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THE VILLAGE ANGEL.

Or. Agatha's Recompense.

CHAPTER LXXIII.—Continued.

He had married Agatha! How small, and paltry, and trifling all the reasons seemed to be that he had once thought all sufficient!

For those who had flirted with him—who had met him half way in this terrible game of flirtation, he felt no remorse, no pity; but the very life-blood of those two innocent girls were on his hands.

How earnestly they both believed in what he had once thought to be truth, but which he found now were the most solemn things in life.

There came back to his mind the old church with its great stately trees, the old-fashioned porch, the stained glass window in the east—where the fair form of the Christian virgin Agatha shone, with the halo of gold around it.

He knew now, in that supreme hour of his life, what he had done, that the great love of his heart and life had gone to her, and that he had loved Beatrice because she was so much like the girl who had believed herself to be his wife.

And his love had slain her, as he had slain Agatha before her. Ah, if he could see her! He would see her! Ah, if he could see her!

There was something familiar in the cry—something familiar in the unseen presence. He raised his face; at first he saw only a long blue dress and a halo of golden hair, then a pale, sweet face, with a sad, frightened expression, blue eyes, into which sudden fear leaped—a sweet red mouth parted as though with surprise, and the faint sound died on the lips.

For the first few minutes he was paralyzed with fear, then he stretched out his hands to her.

"Agatha!" he cried. "Great Heaven! Can it be you?"

"No other face on earth was so sweet—no voice so tender—no heart so true—no love so great—no pity so nearly Divine!"

"Agatha!" he repeated. "Agatha!"

She drew near to him, and it seemed to him that she did not touch the ground, but floated to him over the dry grass—or and he could have cried aloud at the thought—was this the Agatha from the stained glass window?—the Christian virgin who would rather die than offend God?—some to reproach him? A shudder of cold and fear came over him.

"It is I, Vane, be not afraid," she said. "Agatha!" he repeated. "Ah, Heaven send that this be no fancy, Agatha!"

"How shall I know that it is really you?" he cried. "I am mad with grief and shame. Have you risen from the dead?"

"I am living and well," she replied. "I am an angel—Touch my hands; they are warm with life—yet cold in death."

He touched them, while the tears fell from his eyes and his lips quivered.

"Ah, they are warm and living enough. Kind, sweet hands they were—gentle, loving hands that ministered to me. Oh, Agatha, how shall I look at you? What shall I say to you?"

"Did you mean to do me that cruel wrong?" she asked, gently.

to her since the sunlit morning when he had left her, as they both thought, for a few short hours—the whole long history of the kindness of the noble French lady, the tragedy of the unhappy Phyllis Norman, had the way in which fate or Providence had brought her to Penrhyn Castle.

Her voice was very low and gentle, but to him it was as clear and terrible as the voice of an angel.

"Oh! the cruel death of your life, Vane," she said, "and some of them have been very cruel—this is the worst. That innocent, loving girl—what harm had she done?"

"None. I loved her because she was so like you. In her face there was a look of innocent wonder and sweet girlish surprise—just such a look as you wear—and it was for that I loved her. Then I believed you to be dead, and I mourned for you as few men mourn even for the wives they love. I meant to make her happy, Agatha. Be just to me; it is the punishment of my sin, my doubt, but it was not my fault that my enemy followed me and wrecked her wicked vengeance on that innocent head."

"You will let me atone to you, Agatha, for the wrong I did you—you will be my wife?"

"I have not thought of that," she replied, simply.

"In justice to yourself and to me," he said. "Oh, my darling, I decided you once, trust me now. I will spend the remainder of my life in trying to atone to you for the wrong."

"I cannot say. Yes, I own that it is a rightful restitution—nothing more. You are bound to give me back the fair name of which you robbed me. I admit that, but the question must stand. While Beatrice lives I must remain with her; if she dies, I do not think there will be much hope left for either of us; if she lives, I will think and decide."

"Will she live, do you think?" he asked. "I have never thought her in such danger as others have done. And now, Vane," she continued, "we must part. I shall stay at Penrhyn Castle. In six months' time, if you wish, you can write to me here, and I will give you my decision."

"Heaven grant that it may be 'yes,'" he cried. "Heaven grant that it may be for the best," she added.

"Agatha," he asked, "will you write and tell me how Beatrice is? It will ease my heart and mind so much."

"I will write to you for that purpose," she replied, "but not for any other;" and he thanked her.

Beatrice did not die. The visit, which every one thought was the last of her life, proved to be the turning-point of her illness. The earl had left her with, as he thought, the last breath almost on her lips. When she came to herself again, it was with a sense of calm and rest to which she had long been a stranger. It very often happens that a strong love dies under the influence of a long illness; such was the case with her. That she loved him well enough to die for him, was true; she had expended what she thought to be her last breath in trying to do him good. He had taken the deadliest sting of pain from her heart, and he had promised all she asked. For the first time for many long months her heart was at rest, and she fell into a deep, dreamless sleep. When she woke she was better, and a flutter of hope went through the whole household. The doctors said there was a chance.

"Instead of killing her," said Lord Penrhyn to his wife, "I believe the visit of that man has done her good."

They took such care of this new germ of life that she recovered—never to be the same bright, happy girl again, never to know unclouded happiness, but to save the man whom she loved so much from the deepest pain life could hold for him.

It was a long, lingering, illness, but it killed the passionate love, as pain and weariness of life often do. While it lasted, Agatha was a most loving and constant nurse; she spent every spare moment with Beatrice—she soothed, calmed, and counselled her; to the end of her life Beatrice Penrhyn remembered the lessons she learned during that time of convalescence. When she came back to life and health she was no longer a bright, careless girl—she was a thoughtful woman, with a heart full of pity for all who have to suffer.

When she was able to travel she went with her parents to Italy; she was always like one given back from death; she had been so sure of dying, and every one else had been so sure; she had never thought it possible she could recover; but just when she had been convinced that her heart was broken, but the young man suffered much, and it takes much to kill.

She was never quite the same; she had lost the bright spirit and light heart—she had lost the sunshine from her eyes and from her laugh; but some of the noblest souls have passed through the furnace of pain.

When the six months had ended the earl wrote, and Agatha answered "Yes." It was a duty he owed her, she said, and she would accept the only reparation he could make her.

"Not yet," she told him. She should wait until the return of the Penrhyns before she made any change in her life. She had been left in charge of the children, and she must fulfil her trust.

He grew jealous and fearful. It seemed to him that she thought more of reparation than of love. She spoke and wrote only of the atonement he owed to her, and which he was bound to make; but in those days she said nothing to him of love.

To Agatha the bare idea of having to tell her story to Lady Penrhyn was most painful, but she had to do it. She waited until that lady returned with her husband and Beatrice, and then she told her all that had happened.

Lady Penrhyn's wonder and pain were great. Agatha left her to tell as much of the story as she liked to Beatrice, but Lady Penrhyn said she should not mention it yet, and she could only hope that for some years, at least, they would not meet. It was some days before Lady Penrhyn could forget her surprise.

There was great dismay at the castle when it was known that Miss Brooke was leaving, she was so beloved by the whole household; but she noticed one thing, that Lord Penrhyn never smiled upon her after he knew her story.

They were married in London, very quietly and without any display; only two witnesses were present, distant relatives of the earl's, and no mention was made of the marriage except in one or two papers. If ever man made ample reparation, it was Vane, Lord Kelso. The first thing he did was to take his beautiful wife home to Whitcroft.

There are things that will hardly bear the telling—this was one—what Lady Kelso felt when she saw the old church again—when she looked once more on the grand eastern window her mother had loved—when she saw the fair face of the saint, shining on her—when she heard once more the grand roll of the organ—when she looked once more at the grave where her young mother slept, and the pretty village that had been her home.

It was a sight to see the people clinging and weeping around her, so pleased once more to see the kindly beautiful face that had been to them as the face of an angel. No words could tell the joy of old Joan. To think that her beautiful mistress was a countess, "higher than my Lady Ruthven!" "You told us you were married," she said; "but, oh, Miss Agatha, you should have told us to whom! We have wearied sore after you."

David Brooke, absent as ever, did not express much surprise. "I thought that you would come back some day, my dear," he said. "I knew that your mother's daughter could not go far wrong; but I am astonished that you have married an earl!"

Lord Kelso made himself everything that was most amiable. On Joan he settled an annuity that made her in the eyes of the village a rich woman. He made friends with the doctor.

"Will you forgive me," he said, "for running away with your daughter? I loved her so much—and there were circumstances I cannot explain. We have been selfish to remain away so long; but you see I have brought her safely back."

The doctor was made happy for life. He would not leave Whitcroft because his wife was buried there, but he accepted the handsome income that the earl settled upon him, which enabled him to give up his profession and devote himself to the studies he loved. He would not leave his house, although the earl urged him to do so. Agatha was rather pleased; she loved the little parlor, and she loved the garden gate where Joan had seen her talking to Sir Vane.

Perhaps the most surprised was Lady Anne Ruthven. Lord Kelso took his wife to see her, and her surprise was almost ludicrous. She was honestly pleased. "I had turned out so much better than she had ever dared hope. Agatha, Countess of Kelso, had no truer friends than Doctor Ruthven and his wife Lady Anne."

What wonders the earl did in that village—every man, woman, and child, was the better for his coming into it. He built model cottages at low rental; he built new schools, a pretty little hospital, a library, and everything was called after his wife. The Agathas almost everywhere are considered the best in England.

Then he took his wife to see Madame de Tierney, who was delighted to welcome her. The countess raved for a few days in the most romantic fashion, then declared that the Lord Kelso was the finest man he had ever met, and swore eternal friendship with him.

In Paris they heard that Mrs. Norman was dead; and that fate had avenged her, for her husband had married again. His second wife was a beautiful young girl, one of the greatest beauties in Paris, who delighted in driving him to the verge of madness by jealousy—then laughing in his face.

There also they heard of the brilliant marriage of Mademoiselle d'Envers to Duc d'Albe. True, he was past eighty; he had lost all his hair and all his teeth; he was crippled and decrepit; but he was one of the wealthiest peers in France, and madly in love with Valerie's beautiful face.

"That explains why she did not interrupt our wedding, Agatha," said the earl. "Every moment I expected to see her."

But Agatha, looking in his dark, handsome face, so full of love, only murmurs a few words of pity—nothing more. She knows that Madame de Duchesse d'Albe will work out her own punishment in time; it was not the least of Lord Kelso's pleasures to go to the hospital of St. John and make there a magnificent return of all the charity that had been shown to her. And then the earl and countess returned home.

Lady Kelso never became a queen of fashion; she was never presented at court, and she never was queen of a London season; but no woman in England was more beloved and admired. She was famous for her charities; for her piety, gentle life; for her devotion to her husband and children; for her goodness to the poor. Everyone knew that there had been some story in her life; but no one ever suspected the truth.

Three years after their marriage, they heard good news of Beatrice Penrhyn. She had married Gerald Leigh, who was now at the head of his profession.

When Lord Kelso read the news he sighed, then turned to his wife and kissed her sweet face. "She had her title now in her arms, and she loved the child so dearly."

Long years afterward he met Lady Leigh, a grave, beautiful woman, with a story in her face that he had written there. They were very silent when they met, each remembering the last parting. They said but little when they did speak, and Lady Leigh avoided meeting him whenever it was possible, although she was now a happy wife and a happy mother.

So the story ends; but there is a moral. Do not believe, you who read, that a man can do wrong with impunity—that he can lead an evil life, and then enjoy this life as though he had led a good one.

Agatha had not sinned—she had been foolishly credulous, but she had not done wrong wilfully. The innocent must suffer with the guilty. She was happy, but she could have been happier. She did her best to forget, but there were times when all these memories rushed over her, and then happier moments could be found than the Countess of Kelso.

The earl has everything that this world can give—a beautiful, devoted wife, beautiful, loving children, boundless wealth, perfect health, honor, fame and every good gift; yet he looks sad at times. He hears that Lady G's—his daughters, fine, handsome girls though they are, are going all wrong because they have no mother to train, or guard, or take care of them. It comes home to him then, and keeps his sins before his eyes. That is the inner life; outwardly they are happy, prosperous, and beloved, and the world lays the fairest flowers at the foot of one who had trodden on sharp thorns before she reached the land of roses.

FATHER KELLER MADE A CANON.

DUBLIN, April 8.—Father Keller, the imprisoned Catholic priest, has been appointed canon of Clonane by the bishop of the diocese.

UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER I.

OUT OF THE MIST.

It appears to me, looking back over a past experience, that certain days in one's life stand out prominently as landmarks, when we arrive at some finger-post pointing out the road that we should follow.

We come out of some deep, rutty lane, where the hedge-rows obscure the prospect, and where the footprints of some unknown passenger have left tracks in the moist red clay. The confused tracery of green leaves overhead seems to wave fanciful patterns against the dim blue of the sky; the very air is low-pitched and oppressive. All at once we find ourselves in an open space; the free winds of heaven are blowing over us; there are four roads meeting; the finger-posts point silently. "This way to such a place; we can take our choice, counting the milestones rather wearily as we pass them. The road may be a little tedious, the stones may hurt our feet; but if it be the right road it will bring us to our destination."

In looking back it always seems to me as though I came to a fresh landmark in my experience that November afternoon when I saw Uncle Max standing in the twilight, waiting for me.

There had been the waste of great trouble in my young life,—sorrow, confusion, then after chaos. I had struggled on somehow after my twin brother's death, trying to fight against despair with all my youthful vitality; creating new duties for myself, throwing out fresh feelings everywhere; now and then crying out in my disordered way that I was too hard for me; that I loathed my life; that it was impossible to live any longer without love and appreciation and sympathy; that so un congenial an atmosphere could be no home to me; that the world was an utter negation and a mockery. That was before I went to the hospital, at the time when my trouble was fresh and I was breaking my heart with the longing to see Charlie's face again. Most people who have lived long in the world, and have parted with their beloved, know what that sort of hopeless ache means.

My work was over at the hospital, and I had come home again,—to rest, so they said, but in reality to work out plans for my future life, in a sort of sulken silence, that seemed to shut me out from all sympathy.

It had wrapped me in a sort of mantle of reserve all the afternoon, during which I had been driving with Aunt Philippa and Sara. The air would do me good. I was moped, hipped, with all that dreary hospital work, so they said. It would distract and amuse me to watch Sara making her purchases. Reluctance, silent opposition, only whetted their charitable mood.

"Don't be disagreeable, Ursula. You might as well help me choose my new mantle," Sara had said, quite pleasantly, and I had given in with a bad grace.

Another time I might have been amused by Aunt Philippa's majestic deportment and Sara's brisk importance, her girlish airs and graces; but I was too sad at heart to indulge in my usual satire. Everything seemed stupid and tiresome; the hum of voices wearied me; the show-room at Marshall & Snelgrove's seemed a confused babel,—everywhere strange voices, a hubbub of sound, tall figures in black passing and repassing, strange faces reflected in endless pier-glasses,—faces of pucker anxiety repeating themselves in ludicrous *raisonné*.

I saw our own little group reproduced in one. There was Aunt Philippa, tall and portly, with her well-preserved beauty, a little fat-blow, perhaps, but still "marvellously" good-looking for her age, if she could only have not been so conscious of the fact.

Then, Sara, standing there slim and straight, with the furrowed mantle just slipping over her smooth shoulders, perfectly contented with herself and the whole world, as if she beheld a handsome, high-spirited young woman to be with her surroundings, looking bright, unconcerned, good-humored, in spite of her mother's fussy criticisms; Aunt Philippa was always a little fussy about dress.

Between the two I could just catch a glimpse of myself,—a tall girl, dressed very plainly in black, with a dark complexion, large, anxious-looking eyes, that seemed appealing for relief from all this dullness,—a shadowy sort of image of discontent and protest in the background, hovering behind Aunt Philippa's velvet mantle and Sara's slim, supple figure.

"Well, Ursula," said Sara, still good-humoredly, "will you not give me your opinion? Does this do you suit me, or would you prefer a long jacket trimmed with skunk?"

I remember I decided in favor of the jacket, only Aunt Philippa interposed, a little temporarily. "What does Ursula know about the present fashion?" She has spent the last year in the wards of St. Thomas's, my dear," dropping her voice, and taking up her gold-rimmed eye-glasses to inspect me more critically,—a mere habit, for I had reason to know Aunt Philippa was not the least near-sighted. "I cannot see any occasion for you to dress so dowdily, with three hundred a year to spend absolutely on yourself; for of course poor Charlie's little share has come to you. You could surely make yourself presentable, especially as you know we are going to Hyde Park Mansions to see Lesbia."

This was too much for my equanimity. "What does that mean? I am not coming with you, Aunt Philippa," I retorted, somewhat vexed at this personality; but Sara overheard us, and strove to pour oil on the troubled waters.

"Leave Ursula alone, mother; she looks lovely this afternoon; only mourning comforts itself in time, that is young enough to outlive more than one trouble; and that I might take courage from this thought!" I looked down at the black dress, such as I had worn nearly two years for him, and raged as I remembered Sara's flippant words. "My darling, I would wear mourning for you all my life gladly," I said, with an inward sob that was more anger than sorrow, "if I thought you would care for me to do it. Oh, what a world this is, Charlie! I surely did not mean to be cross with Sara, but my thoughts had taken a gloomy turn, and I could not recover my spirits; indeed, as we

drove down Bond Street, where Sara had some glittering little toy to purchase, I reiterated my intention of not calling at Hyde Park Mansions.

"I do not want any tea," I said, wearily, "and I would rather go home. Give my love to Lesbia; I will see her another day."

"Lesbia will be hurt," remonstrated Sara. "What a little misanthrope you are, Ursula! St. Thomas's has injured you socially; you have become a hermit, all at once, and it is such nonsense as yours!"

"Oh, let me be, Sara!" I pleaded; "I am tired, and Lesbia always chatters on; and Mrs. Fullerton is so noisy. Besides, did you not tell me she was coming to dine with us this evening?"

"Yes, to be sure; but she wanted us to meet the Percy Glyn's. Mirrel and Winifred Glyn are to be there this afternoon. Never mind, Lesbia will understand when I say you are in one of your ridiculous moods." And Sara hummed a little tune gaily, as though she meant no offence by her words and was disposed to let me go my own way.

"The carriage can take you home, Ursula; we can walk those few yards," observed Aunt Philippa, as she descended leisurely and Sara tripped after her, still humming. But I took no notice of her words; I had had enough dulness and decorum to last me for some time, and the Black Prince and his consort Ray might find their way to their own stables without depositing me at the front door of the house at Hyde Park Gate, I told Clarence so, to his great astonishment, and walked across the road in an opposite direction to home, as though my feet were winged with quicksilver.

For the Park in that dim November light seemed to allure me; there was a red glow of sunset in the distance; a faint, climbing mist between the trees; the gas lamps were twinkling everywhere. I could hear the ringing of some church bell; there was space, freedom for thought, a vague, uncertain prospect, out of which figures were looming curiously,—a delightful sense that I was sinning against conventionality and Aunt Philippa.

"Halloo, Ursula!" exclaimed a voice in great astonishment; and there, out of the mist, was a kind face looking at me,—a face with a brown beard, and dark eyes with a touch of amusement in them; and the eyes and the beard and the bright, welcoming smile belonged to Uncle Max.

As I caught at his outstretched hand with a full-stilled exclamation of delight, a policeman turned round and looked at us with an air of interest. No doubt he thought the old, brown-bearded old man in the shabby coat,—it was the case of Uncle Max's peculiarities to wear a shabby coat,—was the proprietor of the young lady in black. Uncle Max—I am afraid I often called him Max,—was only a few years older than myself, and had occupied the position of an elder brother to me.

He was my poor mother's only brother, and had been dearly loved by her,—not as I had loved Charlie, perhaps; but they had been much to each other, and he had always seemed nearer to me than Aunt Philippa, who was my father's sister; perhaps because there was nothing in common between us, and I had always been devoted to Uncle Max.

"Well, Ursula," he said, pretending to look grave, but evidently far too pleased to see me to give me a very severe lecture, "what is the meaning of this? Does Mrs. Garston allow young ladies under her charge to stroll about Hyde Park in the twilight? or have you stolen a march on her, naughty little she-beast?"

To be continued.

ANTIDOTE FOR CANCER.

A REMEDY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.)

About thirty years ago a woman belonging to the middle walks of life, suffering with cancer, was pronounced beyond their skill by the physicians of the St. Andrew Infirmary, England, the tumor being such close proximity to the jugular vein that, rather than risk the imperiling of her life, they deemed it best not to undertake so grave an operation. Straightway after this announcement was made she returned to her home, which was three miles from Oswestry, the nearest railway station in the County of Montgomery, North Wales. Here she became a greater sufferer, when one day she became herself of a neighbor, whom she soon found, and with all the eloquence of one enthralled by an implacable foe she appealed to her sympathy.

"If it were possible," she implored, "do do something to assuage my pain." With that tearful appeal she was granted a characteristic of every true and noble woman to ally her sister's every pain this friend, for she proved a friend in need and deed, forthwith sent her boys (one of whom is our informant) to gather what in the United States is known as sheep sorrel; by the people of England as "sour loaf or the cuckoo plant;" in the Welsh language, to the people of North Wales, "Dall ymmyr gog." To this timely opportunity, and the efficacy of a handsome antidote for cancer, this our sufferer, in a large measure indebted for her health and life to day, while not the slightest vestige of this hitherto unconquerable disease is to be found. The leaves were wrapped in brown paper so tight as to make the package impervious to air. This package was then placed beneath an open grate, covered with the hot ashes of the same. When sufficiently cooked it was removed, and in as hot a state as possible and not burnt, it was now applied, the leaves being in direct contact with the ulcer, which was painless to move rapidly. It was affected by a hard handkerchief. Strange as may seem at the expiration of one month the tumor came away and has not since appeared. For the first four days the pain was most excruciating, but gradually decreased as it became lessened. There is much to be said in favor of this method of curing cancer. The matters of its drawing power in the form of pus, and of its first very severe, still is gradual and sure while new blood rushes into the vacuum, caused by removal, thus serving as a fitting helpmeet for aiding and stimulating nature's efforts, and in the meantime the arteries which feed this fell destroyer are given a greater impulse to move rapidly, thus, by strengthening the weaker parts as fast as it progresses. In this connection it is to be observed that this method has the accompaniment of after-weakening effect, as caused by loss of blood so frequently exhibited under the operation of the knife, while the chances of a thorough extraction are far more sanguine as to a threat of relapse than that of a surgical operation, which many fear and object to. For those parts not admitting of politics we submit another formula for the same herb, as applied by this same benefactress in somewhat different cases.

A piece of flat iron or steel is obtained with at least one bright and smooth face. On this the leaves are placed, which in turn are placed top of the stove or within the oven until the leaves are thoroughly cooked, whence they are removed and spread on a piece of linen in the same way as any other home-made plaster. When cool enough, with sufficient heat not to burn, it is then applied, and, our informant states, was productive of the same beneficial result.

PRISON CRUELITIES.

DUBLIN, April 6.—Twenty-three moonlighters have been arrested at Castle Island. Thomas Doyle, one of the Invincibles connected with the Phoenix Park assassination, has been released from prison, the term of his sentence having expired. He gives horrible details of prison life and of the cruelties practised upon the prisoners.

SUNDAY READING.

Jedburgh Abbey.

Of Jedburgh less is known than of any other of the large religious houses on the Scottish border. It was founded by David I. of Scotland; but whether in 1118, during the lifetime of his brother Alexander, as Winton alleges, or in 1147, when he occupied the throne, according to Fordun, is not determined. The well-known accuracy of the first-named authority inclines us to rely on his statement. Certain it is, however, that the "David of Scotland" is indebted for the institution of the regular canon of St. Augustine, whose feast-days were first brought from St. Quentin, near Beauvais, in France; in one or other of these years. The death of Abbot Othbert, the first superior of the house, is recorded in the "Chronicle of Malraux," to have occurred in 1174. Restormil, in Forfarshire, and Canonby, in Dumfriesshire, were cells belonging to Jedburgh; and the Priory of Bartyre, in Clydesdale, is also said to have been a dependency of it.

The buildings were situated on the banks of the river Jed, about two miles above the spot where it flows into the silver Tweed. The only portion remaining is the church, which was dedicated to God under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin. It is greatly ruined. Nearly all the walls of the nave, the central tower and the choir are standing. Of these the two latter are much dilapidated, and bear the marks of the English cannon during the investment of the burgh in the middle of the sixteenth century. The north transept, with its beautiful tracery window, is entire, and is used as the burial place of the family of the Marquis of Lothian, the descendant and representative of Sir Andrew Kerr, of Fernberth, to whom, in the year 1622, the whole of the property which had formerly belonged to the canons was granted, and erected into a temporal lordship, with the title of Lord Jedburgh.

Three or four distinct styles of architecture are to be seen in these ruins. The choir exhibits massive Saxon piers, with deep fluted circular arches; over these the Norman style appears; and in the superstructure of the nave the Old English is represented by the tall, narrow-pointed windows. There are two magnificent Norman doorways; one at the west end, apparently the principal entrance; the other in the south wall of the choir, close by the transept. The west end of the nave has been adapted in a barbarous manner for the use of the parish Kirk, so as not merely to destroy its character, but to form a truly uncomfortable place of meeting for the colonists who decorate its hallowed precincts.

At the (so-called) Reformation its revenues were stated as £1,274 10s of Scotch money; 2 chalders and 2 bolls of wheat; 23 chalders of barley; 36 chalders, 13 bolls, 1 skirt and 1 peck of meal—measured peculiar to the inhabitants north of the Tweed.

More minute information respecting this once influential religious establishment,—the lord of which was a lord of parliament—will be found in the elegant "Monastic Annals of Teviotdale," published at Edinburgh in 1832, by the Rev. James Morton, D.D., Vicar of Holbeach, and one of the presentaries of Lincolne, a gentleman whose extensive acquirements as a scholar are duly accompanied by the purest and most graceful charities of the Christian. Oh! si sic omnes!

A NEW USE FOR TRACTS.

Robert Kettle, of Glasgow, Scotland, better known in that city as "Tra-brarian Bob," having left some temperance tracts at the house of a friend, found them, on calling a few days after, serving the purpose of currency to one of the young ladies. "Oh," said he, "I see you have made use of our tracts; but immediately converted confusion into merriment by adding, 'only ye has put them on the wrong side o' yer head, lassie.'"

A GRAPHIC DOCTRINE OF GOD THE TRINITY.

The Church, symbolized by the tower, is shown assailed by a two-headed monster—an emblem of the enemy; and defended by the Holy Spirit, signified by a dove: "which proceeded from the Son!" This work is a broken fragment of the fifteenth century. Another dragon on the left side once assailed the pillar; another dove fought against him, which came forth from the mouth of First Person of the Godhead, under the semblance of the Ancient of Days, an aged man," said my informant, "with a flowing beard."

THE PITCHPIPE.

This was an instrument of very remote antiquity. It was used in Greek and Roman oratory, to suggest the rise or fall of the pleader's voice. It was adopted to fulfil the self same office in ecclesiastical sequence; and the voices of St. Augustine and St. Chrysostom were roused or subdued by the pipe, in accordance with the size of the structure, or the extent of the audience. It is to be lamented that modern oratory is devoid of such an excellent means of modulation, and that the usage of the pipe is limited to rural choirs.

Mentree, April 2, 1887.

OPTIC.

SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

The following resolutions passed through the house of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, and were introduced by Mr. A. G. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, under the signatures of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

WHEREAS, The Government of Great Britain, in defiance of the wishes of the Irish people, and of the expressed will of the peoples of Wales and Scotland, and of the enlightened and patriotic sentiment of the people of this colony, deny the Irish people a responsible Government, and now threatens them with the infliction of laws that will trample on every vestige of personal and constitutional liberty and must only end in bloodshed, if not in the ruin of the Irish people; and

WHEREAS, The Irish people have always been steadfast and faithful friends of American Liberty, fighting for its achievement and dying for its preservation, and so bound up with us by ties of blood and honorable memories that our hearts are greatly moved by their noble struggle for human freedom;

Resolved, That we condemn the Irish policy of Lord Salisbury and his cabinet as at variance with every principle of constitutional law and justice, as inhuman in conception and tending, not only to injure the people of Ireland, but to imperil the safety of the British empire and to estrange the good will and friendship of the American people, who can never sanction a policy that conflicts with justice and liberty.

Resolved, That we extend to Mr. Parnell and his co-laborers, and the Irish nation our heartfelt sympathy and encouragement to continue their gallant struggle until under the aegis of a national and responsible government, Ireland shall once more enjoy peace and happiness.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

SLEEP A PRESENTATIVE OF HEADACHE.—A... The writer says: "I have seen that the..."

THE COUGHING HABIT.—Coughing is often... The control of the will and the result of habit...

HEALTHFUL BREATHING.—Tight lacing and... The waves of breath, says Helen C. Swazy...

SOMETHING ABOUT BALD HEADS.—Bald... Bald men die sooner than those who possess...

THE VETERAN SEED-GROWER. Mr. J. J. H... Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., issues this year...

WANTED A WAREHOUSEMAN.—Must be well... "Wanted, a warehouseman. Must be well...

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Prof. Jaeger claims that the odor of camel's... hair, which is so distinguishable, has a most...

The photographer's lens is more discerning... than the naked eye. A recent photograph of a...

Dr. Ross declares his conviction that the... German people are largely indebted for their...

Prof. Thomson claims that where quick heat... ing is required electricity may be relied upon...

WOMEN WITH PALE, COLORLESS FACES who... feel weak and dispirited, will receive both...

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Graham Pudding: Two cups of graham... flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of sweet...

Molasses Cookies: One cup each of molasses... and butter, or half and half butter and...

Honey Pudding: Three pints of thinly sliced... apples, one pint of sugar, one pint of flour...

HOME-MADE REMEDIES. Try a sun bath for rheumatism. Try a clam broth for a weak stomach.

COERCE CANADA.

AMERICAN FISHERMEN AROUSED BY THE... ACTION OF THE VIGILANT. The President's Reply to the Petition...

PERMITS AND OBLIVION SPEAKS. WASHINGTON, D.C., April 8.—The President...

George Steele, Esq., President American... Fishery Union and others, Gloucester, Mass.

Consumption Surely Cured. Please inform your readers that I have a... positive remedy for the above named disease.

GOOD MANNERS. A FEW THINGS ONE SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT DO. The following sensible hints on etiquette...

MR. PARKELL WILL BE RULER OF HIS COUNTRY... IN A YEAR OR TWO. and do you suppose that they are going to work...

THE NAMES OF WOMEN. Give your daughter but one name in baptism. She will be perfectly content with it.

FREE TRADE. The reduction of internal revenue and the... taking of duty on revenue stamps from Proprietary...

THE BAIT QUESTION. It was announced that to overcome the bait... question, there would be in a week or so a large...

SPLENDID SPEECH OF JOHN DILLON.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., was the principal speaker... at an open air demonstration in Tipperary...

TO EXTERMINATE THE PEOPLE IS A VIRTUE... and no conspiracy. That is the Government...

MR. PARKELL WILL BE RULER OF HIS COUNTRY... IN A YEAR OR TWO. and do you suppose that they are going to work...

WHY THE DANGER LIES. The chief danger from taking cold is the... liability to locate upon some internal organ...

ON THE ROAD TO VICTORY. MICHAEL DAVITT'S FEARS OF AN OUTBREAK OF... CRIME IN THE COERCION BILL FIGHT.

CURE FOR INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM. Procure for your druggist a bottle of... Hagar's Yellow Oil and use according to directions...

B.B.B. A SENSE OF DUTY. B.B.B. "I should not think it right did I not give my... testimony of what B.B.B. has done for me."

HOUSEHOLDER.—What do you want here; work?... Needs but haughty Socialist—No, I can get more...

WELL, AMELIA, HOW DID YOU ENJOY YOURSELF... during the last season? "Oh, immensely! Only think, my dear, I was three times on the very...

Story of a Postal Card.

I was affected with kidney and urinary... Trouble. "For twelve years!"

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan. 15, 1886. I have been very sick over two years. They... all gave me up as past cure.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 8, 1885. It has cured me of several diseases, such as... nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly...

Wanted a warehouseman.—Must be well... "Wanted, a warehouseman. Must be well...

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WEDNESDAY APRIL 13, 1887

AN EVICTION SCENE IN IRELAND.

The illustration on our first page, which is a reproduction from the New York Irish World.

Mr. BULL, ex-M.P. for Rimouski, has been appointed Sheriff of Alberta, N.W.T.

It is gratifying to learn from Ottawa that the has been gone forth to the different departments from the Minister of Finance for a general cutting down of the estimates for the next fiscal year.

Mr. MORGAN'S proposed conference of Province is regarded with fear and trembling by the Federal centralists.

SALISBURY has made another brilliant selection of a lot of work have with Ireland.

At 10:30 p.m. the elephant— "Who are you doing?"

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The European military system cannot long be maintained against the industrial system of America.

Total armed force 1,123,374

Reserves ready for service at call 10,398,163

Total 11,521,537

Substantially one in five of all men of arms-bearing age.

A SUPPERMAN writes from Shelburne, N.S.: "Since the 'victory' of the Tory Government eight hundred fishermen have left the counties of Shelburne and Yarmouth for the land of the free."

We are glad to see among the names of the gentlemen who were gazetted on Saturday as Queen's Counsel that of Mr. C. J. Doherty.

ties warrant us in saying that he will honor the silk he wears, more even than the conferring of it can be said to honor him.

OUR esteemed friend the Ottawa Citizen objects to THE POST saying this is the Jubilee of Evisciora in Ireland, and says it is an insult to the Queen.

FOR ENGLAND. "Fifty years of ever-broadening commerce, fifty years of ever-brightening science, fifty years of ever-growing empire."

FOR IRELAND. "Fifty years of ever-deepening horrors, fifty years of ever-ready blunders, fifty years of ever-growing hunger."

LORD LANSDOWNE AND HIS APOLOGISTS.

When the press and people of Ireland with one voice condemn the cruel and tyrannical action of Lord Lansdowne towards his tenants, it matters little to men who simply desire to learn the truth what certain persons in Canada, ignorant of the facts, may write in the papers here.

Although the story of these foul wrongs has not yet been completed in our columns, enough has been published to fully sustain all we have said.

Our despatches yesterday stated that the evictions are to be resumed about the 20th inst. Thus it will be seen that Lansdowne has taken heart of grace from the action of the sycophant press in Canada, and intends to continue his inhuman evictions.

THE LANSDOWNE EVICTIONS.

In another place in this issue will be found a circumstantial report of the evictions at Luggacurran, carried out by the orders of the Governor-General of Canada, now living in luxurious idleness at the cost of \$100,000 a year to the people of Canada.

The Lansdowne Leader, published at Newry, on March 26th inst., contains an editorial from which we make the following extracts:—

"Hurray! hurray! Mr. Townsend Trench has at last ventured to lay the robber hand on the Luggacurran tenants. Every ricketer who has long been howling for the evictions, has struck the bow for which they had been so long looking.

While now the evictions are proceeding Mr. Trench lies in a state of nervous prostration on his sloped pillow in his insecure retreat in Kerry.

And until he can sweep the district clear of his tenants, and sweep the millstone for ever away from the snow, and halt the ricketers away in tears—these children who are to be the future men of Ireland, will live to learn the history of this day. And they will live to triumph in the time which is fast approaching, over Mr. Trench and the wretched crew who did his bidding, and to teach these wretches

that their crimes will be brought home to them in the only way that they can be made realize them, by racking their bosoms with engines as remorseless and unrelenting as their own sin.

A TESTIMONIAL TO GLADSTONE. Mr. Barry made a suggestion at the meeting on Wednesday night in Queen's Hall which, we are glad to learn, has already taken practical shape, with every indication of becoming a great continental movement.

Already, Mr. Barry has informed us, subscriptions to the proposed testimonial have been sent him. A Protestant gentleman of the city has written him warmly endorsing the proposal and enclosing five dollars, for one himself and one for each of his four children.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LIBERTY UNDER DEMOCRATIC FORMS OF GOVERNMENT is one of the most startling and melancholy facts in the political life of the people of America.

CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN GOVERNMENT.

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MR. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

In this country's record of marvellous events and names of surpassing genius, nothing is more notable than the Irish struggle for justice and freedom, and no name shines with the transcendent light of Gladstone.

THE CROWBAR AND TORCH IN SCOTLAND.

It is not astonishing that the people of Scotland and the North of England should strongly sympathize with the people of Ireland in their struggle against the blighting power of landlordism.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TYRANNY.

It is strange that any considerable number of men who profess to pride themselves in belonging to a free people can be led by prejudices of race and religion to support in Ireland the tyrannies which they loudly condemn when practiced by foreign rulers.

THE FIRST GUN.

One of our cruisers, the "Vigilant," is reported as having fired upon an American fishing schooner which was discovered within the prohibited three mile limit.

EVICIONS AT LUGGACURRAN.

While the sheriffs and their hell-hounds have been busier than ever this week here, there, and everywhere, from Carrickmacross to Limerick, at the satanic work of desolating humble homes upon estates where no Plan of Campaign was resorted to, they have up to this writing completed the eviction of only one of the twenty-five thousand tenants who stand entrenched within the ramparts of the Plan of Campaign.

important concessions from the Government as blackmail to meet the corrupt necessities of an election campaign; and every now and then public contractors are compelled to subscribe to magnificent testimonials in money, houses, plate and jewels to members of the Cabinet, through whose good graces they hope to make their fortunes.

These nefarious schemes and practices, carried out by the Federal Government to retain office, have created profound alarm and deep dissatisfaction throughout the great body, comprising one-half or more of the electorate, who plainly perceive that they have been cheated out of their just representation by an organized system of electoral rascality.

But the game was extremely dangerous one. It has engendered widespread discontent and will most certainly result in an upheaval more or less disastrous unless a change be speedily brought about in a constitutional manner.

Everybody knows how the press and public of Great Britain overflowed with indignation against the several tyrants of Europe when, on many occasions during recent years, oppressed people rebelled against their masters.

IRELAND AND COERCION.

Just now the Irish question is passing through another phase of its history as created and controlled by Tory legislation. It is not surprising that these blue-blooded English Tories should differ somewhat from reasonable beings in their ideas of government and other matters of importance, but we hardly thought in this nineteenth century civilization there would be found in the great British House of Parliament men so devoid of an acquiescence, as to introduce and attempt to force through such a measure as the Crimes Act.

The jury system the great mainstay of the people's liberties, is to be abolished for "both. For certain crimes, it is enacted that Irish men shall not be tried in Ireland, where they might perchance, be set free, but are to be taken to England for trial, where they will stand a favorable chance of being convicted.

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unit to govern themselves and their native land too wretched for them to live in. Now, after centuries of this sort of legislation, the policy has broken down finally, and Mr. Gladstone points to the only true method by which peace and good will may be established between the two nations. Hamilton backs up the Tories in continuing the old exploded system, and asks Englishmen to sanction a policy in Ireland which they refused to tolerate in Bulgaria, and gave men and money to overthrow in other countries.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS will be acknowledged only by change of Label attached to paper.

THE HYDE PARK MEETING.

Monday's demonstration by the workmen of London was a magnificent expression of English sentiment in protest against the cruel and stupid policy of the Salisbury Government towards Ireland.

In Ireland this demonstration will be received as a message of hope, encouragement and brotherhood from the people of England, especially from that great class the workers whose interests are identical with those of their Irish fellow citizens.

THE NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

An important public service has been performed by our morning contemporary The Herald in exposing the latest customs outrage.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Before baggage is delivered each passenger will be required to make under oath an entry of all articles contained in his or her baggage which, by the Canadian laws, are subject to duty, and to pay such duty.

TARIFF ITEM NO. 701, "SETTLERS' EFFECTS."

Wearing apparel, household furniture, personal books, implements and tools of trade, or occupation, or employment, are under the tariff in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, etc., etc., are vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or articles provided for any other article.

REGULATIONS.

Whenever any article subject to duty is found in the baggage of any person arriving from the Dominion of Canada, which was not intended for use in the Dominion of Canada, and which is not exempted from duty by any law, it shall be liable to duty.

MRS. DAVITT HONORED.

LONDON, April 7.—The admirers of Michael Davitt, as father of the Land League, to day presented Mrs. Davitt the estate named Eden Hill Cottage, consisting of a comfortable dwelling, with garden and lawns.

every car and steamboat along our vast frontier under these regulations will be amazing. But when they become known abroad no one will come to Canada if he can help it and no one in Canada will travel outside, or if he once beyond our borders will not return if he could avoid doing so.

MR. CHAPLEAU TO THE WORKINGMEN.

The following passage appears in the report of a speech made by Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, at the Windsor Hotel last night:— "He was not an alarmist and had full faith in the working classes, who were ever faithful to those who gave them good government.

We are sure the workingmen will never know how to be sufficiently grateful to Mr. Chapleau for furnishing them with this profound morsel of political wisdom. But may we be permitted to ask, with becoming timidity, why working and praying should be the chief duties of workingmen more than other men?

THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

To-morrow the first session of the sixth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada will be opened at Ottawa by the Governor-General. The following was the term of each of the preceding parliaments, with the length of the sessions:—

Table with columns for Session, Opened, Closed, and Length. Includes First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Parliaments.

IRELAND AND HER RULERS.

LONDON, April 11.—The position to which Col. King Harman, has just been appointed, that of parliamentary under-secretary is a highly coveted office to which no salary is attached. A bill will be introduced in parliament, however, providing an emolument for this office.

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CONDEMNED.

Coercion Indignantly Protested Against by Representative Citizens.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

On Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., coming forward to speak, Mr. Phelan arose in the audience, presumably to ask a question. Before he could speak Ald. P. Kennedy, who was sitting several rows in front of him, jumped to his feet and blowing quickly down the aisle, struck several blows at him. Those in the immediate vicinity interfered. The whole incident was over in less than five minutes.

NEVER SWEAR.

SEVEN SOLD ASSAULTED THE HABIT. 1. It is vulgar—altogether too low for a decent boy. 2. It is cowardly—implying a fear of not being believed or obeyed.

had been, and always would be in favor of Home Rule for Ireland (loud cheers), and he heartily endorsed the meeting and its objects, done to obtain the land for his forefathers' liberty and justice. (Great cheering.)

Dr. Hington, in a neat speech, supported the resolution. He said that this was a very serious moment, but asked when Ireland was without her serious moments. A great deal has been said about coercion, but Ireland is accustomed to it.

Mr. H. J. Curran then proposed the following resolution:—"That while we heartily appreciate the action of the majority of the British House of Commons in voting in favor of a coercive bill, we do so with the most profound regret, and we trust that the Government will be able to secure what they desire by other means."

THE TOAST OF THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

To the Editor of THE POST:—Sir,—A Quebec friend sent me the Morning Chronicle of 29th ult., containing the following editorial remarks in which I am interested:

As I was the shocking individual who, in the awful presence of two speakers of the Legislature and other ministers of the Crown, had the temerity to refuse to do what I had a perfectly legal right not to do, I will explain the circumstances. The affair happened some two years ago. On a St. Patrick's night I was invited to a banquet given by a minister of state in my capacity as president of the Quebec branch of the Irish National League of America. The toasts of "The Queen" and "Governor-General" were given. I did not lift my glass with the rest of the company.

TAXING PROTESTANTS FOR CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

To the Editor of THE POST:—Sir,—I read with considerable surprise, in your issue of the 4th inst., the decision of your High Court, in which the late Lord Justice Stirling has held that a Protestant can be taxed against his will for the erection of a Catholic church, on the ground that "a church is erected for the welfare of all."

NEVER SWEAR.

SEVEN SOLD ASSAULTED THE HABIT. 1. It is vulgar—altogether too low for a decent boy. 2. It is cowardly—implying a fear of not being believed or obeyed.

NEWFOUNDLAND APPEALS TO THE BRITISH SENSE OF JUSTICE.

LONDON, April 9.—A letter signed by members of both branches of the Newfoundland Legislature appears in the Daily Telegraph, in which a majority call on the British Government to interpose its authority in the case of the Newfoundland Government, which has passed a bill to give the Governor of Newfoundland, to the British sense of justice for compensation for losses sustained under the disallowance clause of the bill regulating the export of bait, and ask that the operation of the clause be not extended beyond the 31st day of March, 1887.

ANTI-COERCION DEMONSTRATIONS.

John Morley Condemns the Policy—An Open Letter from Gladstone—John Dillon Denounces the Land Bill.

LONDON, April 6.—Mr. John Morley addressed an audience of 6,000 Liberals at Victoria Hall, in South London, to-night. He charged the Government with Russifying the administration in Ireland, and denounced the Crimes bill as a hateful instrument of oppression.

A LETTER FROM GLADSTONE.

At a meeting in Chelsea, to-night a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in which he said:—"Our adversaries have availed themselves of the fact that I have taken a large share in placing the Irish problem as a question of practical politics before the country to plead that it is a personal affair; that it is not a true conviction and that the people are not in genuine sympathy with the justice of the demand."

THE LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The council of the Liberal Federation met in London to-day. There were numerous delegates present from the provinces. The president, Sir James Kitson, denounced the policy of the Government as brutal, and said they were trying to reduce the Irish to the level of the Hottentots.

DILLON DENOUNCES THE LAND BILL.

Mr. Dillon addressed a meeting at the Town Hall in Birmingham to-night. He said he would rather be twenty times tried at the Old Bailey than by a packed jury in Ireland. He condemned the land bill, which he said, was worse than the coercion bill. He declared that a more monstrous deception had never been attempted than to pretend that the land bill was a remedial measure.

THE TABLES TURNED.

An uproar occurred at a meeting held at Dundee to-day, which had been called by Unionists. The Irishmen present, who composed the greater portion of the audience, rejected a motion of a vote of thanks to the speakers, and the result was a resolution to meet in protest against coercion. The speakers thereupon left the hall and the meeting terminated in disorder amid cheers for home rule and Gladstone.

CANADIANS KNIGHTED.

LONDON, April 6.—The Queen has approved of the honor of Knight Bachelor conferred upon Chief Justice Matthew Crooks Cameron, of the Ontario Pleas of Ontario, and Chief Justice Andrew Stuart, of the Superior Court of Quebec. This order of knighthood embraces the English Superior court judges and other eminent gentlemen.

HONORS CONFERRED BY THE QUEEN ON TWO OTHER JUSTICES.

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BEEF, IRON AND WINE.

As prepared by H. H. BARNETT, of New York. Montreal, is very highly recommended for all persons who are suffering from indigestion, and should ask for its name on each bottle.

LUGGACURRAN!

EVICIONS ORDERED BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

"The Huger and Most Cruel Curse Ever Inflicted."

A WIDOW 70 YEARS OLD THROWN ON THE ROADSIDE.

A Specimen of Lansdowne's Humanity.

SIXTY POOR LABORERS EVICTED.

[From the Kinross Leader, Saturday, March 26th.]

On the 22nd March the work of eviction commenced at Luggacurran, on the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The day's operations began and ended with the partial eviction of the tenant—Mr. Denis Kilbride. There are 38 tenants under threat of eviction, comprising considerably over 200 human beings, besides a number of under tenants.

It may be remembered that some time ago the tenants on the Luggacurran property being refused the moderate just and reasonable reduction sought—viz. 20 per cent on the judicial rent, and 30 per cent on the leasehold and non-judicial rents—adopted the Plan of Campaign in self-defence, and lodged their rents with trustees. Since then the landlord, through his agent, Mr. Townsend Trench, the Queen's County Kerryman, has done all in his power to persecute the tenants, selecting Mr. J. W. Dunne, and Mr. Denis Kilbride as special objects of his spleen and hatred. Write were issued from the Superior Courts, and when it was found that the service of these process documents could not be made, ejection proceedings for Queen's County Kerry were commenced by "posting." Thirty-eight decrees were made at Quarter Sessions, and it is these the sheriff is now carrying out.

The proceedings were expected to begin on Tuesday, precisely at nine o'clock, but at that hour, although there was a considerable crowd present, there was no sign of the evicting party. However, shortly afterwards, from their own eleven o'clock, a large number of men in all directions, converging on the scene of the action. The police force numbered 250, and were drawn from all the surrounding districts, and the most remote portions of the Queen's County. The greater portion of the police were obliged to walk, as they could not march, owing to the fact that the circumstances had great deal to do in delaying matters. The officers in charge of the force were Captain Slacke, D.R.M., Waterford; J. F. Lynch, R.M., Abbeyleich; G. G. Black, County Inspector, R. I. C., Queen's County; and District Inspectors Warburton (Maryborough); Aldworth (Ballymynn), and Hyde (Newcastle). Over a hundred men were spent in manœuvring and drilling the police, inspecting their pouches, bayonets, batons, and guns after which they were divided into two battalions, between which walked about 90 ill-conditioned fellows of the "Artful Dodger" and street corner class, who at a given signal marched from the rear of the police barracks, carrying with them a large number of bayonets, and every conceivable weapon of demolition. Their appearance on the scene was of course the signal for continued groaning. These wretches were apparently under the control of Mr. Richard Ball, the sub-sheriff, who directed them in their operations, and whose orders they obeyed with alacrity.

At half past eleven o'clock, a crowd was apparently being made to commence operations; the police marched down the village, the emergency men being in their centre, and the vast crowd that followed, groaned, hooted, hissed, and unmercifully chaffed and bantered the police and emergency men. The first house visited was Mr. Kilbride's, and as the road leading to it was effectively blocked with trees, the evicting party were obliged to approach the house through the fields. During their passage, not a few amusing incidents occurred, which greatly tickled the crowd, who under most trying and depressing circumstances, behaved good humoredly the whole day. The route was a circuitous one, and the number of ditches and dykes that were to be crossed with a great deal of jumping, and the emergency men retarded their progress very much. The emergency men were provided with pontoons, which they utilized to ford the dykes and streams. The first obstacle that presented itself to the emergency men and police was a rapid stream running alongside the public road. Some of the advanced guard of police having taken the precaution to jump across the stream, but their efforts met with such ill success that few others tempted the chance of getting a good wetting, and waited the arrival of the emergency men with their pontoons. While the police and emergency men were struggling for a passage across this stream, a number of people anxious to forestall the sheriff and his constabulary, were making towards the house of Mr. Kilbride, but on being called back by their friends quickly retraced their footsteps, it being feared that if they were seen approaching the house they would be giving assistance to the evictors to reach it by a shorter route. After getting over the first obstacle the police and emergency men were met by another stream, which barred the way, but taught by the experience of the first stream, all the police prudently waited for the emergency men to come up to construct their temporary bridge across it. The bantering of the crowd must have sorely tried the temper of the police, and consequently they were attacking throughout the day was most aggressive and wantonly aggravating. It was quite plain that they only wanted the slightest instructions to bludgeon and bayonet the people. It was while the party were nearing the third obstruction that the people pressed somewhat close upon them when they were imperiously ordered back by Capt. Slacke. Mr. Lynch, R.M., then came forward, ordered a number of heston-men to draw their batons and force back the crowd. The police would, of course, have willingly carried out these instructions, although there was not the slightest necessity for taking such summary measures with an unarmed and defenceless crowd of people to keep at bay. Mr. Lynch would have found himself in a very awkward position. However, Lynch and his minions did not get the opportunity which they so eagerly watched. Father Maher, the patriotic, zealous, true-hearted curate of the parish, was present, and he respectfully addressed the police, and in a respectful distance, and not give the full-blooded resident magistrate and his white slaves the chance of striking them down. Father Maher's counsel and advice, as might be expected, had great influence on the people, and undoubtedly so his exertions rather than the overwhelming force of police and their officers, must be attributed the peaceable character of the day's proceedings, and the excellent manner in which the peace was preserved by the people. Having surmounted some other obstructions on the way, the evicting party came in front of the house, which stands on an eminence, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the country. The police and emergency men took possession of the terrace in front, and the

people crowded to within some few feet of this wall, and gazed at the police, calling them "the scoundrels of Ireland," "low, dirty hounds," &c., &c.

At this point Captain Slacke, a bumptious magistrate of the military type, came forward, and addressing Father Maher, said, in a boisterous manner, "Keep these people back. I won't allow them near the house."

Father Maher—Reasonable, sir. Speak reason, and I will hear you.

Captain Slacke—I won't have them crowding on the police. They must keep away.

A Voice—"We're doing no harm."

Captain Slacke—I don't care, you are not wanted here.

Father Maher said it was not his intention, nor the intention of the people, to crowd upon or obstruct the police.

Mr. Lynch, R.M., here came upon the scene and in a bullying manner, addressing Father Maher, said, "You, nor anybody else, won't be allowed to crowd upon the police."

Father Maher replied that he didn't want to go.

Mr. Lynch—Very well, I don't care a d—n, now. My job, I'll dispense them.

Captain Slacke then came up, and pulling Lynch by the sleeve, said—"Keep quiet, man."

The heston men of whom Lynch seemed particularly proud were ordered to keep moving about, and keep the people back. The people here formed a semi-circle in front of the house, the police occupying the centre, and the emergency men were preparing for the work of destruction, while the magistrates and police officers strutted about, smoking pipes, or eating sandwiches. Sub-sheriff Ball superintended the operations of his heston men, and the work of eviction went gallily on for a time.

Amongst those who were present opposite the house were—Very Rev. A. Phelan, P.P., V. E. F. Maryborough; Rev. J. Kehoe, P.P., Luggacurran; Rev. A. Dempsey, P.P., Ballyniskill; Rev. J. Colgan, P.P., Stradally; Rev. J. Maher, C.C., Luggacurran; Rev. T. Norris, C.C., do.; Rev. P. Monehan, C.C., Athy; Rev. J. Kelly, C.C., Stradally.

Arless—John Kane, Mr. Murphy, J. Governor, M. Byrne, W. Fleming, W. Story, P. Byrne.

Maryborough—Dr. Higgins, Coroner; P. A. Meehan, P.L.G.; P. Doran, P.L.G.; M. Walsh, P.L.G.; T.C.; P. Kelly, T.C.; M. Harrover, P.L.G.; E. Cooke, John Dunne, J. P. Delany, Peter Fitzpatrick, A. Brady, T. M. Brennan, J. Maher (clothing); J. Donohoe, W. Heaslam, J. A. Reid.

Athy—T. Burke, G.T.C.; Denis Reeves, D. Toomey, E. J. Quigley, D. Carberry, A. Reeves, F. Fitzgerald.

Ballydrams and Wolfhill—T. Breene, John Kealy, P. Conlan, W. Hughes, James Kealy.

Abbeyleich—W. Phelan, John O'Dea, W. Delany, J. O'Mahon, James O'Mahon.

The emergency men having got their implements in order, proceeded to force an entrance into the house, a dandy named Hutchins, from Kinnatna, having first knocked at the hall-door, and formally demanded possession in the name of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The hall-door was quickly broken in, and the emergency men entered and began to clear out Mr. Denis Kilbride, brother to Mr. Denis Kilbride, and his sister, Miss Kilbride, were viewing the plan of operations from the parlor window, with the utmost self-possession. The parlor window was also quickly broken, and in the direction of Hutchins, and when this was done, Mr. Kilbride and his sister left the house in haste, and the emergency men proceeded to clear out Mr. Denis Kilbride, brother to Mr. Denis Kilbride, and his sister, Miss Kilbride, were viewing the plan of operations from the parlor window, with the utmost self-possession. The parlor window was also quickly broken, and in the direction of Hutchins, and when this was done, Mr. Kilbride and his sister left the house in haste, and the emergency men proceeded to clear out Mr. Denis Kilbride, brother to Mr. Denis Kilbride, and his sister, Miss Kilbride, were viewing the plan of operations from the parlor window, with the utmost self-possession.

Mr. Slacke—I am resident magistrate in charge. I don't suppose you want a row?

Mr. O'Brien—The people want no row. I want to have a thorough clearing out of this place. The people want to look out if they have a right to do, at this eviction. This is a solemn sentence that is being executed.

Mr. Slacke—There has been a proclamation issued that no meeting shall be held here, and therefore I won't allow any meeting.

Mr. O'Brien—I tell you if your object is to keep the people to-day it is an object also. I think it is the power to be used. I wish it to be distinctly understood, all the people claim here is the right, not to disturb the proceedings, but simply to come as spectators to these evictions, as solemn sentences as the law can enforce.

Mr. Slacke—I have nothing to do with that.

Mr. O'Brien—Public opinion has a right to be apprised of all the proceedings, and it is a guarantee that the cause of many a salutary change in the law. From the beginning understood there will be no breach of the peace on the part of the people.

Mr. Slacke—I will allow no breach of the peace, nor any meeting.

Mr. O'Brien—I have now said what we claim. If anything happens while the people are present, it is quite clearly it will be on your own responsibility.

Mr. Slacke—So far we have nothing to complain of. Mr. O'Brien—Neither shall you have anything to complain of if the people are not provoked.

Mr. Slacke—You will understand, no speaking.

Mr. O'Brien—I understand no proceedings will take place here in the nature of an attempt to obstruct the sheriff. Beyond that I must decline absolutely to go; because the right of public meeting and free speech is too precious to give up (cheers).

Mr. Slacke—You shall be no violation of the law here if there is no attack made on the people (hear, hear).

Mr. Slacke—We are not in the habit of making unprovoked attacks.

Mr. O'Brien—We won't discuss that. I can only say we are bound to be cautious on such subjects, and reserved in our opinions (cheers).

Subsequently the Athy deputation presented the following address:—

TO WILLIAM O'BRIEN, ESQ.
DEAR SIR,—We, the members of Athy National League, wish you a most heartfelt welcome to our historic town, because we believe, in the first place, that you are the very incarnation of the spirit of opposition which the people of this country have shown in the past, and will, please God, for all time, be a violation of the law here if there is no attack made on the people (hear, hear).

pleasure of receiving it in their own town from the kind-hearted people of Athy.

After this little diversion the emergency men set to work in earnest, and were busily engaged putting out—or, to be more exact, recklessly and violently pitching—the articles of furniture which were wantonly destroyed; bedsteads, cabinets, presses and other articles of a like nature were broken to pieces in the room above and cast out through the window; during the whole time the crashing of timber could be heard above the din.

Every article of furniture was broken to pieces, and the sub-sheriff, came out of the house, breathlessly, and informed Mr. Black, the county inspector, that there were four men in a room upstairs, and that it would be necessary to send some policemen to remove them.

The police were sent, but they were powerless to render any assistance, and contented themselves with anxiously watching the efforts of the emergency men to force the door. For fully an hour the emergency men were engaged with sledge, axes, and crowbars, trying to effect a breach in the barricade, but all to no avail.

When the outer door was removed it was found the way was blocked by two iron gates, which were attached to the length of the room and held fast by large iron staples driven into the wall. It was a formidable obstruction, and effectively resisted the persistent and repeated efforts of the emergency men. Within could be seen Mr. Denis Kilbride and three other friends, Messrs. E. Lynch, L. Byrne, and Mr. Troy, calmly smoking pipes, and critically regarding the proceedings, going on outside—the futile efforts of the emergency men to effect an entrance to the room affording them not a little amusement. During the bombardment some of the emergency men suddenly created great alarm by pointing to a blue bottle under the eaves, and daily, and contented themselves with calmly smoking pipes, and critically regarding the proceedings, going on outside—the futile efforts of the emergency men to effect an entrance to the room affording them not a little amusement.

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I see now me (cheers and laughter). No, the day we gave when Lord Lansdowne came to the aid of the evicted tenants by showing them into the emigrant ship and shifting them away to fellow-fellows who can earn an honest livelihood. Here they are, and how they will remain (loud cheers); and I promise him Mr. Kilbride's title deeds to his farm are in less danger to-night than Lord Lansdowne's £20,000 a year as Governor-General of Canada (cheers).

Our words are spoken here to-day in spite of the government's opposition, and may well be the motto of the morning amongst the Irishmen of Canada, our brothers and our kinsmen, who are watching this day's work with anxious eyes and indignant hearts. We can never forget that a few years ago with their great and generous hearts that Canadian Parliament voted £20,000 to relieve the land, from distress of famine, which assuredly would have prevented the return of this winter only for the Plan of Campaign. (Loud cheers.) If they want to strike a blow for Irish freedom, if they want to relieve Irish poverty, I tell the Canadian Parliament here to-day to ask Lord Lansdowne by what right he expends £20,000 a year which he receives as Governor-General of Canada in crushing and exterminating his unfortunate fellow-fellows, the Irishmen, and may well be the motto of the morning amongst the Irishmen of Canada, our brothers and our kinsmen, who are watching this day's work with anxious eyes and indignant hearts.

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Absolutely Pure.

LOGGACURRAN.

THE SECOND DAYS WORK.

"CLEAR THEM OFF TO HELL!"

Poor Laborers' Families Evicted in a Storm of Sleet and Snow.

(Concluded from 5th page.)

On Wednesday the eviction proceedings were resumed. The people ejected were all laborers, or sub-tenants of Mr. Kilbride. The crowd was much larger than on the preceding day, and their behaviour was of a most orderly character. The policemen, too, were on their good behaviour, for they twice refused to carry out the directions of Mr. Lynch, R.M., to bludgeon the people over the fence. Why an ordinary sub-constable should refuse to obey the instruction of a resident magistrate, we must not presume to say. Circumstances to be related later on may, perhaps, account for it. Father John Maher and Father Thomas Norris were present throughout the day, in the double capacity of ministers of comfort to the poor people thrust from their homes, and of preservers of the peace. Right well they perform their tasks. They placed themselves between the police and the people, and their double presence was a most effective check on the police. Mr. Lynch, R.M., at all events, among those to provoke the evictions, on Tuesday, brought into prominence the relations between Mr. Kilbride and the poor people living under him. Mr. D. Kilbride, Mr. T. Kilbride and Miss Kilbride were before the eviction party at each house that they visited, to prepare the poor people for the sheriff's work, and to comfort them in their sore affliction. It would do the heart good to listen to the way in which the tenants poured forth their expressions of gratitude to the Kilbride family—"God bless you," said one old woman, tottering under the weight of her 85 years, "God bless you Mister Denis, that was always doing good for us. May God bless you every day for it." "Ah, well, Miss Mary," said another, "if it was always visiting us, bringing us good comfort, and may the Mother of God be always your help and comfort for it." These were the expressions of two octogenarians spoken in saddened voice—for they scarce understood the meaning of the proceedings—while men stood round them in little cabin with moist eyes, and Miss Mary herself pressed the tears from her eyes with one hand and supported the old woman with the other, and addressed her words of comfort in trembling accents to those who had come to cheer and encourage. It was a deeply touching spectacle. Elsewhere over the farm the look, the voice, the gesture, and the grasp of the hand, told the same eloquent story of grateful remembrance for past kindnesses. Miss Kilbride acted a heroic part throughout the day. She climbed the hill, forded streams and crossed fences as well as the sturdiest man there; and fitted from house to house comforting the inmates, directing them where shelter had been prepared, and providing conveyances for the weak and helpless—and all this without touching a morsel of food the live-long day. Fathers Maher and Norris had charge of the crowd during the day, but they also found time to enter the houses to minister to the comforts of the people and to help them out of their homes. These poor people themselves exhibited a great deal of fortitude. One woman was led out of her house with a child a month old in her arms. Snow was falling at the time, and she walked cold calling for cheers for the Plan of Campaign. The people began to murmur at the election under the snow of a woman in her delicate health with her tender infant; but she cried out, "He'll live to be a man for Ireland yet!"—words of brave hope which were greeted with loud cheers.

The following clergymen were present during the day:—Rev. John Maher, O. C., Loggacurran; Rev. Thomas Norris, O. C., Loggacurran; Rev. P. Arless, O. C., Loggacurran; Rev. William Maher, O. C., Loggacurran; Rev. John Donovan, O. C., Monaghan; Rev. J. J. Kelly, O. C., Strabally; Rev. James Carroll, O. C., Athy; and Rev. Peter Monahan, O. C., do.

The following deputations among others attended:—

Carlow-Graigus—Messrs James Carey, hon-sec; Matthew M'Way, James M'Way, Michael Governey.

Killinard—Messrs Michael Nolan, Patrick Gallagher, John Monahan, P. L. G.; John Kavanagh, P. L. G.

Strabally—Mr. John Kavanagh, P. L. G.; Monaghan—Messrs John Connell, P. L. G.; William Reed, John Farrell, Thomas Kourke, Ballybrittas—Messrs A. Gallagher, P. L. G.; K. Keegan, John Mulhall, Patrick Cobbe, M. Moore, G. Moore, P. Moore, J. Mulhall, P. Keegan, G. McDonald, E. Fitzpatrick, Patrick Moran, Patrick Hickey, J. Walsh, and T. Hynes.

Many of the above sent ploughs in anticipation of operations being proceeded with on Wednesday, but they were deterred.

At half-past eleven the eviction force began to move. The police marched to Mr. Kilbride's house, in which the emergency men were located, and having plucked them out, marched back the avenue again to commence their work on the road below. The eviction brigade presented a curious aspect. One of the crowsbar fraternity poised on his shoulder a cross-out saw more than twice his own length; another of them had a ladder of equal length, two had crowsbars, and the remainder shouldered hatching. Beneath each fellow's coat behind hung down something like a tail—exactly where a tail would be. It proved afterwards to be the case of a few. The evictions were a scene of confusion and violence more than a foot long. The brigade was shanked up from every portion of the country; one of them happened to be a blackguard to whom the landlord guardians of the Kinnear Union have been compelling the ratepayers to contribute outdoor relief for some time past. The man who represented Mr. Townsend Trench on the ex-harony cess collector for the barony of Corkquigly, County Kerry. His name is Hutchins. Poor devil, he has fallen away greatly from his former self. He was once a fierce-looking a washbuckler as ever intimidated men with a stare and a voice. His chest used to puff out, his eyes to flash valiant fire; his voice was of the loudest, his strut most properish, and his cape—his cape—always wore a cape—the fiercest and most immitatory out. And what a falling off it was. Now his chest has fallen in, his step nervous and uncertain, his cape laid aside for a coat of human pattern, his voice weak and apologetic, and his eyes constantly seeking comfort in the dust. He wants pity, but deserves none, and gets none. His one warm comfort throughout the day was an occasional—in fact a rare, and a nervous swig of a flask he brought with him. One of the emergency men carried a basket loaded with bread and meat, and some big black bottles—the proceeds of a party of the resident magistrates accompanying the eviction party. Among the officers of police added to the evicting force on Tuesday were Sub-Inspector Balaigh, Inspector Magorony, and Sub-Inspector Roughan, of Kilmalee.

The first house attacked was that of Thomas Kelly, laborer, situate by the roadside. Kelly has a wife and three children, the youngest two years, and the eldest seven years old. The house was a thatched one, with two apartments and a loft. The furniture was cleared out, possession handed over, and two emergency men were left in charge. John Ryan's house, a few yards off, was next invaded, and possession quietly given up. A poor half-demented creature to whom Ryan had for some time past afforded the shelter of his roof was roughly handled by one of the emergency men, upon which she gave him a stunning blow between the eyes. Another ruffian who was standing by made a blow of the crowsbar at her, and only that a policeman warned it off the poor creature would now be a corpse. She was arrested afterwards. Father Maher took charge of her later on.

The entire force then began to march up the hill, which rises behind Mr. Kilbride's house. It is over a thousand feet high, and the crowsbar brigade had to make a summit. Their course lay through a lot of mountain snipe land, through which they had often to wade knee-deep in mud and water. Several streams and marshes had to be crossed, a number of fences to be mounted, besides the weary work of climbing the steep sides of a mountain, down which trickled the moisture from above, rendering the soil a sticky and well nigh impassable sea of mud. The policemen worked along with their big coats, big rolls of perspiration trickling down over their faces and half blinding them, while the crowd, who knew every inch of the place, kept close to them and from their own vantage points uttered a running series of tantalizing comments upon the labours of the force. Poor Mr. Slacke when he reached the top looked utterly weary and fagged out. Half a dozen times when struggling up the mountain he had stripped off his overcoat. But the heavens combined in mockery of the administrators of rack-rent law. Scarcely had he removed the covering when hail, sleet or snow coming down compelled him to resume the protection. On the way Hutchins came in for a considerable share of sarcastic comment. "Look," said a voice, "at the gaiters he brought for the county cess." "What about the Kerry taxes, Hutchins?" "Bring back the taxes," "Ah, ha, the pealers were meant." "They're gaiters and others of the like kind." The sub-constable's name—Bull—suggested the constant iteration of Mr. O'Brien's phrase, "The Bulls and the Bullers, and the whole family of Bull," while the efforts of Mr. Lynch, R.M., to steal a quiet swig of the bottle was exposed to the whole assemblage, amid the jeerings of the observant crowd.

On the summit of the hill was the holding of James Kilbride, carpenter, with a wife and two children, with his parents, the father, 84, and the mother, 82 years of age, and his sister, whose sole support he has been. The furniture and implements of the tenant's trade were thrown out, after which he himself lit at the request of the sheriff.

A bye road runs within twenty yards of the tenant's house, and on this the crowd collected in a long line by the fence farthest removed from the house, from which they ground the evictors. The eviction completed, the party was about returning along the road portion of the way. An immense crowd of people was gathered in the fields, and a long line stood close to the fence along the road. They, of course, booed the emergency men. Resident magistrate Lynch, who had been talking awhile of the drum all the way up the hill, happened to tread all a body of police armed with muskets, that was standing at ease in front of the crowd, "clear them out of that; clear them off to hell out of that." The policemen looked puzzled at the nature of the command and seemed unable to decide how they should best proceed to execute it. They finally decided that it was impossible for them to clear the people off to hell, and did the only thing which they could under the circumstances, namely—nothing. Resident Magistrate Lynch's attention was called off by the moment by the shouts attendant on a proceeding now to be described, and returning with increased irritability, and addressing his incoherent remarks, said, "why don't you draw your batons on them." Two policemen moved, one held his musket horizontally between himself and a member of the crowd with the laziest of movements I ever witnessed. The man also placed his hand on the musket, and I could almost fancy that I saw a smile play on the features of the policeman while this posture was maintained for a few seconds. Resident Magistrate Lynch had wasted himself away. The other policemen merely moved forward and did not even elevate his rifle or touch his baton. The event which attracted Resident Magistrate Lynch's attention was a WRESTLE WITH A CALF.

As the evictors were leaving James Kilbride's house one of the emergency men pitched a calf in the adjoining field. The sheriff being ap-

at once scornfully refused, and told the sheriff to proceed with his work, that he would never forsake his comrades in the strife. The removal of the furniture was then proceeded with, Mr. Lynch, R.M., tearing down United Ireland's supplement, "The Consecration of Kilminkinn," which had been pasted in the hall, and the crowd, and a hearing the cheer, hurried up the summit, bringing with them three dogs, a greyhound, and a terrier. Whether it was instinct that taught these poor brutes the proper thing to do, or whether it was a mere accidental bursting of their natures, these dogs exhibited a decided aversion to the calf's being driven out of the field. They entered the field and barked vehemently at the animal. The calf passed in terror; and then turning upon the dog, bounded back, making a passage for itself between the legs of one of the emergency men, whom it sent flying over its back, sprawling on his nose on the field. The chase was continued, the dogs enjoying the fun as much as anyone, while the running emergency men were falling over one another in the eagerness of their hurry. In the end one of the corps managed to catch hold of the calf's tail. The poor brute, however, proved too strong for him and the captor found himself dragged at its tail until he was compelled to part his grasp. Meanwhile, however, a second emergency man came up in front of the calf and seized it round the neck; the third held out to snare, while the calf was falling, recovering himself, while the fourth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the fifth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the sixth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the seventh was pulling the calf by the tail, and the eighth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the ninth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the tenth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the eleventh was pulling the calf by the tail, and the twelfth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the thirteenth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the fourteenth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the fifteenth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the sixteenth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the seventeenth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the eighteenth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the nineteenth was pulling the calf by the tail, and the 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