo, straw and lemon are the latest importations in hoslery. Very many ladies employ their spare time in knitting their own silk hosiery and embroidering their liste treme of misery. Their country, though threads and balbriggans for next summer. Good silk nose in light colors for evening wear sell at from \$3.50 to \$5 a pair in excellent quality.

A new riding habit has been introduced by that most admirable horsewoman, the Empress of Russia. The skirt is short, made only long enough to cover the feet, and is plaited precisely like a Highlander's kilt. The trousers, which match, are extremely wide, but do not close around the ankles.

The taste for tiny animals in diamonds continues; cats, spiders, owls and snails are all worn in brilliants. A wealthy Parisian lady recently appeared in a white beaver bonnet which had on it a white dove with eyes and a necklace of diamonds, and the strings were fastened with a small dove made of diamonds.

Some of the new visiting toilets show two materials in the skirt, while the upper garment-a basque-is of brocaded velvet in two colors. Thus a skirt of marcon velvet, trimmed with box plaitings of satin, has a basque of marcon satin, with its brecaded figures of paler hollyhocks outlined with gold.

THE LATE LT. O'CONNELL

Lieutenant Maurice O'Connell of the 60th Rifles, who was killed in the action in the land

IRELAND!

THE LEAGUE

MEETING IN PARIS

A FENIAN "SCARE."

THE MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

Mr. Nally Discharged.

[By Telegraph to Post and TRUE WITNESS.] DUBLIN, Feb. 8 .- At a meeting of the Land League to-day it was resolved to take the Government's action as a challenge of war, and to oppose it by declining to pay any rent whatever. The League also agreed to ask Parnell to leave directly for America, the object being to place the leaders of the Home Rulers out of the Government's clutches, as it is supposed that the retrospective clause in the Coercion bill is designed to seize Messrs. Parnell, Ditlon and other members of the

New York, Feb. 8 .- The editor of the Irish World to day received the following then placed in an open cart and taken cablegram from Patrick Egan, the treasurer of the Irish National Land League, who is at present in Paris :- " Hotel Brighton, Rue Rivoli, Paris, February 8, 1881.—To Patrick putting an end to a system which subjects Ford, editor Irish World —At the urgent reothers to a like fate. Curiously enough, quest of the Executive of the Land League. who repose no taith in the honor of the on behalf of the Land Lengue was from a brutal and unscrupulous enemy of our nation, I am in this city to maintain the connection between America and Ireland. Let friends correspond to the above address. Our watchword now must be 'No surrender.' By harrassing our councils, by wasting our funds in lawsuits, by suppression of meetiogs, by arbitrary acrests, by intlimidation, by Fenians will again come to the front, for they a parliamentary revolution in the House of Commons, by the expulsion of Parnell, and finally, by its crowning infamy in cowardly pouncing upon Michael Davitt and spiriting him away into one of its bastiles, the British Government had hoped to crush the Land League and break the spirit of the Irish people. In this evil design the enemy is baffled. Ireland is thoroughly organized. The people are resolute, undaunted and disciplined. Priests and laymen, Catholics and Protestants, are as one. Never was such a spectacle of union witnessed. But above all, the substantial aid that is constantly waited over to us from our kindred in the great Republic, joined with the sympathy of the American people, expressed through the movers of the United States Congress, has infused into Ireland a spirit of hope and determination to fight it out to the bitter end, till landlordism is dead and all forms of usurpation and tyranny are laid prostrate, that the entire force of the British Empire will be impotent to subdue. Redouble your exertions, fellow country men; show to the enemy that the hope of our nation is made imperishable by the greater Ireland across the sea. Wire remittances to my credit here in care of '. Keep his name private. (Signed) Patrick Egan." On the receipt of

this cablegram the Irish World cabled to Mr. Egan 25,000 francs. A Dublin despatch says :-- At the meeting | Saturday. of the Land League to-day Mr. Dillon urged the continuation of the agitation even after th: passage of the Coercion Bill, and advised the tenants to resist the landlords in every way short of physical force, for which they were not prepared. Mr. Dillon counselled the postponement of the convention until they could be sure of the presence of Davitt, Parnell and Brennan. He said there were persons ready throughout the country to take the places of members of the League who might be arrested under the Coercion Act. Mr. Kettle advised a national strike against

the Act. DUBLIN, Feb. 9 .- Judge Fitzgerald has ordered that five officers of the Tralee branch of the Land League who were committed for

trial, be admitted to bail. LONDON, Feb. 10 .- There is a rumor that a warrant has been issued for the apprehen-

sion of Mr. Parnell. MANCHESTER, Feb. 9 .- A crowded meeting to-night protested against the Coercion Bill. Dillon and A. M. Sullivan were the spokesmen.

Rome, Feb. 9 .- It is reported that the Catholic Bishops of Ireland will be convoked by their Archbishops to consider the new Land Bill.

Dublin, Feb. 9.—There has been a serious encounter at a Fair in Kilkeely. The people stoned the police. An encounter also occurred at Ballyhamis; the police charged the crowd at the point of the bayonet.

At Mullingar, to-day, Dr. Nulty, the Catholic Bishop of Meath, denounced the Coercion

Act as atrocious. Rome, Feb. 9 .- L'Aurora publishes the

reply of Archbishop McCabe, Dublin, to the Pontifical letter concerning the Irish agitation. Dr. McCahe, in the name of the Irish Bishops assembled at Maynooth, expresses gratitude for the paternal letter of the Pope and their sentiments of devotion to him, and says evil, pernicious laws for cen turies have reduced their flocks to the exnaturally fertile, after being visited by famine, and the population, though active and industrious, has been thrown on active foreign charity. Roused at length from their lethargy, the Irish people have urgently demanded the abrogation of those cruel laws, which the Bishops earnestly pray God they may obtain. The reply continues, "It cannot be denied that acts and speeches, which we all deplore, have blackened the cause otherwise most just. While condemning such excesses and regarding their perpetrators as the bitterest enemies of their country we cannot forget the afflictions and straits which for centuries have caused our people to despair of justice. Approving the end which the present agrarian agitation has in view we feel deeply certain that the means adopted can in no wise be approved. Last June we warned our flocks to restrain the agitation within the limits of equity and moderation. We shall not fail in our duty now, or neglect the counsel conveyen in the words of Your Hollness." The Archbishop assures the Pope that the accounts of Ireland in the English press are exaggerated, and concludes with renewed expressions of veneration. L'Aurora, commenting on the letter, points out how much influence the Pope might have exercised in the matter had prietors of the papers which have been sent

Labouchere pub-

in Truth on

It has been found necessary to suspend liberties of the House of Commune in order to suspend those of the Irish peache. Comment unnecessary. Regarding the factics of the Irish members, never was obstruction more justifiable. The fault was in the standing orders of the flouse, not in the Irish members making us softhem. The tactical mistake of the Irish members was to allow so many to be suspended at once. The fact was that they were in such a state of excitement about Mr. Davitt being confined as a convict that they threw tactics to the winds. I confess I shared their indignation. Mr. Davitt may or may not be a dangerous person, but the inhuman shout of exultation which greeted the announcement that he had been restored to a convict prison, was more worthy of the Roman arena than of the English House of Commons. I really believe that the prominent officials in Ireland and the Castle are in so difficult a position in regard to the Coercion Bill. on account of all outrages having coused, that this difficulty, coupled with the panic into which they have fallen, has been the cause of Mr. Davitt's arrest. When Mr. Davitt arrived in Ireland he protested publicly, and since he has often publicly protested against all outrages. Probably no man in Ireland has saved more lives and more

that the present mania for arbitrary power in

Parliament will be as short lived as Jingoism.

From Philip drunk I appeal to Philip sober.'

One of the leading counsel of England asked Mr. Davitt, after his condemnation, why he who had lived so long out of Ireland should be so eager to redress grievances. He replied: When I was three years old the roof was taken off my mother's house, and we were through the snow to a port where we took ship for America. I have never forgotton this, and have avowed to devote my life to putting an end to a system which subjects one of the first speeches Mr. Davitt delivered platform erected on the exact spot where his mother's house used to stand. It is strange that the Government refuses to understand the position of the Fenians in regard to the Land League. The Land League stands between the Fenians and the Government, and if suppressed the danger is that the will be able to say that events have proved that passive resistance is useless. Fenian panic continues in military circles. Really how people can be gulled by such transparent hoaxes is a perfect marvel."

property than he. To have arrested bim,

therefore, is a piece of bungling stupidity.

Mr. Nally, one of the Traversers, will be charged at Claremorris to-day with threatening and abusing the police.

London, Feb. 10 .- There is much talk concerning Mr. Parnell's inture movements. He will leave shortly for the United States, and his return to Ireland is uncertain. The Land Bill will be introduced in the

House of Commons on Tuesday next. A large number of Fenians have lately arrived in Ireland from the United States, and their movements are being closely watched by

Government officers. The English members who voted against the second reading of the Bill for the protection of persons and property in Ireland in the Commons yesterday were Bradlaugh, Burt, Collins, Labouchere, MacDonald and

Sir Wilfred Lawson. LONDON, Feb. 11.—The principal members of the Irish Land League meet in Paris next week. Parnell's future course will probably be then decided. In not returning to England Parnell has been acting on the advice of a friend in London. His absence is seriously

disorganizing the Home Rule party. Dillon and other Land Leaguers start for Paris on It is rumoured that there is a plot to blow up Windsor Castle. Precautions have been

taken to guard it. The Queen has delayed her return from Osborne The News believes that Parnell will return to London as quickly as possible.

Mr. Nally, who was charged at Claremorris yesterday with threatening and abusing the police, has been dismissed with a

Concluded on Eighth Page.

AMERICAN OPINION ON THE SPHAK-ER'S RULING ON THE IRISH DE-

The Herald gives replies to the question it submitted concerning the action of the peaker of the House of Commons in shutting off the debate on the Irish question. Ex-Steaker Schuyler Colfax replies he is satisfied no American Speaker would have attempted such a ruling against the minority Ex-Speaker Banks inclines to the opinion that no other course was open to the Speaker of the Commens. John M. Barclay, author of Barclay's Digest, says the Speaker's act was

arbitrary.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. Rome, Feb. 11.—The convention in favor of Universal Suffrage assembled yesterday. The proceedings were uproarious. Two currents of opinion were manifest among the delegates. The immediate object of the Mazzinians is to establish a constituent assembly to proclaim the Republic while the Evolutionists demand Universal Suffrage as a. means of arriving at the rest. The public are supremely indifferent as to the proceed-

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 11.-Mr. Blair, leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, has laid down the following as the Opposition platform : abolition of the Legislative Council, reduction of the number of the Executive, no further increase of the public debt, curtailment of the pharaphernalia of Government House, and a more coonomic internal administration of the public departments.

ST. MICHAEL'S LITERARY INSTITUTE .- At a late meeting of the above Institute the election of officers for the ensuing year took place with the following result :- President, Dr S Bolduc ; 1st Vice-President, J T Talbot ; 2nd Vice-President, Charles Vezina; Secretary, Arthur Talbot; Corresponding Secretary, L. S Forgues ; Treasurer, F A Mercier ; Librarian, A Chabot; Assistant Secretary, A Lachance; Assistant Corresponding Secretary A Gingras; Assistant Librarian, A Forgues; Assistant Treasurer, Jos Morisset; Manager, Jos Blouin; Auditors, Messars P Simard and Charles Clavet; Managing Committee, Messra N Lachance, E Larochelle, E P Lavergne, A. Mercier and A Sansterre. After the transaction of other ordinary business Mr. Arthur Talbot moved, seconded by Mr. A. Lachance that a vote of thanks be passed to the prothe Vatican been in direct relations with Eng- to this Institute gratis through their generosity, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the foregoing to those papers with a list of the officers elected convinced | for the ensuing year,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1881

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For February, 1881. THURSDAY, 17-Office of the Blessed Sacra-

ment. FRIDAY, 18 .- St. Simeon, Bishop and Martyr. SATURDAY, 19 .- Office of the Immaculate Conception. Bp. Loras, Dubuque, died,

SUNDAY, 20 .- Sexagesima Sunday. Epist. 2 Cor. xi. 19-xii. 10; Gosp. Luke viii. 4-16. Election of Pope Leo XIII., 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 23 .- St. Peter Damian, Bishop

Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Vigil of St. Mathias.

Messrs. Bernard McGuire, Clayton, Ont. P. Danihee, Malone, N. Y., James Murphy, Ennismore, Ont., and Jno. P. Sheehan, Barnaby River, N. B., have consented to act as agents for THE Post and Tage Witness in his salary has been voted, but no one has been their respective localities and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers.

According to the latest returns Toronto has a population of 77,000, a large increase on 1871. Toronto bears about the same relation to Chicago as Montreal does to New York.

D. HARKINS, M.P.P., for Prescott County, died suddenly of apoplexy in the Ontario House of Assembly on Thursday last. The deceased gentleman was born in Hawkesbury, Ontario, in 1831, of Irish parents, from Donegal. He was widely esteemed for his probity

The flying columns the British Government are sending through Ireland are only joking; they are not flying columns at all. The real flying columns are in South Africa, and they fly in accordance with instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, who advised them to treat the Boers tenderly. And so they are treating them tenderly.

THAT was a laughable answer the Irish Attorney-General gave Mr. O Donnell in the British Parliament, when he said the so-called Fenian proclamation on the walls was a proof of a Fenian conspiracy. As if the present British Government were not mean enough to do the thing themselves. As if they were not mean enough to do anything.

IT will be remembered by our readers that the Irish members obstructed the British House of Commons last year in opposing the annexation of the Transvaal. And yet if they had been succesful the world would not at this moment be engaged sneering at British armies for their defeats by the Boers.

THE Supreme Court of Canada has confirmed the decision of the Court below in the matter of the Bellechasse and Charlevoix elections, and both members have been unseated. Mr. Perrault, the unseated member for Bellechasse, is a Conservative, and Mr. Lame, the disqualified for Charlevoix, a

Land League, will have the effect of allaying | and so do we, and enlarged it will be, if the the anxiety of the Irish people and their efforts of our friends are friends on this continent, and of doing away | rate with our expectation with the impression caused by the ridiculous one of the most

rumors set afloat by the landlords. Mr. Parnell is not the kind of man to flinch from any danger, real or imaginary, and the Land League is too firmly established to collapse before coercion.

WE are happy to find that Canada is not backward in supscribing to the Land League fund. St. John, N.B., has sent \$400 through Mr. Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the Boston Pilot, the Quebec organization is spreading in all directions, and Toronto is not idle. In fact it would appear as if the tide had turned, and that the coercion measures of the British Government have opened the eyes of the people to the truth. Newspapers which heretofore had nothing but abuse for Ireland and its great movement are now bent on giving both sides of this question, and some of them are not atraid to say what they think about the Cloture. The light is spreading.

Republicanish is once more holding up its head in Spain, especially in the large towns and sea-ports, such as Corunna, Ferrol, Cadiz and Carthegena, and other democratic centres. The Spanish people do not like the alliances the young King is forming with Austria and Germany, and the French form of government, always a potent factor in the affairs of the sister nation, must be taken into account. We hear nothing yet of a coercion bill. But, then, Spain is not at the head of civilization.

We have received from the people of Lonsdale, Ontario, per Mr. J. McCullogh, the sum of twenty-five dollars for the Land League Fund. As we expect that we shall receive large remittances for this noble purpose from our friends in the country, and as it is necessary to have the money pass through one channel, we request that it be forwarded to this office, where it will be at order of the Treasurer of the Montreal Branch whenever he shall choose to call upon it, for transmission to the proper quarters. This a receipt, and encourage other districts not organized to send on their contributions.

We don't know whether the men at the other side of the cable are amused at the contradictory reports they are obliged to send, but we at this side certainly are. They tell us, for instance, that the Land League has utterly collapsed, that the weekly receipts are falling off and that some of the furmers are beginning to pay their rents. But if the Land League has collapsed what need is there for a Coercion Act? As for the farmers they have all along paid what they considered just rents, while as for the falling off of the receipts it is in accordance with instructions from headquarters, which are, that none be forwarded until further orders.

It is remarkable that out of all the Judges in Montreal, and we believe there are ten, not one is of Irish nationality. It does not follow from this that justice is not dealt out just as impartially as if there were Irishmen on the Bench, but, nevertheless, it is singular. Before Mr. Sexton died the Irish Catholic element did have a representa-Tubsday, 22.—Chair of St. Peter at Antioch. tive, though not exactly on the Bench, but since then the Government have made no sign of making a concession to the wishes of a large section of our population. They have now, however, a chance to show that they are not altogether as partial in the matter of appointments as they get credit for. There is another Judge to be appointed for Montreal: named. In a former issue of this paper we suggested the name of Judge Doherty, and we still think that if the Government does not see fit to appoint an Irish Catholic from the ranks of the legal profession, Judge Doherty should be transferred to the Bench of

We have sent out accounts to the subscribers of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, enclosed in their papers, which will show them the amount of their indebtedness. They will learn from the yellow label on the outside the period they are charged for, and by comparing the account with the label they will see that it is correct or otherwise. We may observe that a daily paper costs a good deal of money to keep it running, and our readers will perceive that THE POST is not behind the age in any particular. Our telegraph reports. especially those by cable, are copious and full, second to none in Canada and they cost a large sum of money every week. We do not grudge this expense at the present juncture when Ireland is struggling for her rights and when the British press and their servile imitators on this continent are doing their best to calumniate her. Our object is to spread the light and to give both sides of the question impartially. Since the Irish agitation reached its present crisis the demand for THE POST in the country, especially in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, has been very great, and its circulation has doubled. We promise not to be second to any journal in Canada in this respect, and as THE POST is the only paper which champions the cause of Ireland on this continent, we request our readers to help us along the road to prosperity for their as well as for our sakes. They can help us, in the first place, by paying up their indebtedness, and in the second place, by inducing their triends to subscribe for the paper at once. The circulation of The Post in Ontario alone should be over 10,000; for, after all, what does the subscription amount to? Three dollars a year, which few hesitate to spend in a visit to a theatre. Some of our THE despatch of Mr. Egan, Treasurer of the friends would like to see THE Post enlarged,

Irish members of Parlia nent as our European | presentatives, also the votes of sympathy correspondent, who will also cable us the Irish view of the great question if anything of importance harpens, so that we shall not be altogether 'at the mercy of the English Associated Pruss, which is often unreliable and always ones'ided. We are doing our duty and now let our friends and well-wishers do

THE MONKOE DUCTRINE.

The Foreign Committee of the American Senate have adopted the report of their Sub-Committee upon the Crapeau resolutions relative to the Inter-Oceanic Canal, and in doing so have re-affirmed the principles of the Monroe doctrine, which, as they have fallen out of the memory of a good many since Brother Jonathan has grown so powerful, and therefore so moderate, may be of some interest. "That the establishment of any foreign protectorate by any power of Europe over any independent States of this continent, or the introduction from any quarter of a scheme or policy which would carry with it the right to any European power to interfere with their concerns or control in any other manner their destiny, or transfer to any such power by conquest, cession, acquisition, or in any other way any of these States or any portion thereof, is a measure to which this Government is opposed, and which, should the attempt be made, it will treat as dangerous to our peace, prosperity, and safety. That the construction of any public works, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific by any European government or power, whether constructed at Panama or elsewhere. would be a violation of the spirit and letter of the Monroe doctrine, and could not be sanctioned by the Government of the United States. That should a canal be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, or elsewhere. this Government will insist that it shall not be under the control of any European Govwill simplify matters, answer the purpose of ernment or power, that it shall be free to the commerce of the world upon equal terms, that no discrimination ever be made against the United States, in peace or in war. That the President be requested to take the steps necessary and proper for the abrogation of any existing treaties whose terms are in conflict with this declaration of principles. Your committee, therefore, as an affirmation of the Monroe doctrine, believe that Americans must rule America, and that as a notice to all the world that the United States, cherishing a friendly spirit to all nations, will adhere to strict neutrality in all trans-Atlantic affairs, and expect a like non-interference in all American affairs, whether in the northern

or in the southern western hemisphere." The resolution would be still stronger if it did not put in the saving clause, "independent States," otherwise we should look out for the extension of the doctrine to Canada. The Committee are indulging in a little buncombe in behalf of General Grant, that is all, but the United States will never commit such an egregious act as to prevent M. de Lesseps scheme being carried out. Besides the great French Engineer never intended that the Panama Canal should be under the protection of any foreign power, in fact, if we remember aright, he requested Gen. Grant to accept the Presidency.

IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES. The speech of Mr. Dillon, delivered on Wednesday at Manchester down deep in the very heart of England, has a peculiar significance at this present moment, and gives us an indication of what is passing in the minds of the Irish people. A week ago the general impression was that there were only two courses open to the Irish people, agitation having failed, and the constitution, or whatever else a heterogeneous bundle of precedents can be called, having been found wanting when most required. One was abject submission and the other an appeal to arms. The first Europe, except England. France, Spain, of those courses is not in accordance with the spirit of the Irish nation, and the second with its common sense, under present circumstances. But Mr. Dillon has furnished an alternative, which that Ireland become a State of the American Union. This proposition may, at first, appear a little absurd, but on calm consider ation the absurdity will disappear. The first and most serious objection is the distance, but this will lessen when we remember that California, before the construction of the Pacific Railroad, was fully three week's journey from Washington, and that at the present time it takes a month to go from Alaska to New York at the very least, while Ireland is only seven days' sail. Indeed, notwithstanding the construction of the Pacific Railroad Cork is still as near to New York, whatever way we view it, than San Francisco. The next point is the willingness of the American people to accept Ireland as a State in the Union. From the commencement of America's struggle for independence she had Ireland's warmest sympathies, and she had the material support of her children in more ways than one. This was gracefully acknowledged by the American Congress. After the close of the revolutionary war a large immigration from Ireland to America commenced, which increased in volume after '48, until at the present day it is calculated that I rish blood flows in the veins of half the American people. They are thus bound to Ireland by the closest ties of consangulaity. Irish valor assisted the American Government in putting down the rebellion. There were at least 200,000 Irish born men in the American army, not to speak of those of Irish descent, so that the two countries are also united by ties of grati- and that both life and property would suffer, tude, for in return many million dollars have but, we presume, merely in a manner justified crossed the Atlantic in aid of suffering by the usages of war. As, however, there is Ireland. We have seen the magnificent re-

passed by many of the State Legislatures, and we can come to no other conclusion than that if Mr. Parnell appears once more before the American Congress and requests the admission of Ireland as a State in the American Union his request will receive serious consideration. As for Ireland herself she would be willing to unite herself to Turkey sooner than stay where she is; there is one despot ruling over Turkey, while in Ireland every policeman, every magistrate, and every English official is vested with despotic powers. And now we arrive at the chiefest and most serious obstacle to the admission of Ireland as a State in the American Union. England pretends to own Ireland, and although Ireland has never acknowledged the right, she must acknowledge the force of the claim of military possession. We doubt if England would ever consent to sell Ireland to America as the French sold Louisiana; if she did the price, even if it amounted to a thousand million dollars, would not be much; it would be recovered in a few years by the enormous trade the new State would develop as the entrepot of two continents. Cork would reduce Liverpool to a cypher; Limerick, Waterford, Galway and Londonderry would swell into large and wealthy cities, and the revenue of Ireland would quadruple what it is at present after the first year under the new system. No, England would never sell Ireland, that is out of the question. But if America was seriously bent on relieving her of the charge, she could hardly prevent her. America is growing enormously powerful, England is standing still except that she is getting obese from trade. The population of America and Ireland, even now, is 56,000,000, of Great Britain, 30,000,000, of which one tenth is Irish. In ten years hence the American population will have increased to seventy millions, and she will go on increasing in wealth and numbers until her mere dictum will be almost a command. She can make England's life a burthen to her. She can, if if she pleases, stir up a rebellion in Ireland, and then step in as an armed arbitrator. She can, from her power and position, do many things which may make Ireland untenable to the English. Of course she may not think fit to accept Mr. Parnell's proposition, supposing he makes it at all, but the idea has found birth and future events may develop it into a reality.

THE SCARE IN ENGLAND.

The English papers are in a state of excitement over the movements of Parnell. The successive defeats of their army in South Africa has made them savage, and as they find themselves unable to conquer the Boers they would much like to conquer some discontented people more accessible. They are circulating all kinds of rumors calculated to arouse public passions, and although the rumors are contradicted next day another supply is at hand to take their places. It is astonishing how gullible the English people are when the scare is upon them, and what a quantity of canards they are ready to swallow. All manner of places are to be blown up, docks, men-of-war and Government buildings, and although they are never blown up by any means, and although the rumors are proved to be hoaxes, they are still ready for more of them. They forget that conspirators do not, as a general rule, send information of their designs, and that the two most noticeable attempts made in England by the Fenians-the Manchester rescue and the Clerkenwell explosion-came or the public like thunderbolts. The insular position of England has so secured her against invasion that the slightest domestic movement tending towards revolution is liable to throw the people into convulsions. In our own time the march of armies has been heard in every country in Italy, Austria, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Denmark, all have seen the horrors of war at their doors, foreign or civil, and on this continent the sabre clash and bayonet flash have been seen and heard during four sanguinary years. England is not accustomed to that kind of thing, and hence her fright at the bare mention of the word. Not that she has not deserved it. She herself has carried ruin and desolation over many a smiling field, and has laid in ashes many a peaceful village whose inhabitants never did any harm to her or hers, except when it was necessary that British cottons and British opium should find admission. England has a bad conscience too and fears the vengeance of her own disaffected subjects whom she has oppressed, and whom she still oppresses. We here in Canada, not having the same bad conscience and being far removed from the scene of turmoil, are in a better position to deliver a cool opinion as to the scare now existing and as to what it amounts to. We know that even when the Fenians were at work in 1867-8 they never laid deliberate plans for the destruction of life or property. Clerkenwell was blown up, or at least the attempt was made, not for the mere pleasure of destruction, but to relieve Colonel Burke, a Fenian leader; while as for the Manchester rescue it was planned and executed the day following the arrest of Kelly and Deary, the organizers being careful not to take life, and it is now acknowledged that the killing of Sergt. Brett was purely accidental. It is, therefore, absurd to suppose that a plot has ever been formed to blow up Windsor Castle. If a rebellion did break out in Ireland it is likely enough that deeds of vengeance would be executed in England, no intention of hostilities commencing, there amengu- ception accorded Mr. Parnell, Ireland's re is no use in indulging in such speculations.

round the doings of the Government, which has thrown itself into their arms, and to blind the people to the loss of their liberties by the same Government. They will open their eyes when it is too late; they are begining to open them already. We notice a howl of exultation from the English press over what they allege is the suppression of the Land League and the nipping in the bud of an insurrection which has had no existence save in the imagination of correspondents. They forget that the Land League is constitutional, but that if it be successfully suppressed by usages outside the constitution the people of Ireland will feel justified in resorting to similar measures when the opportunity presents itself; so that such men as Justin McCarthy and A. M. Sullivan will have to give way to O'Donovan Rossa, as Lafayette and Mirabeau gave way to Camille Desmoulins, Danton, and Marat. What, however, the landlord organs do not seem to be afraid of is the profound disaffection of the farmers and workingmen of England who are making common cause with the Irish people in their struggle for their rights, as why should they not? Their interests are the same. Let us wait until the dust is cleared away and we shall see something of which the privileged classes ought to be really afraid. If the opinion of Reynold's newspaper with its million readers, and the Weekly Despatch with its half million readers were cabled to this side, we might take a different view of affairs in the old country.

THE SENATE AND THE PACIFIC R. R.

Pacific Railroad resolutions of the Government,

we expressed some surprise that the majority

were all Conservatives, and the minority all

When the House of Commons voted on the

Liberals. It was strange, we thought, that men supposed to be intelligent; one set because they belonged to this party, and the other because they were of that. party should view a certain question with partizan eyes when said question was a neutrul one, unlike the ballot or an extension of the suffrage which issues divided politicans for generations in all civilized communities. If the Commons had been elected, one party to construct and the other to oppose the railroad the case would be different, but it was not so; the issae at the polls in September, 1878, turned on tariff matters, and both Conservatives and Liberals were perfectly free to vote as they pleased on the Syndicate agreement. Let us suppose that the House of Commons attended one of Sarah Bernhardt's concerts, and that a difference of opinion arose as to the merits of the great actress, would the Liberals and Conservatives take different sides? It is absurd to think so, and yet it is exactly what they did in re the Syndicate resolutions, which were just as neutral as the singing of Sarah, and should be as utterly free from party politics. There is, however, an excuse for the House of Commons, a weak one, it is true, but still an excuse. They are elected by the people, and bring with them from their constituencies the prejudices, opinions and passions incidental to men who are mere representatives. They are poor weak mortals at best, who are liable to be decapitated at any moment by their free and independent friends at | say this especially as regards the Montreal the polls; their seats are precarious and their opinions as shifting as their seats. At least this is what is sometimes said of a mere House of representatives. Some Englishman, disgusted with the hurry and confusion of the House of Commons, and the terrible blunders caused by their hasty legislation, thanked God there was a House of Lords. And we also have a House of Lords in the Senate. Here then, at all events is a body composed of, not unfledged politicians, not men!who have no experience of affairs, but of calm, serene, dispassionate, educated statesmen, lifted far above the warring elements of discord, seated almost on a cloud like Rosicrucians, who have brains but no hearts; here are venerable men, at least, who will smile at the noisy debates of the hon. members; here are philosophers, orators, savaus, the cream of Canada's cold intellect, who will not divide themselves into two parties, for the moment a man is made a Senator party feeling oozes from his finger ends, as oozed the the valor of the renowned Bob Acres, though his warlike digits. Some of those illustrious men were once upon a time Grits, Rouges, Liberals, etc., and others were Tories dyed in the wool, but that was long ago, when they were young and curly, and they looked upon the wine cup when it was red. Those sedate legislators will, when the resolutions come before them, adjust their spectacles on their venerable noses firm ly and calmly, and then render their decision, like so many philosophers, as if there be a difference of opinion, the ayes will vote, like Socrates, calm and immoveable, and the noes, like Plato, firm and impassable. This is what we thought, but judge of our surprise, our amazement, when on looking over the proceedings of the Senate we found that a vote had been taken, and that the numbers were 47 contents and 20 non-contents-that is to say, the majority were for sanctioning the agreement with the Syndicate, and the minority for throwing it out. As a matter of course we were not amazed because there was a division, but because the members did not vote like Socrates or Plato or ber for Prescott, who died in the House of other conscript fathers no, but tell it Assembly, Toronto, has arrived home tonot in Gath, whisper it not in the streets of Ascalon-just exactly like Tories and Grits, just exactly in fact like the common vulgar Commons who have passions and prejudices. The illustrious Tory Senator voted the straight ticket of his party and the venerable Grit went in squarely for his party. It is in fact a miracle, nothing less. And now irreverent people will be asking of what earthly use is a Canadian House of Lords?

A Paris despatch says divisions amongst can Congress, the | The scare is entirely organized by the landlords, | the Powers encourage the likelihood of war Trish, to raise a cloud of dust between Greece and Turkey.

EDITORIAL NOTES

—A meeting of Irish Societies was held in New York on Friday, when it was resolved to invite Mr. Parnell to come to America and address the Irish convention on St. Patrick's

—The decision of the Supreme Court doing away with the oppressive and obsolete tax upon business men visiting New Brunswick will be received with rejoicing by commercial travellers and the public generally.

-The New Jersey Legislature has followed the example set it by New York, and condemn the coercion measures of the British Government. Ireland has hosts of friends on this continent. Many other States will also pass resolutions against such tyranny.

-The New York Herald has been at pains to obtain an opinion as to the action of the Speaker of the English House of Commons in closing the debate from American Speakers and ex Speakers. One says he cannot see what else the English Speaker could have done, another that it was arbitrary, and a third that no American Speaker would have silenced a minority. Two to one is a large majority.

-The movements of Mr. Parnell are a source of much anxiety to the Irish landlords. If, they say, he comes back he will be arrested, while if he stays away he will lose the command of the Irish party. Still they would like him to stay away. Parnell has collapsed so often, according to the landlords, that we must receive their canards with caution. Whatever he does we are sure, will be for the best interests of the lrish people.

-During the delivery of Mr. Cowen's fierce onslaught on the Government during the late debate on the Coercion Bill Gladstone is reported to have turned ghastly pale and Forster to have wriggled in his seat like an eel. The attack of O'Donnell was also fierce and bitter in the extreme, and caused Mr. Gladstone to turn pale the second time. The The New York Herald's correspondent says, that Gladstone lead the cheering on his own side, a thing he had never had been known to have done before.

-There are half a million people in New York city who seldom or never enter a church, and those, according to the Rev. Mr. Bellows, are not the degraded or ignorant part of the population. They are, in fact, fully equal in social standing and morality to the regular Church goers. The Catholic Church, says this gentleman, both in New York and Chicago, are crowded, while the attendance of Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Eviscopalians is but one third of the nominal membership. He is trying to find out the

-The cable this morning brings military intelligence from Ireland which, if it were not grotesque, would be alarming. The Coercion Act is to be put in force immediately, and the flying columns started through the country. Let us hope that a ray of that glore will fell on the army in Ireland which was denied the heroes of Afghanistan and South Africa. As a matter of course these columns are sent for eviction purposes. But who will protect the hen roosts from the army? We are also informed that an army of detectives have been imported from England, from which we infer that Ireland refuses to furnish informers. And thus does the age progress.

-A correspondent from Quebec writes us asking why it is THE POST does not reply to the attacks of the local papers on matters which concern our principles, as well as the telegraphic despatches which appear in outside journals, particularly those of Toronto emanating from this city. Our correspondent would impose upon us a heavy task. If we dedicated our time to the answering of such attacks we would never come to the end. We are, however, happy to say that the tone of the press is improving in the respect referred to by our correspondent. We must correspondent of the *Globe*, who is as just and impartial as it is possible to be. We wish we could say the same of the Mail correspondent.

-Mr. Robertson, M.P. for Shelburne, has noved for correspondence relative to the charges made by Professor Hind, and the Ottawa Government have consented to the production of documents in the matter. The charges advanced by Professor Hind are of so serious a nature, that, if true, they would, as stated by Sir Albert Smith, cover Canada with infamy and render the repayment of the five and a half million dollars obtained by the Halifax award a necessity. It is almost incredible that the principal charge of Mr. Hind, that the accounts were "cooked," can have no foundation, but it is just as incredible that the Canadian Government, or their officials, could be designedly guilty of fraud. Both Sir Albert Smith and the present Minister of Marine and Fisheries admit the probability of inaccuracies in the figures, while several members of the American House of Representatives allege that they were of a gross nature. The English journals are divided in their opinions on the subject, which is but natural, as they seldom pay anything but superficial attention to the affairs of Canada. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in holding the enquiry if it were only for re-establishing the good name of Canada which Canadians would not like to see tarnished.

The London Universe Bays :-"The coercion debates contained no sadder chapter than when they told us of a man who once was great sinking into being an advocate of tyranny and the vileat despotism. Nothing can excuse Mr. Bright. He (when not receiving Government pay) denounced coercion. Now (oh, what money does!) he supports it. Et tu Brighte!"

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BALL.—The Eastern Townships Ball, which took place in the large hall of Potter's Hotel, Sweetsburg, on Thursday evening last, was largely attended, and passed off very successfully. The Committee of Management was composed of Messrs. C D Smith, A E Mitchell, Dr C L Cotton, Dr. Lander and C S Boright; the Committee of Introduction, of Messrs. A B Forster, H L Fuller, G Stevens and C H Boright; and the Floor Managers were Lt-Colonels Gilmour and Amyrauld.

VANKLEEK HILL, Feb. 12 .- The remains of the late Wm. Harkins, M.D., M.P.P., memnight. Quite a large number of friends went to the cars for his remains, among whom were Messrs. Mode, Kelly, McDonald, McGreevy and McDonald, all of whom were his personal friends and supporters. The family of the deceased have the sympathy of the community at large.

All beds seem hard to the rheumatic. Then hearken ye peevish sufferers! Apply $D\tau$. Thomas Eclectric Oil to your aching joints and muscles. Rely on it that you will experience speedy relief. Such, at least, is the testimony of those who have used it. The remedy is likewise successfully resorted to for throat and lung diseases, sprains, bruises,

THE MASS MEETING.

ympathy and Material Assistance for Davitt-The English Government Denounced-Ireland Ready to Meet the Issue.

The full capacity of the Mechanics' Hall was tested Friday night on the occasion of the meeting held to express indignation at the reannical and cowardly course of the British tyranular tin passing a Coercion Bill, and dovernment in passing a consistent Bill, and in causing the arrest of Michael Davitt. Not ly was there not a vacant seat remaining, even standing room became a privilege. The interest of the vast assemblage in the nestions discussed was fully demonstrated y the applause and cheers which frequently burst forth during the addresses, for each of the speakers succeeded, as much by their own wident sincerity as by their eloquence, in rousing to the highest pitch the enthusiasm

f the audience. Mr. Patrick Carroll, President of the Montreal Branch of the Land League, occupied the chair, and seated on the platform with him were Messrs. J. D. Purcell, E. Guerin, H. J. Cloran, J. C. Fleming, Wm. Brown, J. P. Whelau, C. J. Doherty, and Capt. Kirwan.

After a few introductory remarks by the Chairman, Mr. J. D. Purcell was called upon to move the first resolution. It ran as fol-

That we heartily and cordially endorse the ac-tion of the Irish members of Parliament in de-lence of the ilberty of their country, and pledge lence of the ilberty of their country, and pledge burselves to aid and sustain them by our symcurseives want training and pathy and material support in every step they pathy and material support in every step they may consider it necessary to take in maintenance of the rights of Irishmen to live in comfort and freedom of the land which God has given

Mr. Purcell said :--Much had transpired since the last mass

meeting, two months' ago. Much had been expected from a Liberal Government, which had when last in power, began the great work of rendering justice to Ireland; but the hope had proved a vain illusion. Gladstone had, in deference to the Conservatives, decided to introduce the Coercion Bill, while, as species of theoretical concession to the lrish, the Extreme Liberals and Radicals, a new Irish Land Bill would be presented. The position was this: The Coercion Bill would be passed in the Commons and confirmed in the Lords; the Land Bill might be passed in the Commons, but was certain to be negatived in the Lords, and Gladstone would receive credit for his good intentions, and the blame would rest with the Conservative majority of the Lords. Gladstone had committed a political blunder; he was insincere, for the ability and long experience of the man makes it impossible to think that ignorance caused the error. Parnell and his followers immediately decided on the line of action to be adopted. . It must be clearly shown to the Parliament and to the world at large that notwithstanding all the wild rumors and daily fabrications to the contrary, that the state of Ireland was not such as to necessitate extraordinary measures for the protection of life and property. This done, the Coercion Bill must be withdrawn. But it was necessary to gain time to secure the requisite information in detail, and as the Covernment would not grant the delay, luckily the usages and recognized principles of Parliamentary debate would admit of this. Protracted discussion ensued. The Coercionists chassed at the delay; all the usual and favorite tactics were resorted to to silence and cry down the Parnell party, and yet that undaunted little band tenaciously. courageously, and even successfully maintained the unequal conflict. Finally, Liberals and Conservatives joined in a common cause, resolved to rush through the first reading of the Coercion Bill at one sitting, for surely 500 odd could outstay that little band of 35. The desperate struggle began, the Parnellites like that little band of Thermophyle of old, undauntedly threw themselves into the breech. The contest was an unequal one, the odds were overwhelming, the result was almost a certainty, but earnestly, fearlessly contending for the sacred rights and liberties of their long down-trodden countrymen, now menaced with a repetition of that insatiable tyranny from which they had so often suffered before, they nerved themselves for the fray. Cooly and systematically are the preparations made, long and bitterly does the contest continue, loud and furious waxes the debate, and yet calm and confident does that little band of heroes meet and repel the assault. But why should he continue. At length, after a session of 48 hours dismayed, abashed, aye, conquered in the constitutional struggle, the English House of Commons, whose vaunted boast for centuries has been its liberty of speech, its untrammelled freedom of the individual-so long as no existing law is contravened-forcibly crushed the conflict by the sacrifice of those very institutious which from time immemorial had been the pride and glory of the English nation, and gentlemen, it may be truly said that in such a defeat Parnell and his followers have achieved a glorious victory, and that the English Parliament by such a disgraceful victory had struck a death blow from which it is doubtful if the English institutions will ever recover. Parnell and his followers had been denounced as obstructionists. Well, even had they acted illegally, their action under the circumstances would have been perfectly justifiable, for when life is in danger, self preservation becomes the first law of nature-and if this was so in the life of an individual, it becomes much more urgent when the life, the liberties and the future prospects of an entire nation are at stake. But their action was perfectly constitutional, and had other than Irishmen made such a stubborn resistance, their pluck, energy and untiring perseverance would have been lauded to the skies by that very nation, now the first to condemn them, And yet these are the men so bitterly denounced by the English press and by that servile and toadying sheet, the New York Herald. (Hisses.) These were the men held up to their sccrn and reprobation! When Irishmen had forgotten the ancient glories of their native land, when they had become dead her sufferings in the past, when the memory of Robert Emmet, that heroic youth whose chumble tombstone is yet uninscribed, should be no more, when Irishmen had ceased to be Irishmen, then, and not till

in the hearts of their countrymen. Mr. Purcell concluded amid enthusiastic cheering, and during his speech he was frequently interrupted by applause.

then, should the heroic Parnell and his trusty

band lose that place which they now occupy

Mr. H. J. CLORAN, in seconding the resolulistened to the tales of Ireland's wrongs and misery, but he, like thousands of others, remained incredulous and looked upon them as exaggerations. His conception of justice, which should guide the actions of man, never admitted that sufferings so cruel and so degave way in the face of stern reality. A few to the character of Davitt, and expressing his ront., years ago he had wandered through the fertile conviction that the people of Ireland were plause.

valleys of the old land and gazed on its green hills. For miles around nothing could be seen but cattle and sheep basking in the sunshine and fattening in the midst of abundance. But a little further, on the mountain slopes, where all was barren and rugged, arose the most miserable and lowliest of human habitations. Therein existed complete destitution; harrowing scenes of misery presented themselves to his gaze, which inspired him with an undying hatred of the system that subjected fellow creatures to such poverty and degradation, and with a firm resolve never to refuse to lend the aid of his pen and voice to crush and wipe out landlordism. (Applause.) The contrast between the brute of the field and man was evidently abnormal, and the former had an undue advantage and unnatural privileges over the latter in Ireland. (Cheers.) He had asked himself why and how the civilized world had not been made acquainted, authoritatively with this cruel and inhuman state of affairs. Had the people no national voice, no representatives to unfold her wrongs and misery in the House of Commons? They had; but their feelings and their wants were sadly misrepresented by them. Their representatives were the very men who kept them naked and starving; and as no man is supposed to criminate himself these representatives, the landlords, suppressed the truth and never depicted on the floor of Pacliament, 'the horrors their rapacity and petty tyranny gave rise to all over the country. But the people had suffered long enough in silence and meekness; the end had come; the truth was no longer suppressed and light had prevailed. A star had arisen from the darkness of an English bastile and illu minated the world; it pointed towards Ireland and beckoned to the nations to come and behold its enforced degradation. That star was Michael Davitt (great cheering), and the world, at his voice, came and looked upon the scene and stood astounded at its injustice and inhumanity. Davitt, that pure and unselfish patriot, vowed to extirpate the accursed system of the land laws, and to emancipate his fellow-countrymen from serfdom. The speaker then showed what Davitt had done in two years, and the deep sympathy and material support be caused the world to give and to furnish to Ireland. Davitt cast his eye around and it fell on Parnell, and to him he entrusted the banner of the Land League and the cause of the people. (Cheers). Parnell, this time last year, had told us that at first he shrank from the movement, because he was a landstake; but he added the breath of Davitt inspired his soul with a spirit of sacrifice; his patriotism and arguments told and convinced him (Parnell) that the movement was founded on truth and justice and that the wrongs of the people must be remedied. (Applause.) Parnell's subsequent action with that of his followers have justified the confidence and judgment of Davitt. They were there to-night to endorse that action and every effort that will be made by Parnell and his party to gain

Mr. J. C. FLEMING, upon rising to propose the second resolution, was greeted with loud cheers. He said, before commencing his address, that the Secretary of the Montreal Branch of the Land League had received a etter from Mr. T. Brennan, Secretary of the Head Branch of the Land League in Dublin. acknowledging the receipt of £80 from the Montreal Branch. After reading the letter Mr. Fleming then read the following resolu-

cheers).

That the arrest and the expulsion of the Irish members from the Imperial House of Commons is an outrage upon the people of Ireland, whose faithful representatives they are which will have the effect of bringing the British constitution into contempt, not only in that country, but all over the world.

the previous speaker, Mr. Fleming said that he | to urge the claim that nearly all of Ireland's he was going to talk about, and he had if Parnell was not a lawyer it was his great questioner had laughed in his face. "What?" | have aided him in his obstructionist tactics in said he, "the British Constitution; why, the House of Commons, by teaching him to there is no British Constitution;" (Cheers and | prolong a case for the benefit of his client. laughter) and he (Mr. Fleming) was forced to admit the man was correct. (Cheers). He went back to the year 1782, when there was an Irish Par- tion. It was as follows:liament. But England, jealous of Ireland's prosperity, for England lived upon trade, Voice -"She lives upon robbery") destroyed her Parliament and forced the Union upon the Irish people by means of the rebellion of 1798 which she had goaded them to. At that time Henry Grattan had foretold the present action and condition of the English Government, in words which clearly predicted the advent of Parnell and the party under his leadership. Par-nell had showed to the world what a Parfraud the British Constitution was. What had the British Constitution done for Ireland since the date of the Union in 1800. There had been five or six famines, 15 suspensions | British Government had been set in motion to of the Habeas Corpus Act, one great rebellion and four or five lesser insurrections, and coercion acts without number The speaker then asserted that Ireland had never been represented in the English Parliament until the last general elections, and asked what must have been the feelings of every Davitt-and consigned him to a prison. It liberal minded Englishman when the noble | had freed him at its own good pleasure, and band of Irishmen were expelled from the at its own good pleasure it had again deprived House of Parliament. He, himself, knew how Irishmen had felt. He then traced the had none to give. This Liberal Government history of Michael Pavitt, and sketched the desired that the Irish people should swallow condition of the class of people in which Davitt was born in Ireland, comparing it with afterwards being offered the sugar of land rethe life of the higher classes. He asked if it was possible that God had of Lords ready to pass the Coercion bill, and created men with the intention that as ready to put out the Land bill. The they should remain in such vastly different conditions. The British Constitution allowed such a condition of things, and therefore, he considered that the sooner that Constitution was done away with the better. He reminded his hearers that Ireland was now passing through a supreme crisis in her history, and he implored them to take counsel of one another, openly in the free air of Canada, where they had a Constitution, (cheers) and support the Land League, which was now

the national movement. Mr. WILLIAM Brown rose to second the resolution. He said that when called upon to say something in defence and support of Ireland, he would prefer to say it with his pen through the Irish World, (great cheering), a paper which was the most dangerous enemy the British Government had, and one of which it was most profoundly afraid. He would read them an extract from the New York Herald (Hisses and groans), which gave the clauses in the Coercion Bill which was now passing through Parliament. After reading the extract he tion, said that in his childhood he had often said that if this was not the handing over of the liberties of an entire nation to the hands of one man he did not know what was. The warrant, a piece of paper, was sufficient evidence of crime to consign a man to a dungeon. The Lord Lieutenant's suspicion was sufficient for grading could be wantonly inflicted upon a the purposes of the law—a suspicion of what people. But this incredulity vanished and a man had been thinking. After referring

going to win, for they had truth on their side, Mr. Brown sat down amid applause.

The resolution was carried. Capt. KIRWAN was received with great applause. The third resolution, which he had been called upon to propose read as follows:--

That it is the opinion of this mass meeting of the citizens of Montreal, that the arrest of Michael Davitt is unjusticable, and is besides a paltry and cowardly concession to the landlords of Great Britain and Ireland, and further that of creat Britain and Ireland, and lutther that the immuring in an English bastile of such a pure and true Irish patriot, will have the effect of creating profound dissatisfaction in the breasts of his countrymen.

He stated that he was the son of an Irish

landlord, but not one of his family had been shot at or boycotted. Instead of being agairst his people and with his class, he was with his people and against their foes. He would be, as he had always been, an Irishman above all. The landlord system was a false one, and the Land League had sounded its death knell. He quoted Froude for an authority that the land system was iniquitous, and asked if any sane man would believe that \$30,000,000 a year could be drawn from a poor country like Ireland without crushing that country. People who objected to a land reform in Ireland similar to that in Canada, France, Belgium, and other countries said that there was an absolute possession of property. There was no absolute possession of property, and they were not Communists desiring to deprive owners of their estates. Others urged emigration, but emigration from freland had been going on for 50 years and yet the country was not better off. Did they want the entire population to leave? He wished to say a word with regard to absenteeism. A case in point had come under his own notice in the County of Galway, where a Scotchman named Pollock had purchased an estate, and when, in a few years, in consequence of absenteeism. a prosperous district was converted into a desolate country, where the only living things to be seen were cattle. The Irish had been called a nation of agitators, and well they may, for when one question was settled they would come at the British Government with another, until the Irish laws were made by Irishmen. (Cheers.) The speaker alluded to the profound evinced by Englishmen of ignorance Irish questions, but asserted that there was a class of men growing up in England who were disposed to enquire into Irish matters, and to deal out a measure of justice. The electric telegraph had benefitted Ireland to a great extent, for it flashed news of England's injustice all over the world, and in the eyes lord himself, and his fortune would be at of the world England stood condemned. It was no great love for Ireland which induced England to grant a modicum of justice, but shame of her exposed condition. If England could coerce Ireland in secret she would do so, and goad the people into rebellion as she had done in 1798. Captain Kirwin aroused the deelings of his audience to a high degree by take away the drops of blood that fell from asking if there were not many in the hall who your Royal finger; the possession of it would

asking if there were not many in the hall who had not witnessed the razing of a hut, the work of a crowbar brigade, or the exterminathe liberty and happiness of Ireland. (Loud | tion of a family from the land, and closed with the assurance that the efforts of the Land League would succeed, and that the British Constitution, which never actually existed in Ireland, would be replaced by a Constitution framed by Irishmen, and when Ireland, no matter by what means it would

be accomplished, would be a free nation once

again. (Loud cheers.) Mr. E. Guerin was called upon to second the resolution. He sketched Davitt's early history, and told the story of his parents emigration from Ireland to America. He reminded his hearers that Davitt was the sole support of a widowed mother, and, therefore, the material assistance of the Irish people were necessary that the poor prisoner might net have to endure the additional anguish of fearing that his bereaved parent would suffer from want. Mr. Guerin then Atter eulogizing the speech delivered by proceeded, in a somewhat humourous strain, He closed with an appeal for assistance for

Davitt. Mr. C. J. DCHERTY moved the next resolu-

Resolved, That the action of the Imperial Government in introducing the Coercion Bill, now before the House, meets with our unqualias Irishmen, we protest against it, as an endeavor to pervert the Parliament established to protect the liberties of the people into an instrument in the hands of the Government to close the mouths of those whom the people have chosen to speak their will.

In speaking to the resolution Mr. Doherty alluded to the delusive hopes held out and accepted by the Irish people, that when a Liberal Government came into power great things would be granted to Ireland, and which, of course, had never been fulfilled. Instead of land reform all the ponderous machinery of the produce a Co rcion bill. He referred to the expulsion of the Irish members from the House where they had the best right to sit, as the people of their country had decreed they should sit there. The Liberal Government of England had been afraid of one manhim of liberty, and when asked for a reason the pill of coercion in the hope of sometime form, knowing that behind it sat the House speaker closed his address by a reference to the position of Michael Davitt, whom he had forgotten to pity in the fullness of his admiration for his character. Their pity was rather due to Gladstone—and his very liberal Government-who had made the greatest mistake of his life in sacrificing principle for expediency.

The resolution was carried with great en-

thusiasm. Mr. J. P. Whelan was called upon to second the resolution, and upon rising was received with cheers. He said that so much ground had been covered by the previous speakers that there was little left for him to say. He would state, however, that England had thrown down the gauntlet, which Ireland was willing to pick up. The Irish people would meet the issue, whatever it was, manfully: and if they were not then quite ready to engage in the struggle they could wait as patiently as possible, but not allow the first opportunity to escape them Mr. Guerin had very properly referred to the need of advancing material support to Davitt, who, since his incarceration, had been deprived of the power of supporting his mother, and he (Mr. Whelan) could not better close his address than by starting a fund with a donation of \$50.

(Cheers and applause) The Chairman's announcement that similar indignation meetings were being held simultaneously in Quebec, Three Rivers and Toront), was received with enthusiastic ap- ran away like a frightened deer.

After three hearty cheers for Ireland, Davitt and Parnell, the assemblage dis-

persed. The following cablegram was sent to the Dublin Freeman's Journal last night, by the Secretary of the Montreal Branch of the Land League :---

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Montreal this evening to protest against the arrest of Michael Davitt, the expulsion of the Irish members from the British House of Commons, and the introduction of a Coercion Bill and the cloture. The Irish of Montreal are indignant at the treatment their country receives at the hands of the British.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN

If my good fortune does not leave me I shall one of these fine days be signing myself Baron O'R-gan. Since the attempt of the Fenians to assassinate me (never mind Bence Jones) I am in favor at Court. I have been introduced to the Queen. If you met Her Majesty on the road to London from the country you would take her for the wife of a respectable farmer. She is certainly not the kind of person Lord Byron would have fallen in love with, if he was sincere when he said, "I hate a dumpy woman." But, then, what after all are face and figure; it is the blood that tells. Blood is everything, and Her Majesty is descended from a hundred kings. I am also descended from kings, but not from so many. Oliver Cromwell disposed of the last of them in the royal line. I dined with Prince Teck last week, and after dinner, while cutting up a pipeful of tobacco (His Highness smokes like any other man), he cut himself and lost quite a number of drops of blood. I have never seen such resolution displayed, such fortitude in danger, for while we were all running here and there looking for a cobweb to stop the blood His Royal Highness (though a little pale) was as composed as if sleeping in his bed-almost.

"My dear O'Regan," said he "what after all is death? A few years and the greatest of us must go never to return."

"Your Royal Highness possesses wonderful nerve. But do you suppose Kings and Princes will fare no better in the other world than ordinary people?"

"That is a false and seditious doctrine. Do you imagine then that the Supreme Ruler is a social democrat?"

"No, Your Royal Highness, but I have heard Radicals talk in such a curious way, and then the prayer books --

"Bosh man, there must be an aristocracy everywhere, and I would not live in a place where there was not Let us change the subject. Will your Royal Highness permit me to make me feel that I had a treasure." "By all means, Sir Miles; you are a loyal

man and I won't forget it." When I went home, Mr. Editor, I pricked my finger, and having obtained a few drops of blood, I compared them with that of Prince Teck, and, would you believe it, mine was a little redder. I next killed a mouse and I confess to you, I could hardly distinguish its blood from that of Prince Teck. You have often heard the expression "He has not the

courage of a mouse." So you see, Mr. Editor, I am on the road died. to fortune at last, and I hope the jade will stick close to my skirts. I once was acquainted with two farmers in Ireland. They were brothers. One was successful in everything he undertook, while the other was unfortunate. When the smut did not destroy his wheat, or the "black" did not damage his potatoes, his cows gave no milk, or if they did, the butter was stolen by the fairies. Fact, I assure you. The landlords had never anything to do with his troubles; landlords been asked before entering the hall what great patriots had been lawyers, and said that never have, and are altogether a sentimental being perceptible. Let the cause be what it great a slight rash or humour often grievance. One evening, Mick—the unforbeing perceptible. Let the cause be what it great a slight rash or humour often grievance. One evening, Mick—the unforbeing perceptible. Let the cause be what it answered "The British Constitution." The misfortune, for a knowledge of the law would tunate man-was going home with spade on shoulder, after a hard day's work, when he saw something at his ofbow, half-man and half-phantom.

" Who are you?" said Mick. "I am bad luck."

" Have you been long in my company sir?" said Mick.

"Since your birth, and I intend following you until death do us part."

Mick was not destitute of nerve and seeing a hole in the side of the road he seized Bad Luck by the collar and tumbled him into the ditch, and then before Bad Luck could gain his breath covered him up so completely that he was actually buried. He went home and found that his wife had found a crock of gold five minutes before. Next day four of his cows calved: the week after the owner of the estate broke his neck and his son reduced the rents, and in fact Mick grew more and more prosperous. It was then that his brother Jack paid him a visit for the first time in seven years.

"Well Mick," said be, " I am glad to see you getting along. It it is truly wonderful. How do you account for the change in your fortune?"

"Oh, easily enough, I buried Bad Luck." "Yes, and where?"

"In the cross road beyond. I put a heap of stones on top of him, so that he'll never be

able to come out of the hole." Jack departed, bursting with envy at his brother's prosperity. He waited till night came on, and, accompanied by his wife, he went to the grave of Bad Luck, took off the stones and earth and let him out of his

grave.

"Now," said Jack, "I've done you a good turn, and all I require of you in turn is to continue following my brother Mick." "No, no," cried Bad Luck, with energy,

"as you are so fond of me I'll stick to you through life." And so he did until he drove Jack and his wife into the poor house.

Through the kindness of my patron, Prince Teck, I have been appointed an honorary member of the Privy Council. I have no vote it is true, but my opinions are often asked by the big guns. Heavens, how the members do abuse Ireland, and wish it flity fathoms under the sea. They call the Irish all manner of names, and sometimes even I feel my blood boiling in my veins at the language they use. But this is when my feelings are not under control. The following little scene will give you a faint idea of

the proceedings :-MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON - Would'nt it be a good plan to let them have one great meeting and then charge it with cavalry and tear it with artillery. It would create a whole-some impression?

GLADSTONE-It would be a splendid idea if it were not for the public opinion of the world. And then the Irish in America would have revenge.

GRANVILLE-Oh for the grand old times of Cromwell when newspapers and telegraph wires did not exist.

BRIGHT-Do you know that I have a presentiment that Ireland will ruin the Empire yet. I dreamed last night that I saw a red cloud and a green cloud fighting and the red one

ABUYLE (with a encer)-Indeed, but who-

ever saw a green cloud. If my advice were taken long ago Parnell and the leaders would have hanged, and Ireland would be now in profound repose. As for me, if a sweeping

land measure is passed I'll join the Tories. KENMARE—Though I'm an Itishman myseli I must say the Irish are knaves, traitors and idiots. What I'm afraid of is they'll murder all the landlords if the Coercion bill is passed.

HARCOURT-Let us drown the island in blood, as Providence will not listen to our prayers, and submerge it in the waters. What does Sir Myles O'Regan say?

"My lords and gentlemen," said I, rising with calm dignity, "my advice is to hang all the males between 18 and 50 and imprison all the females. If what's left show signs of fight I would bring 100,000 niggers from the East Indies and place them on the farms. They are a docile race and will cotton to the landlords. If you don't think this plan practicable a thousand tons of dynamite --

Scarce was the last word out of my mouth when a tremendous report was heard, the building shook and -

Dear Mr. Editor, I can write no more at bresent.

MYLES O'REGAN, BART. London, Feb. 1st, 1871.

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

TRUE WITNESS Donation.....

A Wexford Quebecer.
E. L.
Mr. McElligott Mr. McElligott
A Hater of Despotic Tyranny (Merrickville).
Thomas Nolan, Hemmingford. Thomas Nolan, Henuningford.

A Wexford Girl.

John Flyan, Ethel, Ont.

Parish of St. Edward, Q., per Rev. J. E.

Magure.

A Friend.

Patrick Dully, Southport, P.E.I.

L. O'Gorman, Danville, Que.

M. O'Keefe, Danville, Que.

J. O'Farrell, Danville, Que.

Luchine?

Rev. E. H. Murray, Cobourg, Ont.
John F. McGowan, St. Anicet, Que.

M. J. Doherty, Sorel.

Per Michael McEniry, Cornwall.

John McGrath, Lachine. John McGrath, Lachine John McGrath, Lachine
Fr. Graham
Michael Healy, Cambria, Que.
Michael Gilboy, Rouses Point.
St. Aone's, Q.
H. McKeon, Kemptville, Ont.
Sheen, Ont., per L. Sattery.
Yale, B. C.
John Trainor, Johnston's River, P. E. L.
Patrick Frainor.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

SEVERAL DEATHS - CANIBALISM.

Patrick Frainor, """
Kingsbridge, Huron Co., Ontario
Kate Reilly

Kingsorioge, Fution Co., Om., Kate Reilly...,
Lawrence O'Neill, Gananoque, Ont.,
D. McManamy, Sherbrooke, Que.,
Lonsdale, Ont., per Mr., J. M. Cullough.,
A Friend, Nova Scotia.,
S. F. Egau, Hamilton, Ont.,
J. Curtin, Escott, Ont.,

The Quebec Chronicle of this morning contains an account of an appaling case of shirwieck, loss of life and cinibalism. The Nomantum, a timber trade barone of

St. John, Newfoundland, commanded by Capt. Johnson, was wrecked ten miles from Cape Anguila in a heavy gale. The crew, 18 in number, took to the boats

and after losing two men, one of them reached the Banks of Newfoundland, where they sustained life by eating tender houghs and shoots of trees. When found there by fishermen, Captain Johnson and one of his men

They then searched for the other boat's crew and found a man whose flesh had been killed. cut off with a knife, from which they inferred cannibalism. The two survivors found up to this are McCreechen of Liverpool and Patrick Dooley of Newfoundland.

A cough is usually the effect of Nature to expel some morbid matter irritating the air passages of the lungs. If may however, proceed from an inflamed or irritable condition Balsam. A pure vegetable balsamic throat and lung healer. For sale by all dealers in medicine, at 25 cents per bottle. G-27-2

BREVITIES.

Navigation is open at Prescott.

A wholesale house in Toronto sold \$10,000 worth of Christmas cards.

The cost to the Crown of carrying on the

Biddulph trials is \$3,355.96. Henry Emberlin, 30 years of age, employed s a drug clerk, was found dead in his bed at

Toronto on Sunday night. The wife of H. A. Elkins, of Chicago, who a few years ago ranked among the best American painters, sues a saloon-keeper and owner of a saloon building for \$25,000 damages for selling liquor to her husband knowing he was appoinebriate. Elkins wrecked his reputation; in art and his fortune through dissipation, and has twice been gaoled for drunkenness.

Epps Cocoa-Grateful and Comforting-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to 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. Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

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

The Orange Bill has been once more thrown out by the Ontario Legislature.

It is now known that the three Protestants on the jury, which tried the Traversers in Dublin, voted for acquittal.

Sergeant Snider of the Belleville (Ont.) amounts, and his creditors were importuneate. Duns met him at every turn. He could not dodge them, for his duty compelled him to patrol certain streets, and therefore it was easy to find him. Unable to pay his debts, he endured the torture for several months and then committed suicide.

ROUND THE WORLD.

The American miller puts the area of the United States available for wheat at 470,-000,000 acres.

The Rev. J. V. Backman of Armington, Ill., got drunk on communion wine, whipped his wife, and broke nearly all of the parsonage furniture.

A girl with diphtheria was sent from one relative to another, at Green Lake, Wis., each refusing to take her in, until she died in the Waggon,

The Empress of Japan has sent the Empress of Germany a beautiful Japanese dog. preed known as King Charles breed had Japanece ancestors. At La Grand Trappe and at Thymadeuc,

the monks have been recalled by the Prefects; in the former monastery there are about eighty monks, and in the latter seventy. A young woman who died in miserable cir-

cumstances at Keokuk, Iowa, was married at 15 to an old man, from whom she eloped with his son, who subsequently abandoned her. The names of towns and settlements in

Arizona possess the merit of originality. Here are some of them: Tombstone, Good Enough, Tough Nut, Contention, Family Fuss, and Discipline. A wedding party was dismissed by the in-

tended bridegroom, at Lafayette, Ind. "I understood the young lady to say yes," he explained, "but it seems that I was mistaken, and she meant to say no." A St. Louis boy stole a horse and sleigh,

and for three days drove out every afternoon. During that time the poor beast did not have a mouthful of food or water, and when rescued was almost dead with hunger and fatigue. Accounts of great snow slides begin to come.

from the Rocky Mountains. On Wood River. Utah, four men were found sufficated in a cabin that had been covered twenty feet deep. In Montana a herd of two hundred was buried and killed.

A party of socialistic exiles from Germany have gone to Texas, with a view of buying land in the southwestern part of the State, and founding a community of a co-operative or communal character. They are accompanied by their families, and it is said will be oined by others from St. Louis, Chicago, and New York.

The snow in the West has been particuarly damaging to the sheep men. One firm who are wintering their flocks near Copperopolis, Montana, have lost nearly half of them. They have hav, but the sheep drifted away from it during the storm, and they now find it impossible to get their sheep to the hay or the hay to the sheep.

In California the males formerly out-numbered the females very largely, but this disproportion has been gradually decreasing. and now the disparity is comparatively small According to the last census, the population of the State, exclusive of Chinese, who are nearly all men, is 789,680, of which number 443,271 are males and 346,415 females.

Antoine Gottslieb, of Dallas, Texas, went away from a revival meeting full of religious fervor and bad whiskey, and sought his daughter at the house of August Knott, a neighbor, in order to "give her some sound religious advice." She refused to see him and Knott told him not to enter. He went away, armed himself, returned for a fight, and get

Antoine Ashley was found dead in his bed in Oswego, and the physician who made the post mortem testified that his feet had been poisoned by wearing cloth slippers. He had been employed on a steamer in the West, and wore cloth slippers. His feet were often wet. and the poison by which the carpets were colored soaked in through the cloth and poisoned his feet.

German colonists on the banks of the Volga, in Russia, are in extreme destitution and a St. Petersburg journal publishes a pitiful account of their sufferings. The number of the destitute is stated at 200,000, and there are very few well enough off to furnish even the most meagre aid to their impoverished neighbors. The Russian authorities donothing for their relief.

An accountant named William Cruickshank recently carrying on business in Union Street, Glasgow was on 17th, Jan. charged before Sheriff Spens and a jury with embezzling 11 silver and 2 gold watches and a gold chain, which he had recieved from a watchmaker in Kilmarnock in security for a loan of £13. The accused, after evidence had been led at some length, tendered a plea of guilty, and he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, to date from his committal four months ago.

According to the Washington Republican Mr. Montgomery Blair says in a recent letter to a Missouri friend: "Lee told my father in the room in which I write this note, when my father, at Lincoln's request, offered him the command of our army, that he was utterly opposed to secession—regarded it as anarchy-and said if he owned every slave in the country he would freely surrender them rather than soo the Union dissolved, and yet took up arms for the cause he himself had pronounced illegal and ruinous, because his relatives and friends were involved in it."

The French people have got a white elephant, in the shape of a bequest by Mme. Thiers of the works of art collected by the late M. Thiers, coupled with the stipulation that the collection must be placed in the Louvre, and that a special room be built for it exactly resembling its present abode in the Place de Georges. The authorities would very much rather that the bequest had not been made, or at all events with this proviso, for the museum at the Louvre is like the British Museum, already overloaded with treasures, and, apart from the balo of the deceased statesman, there is nothing in the articles themselves beyond mediocrity, the collection being, in fact, a fair sample of paintings and pottery of no special rarity or interest.

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, writes :- "I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas's Eclevtric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of Rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery."

OARVILLE, November 18, 1880.

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

me such a valuable medicine. I remain, yours sincerely. G-27-2 MRS. IRA MULLHOLLAND. MOZART AT THE COURT.

(Boston Traveler.) I saw a child beneath the Austrian skies. From his poor home, where the bald hills,

arise,
Pass o'er he highway to the city splendid;
Pass o'er he highway to the city splendid;
His father held his hand in loving wise,
As they descended. Thus to the gorgeous court he moved along; In brave attire, with hopeful heart and strong, In his sweet self re lance nothing daunted, Magical music made he, while the throng Stood by, enchanted.

Soft came the melody from his potent brain; Blow, passionate and sad; now bright again; Now 'neath the fairy fingers, wierd and thund'rous; And the king cried, "So surely as I reign This child is wondrous."

Gently the dainty princess, child as well,
Raised him when on the waven floor he fell—
The stately little princess, sweet and vainful.
"You are too fair," he said, "for tongue to
tell:
But she, disdainful—

"You must not love me!" tossed her golden head; "A mighty prince I am some day to wed!"
"I love you well," sighed he, with eyes uplifted

"But you are not a prince!" "No; me instead
The gods have gifted!"

I saw the darkened house, the mournful Could no one stay the angels' hurrying feet? They bore him out from us at thirty seven His own fair shroud of song he were com-'Neath waiting heaven

Yet from the long ago, from death's dread door,
Into the world where he our semblance wore,
Into the hoary household of the ages,
He comes as to the court where once of yore
Sat lords and sages.

He comes, a child, bearing the olden name, With graver smile, but in all else the same, Led by his Father's hand—a beauteous vision, With white, transfigured brow—and eyes of O rare musician!

I hear the brooks, the carolling of birds, And thrill with witchery of wooing words, And deep, impotuous, joyfulness of living; I hear the hunting horn, the clash of swords, The loud thanksgiving.

And the great royal world is pleased at heart; Fame, the world's dearest daughter, glides apart
Where the rapt player dreams of new en-" On fair !" he saith; and she, " My prince thou

art, My love forever!"

TORONTO VS. SHAMROCK.

The Protest of the Shamrock Club against

the Decision of the Umpire in the Fifth Game of the last Championship Lacrosse

Match, and the Answer of the Toronto

Clab thereto.

Six or eight weeks ago the Shaurock Lacrosse Club prepared an appeal from or protest against the decision of the umpire, Mr. S. Frank Peters, in the fifth and final game of the Championship match played in Toronto, on the 16th October last, between the Toronto and Shamrock Clubs. A copy of the answer of the Torontos to the statements made by the Shamrocks to the National Amateur Lacrosse Association, has just been received. Following will be found a copy of the statements made by both sides :-

SHAMROCK PROTEST. W. K. McNaught, Eso.,

Secretary National Amateur Lacrosse As-

DEAR SIR: - I, as Captain of the Shamrock state the number who did so. Lacrosse Club of Montreal, do hereby embody in writing the protest verbally made by me to of Mr. J. Robinson, the referee. I heard J. Robinson, Esq., referee for the Toronto-Shamrock match played in Toronto the 16th to, that he could not tell whether the ball October for the Championship, against the went through the flags or not, as he was not second decison given in the 5th and final game in a position to see. by Mr. Peters, one of the umpires, said decision ruling "no game," after he had decided "game" in favor of the Shamrocks.

I will forward you full particulars and evidence.

I. J. McMAHON.

Montreal, Oct., 22, 1880.

DEAR Sig:-Un reply to your inquiry as to my opinion of the last game in the recent match between your club and the Torontos', I would say that from the position in which I was at the time game was called, I was under

Yours truly,
J. Robinson.

L. McMAHON, Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

I, the undersigned, Patrick Murphy, do hereby certify that I was one of the Shamrock Lacrosse Twelve who played against the Torontos' in Toronto, on 16th October for the Championship; that during the fifth game the ball was thrown in front of the Torontos' flags; that a tussle ensued, the rubber lying amongst the feet of the contestants; that I drewit out from the crowd with my lacrosse along the ground, until within about twentyfour inches of the Torontos' flags, when I hit it forward, the ball passing between them, about two feet from, and on the inside of the game."
West flag-pole; that I immediately cried 5. At "game," whereupon the umpire, Mr. Peters, put up his hand and nodded affirmatively; that at this instant Ross Mackenzie, one of the Torontos' defence men, asked, in a way was I notified that the Shamrocks were threatening way, in speaking to said umpire playing under protest, nor did I hear one -" Do you call that game?" the very nature of the question itself proving that the umpire must have given "game" as claimed by

P. MURPHY.

I. Thomas Farmer, oue of the Shamrock Twelve who played against the Terontos' in extra-judicial oaths." Toronto on the 16th October last for the Championship, having read over the beforegoing evidence of Mr. Murphy, do hereby corroborate it in every particular. THOMAS FARMER

I, William Blacklock, one of the Shamrock Twelve who played on the occasion referred to in the foregoing evidence, do hereby confirm every and all the facts and allegations set forth in said evidence, and certify them to be true and correct in every particular, as I was the next man to Mr. P. Murphy, when he the fifth game, and saw Mr. Peters, the umpire, raise his hand and nod his head affirmatively in response to Mr. Murphy's cry of "game, on which Mr. Ross Mackenzie demanded, in an excited manner, of the umpire, " Doyou call that game?

WILLIAM BLACKLOCK.

ANSWER OF TORONTOS TO SHAM-ROCK PROTEST.

TORONTO, Jan. 31, 1881.

W. K. MCNAUGHT, Esq., Secretary National Amaleur Lacrosse Association:

DEAR SIR,-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of printed copies of the appeal of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club against the decision of Mr. P. ters, one of the umpires in the late Championship Match between the Torontos and the Shamrocks.

The appeal seems to be on one point only, iz: The alleged "second decision, given in the fifth and final game by Mr. Peters, one of the umpires, said decision ruling no game, after he had decided game in favor of the Shamrocks." In support of their contention they produce certificates of statements purporting to be signed by J. Robinson, the referee, and P. Murthy, Thomas Farmer and William Blacklock. I beg to draw your attention to the written opinion expressed by Mr. Robinson, the referee, given some days after the match had been played. I submit that this course of proceeding is unheard of, and should not be tolerated. A referee has no right to express an opinion outside of his jurisdiction, or as he puts it " an impression" in answer to an enquiry of one of the contestants in order to influence the decision of the Council, and I claim, therefore, that said impression " is entitled to no weight whatever. I would beg to call your attention to Rule 5, Sec. 4 of Alterations and Amendments to the Laws of Lacrosse, which provides for the manner in which Umpires shall give their decision, and that their decision shall in all cases be final, without appeal. We claim that Mr. Peters never decided the game in favor of the Shamrocks by either putting up his hands or nording affirmatively in response to the cry of "game" from Mr. P. Murphy, and in support of our contention we forward you the strongest authority on the subject, viz., a letter from Mr. Peters, which will effectually set at rest any impressions or mistaken ideas which Messrs. Robinson. Murphy, Farmer and Blacklock seem to have falten into. I also forward you declarations of Mr. John Massey, the Field Captain, and Mesers. Ross Mackenzie, W. Bonnell, R. H. Burns, and J. L. Hughes, said declarations having been taken before a Notary Public. which, I think, you will admit are entitled to more weight than mere statements.

1 am, dear Sir, Yours truly, E. T. MALONE, Hon. Sec. Toronto L. C.

E. T. MALONE, Esq., Toronto':

DEAR SIR :- Yours of yesterday containing protest from Shamrocks to hand, and I hasten

With reference thereto, I can only say that there was a tussle opposite the west flag pole of the Toronto goal in the fifth game, that the ball lay for a moment a tew feet in front of said flag pole, and was swiped by one of the players outside the same in a diagonal direction, and was found against the south fence of the grounds at least two or three rods

to the west of the line of goals, from which

position it was "faced." The moment the Shamrock men claimed game and some of them appealed to me, I said "no game." I can't remember all who did appeal to me at the time, but to both Torontos and Shamrocks who did I repeated "no game." Mr. Murphy, Mr. Farmer, and Mr. Blacklock were never more mistaken in their lives when they say that I "put up" my "hands and nodded affirmatively" on Mr. Murphy's calling "game." I deny it most positively, and if I did put up my band it was only a natural gesture to silence the

crowd and to add to my decision. It is particularly mentioned that Mr. Ross Mackenzie asked, "Do you call that game?" Why he should be selected as the only one who asked that question or an equivalent I cannot imagine, as it would be impossible to

I certainly am surprised at the statement him say during the dispute, when appealed

He asked my decision, I again said "no game," and he then ordered the game to proceed.

Trusting the above statement is explicit

enough, I remain, yours truly, S. FRANK PETERS.

In the matter of the Shamrock protest against Umpire's decision in late Championship Lacrosse Match between Torontos and Shamrocks :--

played under the old rules, and the decision had been left to me, I would have decided the game in your club's favor. day of October last, and have a perfect recollect of the matter in dispute hereiu.

2. At the time the dispute occurred I was standing on the outside of the tussel which took place round the south flags, and in a

direct line north of the west flag pole. 3. I was keenly watching the ball as it was being worked by the feet and crosses of those in thescrimmage, and saw it clearly as it passed the west flag pole, and I am positive that said ball passed said flag pole on the outside or about a foot to the west of said west flag

4. I ran up to the umpire, Mr. Peters, immediately, as I saw he was surrounded by Shamrock players vociterating that it was game. I then heard him say in a most decided manner, "gentlemen, it is not

5. At the Referee's order play was resumed as soon as the field was cleared of the crowd. and neither in my said capacity as Captain of the Torontos nor in any other capacity or word about protest until after the game was won beyond dispute by the Torontos. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and

JOHN MASSEY.

Declared before me at the city of Toronto, in the the County of York, this twenty-ninth day of January, A. D., 1881. J. D. EDGAR,

Notary Public.

In the matter of the Shamrock protest against the Umpire's decision in the late Championship Lacrosse Match between the Torontos and Shamrocks:

I, Ross Mackenzie, of the City of Toronto, put the ball between the Torontos' flags in in the County of York, Accountant, do solemnly declare that I was one of the defence layers in the late Championship Match, played in Toronto between the Shamrock and Toronto Lacrosse Clubs, on the sixteenth day of October last, and I have a distinct recollection of the matters in dispute

Messrs. Murphy, Farmer, and Blacklock, in | sponse to same was that of "no game." support of the protest herein, and say positively that they grossly misrepresent the true state of affairs. I kept my eyes continually on the ball whilst the struggle was in progress round the Toronto flags, and saw P. Murphy swipe the ball, which said ball instead of passing two feet inside of the flag pole, passed on the outside of said pole and when picked up by one of the Toronto players was so far west of the goal that it would have been an impossibility to have put it through between the flags from where he

stood. 3. That I am positive the Umpire, Mr. Peters, gave but one decision in reference to said dispute, and that was "no game." I heard him give said decision, and I solemnly declare that I never advanced to him "in a threatening manner," nor did I speak to him and say: "Do you call that game?" In fact, I interfered with his decision neither by word nor actions.

4. I admit that Mr. Murphy cried out game," not once but several times during the progress of the fifth game, and when in fact the ball did not go near the flags. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra iudicial oatbs."

Ross Mackenzir. Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this twenty-ninth day of January, A.D., 1881. A. HOWELL,

[Seal] A. Howell, A Notary Public, in and for the Province of Ontario.

In the matter of the Shamrock protest against

the Umpire's decision in the late Championship Lacrosse Match between Torontos and Shamrocks :

I, Walter C. Bonnell, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Clerk, do solemnly declare that I was one of the defence players in the late Championship Match, played in Toronto between the Shamrock and Toronto Lacrosse Clubs, on the sixteenth day of October last, and I have a distinct recollection of the matters herein referred to.

2. That I have read over the statements of Messrs. Murphy, Farmer, and Blacklock in support of the protest herein, and say that they do not truly represent the facts herein. I have a distinct recollection of the scrimmage which took place in front of our flags in the fifth game. I kept my eyes on the ball during said scrimmage, and saw Mr. Murphy swipe the same in front of the flags, and instead of said ball passing between our flags it passed some distance on the outside of the west flag pole of our goals. I solemply declare that said ball could not have passed between the flags without my knowledge.

3. I heard Mr. Peters, the Umpire, give his decision, which was "no game," and I am positive that he gave no other decision in reference to said game, and I am also positive that Mr. Ross Mackenzie, neither by words nor actions, influenced said decision of the Umpire. M., Peters.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act passed in the thirtyseventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

WALTER C. BONNELL. Declared before me at the city of Toronto, in the County of York, this thirty-first day of

January, A D., 1881. [Seal.] J. D. EDGAR, Notary Public.

In the matter of the Shamrock protest against the Umpire's decision in the late Championship Lacrosse Match between Torontos and Shamrocks.

Robert H. Burns, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, clerk, do solemnly declare that I was the Toronto goal-keeper in the late Championship match played in Toronto between the Shamrock and Toronto Lacrosse Clubs, on the 16th day of October last, and I have a distinct recollection of the matters herein referred to.

2. That I have read over the statements of Messrs. Murphy, Farmer and Blacklock, in support of the protest herein, and say that they are gross exaggerations, and that they do not by any means represent the facts herein. I have a distinct recollection of the scrimmage which took place in front of our flags in the fifth game. I was standing immediately behind James Hughes, one of our defence players, who was lying on the ground in front of our flags, and am positive that it would have been impossible for the ball to have gone through our

said flags without my knowledge. 3. That I kept my eyes on said ball during said scrimmage, and declare positively that said bal! did not go between said flags, but on the contrary it went on the outside of the west flag pole of our goal at least two feet or there-

abouts, as near as I could judge. 4. That as soon as the cry of "game" was raised by the Shamrocks, I turned around to our umpire, Mr. Peters, who was surrounded by the Shamrocks, shouting out in a violent manner "game! game!" but saw the said umpire shake his head and say in a decided tone "no game," which decision was the only one given during said game by said

umpire. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirtyseventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths.

ROBERT H. BURNS. Declared before me at the City of Toronto, day. There are plenty of men to be had in the County of York, this thirty-first day of this time, and plenty of money is offered us Declared before me at the City of Toronto. January, A.D. 1881.

J. D. EDGAR, Notary Public. [Seal]

In the matter of the Shamrock protest against umpire's decision in late Championship Lacrosse Match between Torontos and Shamrocks.

I, James Laughlin Hughes, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, Public School Inspector, do hereby solemnly declare that I was one of the Toronto defence players in the late Championship match played in Toronto, on the sixteenth day of October last between the Shamrocks and Torontos, and have a personal knowledge of the matters herein re-

2. That when the scrimmage occurred near the Toronto flags in the fifth game, and fearing that our goal was in danger, I lay down in front of our flags between the ball and said flags, and close to the flags, so that it would have been impossible for the ball to have gone through the flags on the ground.

3. That I kept my eyes on said ball during said scrimmage, and declare positively that said ball did not go between said flugs, but west flag-pole of our goal.

4. That immediately on the cry of "game" being raised by the Shamrocks, I looked to all that I have told you, and much good may wards Mr. Peters, the umpire, and saw him | it do them. They will find that the Fenians shake his head in response to said cry, that I are in earnest this time.

2. That I have read over the statements of the only decision given by Mr. Peters in re-And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirtyseventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and

extra-judicial oaths.' JAMES L. HUGHES. Declared before me at the city of Toronto, in the county of York, this thirty-first day of January, A.D., 1881.

J. D. EDGAR, Notary Public. [Seal]

From the appearance of the above declarations made by members of the Toronto Lacrosse Club the general reader would suppose they all had been sworn to, and would, therefore, carry more weight with the Council of the Lacrosse Association to which they will be submitted, than the mere statements made by the Shamrocks. These "solemn" declarations have not been given on oath, however, although the form in which they have been made will undoubtedly have its influence with the Council. This action was a little bit of sharp practice on the part of the Torontos'. The Shamrocks', when preparing their statements, were anxious to swear to them, but they were counselled otherwise by the officers of the club, who said they had no precedent for such a course, and, therefore, it was not necessary that they should insinuate their word was worthless. The Toronto Club, however, had the advantage of possessing a lawyer in the person of their honorary secretary, Mr. E. T. Malone, and he has evidently suggested a plan whereby it would not be necessary for the Torontos' to take oath and yet their statements would have the same legal value. In 1874 an Act was passed for the suppression of voluntary or extrajudicial oaths, and by which it was intended to do away with the practice of voluntary swearing upon unimportant matters.
The Act, however, provided that a declaration, made before a Notary Public, would render the person making such declaration liable to a nenalty in case of falsehood being proved, and yet he would not be guilty of perjury as no cath would have been taken. It would occupy too much space to go over the statements made by Torontos one by one, and it must suffice to call attention to one or two points which appear sufficiently strange as to warrant notice. Mr. Peters first denies positively that he held up his hand when the fifth game was claimed by the Shamrocks', and immediately after says that if he did hold up his hand "it was only a natural gesture to silence the crowd." Each of the Torontos' making declaration state emphatically that they kept their eyes continually upon the ball as it flew hither and thither, therefore, that it could not have passed between the flags without they saw it. This is absurd. No man within a few feet of the flags could turn sufficiently the first few yards. Mr. James Hughes states

the ball. THE MOVEMENT ON CANADA. THE STUFFING WHICH "FENIAN GALLAGHER" GAVE A SYRAGUSE REPORTER.

that he lay down before his flags in order to

save them. Well, it is a wonder that Mr.

Hughes is alive to relate that fact, for it is a

miracle that he was not trampled to a jelly

beneath the feet of those engaged in the

scrimmage. Furthermore, although Mr.

Hughes was in this prostrate position, he was

able somehow or other, according to his

statement, to keep his eyes continually upon

[From the Syracuse Courier.] John Gallagher, better known as "Fenian Gallagher," is a prominent leader among the Fenians, and is posted on the inmost-secrets of the organization. Meeting the Fenian yesterday, a reporter of the Courier asked him what the Fenians of America were doing in anticipation of the emergency that might arise at any moment.

"Well, sir," replied the Fenian, "they are preparing to do their duty, and do it bravely, sir, this time. When the raid is made on Canada this time, sir, the "Queen's Own" will

have to do the running." Reporter-" Are the Fenian organizations preparing for the struggle?"

Fenian-"They are, sir. Every Land League in America is a Fenian organization, and every member of the Leagues would spring to arms and march on Canada at the first call of duty. Do you see that the Land Leagues of Great Britain and Ireland are all Fenian societies? So they are in this country, sir." Reporter-" Is the work of recruiting going forward?"

Feuian-"It is, sir, and when the gun is sounded an army of a hundred thousand men will be ready to march on Canada."

Reporter- Have you secured sufficient irms this time?"

Fenian-"You may be assured we have. We have twenty-five thousand breechloaders at Malone, and five times as many concealed at other points on the frontier. The men are drilling, too. We have plenty of experienced captains who fought in the rebellion, sir, who are ready to lead us at any moment. We have two hundred enlisted men in the city of Syracuse, and when the time comes to march we shall have no difficulty in getting a thousand in this city."

Reporter-" Are the Fenians in other cities

preparing for action?" Fenian—"They are, sir; there are five hundred enlisted men in Scranton, and every Molly McGuire in the mining district in Pennslyvania is ready to shoulder a musket. We have ten thousand men in the city of Chicago, and every man of them is drilled. St. Louis will furnish as many more. In every city in the west the Fenians are getting ready. New York is enlisting men every day. There are plenty of men to be had

too." Reporter-" When will the raid on Canada

be made?" Fenian-"That is a secret, sir, which I must not tell at present, but you can test assured, sir, that when the signal is given, the Irishmen of America will be ready for the blow. We have plenty of men, who sympa-thize with us, in Canada. The British Go: ernment will find that it has men in high command in Canada who will give us the aid the Goverment little dreams of. When the word comes from Ireland that our brethren there are ready, we shall come to the front and he ready to march. We are ready now for that matter, for the call for action may come any

Reporter-"You seem to be confident of success this time."

Fenian .- " We are, and why shouldn't we be? The British Government will have all it wants to do to take care of itself on the other side of the water, and an army of a hundred thousand men marching into Canada with guns, cannon, and ammunition, and led by able leaders, will paralyze the Canadians. Besides, sir, half of the Capadians are tired of on the contrary it went on the outside of the British rule and are anxious to become independent. The British Government has got sples in every city in America. They know

WAIFS ABOUT WOMEN.

The best stuff for slippers-Ashes. The Empress of Germany reads without the aid of spectacles.

Arkansas women are great whistlers. They learn the art from travellers.

Vanderbilt's daughters' Christmas presents were 1,000 shares of Lake Shore stock each. Jennie Stewart, a Western pedestrian, has lost her eyesight by over-exertion on the

All combinations of two fabrics are in fashion. One of the prettiest consists in making the skirt with three perpendicular pleats of plain cashmere, then three similar cleats of plain satin, and so on for the whole

At Stuttgart, a student in love with a very pretty girl had repeatedly written to her parents for their consent to a marriage. Receiving no reply, he poisoned himself at the girl's lodgings. Next day came a letter with the parent's consent. At the funeral the girl swallowed poison, and fell lifeless into the arms of one of the choristers singing over the grave.

A San Francisco woman partially lost the power of speech through a stroke of paralysis. Taking advantage of her incoherent utterance and grotesque visage, her husband sent her to an asylum as a lunatic, and took possession of her property. She was kept in durance several months before the truth was turning grey. She was disconsolate, but fordiscovered. A jury awarded her \$1,000 damages

"I don't believe in these secret societies," said one lady to another. "That's very singular," replied the other. "Your husband is a Forester, a Knight of Pythias, and a Knight of Honour, and you will have at least \$10,000 when he dies. "But what good does all that do me," was the tearful response, " when he never dies?" And the poor creature burst into tears.

The landlady of a boarding house having observed that her customers used a great deal | the end of her life never as much as a grey hair of butter on their boiled eggs, set her wits to work to prevent the extravagance. She gave them their eggs very slightly boiled, saying: "Why, la, I've got my eggs altogether too soft this morning!" "Never mind," said her boarders, "we'll harden 'em with butter." The next morning the eggs were boiled till as hard as rocks, and the landlady said :-- "Why, declare, I've got my eggs altogether too hard this mcrning!" "Never mind," said the boarders, "we'll soften 'em with butter." The landlady withdrew to regions in the rear, and for a time there was a fearful banging about of pots and kettles in the kitchen.

CARLYLE'S OBSEQUIES.

London, Feb. 10 .- Mr. Carlyle's remains were interred in the family burial ground of St. Fechane's church yard, in the peaceful hamlet of Ecclefechan, where he first saw the quick as to watch the progress of the ball for light. It was at one time hoped that the ashes of the great Scotchman might be fittingly deposited in Westminster Abbey. It was, however, Carlyle's wish to repose among his kinsfolk, to be buried with as little pomp and cicumstance as possible. Dumfrieshire will in future attract even a greater throng of pilgrims, for beside the tomb of Burns it will have the grave of her greatest son, T. Carlyle.

WEALTHY IRISHMEN.

The idea that Irishmen, and especially Irish Catholics, have no standing in the commercial world is a common but erroneous one. The fact is that on the Pacific slope there are ten Irishmen who own between them \$418,000,000. Their names are as

follows:—	
J. W. Mackey	\$150,000,000
Jas. C. Flood	68,000,000
J. G. Fair	
L. Coleman successor to O'Brien	. 50,000,000
Peter Donohue	. 25,000,000
Hugh McGuire	
C. E. Crocker	
Luke Cavanagh	
Gerald Malone	12,000,000
W. J. O'Reilly	8,000,000
-	<u>_</u>

All those men, with the single exception of C. E. Crocker, are Roman Catholics, and there are not ten men of any nationality who can show such an amount of wealth as these ten Irishmen -- San Francisco News Letter.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," said a poet, and few there are who will feel disposed to disagree with him, and still fewer to doubt that of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The safest method of obtaining this is by the use of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

566 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out it free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland. Maine. 7-6

DERFECTION.—To such perfection has the art of Dyeing and Cleaning been brought at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 Craig streef, that last year twelve thousand people had their Dresses, Silke, Jackets, over-coats, Coats, Pants, Snawls, Table and Plano Covers, &c., &c., Dyed or Cleaned, to the entire satisfaction of all. Be wise, therefore, and patronize the patronize the

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

Proprietor. N.B - We have no agencies in the city, 25G



Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. \$50 dash will be given to two men who can naw as fast and casy in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted. Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted. WARAZOH LIGHTNING SAW 00., \$63 Randelph St., Chicago, Ili,

November 10, '80,

Bells, &c.



LINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. BUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY.

Bell Founders, Troy. N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHTIRCH HELLS. 78-9 Illustrated Catalogue sent. 20Feb. 78-28 Stove Polish.

s, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass, Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising Sun. Trade Mark Copyrighted in U.S. in 18

Registered in U.S. Patent Office 1872. Registered in Canada 1879. LYMAN, SONS & CO.,

Montreal Agents. Medical.

LUBY'S

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

FOR

Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects. It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

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

HAIR!

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

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessa ries of Life. These Famous Pills Parify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, 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 what-

incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

ever cause, has become impaired or weakened.

They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughont 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, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Fetablishment, 533 Oxford street. Long the Street of the

N. —Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 183 wf: -- THE--

CERTICURE PILLS!

Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

BILIOUSNESS! Price 25c. A trial will convince. Wholesale by

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

Marble Working.

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MANTLES AND PLUMBERS'SLABS, &c. MADE TOORDER.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Co., Portland, Maine. Address Stinson & Co., 7-0

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

NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Managar, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, ST. ALEXANDER STREET.

Though the days of my childhood have fleeted, I feel like a school-girl still; For come joy or woe, never can I forget That darling old School on the Hill.

When oppressed with the cares and the tur-

Of this world so callous and chill; My sad thoughts revert to the warm friends I In that cheery old School on the Hill.

There were "Birdie" our fair "Prima Donna And "Sarah" renowned for her skill;

Together with "Jennet" and "Dolly In that famous old School on the Hill. But to name all my cherished old school-

mates Of time it would take quite a spell ; For dearly I love every girl that passed Through that gallant old School on the Hill.

Our Pastor oft paid us a visit, And in our youthful minds tried to instil A love for Religion and Learning, In that ever-dear School on the Hill.

Oh! could I but tell you the raptures With which every bosom would thrill, Whene'er we beheld the loved form Of that "Sogarth Aroon" on the Hill.

To the Church we'd repair in the evening, And breathe a few prayers at our will, Asking God to accept the day we had passed In that excellent School on the Hill.

Tis true from loved Teachers we've parted. And others their places now fill : Yet there's ever the same cordial welcome In that friendly old School on the Hill. God be with you forever, Dear Convent.

And may they who your classes refill; Reap the full fruit of the golden hours spent Is that thrice blessed School on the Hill?

Although the days of my childhood have fleeted, In spirit I'm a school-girl still;

For till death us shall sever, my affections Remain with St. Patrick's dear School on the

Montreal, February 8, 1881.

WIT AND HUMOR.

What is the spot most dear to cattle-Their foddirland.

The naval review has taken place, and the fleet has been hung up to dry.

The man compleatly wrapped up in himself has no use for an ulster. He is wise who never acts without reason,

and never against it. A light weight-Wating with the gas turned

on full for the old folk to go to bed. A beggar set up business the other day with a small sign reading, " Help wanted."

Rebecca: Yes, a man who is continually sticking his ness in other people's business can be said to pessess a roamin nose.

Charles Lamb remarked of one of his critics. the more I think of him, the less I think of

A beggar held out his hand. "I haven't a cent," said a gentleman "I did not specify the coin," responded the mendicant. We are advised to look out for a cold winter.

We would rather look out for it than look in the house for it. Old Lady (the modest Curate) : Lor', sir, I do like to hear you preach extrumpery! Your

language is that wonderful fluid! Charless Fox and his friend Mr. Hare, both house, when seeing some shabby men about

much incommoded by duns, were together in the door, they were afraid they were bailiffs in search of one of them. Not knowing which was in danger, Fox opened the window, and, calling to them said "Pray, gentlemen, are you Fox-hunting or Hare-hunting !" A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST

with a prudent use has saved many a life; and ret, we think, the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound such as Du. HAMVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. and we find that the desired end may be obor little compartments and enchanted buttles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used but Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE Pills as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Contment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking intlammations in the interior of the body; when subbed upon the back and chest it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening con-Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach comblaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of

your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of outling teeth? If 80, go at once and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately depend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever 36d it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the racther, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and cest temale physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents | Instruments and preparations expressed to [G26

AN EMPTY HOUSE IS BETTER THAN a bad tenent, is exemplified in the case of worms which afflict so many people. The surest and swiftest means of sending out such unwelcome tenants, is to serve them with a writ in the shape of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. Only 25 cents 25-4

SUMMER COMPLAINTS MAY BE CORrected either in early or later stages, by the use of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is strange that people will postpone buying a medicine so necessary to health as the above until sickness attacks them. It should ever be in the house. 25-4

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

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

Consumption Cared.

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

SUPPOSED BODY SNATCHING CASE. A BOX LABELLED " POULTRY" FOUND TO CONTAIN A HUMAN RODY.

The authorities in charge of the Mile End Station of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway were thrown somewhat into a state of excitement on Wednesday, after the arrival of the morning train from Ottawa, by the discovery amongst the freight of a human body packed in a wooden box, and labelled "poultry." The box, which had a rather suspicious appearance, was constructed of common pine boards. quarters; corn, 85.000 to 90,000 quarters flour, 190,000 to 195,000 barrels. For week ended Feb 1st: Wheat, 105.000 to 110,000 quarters; corn, 75,000 to 80,000 quarters; flour, 120,000 to 125,000 barrels.

THE LATE BODY SNATCHING CASE.—The box which contained the body of an elderly man, labelled "poultry," which arrived at the Mile End Station yesterday, was, during the morning, claimed by a young medical student named Joseph Villeneuve, whom Detective Bolger immediately arrested and escorted to the inquest. The evidence there adduced went to show that no marks of violence were noticeable on the body. Villeneuve ignored the parties who had directed the box to him, and was discharged by the Coroner. The jury, after deliberation, rendered the following verdict: "That the body of the said unknown man was found dead without any marks of violence, and that the said body had been forwarded from Papineauville." The body is not much decomposed and, from all appearances, the old man must have died only three weeks ago. His head is quiet bald, and his teeth have all fallen but one: the body will remains in the morgue for identification.

COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.)

Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the tained without the use of scales and weights, scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, seems to be meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had upwards of a hundred patients, who have given his system a trial and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Doctor Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods or treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach, and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillips Square, Montreal.

It matters not how often your advisers tell you that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma and catarrh are incurable; read the following notices and judge for yourselves :-

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881. MONTREAL, January 13th, 1851,
DEAR DOCTOR,—I have great pleasure in
making public my experience of the beneficial
effects I have derived from the use of your
Spirometer and remedies for the curo of
Catarrh and Bronchitis, which I was afflicted
with for several years; my health is now
wooderfully improved since using your
remedies.

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

Montreal, January 21st, 1881.

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

I am, yourstruly.

I am, yourstruly. R. L. GAULT. To Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

MONTREAL, January, 1881.

Dr. M. Sounislie Montreal.

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

Yours respectfully,

18 Dorchester street, Montreal.
Letters must contain stamp for reply.
Instruments and preparations expressed to

apy address.

Medical.

Is a sure cure for Coughs,

Whooping - Cough, and all Lung when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of con-stant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test Downs' Elixir. Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale Everywhere.

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Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle.
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for over twenty years, and is the best preparation

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It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and bealthy.



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will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

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fe and vigor to the ared and infirm They give tew li mployments cause irregulari urinary organs, or who re Tonic and mild Stimulant To all whose of ty of the bowels or quire an Appetizer Hop Bitters are inval uable, without intox Cating. No matter what your fe

are what the disease or all ers. Bon't wait until you a only feel bad or miserable, It may save your life. It has \$500 will be paid for a capure or help. Do not suffer suffer, but use and urge them se they will no or let your friend to uso Hop B Remember, Hop Bitters is no dranken nostrum, but the Purest Medicine ever made; the "INVALIBE and HOPE" and no person or fam should be without them. vile, drugge and Be D.I.C. is an absolute and irrestible for brunkeness, use of oplum, tobac narcotics. All sold by druggists. hester.N.Y and Toronto, Or

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DAME MARY ELLIS, wite of Hermann stubbendorf, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, duly authorized to ester en Justice.—Plaintiff.

HERMANN STUBBENDORF, aforesaid of the said City of Montreal.—Defendant.
An action en separation de biens, has this day been instituted in the above case,
[Montreal, 8th February, 1881.
HALL & ATWATER,
26 6 Atty's for Pitif.

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Yours truly, J. M. STEWART.

TORONTO, NOV. 25, 1880. Mr. Chas. Stark:

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of Guns for thirty-five years.
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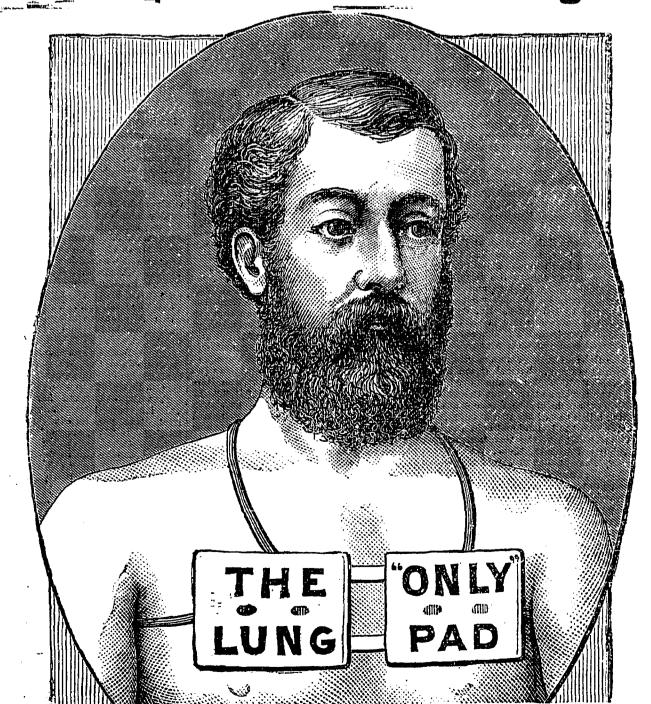
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NOTARY PUBLIC.

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS

DAME ANATELLIE FAVREAU, of the Cit and District of Montreal, wife of Alfrei Re-junior, Merchant, of the same place. Plaintiff.

An action en separation de biens has be instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 8th February, 1881.

D. MESSIER.

279

Attorney for Plainting

IF YOU WANT

The said ALFRED ROY,

TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Com.

Ordo, for 1881.....

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DEVOTIONAL.

ENTITLED

Continued from Third Page.

Ireland !

[By Telegraph to Post and TRUE WITNESS.]

An anti-Coercion meeting was held in Hyde Park to-day. A premature attempt made to start an independent anti-Coercion demonstration in a part of the park a little distance from the spot designated for the regular meeting, led to the beating of an unpopular and somewhat intoxicated orator, who was pursued out of the gates rough mob. Except for this and seemingly more earnest, than such assembled to witness the arrival of the procession. Their demeanour was that of hostility was manifested. The procession comprised about six bands, each with a considerable following. One of the prominent features was imitation soldiers, with green rosette on uniform. There were numerous banners, bearing the inscriptions "Release Davitt," "We want the land that bore us," and "Union and Victory," The procession was swelled by contingents from Magna Charta Associations and the Democratic Workmen's Club. At the place where the procession halted there was a dense throng, numbering probably some thousands and composed mainly of Irishmen, who were very enthusiastic. Among the speakers were T. P. O'Connor, Issac Nelson, and John Redmond, Home Rule members of Parliament. The meeting divided into three sections, which were at such a distance apart as not to interfere with each other. The speakers declared Gladstone was raised into power by Radical working men, and would be deposed by them. Allusions of this kind, as well as remarks disparaging to the House of Lords, were enthusiastically received. The resolution was carried without dissent. At the close of the meeting the crowd marched eastward by way of Piccadilly and St. James street. At the foot of St. James street the conveyances containing the leaders halted so as to give the followers an opportunity to close up and make an imposing demonstration through Pall Mall. There was vigorous groaning opposite the Guard's Club, and wherever anyone was visible at the windows. particularly at the Carleton. Opposite the Reform Club, the crowd halted and the leaders called for cheers for Davitt and Cowan and groans for the Tory member for Bradford (meaning Forster), and for Liberals, all of which were heartily given. No display of force was made by the authorities.

London, Feb, 12.-At the Loughren sessions one Habon, a Land Leaguer, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and bound over to keep the peace for a year for a seditious speech, in which he declared himself an Irish Republican owing no allegiance to the British Crown, and calling on his hearers to strike a final blow for independ-

The Freeman's Journal says Parnell has been engaged for the past week on the financial business of the Land League. The fact that he did not remain all the time in Paris was due to a friendly intimation that the French Government is not to be depended on, in case of emergency, to fully recognize the rights of private individuals to control money invested in their names. Parnell, O'Kelly, Egan, Harris, Brennan, Dillon and Biggar met in Paris at the Northern Railway Station last evening. They will hold a consultation to-day, and on Sunday Parnell, Dillon, Biggar and O'Kelly, will return to London to participate in Monday's sitting of the Commons. Egan remains in others will or Tuesday. Walsh is still in London. Atter the passage of the Coercion Bill, about a dozen of the Irish members, including Dillon, O'Donoghue, Arthur, O'Connor, Biggar and Redmond, will proceed to Ireland and address their constituents, and carry out further organization of the Land League.

The first meeting of the Ladies Land League was held at Claremoris to-day. Miss Parnell proposed a resolution that a Ladies Branch League be established in every parish as a protest against the arrest of Davitt. The resolution was adopted.

Twenty-seven thousand troops are now in Ireland. The 'flying columns' expect to receive orders to march through the country on the passage of the Coercion Bill, which it is thought will be about February the twen-

Mr. Dillon, Home Rule member of Parliament for Tipperary, speaking in Manchester yesterday, said if Englishmen did not quickly change their temper toward the Irish, they (the Irish) would indeed be dogs and slaves if they did not long for the day when they could join the United States. Mr. Parnell, he said, within a month would stand in the Congress at Washington an honored and welcomed spokesman of their wrongs.

There will be an anti-coercion meeting in Hyde Park to morrow. Several Home Rule members of Parliament are announced to speak. The parliamentary committee of the Home Rulers have decided that as soon as the Protection bill is passed about a dozen members will proceed to Ireland and hold a series of meetings, leaving to the Government the responsibility of arresting them.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—It is stated that over £70,000 of the Land League funds have been transferred to the Continent, and it is decided to ultimately invest it in U. S. securities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12-The World's London special says it is reported that the Government have intercepted Land League correspondence disclosing schemes fraught with the greatest danger. The most important document is Summer will depend a good deal on the conday, and dairy produce was particularly dult. said to have been found in possession of dition of the crops, and if the fall wheat in In New York the butter trade is quite heavy. Davitt, just before the arrest and which led to the West has been seriously affected by the the cancellation of his ticket-of-leave. This document, according to rumor, criminates some of the most prominent persons in the

surer of the Land Lesgue, telegraphs from Paris to the Irish World:—There was a full meeting of the Land League Executive Counc'il here to-day. Parnell presided. Arrange-ments were made to carry on the work of the Land League. In all eventualities there will be no flinching. The organization in Ireland is well nigh perfect. The people are of one mind and one spirit. Put no faith in ridiculous, mali-Land League, these stories are manufactured months or more. A better enquiry has been for a purpose. Parnell returns to Parliament experienced than for several years, but it is to oppose the passage of the Arms Bill, thence he will proceed to Ireland. Dillon replaces the Government, and to protest against coer-

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The following account is do split do, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella do, 50c sickness.—Post.

given of Parnell's movements :- "Parnell started for Paris on February 5th, to substitute another as trustee for the funds of the Land League in place of Davitt, owing to the difficulty in connection with the drawing of the funds. While negotiations were proceeding Parnell decided that the interest on the money was too small, and he therefore went to Frankfort, where such interest was offered as weuld enable the members of the League to carry on proceedings without drawing on the principal. Parnell then returned to Paris, where he learned that the rumours of his absence from London was due to fear of being arrested. A special delegate from the last meeting of the League waited on Parnell to convey to him a resolution that he should go to America, but he decided to remain on incident, the meeting was much more orderly, the continent to complete other arrangements in connection with the League, and in congatherings usually are. Am immense crowd sequence of its having become known to himself and friends that communications addressed to him and them had been tamcuriosity, not sympathy, but no opposition or pered with by the Government. The Leaguers are convinced that their letters were tampered with as long ago as December,

and the utmost caution has since been used. It is denied that any compromising statement has been written, but it is thought necessary to remove the headquarters of the League to Paris. Parnell starts for England in a few days. At a meeting of prominent members in Paris Dillon was appointed chief organizer of the League in place of Davitt, and Brennan was instructed to deposit all documents of the League in a place of security. Parnell stated that a large number of French statesmen, journalists and others, including Victor Hugo,

and Healy have returned to London." Cone, Feb. 14.—It is rumored that the Fenians in America and the United Kingdom are aiding the Boers with men and money. It is said that 500 American adventurers have gone to the war.

visited him and asked him to remain on the

continent some time longer. All communi-

cations between between Parnell and friends

in England are carried on by courier. Biggar

A COLLAPSE OF VITAL ENERGY in lung disease is greatly accelerated by the loss of flesh, strength and appetite invariably attending it. It is one of the chief recommendations of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypopshites of Lime and Soda, that by reason of the blood-enriching and nourishing properties of the last-named ina healing influence is at the same time exerted upon the inflamed membraneous lining of the throat, lungs and bronchie, by Cod Liver ing forward a few sorting-up orders, but busi-Oil. Digestion is stimulated and appetite ness is far from being active. Tin-plates

improved: the nervous system acquires tone still favor buyers, but bar fron is firm. Holders and vigor, and the secretions undergo a are still hopeful of an advance. Cut Nails 3 in. healthy change when it is used. Purchasers should see that the bottles (sold at 50 cents | and \$1) have the firm's name blown in them, and that the wrapers bear a fac simile of our signature. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto.

Finance and Commerce

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, FEB. 15

FINANCIAL. Money loaned to-day at previous rates. Sterling Exchange was firm at 84 to 84 premium between banks, 9 prem. cash over the counter.

The Stock market to-day closed weaker al round. Montreal at the close was at 181 bid; Ontario at 97}; Merchants' at 117½; Commerce at 138; Montreal Telegraph at 1263, and Richelieu at 553.

Morning sales-35 Montreal, 181; 81 do, 180]; 225 do, 180]; 40 do, 181; 10 8 do, 181; 25 Molsons, 1071; 3 Merchants, 118; 50 Commerce, 138; 10 Hochelage, 73 50 Montreal Telegraph, 1264; 25 do, 1264; 50 Dominion Telegraph, 944; 110 Richelieu & Ontario Navigation, 561; 13 Dundas Cotton, 140.

Afternoon Sales-25 Montreal, 181; 70 do, 1803; 10 do, 181; 40 do, 1803; 50 do, 181; 100 Molsons, 1071; 4 Merchants, 1171; 75 Montreal Telegraph, 1261; 100 do, 127; £800 Canada Central Bonds, 98.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The commercial world of Montreal having successfully tided over the 4th of February, is now looking forward with confidence to another important settling day, namely the 4th of March. Speaking of monetary matters we are reminded that the bank statement made its appearance this week, and the comparisons it affords are most interesting. For instance the circulation of the Canadian banks has undergone a reduction in January, as compared with December, of \$1,297,650, the figures being \$24,537,158 and \$23,239,508 respectively. The amount due by other banks in foreign countries outside of the United Kingdom, which represents the Canadian banking capital employed in New York and Chicago, was \$26,691,456 in December and \$25,260,677 in January, or a reduction of \$1,730,779. The amount loaned by the bank of Montreal in the States is now \$12,404,825 as compared with \$14,117,065 in December. Bank of Commerce has \$5,454,576 now out as against \$5,631,335 and Merchants bank \$5,245,463 as against \$5,596,323. The balance of trade is now against us, but the opening of navigation, which is expected to take place unusually early, will soon tend to reverse this, as our exports in the Spring will certainly be in excess of the exports in the Spring of 1880. Our exports later in the Summer will depend a good deal on the confrost, as some accounts would leave us to believe, the trade balance at the close of the it is idle to deny that whatever plans political economists may devise the country cannot be altogether prosperous. The timber trade has, however, shown vigorous signs of life, numerous industries are springing up, and we need no fear very serious changes for the worst

for several years to come at least. BOOTS AND SHOES .- Most of the travellers who were out with spring samples have returned to town, having sent in orders cious rumors concerning the officers of the sufficient to keep factories employed for three questionable whether profits will be above the average owing to the Davitt. Numerous meetings are now being ruinous system of cutting rates. held in Ireland to denounce the conduct of We quote:—Men's thick boots, \$2.25 to 2.75; do split, \$1.75 to 2.25; do inferior, cion. The Government is committing blunder. We feel confident that the Coercion Act when passed will fail of its own end.

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to \$1.50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; do buskins do, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff bals, 90c to 1.10; do split do, 75c to 90c.

DRY Goods .- All the large dry goods warehouses on St. Paul, McGill and St. Helen streets present an appearance of great activity Stocks of both imported and domestic goods were never fuller and so well assorted, and seldom have merchants been in a better position, financially and otherwise to carry on an immense trade. So extensive have been the enquiries made for some lines of imported goods, that repeat orders for English manutactured goods have been quite frequent of late. Travellers continue to send in encouraging reports and orders, and past obligations are being met satisfactorily.

RAW FURS .- The market is extremly dull. Particular interest is centred on the London March sales and until then nothing of consequence will transpire. quote:-Winter Musk Rat, 12c; ditto Fall 8c. kitts 3c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to 1.25; Cross Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.00; Lynx, \$1.00 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to \$1.00; Otter \$8.00 to 10.00. Mink-Prime dark, \$1 to 1.25; Beaver, 2.50. Bear-Large prime, \$6 to 8.00; ditto small \$4 to 5.00; ditto cubs, \$2 to 4.00; Fisher, \$5 to 6 00. Skunk-Black 25c to 50c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

FISH .- Small quantities are being called for all along, and stocks are dwindling down. We quote Labrador Berrings at \$5.75 to \$6; ditto No. 2, \$4 25 to \$4.50; ditto No. 1 small, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Green. Cod, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; No. 2, \$3 to \$3.25; ditto No. 1. \$4.10 to \$4 25; Salmon, No 1, \$18.50; ditto No. 2, \$17.50; ditto No. 3, \$16.50.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- This market has again settled down into a quiet state. Holders are not anxious, sellers anticipating higher prices. Quinine is inclined upwards as is also opium. We quote:-Borax, 15c to 17c; Saltpetre, \$950 keg; Aloes, Cape, 16c to 17c; slum, \$185 to \$2; castor oil, 10c to 11c; caustic soda, \$2.60 to \$2.75; cream tartar, 32c to 35c; quinine, \$3.60 to \$3.70; soda bi-carb, \$3.10 to 3.25; sal sods, \$1.10 to 1.20; tartaric acid, 574c to 60c; bleaching powder, 1.60 to 1.75; citric acid, 80c to 85c; camphor, Eng. ref., 46c to 48c; camphor, Am. ref., 38c to 40c; gum arabic per lb. 20c to 35c; gum traj. per b, 45c to 90c; copperas, per 100 lbs, 95c to \$1; blue vitriol, 6c to 7c.

HIDES .- The market is quiet at the recent gredients, it renews failing strength by compensating for losses already sustained, while \$9; No. 2, \$8; No. 3, \$7; calfskins; 10 to 11c; \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. sheepskins, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

> IRON AND HARDWARE-Travellers are sendto 6 in. are quoted at \$2 60 for large and small quantities of 10 dy to 60 dy hot cut, American or Canadian pattern. Galvanized iron is in moderate demand at 7½c to 8c for No. 28; 7c to 7½c for 26; and 6¼c to 7c for 24. Horseshoes, \$4 to 4 25; Bar iron \$1 80 to 1 90; Best refined, \$2 25 to 2 50. Pig iron -Siemens, No. 1, \$21 50 ; Coltness, \$21 ; Langloan, \$20 50 to \$21 50; Summerlee, \$19 50 to 20 50; Gartsherrie, \$19 50 to 20 50; Glengarnock, \$19 50 to 20 50; Carnbroe, \$19 50 to 20 50; Eglinton \$18 50 to 19 50.

GROCERIES. - There is only a quiet business passing. Teas are still unsettled and in buyers favor. We quote common to choicest Japans at 18c to 50c; Gunpowder at 30 to 65c for extra first; Young Hysons at 27c to 60c; Congou at 20c to 5Cc, and Twankay at 25c to 28c. Oolong, 171c to 40c. Coffees are quiet but steady. Mocha, per lb., 28c to 30c; Java, 23c to 28c; Maracaibo, 181c to 201c; Chickory, 12 to 121c. Sugars are easier for yellow refined, the Moncton Refinery now competing in Montreal. Yellow refined, 7 %c to 9 %c; Cubas, 10 %c to 11c; granulated, 9 c to 10c; raw, 7 c to 8c. Molasses and syrups are dull and rather easier. We quote, per Imperial measure, as follows: Syrups, bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; fair, 58c to 62c. Molasses, Barbadoes, 54c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugarhouse, 35c to 37c. Spices are quiet and steady. White pepper, 16% to 17%c; black, 13c to 160; cloves, 40c to 50c; cassin, 13c to 18c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to \$1.

LEATHER. - Manufacturers are buying slowly, and only to supply their immediate requirements. Shi ments of black and sole leather are still being made to England. We quote:—No. 1 B A sole, 25c to 26c; No. 2 B A sole, 23c to 24c; No. 1 Ordinary do 24c to 26c; No. 2 do 23c to 24c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; do No 2, 21c, 22c to 23c; slaughter No 1, 27c to 29c; harness, 30c to 33; upper, heavy, 38c to 40c; do light, 41c to 43c; grained upper, 40c to 43c; kip skins, French, 75c to 85c; English, 65c to 75c; Canada kip, 45c to 55c; hemlock, calf. 65c to 80c; do light, 55c to 65c; French calf, \$1 10 to \$1 30; splits, best crimping, 28c to 30c; calf splits, 32c; boot back splits, 26c to 28c; junior splits, 23c to 25c; patent leather No 1, 16c to 17c; end leather, 14c

Oils -Business unchanged. Gaspe and Newfoundland Cod, 58c to 60c; S. R. Pale Seal, 66c to 671c . Straw Seal, 46c to 48c; Pale Seal, ordinary, 65c to 66c.
Petroleum.—Demand fair in London at

21c for car lots. Car lots in Mon-treal, 24½c per Imperial gallon; broken lots, 25c to 25½c; single barrel lots, 26c to

24½c. Wool.—Sales are confined to small lots We quote:-Domestic fleece, 28c to 30c; pulled, 28c to 35c; Foreign medium greasy cape, 181c to 19c.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET .-FEB. 15.

The market had a very quiet appearance today, and dairy produce was particulary dull. and buyers have gained about one cent per per lb on the bulk of the stock during the week. Mess pork on this market is exseasons work will very likely fall short of tremely firm at \$18.50 to \$19 per bbl. Eggs some of the most prominent persons in the seasons work will very likely fall short of agitation. Politicians say Parnell exhibits the sense of its importance by remaining in Paris.

New York, Feb. 14.—Patrick Egan, Treasure of the Land League, telegraphs from 20c to 22c; Morrisburg, fair to fine dairles, per lb., 20c to 22c; Brockville, fair to fine dairies, per lb., 19c to 21c; Western dairy, fair to good, per lb., 18c to 20c; Kamouraska, per lb., 16c to 17c; rolls, per lb., 17c to 20c. Cheese: Finest September, per lb., 13c to 14c; medium to good, per lb., 121c to 13c. Hams, cunvassed, per lb., 13 to 14c. Lard, in pails, per lb., 13]c. Bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c. Tallow, rendered, per lb., 74c to 8c; tallow, rough, per lb., 5½c to 6c.

FEES OF DOCTORS.

. The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$300. which would tax a man confined to his bed CITY RETAIL MARKETS-FEB. 15.

The amount of business transacted to-day, compared favorably with other market days. There was a good demand for dressed poultry and meats, and fruits and vegetables were firm at former prices.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.30; Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Cornmeal, do, vellow, \$1.50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, per bush. 80c; Oats, per bag, 80c to bush. 60c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush. \$1.60.

FRUIT. - Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 \$3.00; Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$4.00; White Grapes, per lb., 15c to 20c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valentia Oranges, \$2.50 per box, \$5.00 per case; Columbus Pears, \$6.00 per box.

VECETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c; sweet do, per brl, \$5; carrots, per bush, 30c to 45c; onions, per brl, \$3.50 to \$4; cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c; beets, per hush, 40c to 50c; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c; turnips, per hush, 45c.

POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; black ducks do, \$1.50; turkeys, 9c to 10c per 1b, \$1.80 to \$2.25; partridges, per brace, 70c to 80c; woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25; bee per lb., 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb, 10e; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c; hares, couple, 25c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 26c to 30c per lb.; best tub butter, 22c to 24c; eggs, packed, per doz., 25c to 30c; new laid, 35c to 45c; Roll butter first-class, 19c to 23c. Venison, 4c to 41c.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET .- FEB. 11.

Best quality hay is firmer in consequence of a light supply, the bad roads preventing farmers from coming to market. Since our last there have been sales at \$14 and \$14.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs., but this was considered exceptional. The country roads are reported to be in a deplorable condition, and the prospects of Increased trade just now are anything but bright. American buyers are offering \$11.50 in the country and providing for delivery besides.

A fair business has been done in straw at

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

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

Agricultural.

To PRESERVE EGGS .- Eggs are preserved in cream of lime, made by slaking quick-lime and adding water until it is like thin cream. The eggs are covered with this in barrels, vats, or brick cisterns, and will keep fresh for several months.

HAY REQUIRED FOR A HORSE .- With one peck or eight pounds of oats daily, and with moderate work, a young hearty horse will consume 10 pounds of hay. If a large horse, he may eat 15 pounds. He should have all

A BUSHEL Box. - A box to hold a heaped bushel should be 16% inches long, 14 inches wide, and 12 inches deep. It may be made by cutting the end boards 14 inches long and 12 inches wide, and nailing strips to these on three sides, $18\frac{h}{8}$ inches long, so as to leave the inside measure as above. hand holes for lifting are cut in the ends.

STRING HALT, -String halt is a loss of power of one of the principal nerves controlling the motion of one of the hind legs. There is no cure for it. The leg is drawn up with a jerk when it is lifted, the muscle which raises it being uncontrolled by the nerve to which this office belongs. It is one of those nervous disorders which has buffled the skill of the surgeon either to explain or to remedy

SHOEING HORSES-Horses do not need shoeing when the hoof is in a natural condition. It is the artificial condition of the foot used to the shoe which makes its continuance necessary. A man's foot unshed for a time becomes hard and horny on the sole, and he can go over the roughest ground with ease. So with the horse, or at least the farm horse; the horse that draws heavy loads may require shoes armed with toe calks to belp him take hold on the surface, but others do not really need them.

To Bring Young Heifers Into Profit .-It is best to bring herfers into breeding condition as soon as possible after they are a year old. The first calf should come at 2 years or soon after. To effect this the calves should be well fed after weaning, have good pasture in the Summer with a mouthful or two of bran daily to push them forward. Unless the calf has been pushed in this way it will be slow n breeding until it is 2 years old. With 20 nead it would pay to buy a young bull and keep him with the heiters. His attentions would do much to bring them into breeding con-

BURSTING OF GRINDSTONES. -- When one turns a grindstone rapidly the water poured on it flies off. This is due to a force known as the centrifugal force, which causes bodies revolving rapidly to fly from the centre. When a large grindstone or fly-wheel is revolved very rapidly, as in machine shops, this force sometimes overcomes the strength of How BACON IS MADE .- Bacon in sides is

prepared as follows: The carcase is divided down the backbone, which is removed with the ribs. The shoulders, hams, and head are cut off. The sides are then rubbed with a mixture of one pound of salt, four ounces of brown sugar, and half an ounce of saltpetre, finely powdered. As each side is well rubbed and covered with the salt, &c, it is laid, skin downward, on a bonch or slab, and one side is laid upon another until all are rubbed with the pickle. A board, heavily weighted, is then laid on the top, and the meat left for a week, when the sides are taken down, wiped, and resalted as before, the top being made the bottom of the new heap. After six weeks, the meat being rubbed with the pickle each week, the bacon is cured; and the sides may be hung up to dry or be smoked. Ten days' smoking for two hours each day will be

SUMAC. Summe has not been cultivated with profit anywhere, the wild plant only furnishing the present product. But it is highly probable that tracts of poor land abandoned to waste growth could be made to grow this plant profitably. By cultivation it has been thought that the quantity of tannin in the leaves and twigs would be incressed. That gathered in Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri contains about 30 per cent. of extract and II per cent, of tannin; the best foreign sumac (Malaga) has 32 per cent. of 90c; Peas, bush. \$1; Buckwheat, per extract and 161 per cent. of tannin. American sumac is greatly depreciated in quality by ignorant management, chiefly in the time of gathering the crop. If by careful cultivation it could be made equal to the foreign product, it would sell for twice its present value, and would be very profitable. What it most needs is intelligent management and experimenting. There is a good market for it at the goat-skin (morocco) tanneries in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

> There is a Balm in Gilead to heal each mortal wound,

> In Hagyard's Yellow Oil the sure remedy is found: For internal and for outward use you freely

> may apply it, For all pain and inflammation you should not fail to try it.

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

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY TEST!

Number of purchasers served during week ending February 12th, 1881.................5,402

Increase...... 555

EARLY CLOSING!

S. Carsley's store closes punctually at six o'clock p.m. on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and half-past seven on Saturday evenings.

The Bargains are not all gone. READ THIS!

Black Silk Velvet reduced to 80c per yard. Black Glace Silks reduced to 45c per yard. Tweed for Winter and Spring Costumes reduced to 10c per yard.
Black Satin, linen back, for trimmings reduced to 50c per yard.
Special line of new all-wool Scotch Homespuu, for school dresses, reduced to 27c per yard.

DON'T SKIP THIS!

Black Lustres (blue black) reduced to 121c per yard. Black Paramatta (blue black) reduced to 26c per yard. All-wool Black Empress Cloth reduced to 27c per

yard. Black Velveteen reduced to 30c per yard. All-wool French Debeiges reduced to 22c per yard. Splendid material for dresses, fish bone patterns

· S. CARSLEY, MONTREAL.

PRINTS! PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!

JUST RECEIVED.

We have received by the last steamer several cases of new English Prints. Especial care has been taken in the selection of patterns, and they will be found to excel anything yet shown in

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED. INFORMATION

S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL. Use Clapperton's Thread.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

"True Witness."

FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS.

Received this Week! CABINET AND CHURCH

OF THE FOLLOWING MAKERS:

DOMINION

ESTEY---Loring & Blake, Palace and Karn, At Prices from \$50 to \$800,

Without Exception the Finest Assortment of Organs in Canada Warranted for Five Years.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES Call early and have your choice, or write for Illustrated Catalogues. I EMPLOY NO AGES AND PAY NO COMMISSIONS, ONE PRICE ONLY.

L. E. N. PRATTE,

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

Notre Dame St 280

(A. J. BOUCHER'S MUSIC STORE,)

Eight First Prizes and Diplomas and one Second Prize have been awarded, my in ments at the Dominion Exhibition, 1880.