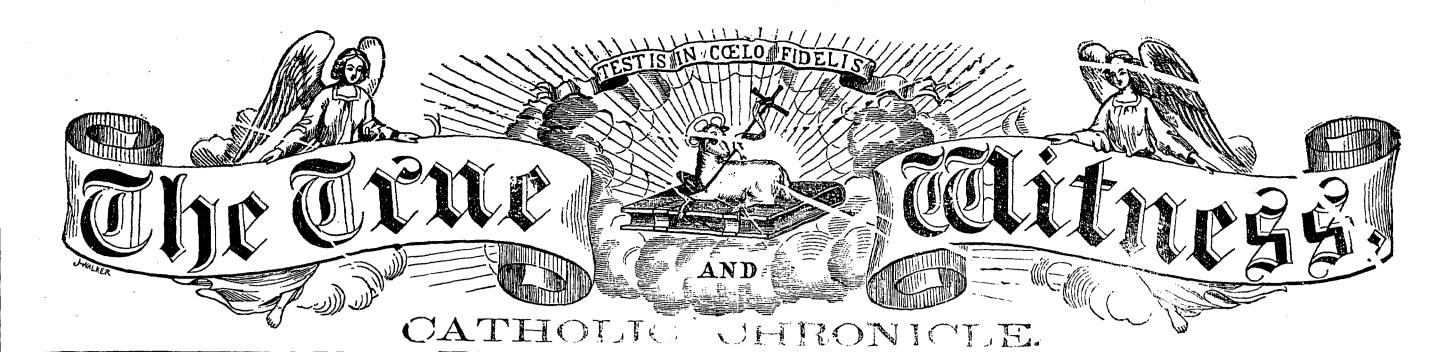
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXI.—NO. 19

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

The League spreading in Ulster-The Landlords want Half-Measures-An Irish Torymember speaks his mind in England -Mr. Gladstone's reply to Boycott-Mr. William Bence Jones, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to Post and TRUE WITNESS.]

DUBLIN, Dec. 14 .- Tradesmen in this city complain of the dullness of trade as a consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, but show a disposition to support the Government, especially if more spirited action is taken to suppress the Land League. At the Assize Court in Galway to-day, Judge Dowse, who presided, read a letter which he had received threatening him with death if he should convict any Land Leaguer brought before him for trial.

LONDON, Dec. 14 .--- The Cabinet is still in session, and excitement in the clubs over its possible action is as great as yesterday. Rumors are plenty, and the feeling that the Cabinet will be unanimous on the coercive policy gains strength.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14 .- The Land Leaguers have stopped the export of Mr. Bence Jones' cattle to Eugland, and threatened the steamship company with a withdrawal of freights by all shippers whom they can influence if it continues carrying Mr. Jones' cattle. Mr. Bence Jones is a large and well known cattle raiser, whose farm is at Bandon, near Cork.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14 .- The Land League propose to hold a great national convention of League delegates when the Government bill is promulgated. A farmer named Mullan has been murdered near Granard.

A portion of the County Donegal has been proclaimed as in a state of disorder,

The counsel for the Crown have applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a postpone-ment of the trial of the men indicted for the recent murder at New Ross, and the application has been granted. The reason alleged by coupsel was that the influence of the Land League would undoubtedly prevent a conviction, as it had in other cases.

DCBLIN, Dec. 14. - Of the panel of 48, from which the jury will be selected for the trial of the traversers, 39 are tradesmon, 2 agents, 4 gentlemen, I secretary railway company, 1 hotelkeeper and 1 lieut.-colonel.

LONDON. Dec. 14 .- The Pall Mall

persons to quit or forcibly resisting the Sheriff, 5; murder, 1; total, 46. Cork, East Riding-Threatening letters, 51; arson, 22; maining cattle, 3; forcible possession, 7; but on Dec. 2nd, they received notices for-total, 83. In the course of his charge the bidding them to do so. The next day notices Judge said that the offences were of a charac- were posted on his front door and a grave ter which strikes at the peace and welfare of | was dug in the grass near by. Later on, society, and that if they were allowed to go on notices threatening bis tonants were suck all would work the total disorganization of the over the town. They were consequently social system. Some organization acting on obliged to refuse to pay more than Griffiths' the cupidity and passions and the fears of the valuation. Last Thursday, some outs which people have, said the judge, reduced certain Mr. Jones had sent into Bandon, could not districts in the country to anarchy and con- find a purchaser, and they still lie there unfusion little, if at all, differing from civil war. sold On the same morning, thirty laborers, True liberty has ceased to exist, intolerable | employed on his farm received the following tyranny prevails, life is not secure, right is notice, "strike on Monday" Mr. Bence Jones disregarded, the processes of law cannot be is "Boycotted," "God save Ireland." Mr. Jones, enforced, dishonesty and lawlessness disgrace the land. It is said in excuse or palliation police, who visited the place and that this flood of anarchy and crime has assured the workmen that they would been produced by use existing laws. It be protected if they remained, but is not for us to consider whether out on Monday all left, including a mason, H laws require amendment or whether our institutions are open to improvement. These are matters for the Legislature. No candid mind can doubt the disposition of the Imperial parliament or its anxiety to consider or redress all real grievances. I add for my-the wants of the cattle on the farm as far as self, for you, and for all well thinking eople, they could, and in this work they were prothat we are prepared to make all sacrifices if by doing so we can procure the restoration of peace and prosperity to this distracted country. The primary functions of government are to protect life and property and repress crime. It is to aid in accomplishing

these objects that we are assembled here. Our duty is to administer the law as it exists and endeavor to eliminate crime from the land. With these objects in view I offer you my best aid, and expect from you firm and courageous assistance."

In the south the picture held up by Judge Barry, at Wateriord, is not so dark, showing that the spirit of agrarianism is less strong in Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford and Kilkenny, though a considerable increase in that class of crime is reported. The principal case before this court is the murder of Boyd.

Baron Dowse, of the Exchequer Division, had a most remarkable list of crime to bring before the jury at Galway, as follows: County Leitrim-'Threatening letters, 25; unlawful offences, 5; administering unlawful oaths, 5; Boycotting, 7; intimidation, 3; other offenc s against property, 30; total 75. Arrests for the above offences, 9. County Sligo-Murder, . attempt to murder, 1; stabbing, 2; arson, lar tempts to kill, 2; threats to murder, 15; bouse, 10; wilful injury to property, 30; threatening letters, 73 : other similar offences, 53 : total, 236. Arrests for these offences, 12. Baron Dowse concluded his charge as follows : I will take the liberty of saying, for I think it is the time and place to do so, that if this state of affairs is allowed to continue much longer, immediate danger to Ireland will be the consequence, and ultimate disgrace to the Empire, of which she forms a part. No true friend of Ireland; no real lover of liberty can dare to approve of the state of the facts which I lay before you. I speak not alone in the interest of the victims of this "reign of terror," as it often the tools of men who are more crafty and designing than they are. I speak of the south, from east to west, feels the terrible influence of this dreadful disease, some of the most dangerous symptoms of which I have laid before you. I hope it is not out of char-God that this cloud of discontent and crime which is brooding over this Province may be speedily removed, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, may be once more established within its borders." In the North, Judge Lawson, at Belfast, yesterday, said :-- "While one agrarian case in before me for trial I cannot ignore the coustabulary returns. I am sorry to publicly state that the clear conclusion at which I arrived is, that the system of intimidation which has so long been prevailing in the southern counties is gradually becoming unbearable." LONDON, Dec. 15 .- Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, returned to Dublin to-day armed with enlarged powers for the Viceroy and Irish magistrates. Government is understood to be deliberating upon what measures may be taken for the supression of "Boycotting" in Ireland. The principal difficulty to be overcome is in the nature of a process called "Boycotting," for the reason that no violence is used towards landthe terrorism that now exists. Four of the lords or egents, and it is not easy to define what violation of laws resides in a determination to refuse to work for them or sell them ago, at Cork, with the Right Hon J. D. Fitz- goods. Whatever results muy attend the action the Government may feel compelled to take in advance of the re-assembling of Parliament, it is understood that it is preparing and will introduce into the House a bill providing for liberal reforms. At the Cork Assizes, John Power, who was identified as one of the party of armed men who forcibly entered a house from which the tenants had been evicted near Traise, county Kerry, in the night, about a fortnight ago. and slit the ears of the occupant, a bailiff, has been acquitted, although he was identified by the prosecutor. DUBLIN, Dec. 16.-In the trial of Messrs. Healey and Walsh at Cork the jury after a deliberation of one hour reudered a Meon, 8; taking forcible possession, 3; maim- | verdict acquitting the prisoners of the charges ing cattle, 2; total, 59. To this must be added against them. The verdict was frantically 15 cases of taking toroible possession, to which applauded by the dense crowd that had assembled in the court room. The public Threatening letters, 58; arson, 16; maining generally show their joy at the verdict. cattle, 9; forcible possession, 7; malicious DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—The case of Mr Wm. Bence Jones, a gentleman farmer near Bau-Threatening lefters, 101; alson, 23; maim- don, County Cork, who is now being "Boying cattle, 4; attacking houses, 6; total, 130. cotted," is even more remarkable than that Resolutions were passed dictaring an equit- expected popular outbreak. Tag Govern-

number. Cork, West Riding-Threatening thousand acres, and has lived in Ireland since sary-a settlement giving landlords fair rent those districts where the magistrates declare letters, 25; maiming cattle, 15; compelling 1846. He has spent £25,000 on improvements and his rents are about double the Government valuation. He states that his tenants were willing to pay the usual rents, but on Dec. 2nd, they received notices foron learning this, sent notices to the carpenter, a game-keeper and a coachman, but the baker, gardener, dairy man and another domestic remained, as they did not receive the notice to leave. Mr. Jones and his son the wants of the cattle on the form as far as tected by two policemen. The local traders will not supply Mr. Jones, and his house has to be guarded at night. Things were quiet to-day, but a long siege is expected to take place, as Mr. Jones is a man of considerable resolution and strength of purpose. Some most remarkable incidents in connection with his "Boycotting" occurred to-day. Thirty head of cattle and forty sheep belonging to him arrived at Cork to-day for shipment to Bristol. When the cattle arrived at the Steam Packet Company's yard, they were recognized as belonging to Mr. Jones, and several cattle shippers went immediately in a body to oue of the Directors of the Company and said that if Mr. Jones' cattle were allowed on board the vessel they would cease to have any further dealings with the Company. The officials acceded to these representations, and refused to allow the beasts on board. The animals were then turned out of the yard. Two drovers asked if the Clyce Shipping Co. would take thom on board one of heir vessels, but this pplication was also refused when they discovered who the owner was Then the two drovers rejused to have any

thing more to do with the beasts, and the cattle and sheep were allowed to stray about cattle stealing or malicious theft, the streets. Eventually a number of police-threatening letters, 26; other simi-offences, 14; total, 50. Arrests and drove them into the premises of the Great for the above offences, 3. County Mayo-At- Southern and Western Bailway, whence they were transmitted to Dublin. During the arson, 29; maiming cattle, 24; assault in | detention of the cattle at Cork no folder would be supplied by the local tender. The animals arrived at Dublin this morning in charge of Mr Jones agent, Mr. Brown, who took them to the Glasgow Packet Line yards, and then there was a general commotion among the drovers. Secretary Barry Manu in the course of the day was called on by severe dealers who usually forwarded cattle y the Company's boat, and they stated that t ey would not send over their beasts by that line if Mr. Jones' cattle were allowed on board. Mr Mann went at once to the city and consulted with some of the Directors as to the course to be pursued. Meantime the man in charge of the yard received two is properly called, but also in the interests of threatening letters by the mid-day post, one the poor people themselves, who are too of which warned him that his life would not be worth a day's purchase if he had anything to do with the cattle The whole country. Every, part from north to document was signed by "Molly Magnire," who had followed the beasts from Cork. At four o'clock it was decided that the cattle could not be sent by the steamer, as there was no room for them. The other lines also reacter for me to say that I fervently pray to fused on the same grounds, and the cattie remain in a Dublin yard under police protection. The Glasgow line steamer sailed tonight with 168 head of cattle, but it can accommodate 350, showing that the Company were intimidated. Mr. Brown will try again, and if unsuccessful will take them to Belfast. The Rev. Daniel Foley, parish priest of Tarbet, County Kerry, has been " Boycotted" by his parishiouers for three weeks. He can get no smith in Tarvert to shoe his horse, and had to send it to Limerick. It appears that the smith was even warned at his peril not to do the like a second time. The people of the parish long since rejused to give the usual half-penny or penny on Sundays for seats in the chapol, and it is thought that he will not be paid his dues at Christmas. Father Folcy has frequently denounced the Lengue, and persistently refused to join it. Urgent orders have been received in Dublin to-hight, directing that no further furloughs for the present be gra ted to non Commisand left her three months' provisions. Theresioned officers and men in Ireland. The orders also direct that any men whose furbut they did not interfere, and when all was loughs have been out, and who have not yet over the people quietly dispersed in murchleft should not be allowed to go. Consequently, a number of men were leaving on turlough for England this evening, were stopped before g ing on board and directed to their quarters. Officers and men now on leave from regiments stationed in Ireland mained at Dublin all day miserably housed. have been ordered to join their regiments without fail before the 28th inst. Great excitement is caused here by the news that or eas had been issued by the War Office, In London, to the Scots Fusilier Guards to proceed to Ireland on Friday. It tually isolated from the outside world Towas the Scots Guards which, when the Fenian scare occurred at Chester, turned out at of Mr. Jones, refused to supply some quarter of an hour's notice from the bugle call. The batallion numbers cattle and the requirements of the dairy are 800 heyonets, but instructions have neen issued to bring the force up to 1,000. The majority of the men are Scotchmen, the Trishmen in the batallion numbering less than one hundred, of whom forty are Catholics. The Cold streams are to be reinforced to-morrow by 100 men, bringing the torce up to 1,000 men.

and tenant's protection from rack rents and capricions evictions. LONDON, Dec. 16 --- The Coldstream Guards

have left for Dublin. Mr. Philip Callan, M. P. for Louth, who

was convicted of libelling Mr. A. M. Sullivan, has been fined £25 TORONTO Dec. 16 - The following is cabled

o the Globe, dated London, Dec. 15th :--Emigration forms a part of the Government's

DURLIN, Dec. 16 .- To-day the counsel for the Grown and counsel for the Traversers each struck off twelve names from the fortyeight previously ballotted for, leaving twentyfour from which the jury will be selected at the opening of the trial The Crown solicitor challenged three Catholics and nine Protestants, each side alternating in striking the public generally. them off name by name. At each name struck off by the Crown, Mr. Dillon, of the Traversers counsel and a cousin of Mr. John Dillon, cried, "another Papist," or otherwise called attention to the fact, though the Master of th · Crown office severely reprimanded him. Some Catholics are included in the remaining twenty-four persons in the panel, but the probability is that a great majority of the jury will be Protestants. Opinions differ regard-ing the probable inclinations of the jury, but it is not generally considered favourable thus ar for the Traversers.

London, Dec 17 -- It is stated there was a painful scene between the Queen and Gladstone at Windsor over the Irish question, the Queen arging the Premier very decidedly to resort at once to force and crush disorder The Liverals ascribe the Queen's interference to the influence of Beaconstield.

DUBLIN, Dec. 17 .- The master of the Kilmurray harriers has received notice from the L and Leaguers of their intention to "Boycott" him Kilmurray is a parish in Munster, county Clure on Clonderlaw Bay. The Grand Orange Lodge has issued a

circular, urging the breth on to take measures for meeting by means of signals at any time, day or night, under any emergency, and to take means to protect themselves. Anther circular announces that a subscription has been opened for organizing a defence, and gives information in regard to the cost of atms.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17 .- The consignees state that they refused to receive Jones' sheep because the Land League threatened them.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16 .- From Clara our King's County correspondent telegraphs the particulars of an extraordinary case of intimidation. Mr. Charles S. Dudgeon, a landed propriate

his rents to-day. His visit was anticipated

yelling and hooting, and it was with con-

siderable difficulty that the police succeeded

consequently he had to remain inside the

decided upon going to Tuliamore, accom-

panied by two armed policemen. He had to

walk the entire distance-sbout seven miles.

He obtained admittance to Mrs. Brown's

receiving one penny of rent. No arrests

At Manorhamilton, County Leitrim fair on

Monday, a man, by order of the Local Branch

a Land Leaguer. He was arrested by the

police yasterday, and brought up in the petty

sessions charged with intimidating the pub-

has caused great excitement in the district as

Boycotting was frequent and "calling" peo-

About a thousand persons assembled at

Kilmore, County Mayo, and built a house

from which a woman named McNichols had

been evicted. The rebuilding occupied four

nours. They then re-instated Mrs. McNichols

was a large number of police at the scene,

ing order, each section of the Land/League

Mr. Bence Jones' case continues to attract

great attention. As the Glasgow Line re-

fused to take his cattle and sheep they re-

The sheep were sent to Liverpool to-night.

Mr. Jones intends to sue the companies

who refused to accommodate him. There

is no change in the state of siege at Mr.

lones' residence. His family is now effec-

necessaries to the house. The feeding of the

attended to by Mr. Jones, jr., and Miss Jones,

who are escorted about in their work by

armed policemen. Early in the morning

the young gentleman may be seen in the

turnip field pulling up turnips for the morn-

ing ment orthe cattle, with Miss Jones mind-

ing the horse and cow.

ple at fairs is very common.

headed by its own band.

were made.

they can longer depend upon the police. The same course was adopted in 1976. The following is the text of Mr. Gladstone's

letter in answer to that of Mr. Boycott, asking for Government assistance :-Mr. Chas. Boycott.

Mr. Gladstone has received your letter of

the 8th inst. He desires me to say that he is not sure in what way he is to understand programme for dealing with Ireland. Prob-andy numbers of Irish of a fair class of ment. It has been very largely afforded you settlers will be sent to the North-West at the in the use of the public force. Beyond this expense of the British Government. it is the duty of the Government to use its best exertions in the enforcement of the existing law, which they are endeavoring to enforce throughout the courts, and by asking, when necessary, the assistance of the Legislature to amend or enlarge the law, a matter of much importance, on which you can, of course, only receive information together with

SEYMOUR."

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.-The meeting announced to be held to-day at Ballybrophy was prevented by police Land meetings were held at Lismore, Curragh Camp, Mulliugar and eleswhere to-day.

The police prevented the land meeting today at Cullahill, in Queen's County, as it had previously been proclaimed as in a state of disorder. Outrages an increasing to a fearful extent throughout Ireland.

(CONCLUDED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)

THE TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

In what spirit the trial of Mr. Parnell and his associates is to be conducted in the atmosphere of Dublin, is already foreshadowed by the remarks made by Chief Justice May, and and endorsed by his associates on the bench. On a preliminary motion for the restraint of the Dublin newspapers from working to secure the conviction of the Land League, his lordship allowed himself to deliver a harangue, which assumed the truth of overy charge brought against Mr. Parnell and his co-defendants. Of the other judges, only discented from the Chief Justice, one he did so on the ground that and the action proposed was not severe enough upon the Land League. The truth the is that Dublin is not the place, and the Irish is not the bench, to give the Leaguers any sort of equitable treatment. The latter represents the Ascendancy party as much as in the days of Emmet's trial. The city contains a small army of dependents on the of the work and of its author. Castle and its patronage, which manages to

PERSONAL.

Chicago has 300 churches and 3,300 saloons Letellier de St. Just is reported as sinking

fast. Pall Mall laughs at and still admires Gladstone.

Renan loses no opportunity of attacking Germany.

John Bright is called fossilized but stat articulate.

Dr. Bergin, M.P., is to introduze his factory bill this session.

The man who is never on time usually carries a large watch.

Charles Manning, brother of the Cardinal, died on the 30th Nov.

Lord Beaconsfield's "Endymion" paid him: about fifty-cents a word.

Alderman Close is the independent cand . date for Mayor of Toronto.

The widow of President Thiers died on the 12th inst. at the age of 58.

The great and constant fault of loglish acting is described as extravagance.

The Empress Augusta, wife of Kaiser Wiliam, is a Catholic, and hates Bismarck.

Tennyson is praised for being superior tethe infirmity of most poets-pride of poetic power.

Madame de Freidland, daughter of the late Duke de Persigny is under trial in France for forger7.

Mr. Vanderbilt has forbidden the sale of " flush " literature in the depot and cars on his railroad.

The Parnell defence fund on December 3rd was \$21,000 with subscriptions flowing in from America.

The most beautiful thing in French society, says an English critic, in the relation between mother and child.

In the case of Molson as. Carter, before the Imperial Privy Council; the case was dismissed with costs.

Mr. D. J. Walker, Warden of Frontenac. says the Toronto Globs) refuses \$100 the Council offered him.

The Saturday Review thinks that the old aristocratic English constitution will live in Be consfield's novels.

A St. Louis paper says that railway trains on the same track no longer telescope. No, but they collideoscope.

It is unusual for a French prolisher to write a preface to a book showing the merita

Skobeleff, the young Bussian general, is

says that the reports of interviews between Gladstone and the head of the detective police are untrue. The crisis was rightly supposed to exist 24 hours ago, but it has been staved off by an arrangement which shows it was brought on unnecessarily. Nobody will believe a mere threat of suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, if any, will affect the movement to-day. All the Ministers were present at the Cabinet Council to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 14 .- The London Times attacks the Government for not taking energetic measures against Ireland.

A farmer was robbed and murdered at night by a band at Aughaufin, Longford. No arrests.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15 .--- The Assize Courts in various quarters of Ireland are now sitting and dealing with agrarian crimes. 59 crimes are on the list in the County Clare, 100 in the County Limerick, 134 in the County Kerry, 129 in the County Cork, 75 in Leitrim, 50 in the County Sligo, and 320 in the County Mayo. Only a few arrests are reported. The Judges in their charges to the juries commented severely on the disordered condition of the country.

A manifesto adepted by the Land League yesterday states that when the outlines of the promised Land Bill are made public by the Government, a special meeting of the League will be held for the purpose of discussing the measure. If necessary, the National Convention of the Land League delegates will be summoned to make the announcement on the settlement which the League demands. The manifesto condemns outrages and the send-

ing of threatening letters as harmful. London, Dec. 15.—It is stated that the Cabinet now unanimously endorse Mr. Forster's views regarding coercive measures in Ireland. Every member of Parliament conversant with Irish affairs, and not an admirer of Mr. Parnell, have been sequested to submit to the Cabinet his views or measures which should be taken in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15 .- The Assize Courts in various quarters of Ireland are now sitting and dealing with the agrarian crimes, which for the past few months have been creating leading judges in Ireland have delivered their charges to the Grand Jury, beginning a week gerald, of the Queen's Bench, and ending yesterday in Ulster with the Right Hon. James Authony Lawson, of the Common Pleas. It has been throughout the autumn the aim of your correspondent not to exaggerate the growth of social disorder, or to report stories of outrage except after full confirmation, but in consequence of the refusal of the public officers to make known their official records, it has been often impossible to supply exact figures for the remote regions. The judges' charges fill this want. Judge Fitzgerald furnished the following list of crimes uthe Province of Munster :-- County Clare--Letters threatening murder, 43; cases of firing uto dwelling houses by disguised parties, 3; nobady is amenable. County Limerickcattle, 9; forcible possession, 7; malicious injury, 9; minder, 1; total, 100. Kerry-

The London correspondent of the Elin-A great anti-League meeting was held toburgh Scotsman says : "The despatch of furmay at Monaghan, Lord Rossm an presiding. | ther troops to Ireland has no reference to any And to these multicus injustes without of Copt. B yout himself. He ferm nearly a lable set to most of the case question nearly

Dublin is still a of Longford, who had a man named Nagle sort of "English Pale," insuisted from the sentenced to twenty years penal servitude for general currents of Irish opinion, and slways fireiug at him, is agent to the estate of Mrs. very useful to Ireland's masters when they Bride, near Ballycumber. Last night he have a political prosecution on hand and proceeded to Clara with a view of collecting need a loval jury.

The scandal of Judge May's declaration has and when the train arrived 200 people had called out procests from even Tory newsassembled on the platform. The appearance papers. It has in so far helped the League's of Mr. Dudgeon was the signal for general cause. But a far greater help has been given by the famous Colonel Gordon. Since his return from Chius, this eminent Scotchin getting him into the station-master's office. man has been taking a look at Counsught. but no person in Clara would give him shelter, Its people have no especial points of contact nor could he procure a car to get to Tullamore; or sympathy with his stern, Calvinistic soldier,-a Puritan born out of due time. He station until after midnight. Matters at one has looked upon their misery with impartial time were so threatening that the police on eyes. He has seen many wretched, and disthe platform had to load their guns in order tressed people,-the Chinese of the coast to protect Mr. Dudgeon. At 12 o'clock he cities, the Hindoo ryots, the wretched Africans of the slave-gaugs. He has spent the best part of his life in the service of such

people. But he pronounces the people of Western Ireland to have reached a hotel in that town, but, on hearing what had point lower than suy of these,-to occurred, that lady also declined to run the be simply the most wretched beings in the world. And he believes that it would tisk of sheltering Mr. Dudgeon, who then had to proceed to the house of Captain Strange, be a good investment for the Government to who accompdated him until this evening expend the vast sum necessary to bring this when he left for Dablin, without, of course, people out of their wretchedness, by taking up the whole land of the country he saw, and so put an end to "this cancer," as he calls it. And just at the same time comes the opinion of Justice James, the ornament of the Engof the Land League, went about telling the lish bench, that the creation of a peasant people not to buy or sell cattle to anyone not proprietorship in Iteland would be a step in the right direction if the landlords are upwilling to accept a fixed rent at a government valuation, and to abdicate their power of lic. After hearing the case the magistrate eviction. committed him to gaol for one month. This

Mr. Parnell is doing himself more harm than can all his opponents. His speeches, since the announcement of his prosecution was made, show a constant decrease in his self-control and moderation, and he has at last come to nour insults upon Mr. Gladstone and defiance ppon the British Government. Insults to a man who has risked so much for Ireland are always out of place. Defiance may have its place, when a nation is prepared to enforce the words of its leaders with arms in its hands. But this is not the situation in Ireland.

Mr. Parnell's reception in Waterford is enough to show how great the divorce between Irish and Governmental opinion, and how great his hold upon the former. Not only did the municipality extend to him the freedom of the city, but the people proceeded to show their enthusiasm by "Boycotting" the minority which resisted that vote. They broke their windows and ceased to purchase at their shops. For this spontaneous movement the Land League are held responsible day a dealer in bread, though a tenant by some of our newspapers, as though it were a crime of a very high nature, - a system of outrage, by which a few terrorists are dragooning all welldisposed people. Have they no recollection of what happened to our own cities when Sumter was fired on, or when President Lincoln was killed? Did they never read of the London mob forcing a general illumination in honor of John Wilks in one century, and in honor of the Reform Bill in the next? These ontbreaks are the signs which may be expected accompanying every great surge of popular feeling. They show that a whole produced, it would be arrested immediately. people is united and in earnest as never be- Resolutions condemning the traffic were

fond of risking his life, and the odds against his living to an old age are considered very great.

The Imperial Parliament will be summoned for the 6th of January, a full month earlier than usual-proof that events of the last; importance are in store.

The Athenaum does not poke fun at Ruskin because of his fear of steam engines and machine shops in England, but says that his voice was needed in the land.

The latest weather prophet is Mr. G. . Brown, who, in a letter to the Gueette, & nocks Vennor into a cocked hat and prophysics a thaw on or about St. Patrick's Day.

M. Gambetta's father and mother, 'who reside at Nice, frequented the Church of the African Missionary Fathers, which 22 eir unbelieving son mercilessly condemned to beclosed.

FitzJohn Porter, it is said; is not likely tolive long, and his re-instatement has the object of relieving his children from the pain of the stigma which the-Court insquiry has declared undeserved.

The Pope has appointed Mouse igneur do Roussaux Bishop of Tournas, in the room of the insane Monseignear Damont. Monseigneur de Roussaux had for some time been Administrator of the See.

Figuro :----- Un Mormon, en ci, moment e. New York, demando-a Sarah Bernhardt devouloir bien lui donner une los e de famille-Combien etes vous? Ini demant le t-cile. Fan 24 femmes et 168 enfants.!"

M. Jacoby, the distinguished Russian painter, has lately been making a tour in Africa. He has now returned to Pasis, where he has organized an exhibition of some of his paintings in the Rue Taitbout.

Miss Martha Terhune, aged 53; bas jmet. died as Lodi, N.J. It is claimed that she had fasted for seven weeks previous-during which time she lost very little in weight-because her mother, aged 90, was stricken with para)ysis.

The Mayor of Leeds is a Quaker, and when, the Duke of Edinburgh came to Leeds a. month ago to "open" a new massic hall, the Mayor accompanied him to the door and them. retired, unwilling to listen to the "world's" masic within.

The French sculptor Clesinger has latein executed a magnificent equestrian statue of the Austrian Emperor in his costume as Kingof Hungary. The French Government have granted Clesinger an ateliar in the Garde. Meubles, so that he now has plenty of space. for carrying out his vast undertakings,

Colonel L. A. Annesley, half-pay late 11th. hussars, Assistant Adjutant General for cavalry and clothing at the war office, has signified. his intention of accepting the appointment of Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, which has been vacant since the death of Brigadier-General H. F. Brooke in action before Candahar.

Dr. Cameron, M. P., presided tast week at a meeting at Glasgow for the suppression of the opium trade. He said that the traffic, promoted under the British flug, was not only, iniquitous in itself but was forced upon the Chinese. If the people of Great Britain were fully aware of the vice and misery this traffic Ladopted,

DANGER AHEAD!

should never recover."

suppose it can be?"

uarture."

pain.

ought "

her decided way.

daughter's marriage."

happy young face with a weary sigh.

postpone the evil hour as long as we can."

must be mistaken, Katherine. I wonder," very slowly this, " if-it be-has been in com-

munication with Mrs. Vavasor since her de-

For Mrs. Vavasor's presence in Castleford

was still a profound secret. Sho had taken lodgings in the removest and quietest subarb

of the town. She never ventured abroad by day, and had assumed an aliss. She and Mr.

Daugerfield kept tryst in the evenings, in

from the sight as though it gave him positive

save himself dreamed of her presence.

2

[By the side of Colonel Twentyman rode Mr. Robinson, habited, as usual, in wide Tam o' Shauter cap. . . I observed to-day a marked change in the behavior of the c ustry people whom I met. Not one touched his hat or wished you good morning, so great a cannee has been effected in a people by butture shally and good-natured by the teaching of the Lard League."-Lough Mask correspondent of Daily Express] Express] **1.** .!

There's danger brewing—that I see; A change is in the people's habits; Time was when they were wout to be As meek and mild as hares and rabbits; Thus was when all those Mircs and Pats; On all their roads their fields and passes, Wou'd never fail to touch their hats To members of the Better Classes!

But now not one will cock his eye, Save in the way of jeer or banter, When Mr. Robinson goes by, Msjestic, in his Tam o' shanter.

11.

"Tis much too plain this onen means Those people hate our Constitution; Their Jaunty and untouched caubeeus Port nd a dreadful Revolution : Ab. mel such men some yents ago Would hundly bow and shi keep standing Baretieded in rain and show. Before a Presence so commanding !

But now the change !- alas, alas !-When Mr. R. binson can pass, Unnoticed, in his Tam o' Shanter!

....

Of course this shame is brought about By that confounded hand League's teachings The good old ways are ; ut to rout By thangel's wild not where speechings: The governel's wild and wicked speechings: By franch's wild and wicked speechings: That brings such dire effects were ended— But that can hever be until The Habeas Corpus Act's suspended.

Then who will dare to cock his ere Then who will dare to cock may eye with shity jects or idle banter, When Mr. Robinson goes by, Rejoicing, in his Tarm of Shanter? T. D. S.

-Dublin Nation

REDMOND O'DONNELL ; OR.

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

The eyes of the stricken man were fixed upon her with a strange earnest wist-ulness Ke tried feebly to speak-his fingers closed almost convulsively over her's. She bent her s ear to catch his words.

"Send for Hammersly-I must make my will."

She ki-sed him soothingly.

"Y's, papa, darling, but not now. There's so Lucry, you know-all present danger is over. You are to be very still, and go to sleep. I will stay by you and watch.' You will drink this, Sir John" Doctor

Graves said, authoritatively, and the sick man sualfowed the opiate, and, with zis hand till elasped in Katherine's fell asleep.

Dr. Graves departed. Mr. Otis remained; Katherine kept her vigil by the bedsule, very pale in the sunlight of the new day. Mr. Otis watched her furtively from his remote seat. Her's was a striking face, he thought, a powerful face-s face full of character.

"That girl will be no common woman," he thought; " for good or for evil, she's deemed to wield a powerful influence. You don't see such a face as that many times in life."

The weary moments wore on. The Christmas morning grew brighter and brighter. The house was still very quiet. Outside the wint, y subshine sparkled, and the trees ratfled in the frosty wind. The pale watcher lay Lack in her chair, paler with every passing mement, but never offering to stir. How white she was, how weary she looked. The young physician's heart went out to her in a the ivery light. The night air sighed faintly

great compassion. Miss Dangerfield, pardon me, but you are

hind, the tail, slim figure looked taller and a rule; but they affected him to-day. I sup-I have no doubt Peter is anxious that-I slimmer than ever, the original orange blos-" Something's happened to Peter, papa," ansoms crowned the long, light-brown hair, the swered. Ketherine thoughtfully, "he's got quite a new way of talking and carrying himbridal veil floated like a mist over all. The last jewel was placed, the last ribbon fied, the last fall of lace arranged. She stood beselt of late. He looks as if some great good fortune had betallen him. Now what do you fore the mirror fair, pale, pensive-a bride ready for the altar. A quarter of ten! The Swiss clock, telling "Great good fortune," Sir John repeated.

of the quarters, startled them. How the mowith rather a startied face. "I think you ments flow-hew fast the guests were arriving through the storm. The roll of carriages was almost incessant now, and lifting her dreamy eyes Eatherine repeated her enquiry ; "I wonder if Gaston has come?"

"What a question !' orled Miss Talbot, "A bridegroom late, and that bridegroom Mr. Dantree of all men. Of course, he has come, and is waiting in a fever of impatience downstairs. Minon, run and see."

The French girl went, and came flying back ionely lanes and deserted places, and no one breathlessly.

But three days now to the wolding day and "Mademoiselle, how strange. Monsieur Dautreo has not arrived. Monsiegneur, the those three flew space. It had been arranged that since, contrary to all precedent, the marabbe, is ready and waiting-all the guests are assembled, but mon Dieul the bridegroom is riage was to be performed at Searswood it should also take place in the evening, to be late 1?

toflowed, in the good old fashioned way by a Miss Talbot looked at her friend. Neither spoke nor moved. The flock of bridesmaids, upper and ball, and the bridal party start, next day for the Continent. The hour was a "rose-bad garden of girls," came floating fixed forten, and half the country invited. in with their misty diapery, their sofe voices Sir John's progress toward strength was and subdued laughter. It was ten o'clock, and the wedding bour. very slow. Some secret auxiety seemed preying on his mind and keeping him back.

There was a tap at the door. Ninon open-He watched his idolized darling flying up and ed it, and old Sir John, white as ashes and down stairs, dashing, bright us the subshine trembling on his staff, entered and approachitself, in and out of the room, singing like a ed his daughter. skylark in her perfect bliss, and he shrank

"Katherine, Dantree has not come." "I know it, father. Something has hap-

pened." Her voice was quite steady, but a gray,

"How can I tell her?" he thought; "how can I ever tell her? Aud yet I ought-I ashen terror blanched her face. "Had you not better send to Morecambe?" Once or twice he feebly made the attempt. Edith Talbot interposed. 4 He was quire well

but Katherine put him down immediately in when I left this morning. Has George arrived?" "Not a word now, papa-I won't have it

" Your brother is here. Miss Talbot." "And what does he say ?"

I don't want to hear any nasty, annoying se-"Nothing to the point. Before dark Dancrets two days before my wedding, and have my peace of mind disturbed in this way. If tree left him to go to his room and dress. I've got to hear this disagreeable thing. let Your brother when starting for here sent him me hear it ere theboneymoon is over-Gaston word, and found his room deserted. Taking will help me bear it then-you tried to tell it for granted he wished to be alone, and had me Christmas Eve, and it brought on a fit of left for Scarswood before im, your brother

apoplexy; and now, contrary to all medical came over at once. He was astonished when commands, you want to begin overagain. and he arrived at not finding him here." bing on another. But I'm mistress of the And then dead silence fell. What dld it

situation at present, and I won't listen. So mean ? eet your mind at rest, and don't wear that Below the guests had gathered in groups,

gloomy countenance on the eve of your only whispering ominously: in the "bridal bower" bride and bridesmaids looked at each He was too feeble to resist. He held her other's pale faces and never spoke. One by to him for a moment, and looked into the one the moments told off. A quarter past

ten, and still no bridegroom ! L'suppose few fathers look very joyous on They all at once wheels dashed up to the the eve of an only daughter's marriage, and 1 door-in the eutrance ball there was the sudhave greater reason than you dream of to look den bustle of an arrival. Katherine's heart gloomy. But let it be as you say-let us gave one great bound ; and E lith Talbot, unable to endure the anapense, nu able to look at The list day came-the day before New her friend's fortured face, furned and ran ou-Year's Eve. The bride elect had been busier of the room.

even than usual all day. Mr. Dantree dined "Whit!" she said. "I will be back in a and spent the evening there alone. They moment?

were both very grave, very quiet-that long, She flew down the stairs. Some one had peaceful evening, the last of her youth and arrived-a gentleman-but not Gaston Danher happiness, never faded from the gul's tree. The new-comer, pale, breathless, eager, memory. The picture, as she saw it then, was only Peter Dangetfield.

But he might bring news-he looked as haunted her to her dving hour-the big. lamplit drawing room-her father's quiet though he did. She was by his side in a mofigure lying back in his easy chair before the ment, her hand on his arm. fire-her lover at the piano playing soft mel-

"What is it?" she said. " Has anything ancholy airs, and she heiself nestling in a happened to Mr. Dantree?" "Yes, Dangerfield," exclaimed Captalu De whispered words-the "sweet nothings " of Vere, coming forward. "As second best man constship. She followed him out into the I have a right to know. Shorten the agony, grand portico entrance of the house to sav if possible, and out with it. What's up? good-by for the last time. The cold, white The hour is past and the bride is waiting, moon sailed up the azur-, the stars were num-Where is the bridegroom ?"

> CHAPTER XIL THE TELLING OF THE SPORT

pose the least sensitive of human beings liker bright sunshine, balmy breezes, and cloudless skies for his wedding day. Mr. Dautree curaed the weather-cursed the pursuing memory that drove him from his hed-cured his own folly in letting superstitious fears trcuble him, and having finished his litany, produced a smoke-colored bottle of French brandy, a case of manillas, and flung himself into an easy chair before the still smoulderlug fire. He primed himself with eau de vie nutil the breakfist bell rang, and then descended to meet his host and his sister, and

get the vapors of the night dispelled in their ociety. Miss Talbot departed for Scarswood almost immediately after breakfast. Mr. Dantree escorted ber to the carriage, and moudily watched her drive away.

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"I suppose I am to give your love to Katherine ?" the young lady said, gayly ; "and I suppose we won't ees you until the hour. Try and wear a less dolorous face, signor when you do present yourself. It's a serious occasion, hayond doubt, but not even matrimony can warrant so gloomy a countenance as that."

How the long interminable hours of that day wore on, Gaston Dantree never afterward knew. Somerhing was going to happen-he simply felt that-what, he did not know. Marie might come, or she might not; but who, her or no, something would happen The dark sleepy hours drugged slowly along -he smoked furiously-he drank more brandy time was at all protent or usual for bridegrooms-he went in and out in a restless fever, that would not let him sit down. He paced up and down the leafless aisles, the sleet driving starply in his face, the keeu wind piercing him, for he was of a chilly bature. Were presentiments true? None had ever troubled him before. Was it a guilty conscience? It was the first time he ever realized he had a conscience; or was it a worse demon than either--the gloomy field of-indigestion?

" A sluzgish liver has made usen blow their brains out before now, and a dyspeptic stomach has soen ghosts. Presentiments are sentimental humbugs-it's the heavy dinners at Searswood, and the French cookery at Morecambe, combined with a leaden sky, and a miserable December day. If the infernally tong day were ended, and this hour come, I should feel all right, I know."

His host watched him curiously from the window, wandering about in the storm like an unquiet spirit. Bridegrooms may be restless as a rule on the happy day, but not such

restlessness as this. " There's something on that fellow's mind," the young Sussex squire thought. " He has the look to-day of a man who is afraid, and 1 don't think be's a coward as a rule. I've be to see? A strange adventure this, surely, thought from the first this marriage would be | on a man's wedding night. a dencedry bad job, and it's no end of a pity. She's such a trump of a girl-httle Kathiebounds like a born Numrodess, dances like a And she's going to throw herself away toe on this duffe, for no reason under heaven but Way did i ever fetch him down to alt ! Morecaube, or why need Katherine Dangerfield be such a little tool ? Who's to tell us, the fellow hasn't a wife already out in New Orleans?"

Sometime after noon the bridegroom elect flung himself on his bed and fell heavily asleep. He did not dream this time; he slept-for hours-the beneficial effect of French brandy, no doubt. The short dark day had faded entirely ont-the candles were lit, and Squire Talbot's man stood over him adjuring pun to rise,

" Beg parding, sir, for disturbing you, but 's horde

my way to your room unannounced. I know the house, and I want you to put on your hat erer than themselves. It's not pleasant, I and great-coat, and come with me to Oastleford at once."

Gaston Dantree stood very pale, listening to this lengthy and rapid barangue. His presentiments were all true, then-something was going to occur. At the last bonr the glittering prize for which he had fought and won was to be anatched from him. His lips were set hard, and there was a dull red glow not good to see in his black eyes. But he fortune, Mr. Dantree. It isn't pleasant, but kept his temper-under all circumstances it was the rule of his life to keep that.

"Mr. Daugerfield," he said, "will you be so good as to open the mysteries a little? Your speech sounds melodramatic-and I don't care for melo-drama off the boards. W. y am I to go to Castleford ? What are the circumstances? Whom am 1 to meet ?-and how have we all been deceived? Do you wish to insiduate anything against Miss Dangerfield ?"

"Not a word-not a syllable. She is blameless and I ddo't wish to stop your marringe-Heaven forbid? No one will wish you joy, two hours hence, when the ceremony is over, more sincerely than I"

Gaston Dantree looked at him, staggered a little. The marriage was not to be stopped, He drew a long tense breath of relief. th-n. "This is all very strange. I wish you would explain. I'll go with you to Castletord-it will kill the intervening time as well as anything else-but, I'd rather not go in the dark

"You totst. Take my word for it, Dantree, it is necessary. It is impossible for me to tell you-I am bound by oath. Come with me-come ! I swear you shall be at Scarswood by ten o'clock.'

For a moment Dantree stood irresolute. Phen cariosity overcame every other feeling. H, soized his but and cont with a slight Isugh.

"Be it so, then. Lend on, as they say in novels, I follow----and my good feliow, drive like the dence."

He ran lightly downstairs --- Peter Dangerfield followed. There was a flush on the lawver's sallow parchment cheeks, a fire in his dim, near-sighted eyes, all unusual there. They met no one The squir was still in his "apartment," the servants were busy. The gig lamps of Mr. Dangerfield's trap loomed like two fiery eyes in the stormy blackness. Dantree leaped in, Dangerfield | smiling vixen she was. followed, snatched up the reins, and sped

away like the wind. It was a dead, silent drive. It was all Peter Daugerfield could do to hold the reins and m ke his way through the double darkness of night and storm. Gaston Dantree sat with f Ided arms waiting. What was he to hear?---where was he going ?---whom was

The lights of Castlebord gleamed through the sleet, the dull cannouading of the sea on no nonser se about her, you know; rides to the coast came to them above the shriels of the wind. In five minutes they had driven rarry, plucky, and thoroughbred from top to up before an inn :-- the two men sprang out, a hostler took charge of the conveyance, and Peter Dingerfield, with a brief "This way, that he's got a good looking face. Hang it Dantree," sprang swiftly up the stairs, and ranned at a door on the first landing.

It was opened instantly, and Gaston Dantree saw_Mrs. Vavasor.

She was magnificently dressed to-night. A rich rohe of purple silk, on traine, swept behind her-diamouds flished on neck and nugers-and white performy roses n stled in the glossy masses of satin black hair. The rouge bloomed its brightest, the enamel glittered with alabaster dazzle, the almond eves were louger, brighter, blacker than ever, and that peculiar smile on her squirrel-shaped mouth was never so radiant before,

"You did not expect to see me, Mr. Danmaster's horders, sir, and it's 'a f after six, tree, did you? You didn't know I have been Mr. Dastree, sir, and time, master says, to get in Castleford a whole week. And I've come for the wedding all the way from Paris. I

commonplace people give other people clevsay, when the golden chalice of fortune is at our lips to see a ruthless hand spill that wine of life at our feet. It isn't pleasant for a haudsome, dark-eyed Adonis, with the face of a god and the purse of a-pauper, to find the reputed daughter and heiress of a wealthy baronet, whom he is going to marry, as great a pauper as himself-greater, indeed, for she lacks the good looks that may yet make your it is perfectly true. Sir John Bangerfield nue imposed upon you-upon his rightful heir here, Mr. Dangerfield, upon societypassing off a girl of whose parentage he is in most absolute ignorance, as his daughter. Don't fly into a pussion, Mr. Dantree, 48 I 800 you are ball inclined to-at least not with me. I'm not afraid of you, and I'm not to blame. If you don't believe me-but I see vou do--come with me to Scarswood--Mr. Dangerfield and I arn bound for the wedding -und be convinced from Sir John's own lips, My shawl, if you please, Mr. Dangerfield-Sir Peter that is to be."

He took the rich Parisian wrap and folded t gallantly around her slim shoulders.

Gaston Dantres still stood utterly contouoded-a blank feeling of rage, and fury, and despair choking the passionate words he would have said. She looked at him, and laughed scain ;

"Mon Dieu! he is like an incarnate thunder-cloud-black and ferocious as a Levantine pirate, or an Alpine brigand. Cheer up, mon and, we won't take your bride from you -only her fortune; and what are a few thousands a year, more or less, to such a devoted lover as you? And she would go with you to beggary. It makes a hardenest woman of the world, like myself, absolutely young again to see such gushing and beautiful devotion. I rather thought romance had gone out of fashion in this year of grace, and that it was only at Covent Garden we heard of two son's with but a single thought-two hearts that beat as one." But I have tound out my mistake, and think better of the world since I have known you. My bonnet, Mr. Dangerfi-id-thanks. Now then, messiours --- forward | march ! I am antirely at your service."

She took Peter Dangerfield's arm, locking backward over her shoulder at the black. marble figure of the bridegroom, like the

"Come, Gaston, mon brave," she said; " though you lose an heiress, you need not lose We will be but a few minutes late a bride, after all. Come-away !"

She ran lightly down the stairs, humming with a face of malicious delight, " Haste to the Wedding,"

The hour for which she had hungered and thirsted for years and years had como-the hour of her vengeance. " Revenge is sweet -particularly to a woman," singeth my Lord Byron, and he had hit truth as well as poetry when he said it. A man sometimes spires his enemy-a woman will forgive a man seventy times seven, but one w man will spare another-never !

Gaston Dantree followed. His lips were sot in an expression no one who holed him this night had ever seen before; his dark eyes were lurid with rage, disappointment, and fury, his dusky face savage and set. All his presentiments were tulfilled - more than fusfilled. At the worst he bad not dreamed of anything half so had as this. He believed what he had heard-there was that in Mrs. Vavasor's face and voice, with all their malice, th t showed she spoke the truth. For the second time he had been foiled-in the very bour of his triumph. A demoniated rage filled him-sgainst this woman, against the baronet, against Katherine, against himself.

" What a dolt-what an ass I have been?" he mattered inaudibly, grinding his terth; "what a laughing-stock I shall be! But, by Heaven ! if I am to lose a fortune. Katherine Dangerfield shall lose a husbaud. It's one thing to risk Newgate for an heiress, but I'll see all the portionless, adopted doughters this side of the infernal regions, at the bottom of the bottomless pit, before I'll risk it for one of them !" And then Mr. Dantree folded his arms in sulten silence, and let things take their course. He knew the worst--- he had put his fate to the test, and lost it all. Nothing remained but to see the play played out, to pack his trunk, and at once seek fresh fields and pastares new. The night was black as Erebus: the cold. cutting sleet still heat, the wind still blew. The street lamps fivred and flickered in the soughs of wind .-- the shops of the town were shut---lights twinkled pleasantly behind closed blinds. Mrs. Vavasor sat behind him muffled in her wraps---a demoniated desire to pitch her beadlong out of the trap was strong upon Mr. Dantree. "Little devil!" he thought, looking at her savagely under cover of the darkness. "Sho knew it all along and waited for this melodramatic climax. It's your turn now, Mrs. Vavasor; when the wheel revolves and mine comes, I'll remember this dark night's work ľ Not one word was spoken until the lights of Scarswood came in sight. Gaston Dantree's heart was full of passiontte bitterness, as the huge gate lamps have in view. And to-morrow all this might have been his.

worn out. There is no danger now, and you may sately trust Sir John to my care. Pray let me prevail upon you to go and he down.'

She opened her eyes, and looked at him in some surprise, and with a faint smile.

" You are very kind," she said gently, " but I promised to stay here until he awoze."

There was nothing more to be said-Miss Dangerfield's tone admitted of no discute Mr. Otis went back to his seat, and listened to the ticking of the clock and the signing of the December wind.

It was almost noon when Sir John awokemuch better, and quite conscious. Ho daughter had never stirred. She bent over kim the in-tant his eyes opened.

" Papa, deal, you are better?" "You here still, Kathie ?" he said feebly.

"Have you never been to bed at all?"

"No, Sir John," Mr. Otis interrupted, coming forward, " and I must beg of you to use your influence to send her there. Her long vigil has quite worn her out, but she would mat leave you,"

She stooped and kissed him..

"I will go now, papa. Mr. Otis and Mrs. Harrison will stay with you. I do feel a litthe tired, I admit."

Sir John's attack seemed but slight, after all. He kept his bed all next day, but on the third was able to sit up.

"And I don't see any necessity for postuoning our wedding, Katherine," Mr. Gaston Daintree said. "Since by New Year's Eve, Bir John will be almost completely restored."

"But he will not be able to drive to the church with me, Gaston," Katherine argued "Br. Graves will not permit him to leave the house for a fortnight, and besides, the excitement."

" Katherine," her lover interrupted decidedly, "I will not have our marriage post poned-the most unlucky thing conceivable. If the governor isn't able to go to church at Castleloid, and give you away, why let's have the ceremony here in the house. If the mountain can't come to Mahomet, why Mahomet can go to the mountain. A wedding in the house is a vast deal pleasanter to my mind than in public at Cas letord, with all the tagrag of the parish agape at the bride and groom, and all Castleford barracks clanking their spurred heels and steel scabbards. mp the aisles, putting us out of countenance." Katherine laughed.

* My dear bashful Gaston 1 the first time 1 ever dreamed that anything exactly could put you out of countenance! Well, I'll ask papa, maid, Katherine sat passive to all changes. and it shall be as ne says."

Miss Dangerfield did ask papa, and rather to her surprise received an almost eager as-Sent.

"Yes, yes," he said feverishly. "Dantree's right-a postpoued marriage is the most unlacky thing on earth. We won't postpone it. Let it be in the house as he suggests, since my driving with you to church is an impossibility. Since it must be done, 'twere well Swere done quickly! Let the summer drawing-room he fitted up, and let the ceremony be performed there !"

Mr. Peter Daugerfield had been a daily visitor at Scarswood ever since his uncle's | five besides Miss Talbot, were all there. The Biness-no nephew more devoted, more anx- dressing-rooms were bright with fair girls, ious than he. The baronet listened to his cager inquirles after his health, his son-like flowers. Miss Talbot and the French maid anxiety with a cynical smile.

in the woodland, something in the still, solenia beauty of the dying night filled the girl's heart with a sense almost of pain.

berless, the trees cast long, black shadows in

formense, listening to the music, and his

"The sun will shine to-morrow," Gaston whispered ; "and "blessed is the bride that the sun shines on !" Good-night, my darling,

for the last time." He held her in his arms for a moment-for the last time!

The last time! And no foreboding-of all that was so near at hand came to her as she stood there.

The promise of the night did not hold good. Mr. Danvree's prediction as to the subshine was not destined to be fulfilled. New Year's Eve dawned cloudy, cold, and overcast. A long, lam-ntable blast soughed up from the sea, the low-lying sky frowned | morrow all this would be-his-he an outdarkly over the black, frost-bound earth. "We're going to have a storm," Sir John

said; "our chests must reach us through a tempest to-night.'

The storm broke at noou-rain, sleet, and oaring wind. Katherine shivered as she listened to the wild whistling of the blast. She. usually the least nervous and superstitious of over her, as she barkened to its wintry howls

"It sounds like the cry of a banshee" she said, with a shudder, to Edith Taloot. A Such [the gutter, brought up in the streets, adopted a wild, black, sleety, wretched winter's day ! out of charity, turned out for my shorecom-And last night there was not a cloud in the ings, to starve, or steal, to go to State prison. sky! Edith, do you believe in omens ?"

"I believe this is as disagreeable a day, as it is in the nature of December days to be, and that you are a nervous goose for the first time in your life. You don't suppose Mr. a feather for the wind to blow away. Don't | one of the very cleverest fellows I ever knew be so restless and fidgety, Kathie, or you'll in the while course of my life." make me as pervous as yourself."

The short, dark, winter afternoon dragged

With the fall of the night the storm seemed to increase. The roar of the winds despensed ; the dull thunder of the surf on the shore reached them; the trees waved in the high gale like human things in pain; and the censeless sleet lashed the glass.

"An awful night for a wedding," even the servants whispered. "No wonder poor Miss Katherine looks like a ghost."

She was pate beyond all the ordinary pallor of bridehood-strangely restless, strangely vilent.

Darkness fell, the whole house was lit up : flowers bloomed everywhere as though it had been midsummer; warmth and luxury everywhere within contrasted with the travail of the dying year. Under the hands of her The supreme hour of her life had come, and in every wail of wind, every dash of the trozen rain, she seemed to hear the warning words of her old nurse; False as fair! False

as tair l Eight o'clock. The Rector of Castleford and his curate had arrived. Nine! The musicians had come, and the earliest of the nup. tial guests; the roll of carriages could be heard through the tumult of the storm. Half-past nine! And "I wonder if Gaston has yet arrived ?" Katherine said.

It was the first time she had spoken for over an hour. Her attendant bridesmaids, floating tulle and laces, and fragrant with were alone with the bride. The last touch "If I were dead there would be one the less had been given to the toilet. The robe of

between him and the title-you understand. | dead-white silk swept in its richness tar be-

WHERE was the bridegroom ?

Gaston Dantree bade good-by to Katherine Dangerield, and rode down that noble avenue of elms leading to the pondercus gates. Hn horse's footsteps rang cleac and abarn through the still, frosty air, the silvery mist of moon light bothed all things in its pale mystic

glow. He pansed an instant to look back, ere he rode eway. What a fair domain it was -- what a stately sweep of park, and glade, and wood-

land-fairer than ever in the pearly light of the Christmas morn. How noble the old house looked, with its turnets, its peaked gables, its massive stack of chimules. And tocast of the New York streets.

He laughed softly, exuitably to himself as he turned and rode swiftly away.

"It's better to be born lucky than richit's better to be born bandsome than lucky. A clear complexion and a set of regular features, a tenor voice, and insimating manuers have done more for me than they do for most human beings, felt little cold chills creeping men. They have made my fortune. Halt the men and women in the world are foolest best, and don't know how to use the gifts with which nature endows them. I was born in or-hecome the literary back of a sporting paper, ill-paid, and ill-red. And now-tomorrow is my wedding day, and a baronet's year to be my bride. Gaston Dautree, I con-

And then, as Mr. Dantre rode over the mounlit highroad, he astonished belated wayfarers by uplitting his voice in melody, so

sweet and clear, that even the sleeping nightmight have awakened to listen and envy The wheels of the world were greased on their axles for him A bride and a fortune, and a life of perpetual pleasure lay beyond to-mor-

row's sonrise. Ther I was only one thorn in all his bed of roses-Marie.

"If she should come, after all | and Satan himself I believe can never tell what a woman may do. You may be as certain as that you live she will take one course, and ten to one

she takes the direct opposite. For Marie De Lansac to pursue any man, though he sat on the throne of the Creaters, is the most unlikely thing on earth, and for that very reason she her wrongs! And bigamy's a devilish ugly word l¹¹

The shadow of the avenger pursued Mr. Dantree into dreamland. His visions this ante-nuptial night were all dark and ominous. He fell asleep, to see the face of the woman he feared, dark an : menacing ; he awoke, and fell asleep again, to see it pallid and despairing, wild with woman's utmost wee. He started out of bed at last, at some abnormal heur in the dismsi dawn, with a curse upon his lips. Sleeping or waking, the face of Marie De Lansac hunnted him like an avenging ghost. The storm had come with the new day-rain and elect heat the glass, the wind howled dismally around the house and up and down the draughty passages. Mr. Danspheric influences did not aflect him mach as -my trap is waiting outside now. I made

And maste illi (Ife SS. that I'm to hassist you."

Mr. Dantree leaped from his bed. Halfpast six, and time to dress. No more endless hours, to think and filget, -- that was a comfort at least. "How's the weather, now, Lewis?" he

asked. "Storm held up any? No-I see it has not-rather worse, if anything. Where's the squire?"

"In his bapartment, sir-dressing, sir Permit me to do that, Mr. Dantree, sir-if you busual, sir, on this occas ion-you'll 'ave just time to dress and no more." Lewis was an adept in his business.

balf-past seven Mr. Dintree descended to dinnor in full ovening suit-white waist out, diamond studs, dress coat, shiny boots-rolled for the sacrifice !

He and the squire dined tete-a-tete. Neither are much-both were nervous and silent.

low down ?" the squire k-pt thinking, mootily, casting gloomy glances athwart the tall epergne of flowers between them. And Will anything happen after all ?" the bridegroom kent saying over and over ; " will the neiress of Scarswood be my wife to morrow morning, or will something prevent it at the

just my usual inf-rnal luck." He went back to his room after dinner.

early enough to arrive at Scarswood, and run Dantree is sugar or salt to melt in the rain, or gratulate you again, and still again, you're the gauntlet of threescore curious eyes. "I wish it were over?" he exclaimed, aloud, almost savagely. "I wouldn't undergo such an ordeal again for all the heiresses in Great

"It is a nervous business," a voice in the doorway responded; "but take courage wants but I wo hours to the time, you may es-

Gaston Dantree awang round with ap oath There, in the doorway stood Peter Dangerfield.

"I beg your pardon. Mr. Dantree." the lawyer said, glibly, coming in, and shutting the door. "You don't look the best pleased to see me, but that is not to be wondered ut.'

"Where the devil did you spring from ?" Mr. Dantree demanded angrily.

"I sprang from nowhere-I'v given up gymnssiics. 1 drove over from Castleford, in may turn up now. It she should appear to- the rain, on important husiness-important morro ., and forbid the bannal Suca things | business to you. A quarter past eight." he happen cometimes. Or, if she should turn drew out his watch, and I see you are all up a year hence, and proclaim my secret and [dressed for the ceremony. That gives us an hour and three quarters-pleuty of time for what I want you to do."

"What-you-want-me-to-to! Mr Dangerfield, I conf. ss I am at a loss to" "To understand me-exactly-quite naural that you should and all that. I'll explain. Circumstances have come to light oncerning Sir John Dangerfield and-well -and the young lady you are going to marry. As a friend of yours, Mr. Dantree, I consider it would be a shameful deception to let the marriage go on while you are in ignorance of those circumstances. Sir, you have been grossly deceived-we have all been, and-but t is impossible for me to explain. Thereby hangs a tale, and all that-which I don't wish to tell. The person who told me is waiting at tree scowled at the distant prospect-atmo- | Oastleford to tell you. I drove here at once

crossed the channel at the risk of expiring in the agonies of sea sickness, I braved your beastry British climate, I have buried myself aliva a whole week here, without a soul to speak to-all-to be present at Katherine Dangesfield's wedding, if-that wedding over

takes place." Mr. Distree looked at his watch, outwardly, at least, perfectly cool.

"It will be an accomplished fact in one hour, in dame. And there is a good old please. Dinner's to so aff an hour later than a base about its being well to wait until you're asked-wouldn't it have been better if you had remembered it. Your affection for Miss Dasgerfield does credit to your head and heart, but I foar it is unreciprocated. She loves you as Old Nick loves holy water." "Nevertheiess, I shall go to ber wedding:

I told her so once, and I mean to keep my word, if-as I said before-that wedding even takes place."

"Will you be kind enough to explain ?" He was quite white, but braced to meet the worst He looked her steadily between the eyes. She stand and returned that gaze smiling, silent, and with a devit in either glittering eye. For Peter Dangeifield he stood abot and listened.

"What a fortunate fellow you are, Gaston Dintrer, Mrs. Vavasor said, after that short oauge. "You are the very handsomest man I think, I ever saw; you are the best singer off the operatic stage I ever heard; your manners are perfect in their insolent ease, you are seven and twenty-a charming ageand you possess what so seldom goes with heauty, unbappily-brains. The world is your oyster, and you open it, cleverly; you wro a p-nuiless Yankee adventurer, and a baconet's daughter, and the heiress of eight thousand a year is waiting at Scarswood to marry you to-night. Under what fortunate combination of the planets were you born, I wonder; you don't love this young lady you are going to marry; but love is an exploded idea .- the stock in trade of poets and novelists. Prople with eight thousand a year can dispense with love; but where the bride and groom are both penniless-oh, well | that's another matter."

"Mrs. Vavasor, it is after nine o'clock. Did you send for me to listen to a homily ? If so, having heard it, allow me to take my leparture."

"Don't he in a hurry, Mr. Dantree-there's no occasion. Ten o'clock will come, but I don't believe we'll have a wedding to-night after all?

"You have said that three times!"-Gaston Dautree's oyes were growing stern, and his mouth was set in one thin hard line-the same thing repeated too often grows a bore. Be kind enough, if you mean anything, to tell of the bats were trimmed with ivy, wild byme what you mean."

"I will! I mean this, my handsome Lou-Islaulan-that your bride-elect is no more a barouet's daughter-no more Sir John Dangerfield's heiress-than I am !"

CHAPTER XIII. MRS. VAVASUL'S STORT.

IT was out, and Gaston Dantree stood for a moment stunned, looking at the evil, smiling face of the speaker, and absolutely unable to reply. Then-

"I don't believe it," he said slowly. Mrs. Vavasor langhed aloud :

It's not pleasant for a successful adventurer. ful infiamatory diseases and flesh wounds. Oh, don't be offended; it's only the name | Price 25 cts.

To be continued.

The most beautiful women of antiquity were famous for their long and brilliant tresses. No matter what the face and form of a woman may be, the cannot be called stric ly beautiful without this crowning glory. Hence all women in all ages sook after this desideratum which may be had by using Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. Sold by all obemists,

At a meeting of directors and managers of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, held in E-finburgh recently, the subject of how best to deal with juvenile delinquents was discussed. Among the resolutions passed was one calling for the abolition of the prison punishment to a child before it passed into a reformatory.

RELIABLE -- NO REMEDY HAS BEEN more earnestly desired and more diligontly sought for by the medical profession throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient and at the same times safe and certain purgative. DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS supply this want. 9-2

At a recent wedding in England there were eight brides maids, who wore straw hats. Two acinth, blue bells and wood anemone in order to suggest the woodland; two were trimmed with cowslips, dasies and grass, as a reminder of the meadows; two boreisellow calthas, forget-me-nots and water-crees to bring to mind the rivulets, and two had on them white and pink water-lilies, buds and foliage, in honor of the lakes.

Many a man has been crippled for life by an accident met with in toil, who might have been spared from the surgical knife had he promptly applied Yellow Oil. This valuable remedy should ever be kept at hand in case of accidents or emergencies; it is for inter-"You mean you don't want to believe it | nal and external use; a specific for all pain-C

"What the deuce made me bring the fel-

eleventh hour, and expose me. It would be

They had not lingered, and it was still only daughter and the heiress of eight thousand a leight o'clock. A quarter before ten would be Britain

ingales, had there been any in December, | There's many a slip, you know, and though it cape the matrimonial noose after all."

THE IRISH PRESS ON THE LAND WAR.

a sense and a sense and a sense and

A DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

(Tublin "Evening Mail," Nov. 10th) In these times, when all preconceived ideas of straightforward deatings are discredited, it is almost waste of time to bandy arguments with brigands, and it is for this reason that we have always maintained that there is only one cure for the present state of affairs, and that force should be met by force. Tue Badical Ministers of the Cabinet have always been ename used of liberty, but they will considerably astonneted in a few weeks to find that Ireland will present the spectacle of enjoyin liberty in its highest purity, and that is to be without any laws at all. It can scarcely be imagined that the English wil consent much longer to remain speciators of the externationary pantonime which has been enacted upon the Irish political boards The clower must be dismissed, the pantaloon cautioned, and the policeman made to do his duty. To drop metaphor and speak plainly, it is time for Eugland to put some pressure upon the Government. There never was a more dangetons crisis than the present, and a strong man armed is absolutely necessary to keep the house. When the poorest peasaut in the land declares that "Eoglish law is broke," it is time for English hauds to mend the weapon which lies shattered ou the ground. Let the Government see to it that there is no further delay, or else they must take all the consequences and be responsible for damage to the State and injury to the

public. (Belfast Morning News, Nov. 19.) The Government has to deal with a social movement to bring about a redress of the grievances of the people by legislative means. This movement has, no doubt, developed abnormally. Apting on the advice of the agitators, the people have unhappily set themselves against the law. They have banded themselves togother to prevent the serving of ejectment notices, and have refused to leave their holdings when commanded to do so by legal process. They have done these things, it is true. But it must not be forgotten that the House of Commons had previously declared that these prople had suffered so very severely from de-titution it was necessary to place a temporary restraint on landlords in the exercise of their privilege to turn their tenants out, If the Habeas Corpus Act were suspended tomoriow this state of affairs would not be remedied. The leaders of the people might] be arbitrarily arrested and cast into prison. Fresh fuel would be added to the flame, and which is now on the decline. Clearly, the proper course for a strong Government like intional means, and try what can be be done to satisfy the frish people by conciliation. A good land measure will remove the canker which now eats at the heart of the country. Such a measure may be announced in January, by which time we have every confidence all excuse for the coercion cry raised by interested alarmists will have disappeared. When the people see that the Government mean to put them in a proper position, and afford them an opportunity of emerging from their present condition of peutry and worse than slavery, they will be sati fied, and we shall hear no more of social anarchy and resistance

of the law. (Clare Independent.)

The nation has put its hand on the plough, and will not, must not look back. | special causes of periodical pain are per-Straight shead, tearing up the old crust of manently removed. Will you beed this? centuries of wrong, and cutting deep into the See " Truths." the hour, Erin shall go straining every nerve, toiling through every difficulty, overcome by no otstacle fearless of enemies, trustful of friends, confident in With such a righteousness, hopeful in God. reliance on the strength of Right as prevents us from seeking the assistance of Wrong, it is severe in the battle, that the result could be to G imbetts repudiating all connection with of exceptionally long and glossy black hair. impossible, if we unite in our efforts and perother than success. The Land League, under the suspices of which to-morrow's meeting at Scariff will be held, has spr-ad throughout the county of Clare as rapidly as the light of day. The eastern part of the county has been well to Albert Joly, in prison, and was never sent to the front and taken kindly to the new doctrines from the commencement, in fact matters have come to such a pass that rack-rent- maintains that Gambetta received the letter, ing landlords find themselves face to face with difficulties such as they never dreamt could arise under the sacred sheltering shadow of British law. What were called the "rights of property," which, when first flourished, seemed like falchions in the sun, on nearer approach turned out to be but overgrown bulrushes glistening with learned legal dew. They are useless before the sword of justice. (Tuam Herald.) If rents are to be hacked down with the hatchet of a general undeviating reduction to any point, say Griffiith's valuation for instance, we confess we caunot see why they should not be brought still lower in the register of reason, or how economically the supporters of such an arrangement can object consistently to arbitrary rack renting when resorted to. The landowners who have expeuded money in the drainage of their tenants' lands would suffer by that levelling down, and it would be but equitable that they should be compensated for the full money value at the time of these improvements. But too many issues crop up. We trust that no unbending adherence to that rule about sticking to the Ordnance valuation will be persisted in by the tenantry generally. If it he adhered to, it cannot but injure their cause and alienate the sympathy of all reasonable reformers. If they suffer cases of individual hardship to be treated in the same manner and degree as are instances of long continued leniency and generous consideration, all landlords, both good and bad, will be obliged as a protection to the common interests of their class to resist such unfairness. And does it not also read the very sublimity of folly to say that a hard and fast line will be rigidly insisted on in such parallel particulars where on the one side a speculator raised his rent. cent, per cent., and, on the other side, where they were not brought fifteen per cent over the figures they stood at a quarter of a contury ago. It is the unbending injustice and ruthless rigor of such a demand that aggravates the implementness of many relations. now busy en landlord and tenant that were formerly cordial and good. It is the unevenness of their a depressing domand that renders the task of satisfying the calls of reason and the dictates of honesty almost a work of impossibility. (Relfast Northern Whig, Nov. 19.) Wehnes told that the reports from Irish magistrates are strongly in favor of the immediate suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and thus, these reports have strongly influeeuclothe reactionary section of the Calmet, beath. As a family medicine they are tabond on by 'wo great poers. It may seein a valuable for subdating the meladies of young some to say but it is a fact, that res. I and old.

ports of magistrates on such a question in Ireland are not always to be trusted. They aught to be received with the utmost suspicion. There never was a time when, during any Irish disturbance of a general and serious character, magistrates were not in favour of strong coercive measures. They always wish Government to take from them their responsibility, and to do for them what ought to be

done according to the regular administration

of the law. (Freeman's Journal, Nov. 22.) Apart altogether from the view of the theory of land tenure as a matter of fact the tenants of Ireland are keeping their contracts with almost may vellons honesty. Notwithstanding a series of years of scarolty, they are paving their rents, or as much as they can pay, with singular spirit, and their other dents with no less honorable integrity. The credit of the lish peasant is not weakened in the estimation of those who know him best by his conduct of late; but it is, on the contrary, strength-ned. The fidelity to his f 1lows, which an article in the Spectator selects as a trait in the Irishman's character, brought ont in hold relief by the Boycort incident, is equalled by his faithfulness in discharging the debts which he has contracted on equal terms with the shopkeeper whom he selected to buy from. They subject man who are worthy members of a rude but honest society to coercion, and to make the men who have really broken their contracts the agents of

this coercion, would be a piece of most nnjustitiable tyrauny. If Parliament as-embled to-merrow, and suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, every tenant in the districts where personal liberty was suspended would be at the mercy, night and day, of the magistrate, who would probably be also his

Such a suspension of personal fundford. liberty-such an arming of a few with supreme power over the many-as the Spectator points out, would be almost impossible or sanction in the present Parliament. Its proposal would be the cause of a long and desperate fight, for which a session would barely suffice. And the attempt to force it through would be most dangerous to the existence of the Government than all the criticism which Conservatism and Whiggery combined could base upon a few scattered cases of violence.

(Irish Times, Nov. 23rd.)

As to the putting in force of the ordinary law, if the Irish Government at length intend to give Mr. Forster's relance upon it any meaning, it may possibly be found that meaus exist sufficient to cope with many of the terms of interference with social rights of the most recent contrivance. After all, it the Habeas Corpus act had been suspended,] Among them would be several members of the object probably would have been to effect Parliament, and the incarceration of these the removal from the scene of only a men might give rise to serious complication. Very few, but the ordinary law if aroused can deal with very many peace-breakers. On an impound would be given to a movement Saturday the authorities desmed it necessary to make accests at Loughrea of persons accused of violently reinstating a tenant conthat of Mr. Gladstone is to govern by consti- | trary to law. The arrested were lodged in Bridewell, and will be brought up on Wednesday next. The proceeding clearly is the first of a series, and indicates a determination on the part of the Government to prove that they can govern without coercion.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

-Pope Leo has entirely recovered from his illness.

--- There are fifteen murdelers waiting trial in New York.

Lucy Luccom's new book of poems scarified by the New York Evening Post. -A new town in the island of Sicily has been named Parti, after the prima donna.

-The damage done by fire in Paris from Jan. 1 to June 30 is estimated at \$240,000. -The only carriage in Montenegro is the Princess's landau, which was brought piecement on mens shouldets.

-The proliminary arreement between Russia and the Vatican provides for the equality of the Russian and Polish anguages in religious teaching, for free continuation between polish Catholics and the Pope, and for the removal of all civil disabilities on converts to Romanism.

When N-apoleon I, married Josephine he seemed, like his grand nephew in marrying Mile. Blanc, to receive more than he gave. When Josephine waited on her Lowyer to announce the match, Napoleon, who was listening outside heard thin say: "Gen. Bonaartenwhy, he has nothing but his sword." Unlike the King, who forgot the wrongs of the Dauphin, the Emperor remembered the words, and on the coronation day the lawyer was summoned to attend at the Tuileries He found, on entering, Napoleon with the crown on his head and the ceptre in his hand, " Now, sir," said the Emperor, severely "have I noabout three weeks. thing but my sword ??

-The finest floors are said to be seen in Russia. For those of the highest grade tropical woods are exclusively employed Fir and pine are never used, and in consequence of their sticky character they at tract and retain dust and dirt, and thereby soon become blackened. Pitch pine, too, is liable to shrink, even after being well seasoned. The Mosaic wood floors in Russia are of extraordinary beauty. One, in the Summer Palace, is of small squares of ebony iolaid with mother of pearl. A considerable trade is done in Dantzic and Ri.a by exporting small blocks of onk for parquet There is an active demand for thesfloors. in France and Germany, but none in England.

-Dr. B. W. Richardson, the well-known English authority on hygiene, referring in a recent lecture to the divisions or temperament established by bippoer is and Lord Bacon, said that his own division was into the sanguine, which he associated with the Celtic race, the nervous, which characterized the Saxon race, the bilious, which showed its-lt in Eastern or S-mitic blood, and the lymphatic which was noticeable in the Nort, ere or Scaudinavian kind. He believed the time would come when the Schoolmaster would be able to classify his scholars by a study of their temperaments, and gave some practical bints as to the particular modes of dealing with children distinguished by the temperaments to which he had referred.

When a distinguished academician was recently buried at Perela Chaise an enormously far gentleman, quite out of breath, tushed up and took his place among those standing round the grave. On listening to the funeral pration our fat friend wept abundantly, declaring he had never before known how clever a man his deceased relative was. However, as the orator went on, he seemed to see there must be some mistake, and said to one near him in a sobbing whisper; "I beg pardon, monsieur, but is it not M-----they au burying ?" "No, it is M----, the scade-Whereon the fat gentleman exmician." claimed with rather indecent energy, "Sapristi-I have mistaken the coffin," and he ran off, wiping his eyes, to find the right tomb.

on his way to Europe to meet the members of his family who are travelling abroad, he is well known. In his trips abroad Mr. Murphy has received many attentions from the Pope. Ho carried with him the introduction of the Right Rev. Archbishop Alemany of San Froncisco. Upon his second trip to Rome, some Plus IX, with the order of St. Gregory, A year afterward he was made a Count. Yesterable pictu e to be painted for him. It repre-ented the presentation of his family at

the Papal court. The title of Marquis is the highest honor to which the Catholie laity may aspire There are only two persons in this country holding this title, and both of them live in San Francisco. Mr. Oliver was ennobled some time ago. He is not so wealthy as Mr. Murphy, but has been equally charitable. Their title enables them to take precedence over the lesser clerical dignitaries at all religious ceremonies of the Catholic Church in Rome during Holy Week. The dignity is hereditary, and talks to the oldest son upon the death of his father. Those titles were at the loss of his temporal power the Pope has been sparing in their digaribution. Both of the Marquises have the right to be represented at the Papel court. No religious ceremonies accompany the bestowal of the patent of nobility, which will reach San Francisco in employment was the Waterloo of the Con-

Consumption has well been compared to a vorm in the bud, that says vitality from the fairest flower. It steals the rose bloom from the check and robs the vital spark from the stalwart and the strong. Hagvard's Pectoral Balsam "nips the worm in the bud." It is the best cough cure and most effectual lung healer known to medical science. Price 25 cts, per bottle.

SCOTCH NEWS.

On 21 Nov, the heavy casting made about wo weeks as o in the foundry of Messre James Goodwin & Co., Motherwell, was successfully raised and taken outside the works, where I was placed on a strong from waggon for the purpose of having it conveyed to Glasgow, The casting weighs 43 tons, and is the property of the Parkheud Forge Company who intended baving it placed in their works as an anvii block for one of their largesteam hammers. This is the largest movable casting ever made in the district. On 18 Nov. an al arming panic occur-

red in South Leith Parish Church. Near the close of the service smoke was seen comity from the south end of the church, and as it crept through the building a large number of people rose from their seats, while several will have been deprived or those most useful jumped over the benches with the intention of escuping by the south door. A man instantly proceeded to the five-brigide establishment, but the services of the firemenwere not required. The alarm had been caused by the ignition of some firewood which had been placed near the app ratus for heat. ing the church, and the damage done is triffing.

On 24 Nov. Mrs M'Crone, a lady 85 years of age, died in her house, Muir Street, Hamilton, | maintained. While the English seem likely from the eff ets of an accident. On Thursday evening last week deceased's grandaugh- [return will attract their sons. Theadventuter, who kept the hon-e, left her grandmother [rous and enterprising, and the younger sons of alone for a short time while she convoyed a good families with moderate incomes, will in-

AMERICANIZING ENGLAND.

It may fairly be doubted whether contemporary observers have paid sufficient attention to the very decided influence which America five years ago, he was decorated by Pope is now exerting upon the mother countryand upon all Europe, in a lesser degree-and upon its possible coasequences in the not day a cable message was sent to him inform- very remote future. The Civil War was the ing him that Pope Leo XIII, had issued a great advertisement of the United States and bull making him a Maquis. Some months (though a decidedly expensive one), bku all ago Mr. Murphy caused a somewhat remark - | great advertisements it has paid. For the first time the people of Europe obtained an adequate idea of the importance of the

United States and the magnitude of their resources. The check given to France in the Mexican expedition, and to England in the Geneva arbitration, were further steps in the process of instructing the Old World, but in was not until the operations connected with the resumption of socie payments and the national debt, and the flooding of Europe with our surplus feed-supply, that the American Union could be said to be fairly before the eyes of the world. Our people have often been reproached with an undue sensitiveness under English criticism - an excessive desire to imitate Eogland and obtain her good one time much sought after in Europe. Since opinion. In these latter days we have taken our full revenge and the process of Americanizing England is going on most rapidly. Me Chamberlain and the other Radicala who introduced our cancus system, were laughed at, but the first result of its

servative party, and in the near future it will materially change the complexion of the

Honse of Commons, which will be filled with representatives of the mass of people rather than with rich men, and as materially alter the relations between the Premier and the Parliamentary majority. The party will give the Premier his cabinet and his policy, and politics will cease to be a dual between two individuals, Pitt and Fox, Pe-I and Rus-ell, Gladstone and B-acoustield. Not less important is the Americanizing movement in

society. The United States attract more and more distinguished visitors every year, and they are better pleased with their reception every year. For the spontsman, America offers the only accessible paradise of great pame: the wonders of her scenery are already well-known throughout the Old World; not a year passes that a dozen new books upon the Republic and its citizens are not produced, at least eleven of which are extremely enlogistic; the passage of the ocean now involves little loss of time, and less discomfort, and as our people have becomee regular travellers, the circle of international acquaintanceship is widening steadily and rapidly There are, of course, difficulties to be overcome -- traditions, projudices, and snobbery, but these will inevitably yield to time and good sense, and it would be safe to wager that before 1890, the comic papers of their stock characters-the idit.V-scount and the rich and vulgar widow, with her smart and pretty daughter, who are pursuing Idm as a spoil and a prey. The American gill is par excellence the helle of the nineteenth century, and her beauty and piquincy have nowhere been more highly appreciated than in England. The social "successes" of the London season now are the Americans, and we may expect to see the succession to take our daughters from us, America in

visitor a short way home, and on returning evitably seek America instead of Australia, and found that in the interval the old lady had though there will be failure of some Utopian been seriously burned. It appeared that Mrs | schemes of wholesale colonization, and spec-M'Crone, under the impression, that some culations rashiy entered upon will involve days before she had lost a half sovereign, rose | losses to the unwary, we shall certainly gain out of bed and lighted a capile with the view a most desirable element of population from crown and a fall of tich lace over the head, of making a search, when her cap and night, | this source. In the departments of art and literature our country cannot as yet expect to

and a rigid military system,-that the statesmen who are arranging what is to happen for the next twenty years will reckon ill whe leave us out.

On the whole, then, we are entitled to feel a thrill of national pride at the decided progress that we have made, especially of late, in the process of Americanizing England. We do not pretend that there is nothing we can learn from the mother country ; on the contrary, there is a great deal that we have learned and there is much more that is admirable and useful which we hope to see adopted as our land gains experience, breadth and leisure. Nor is there any need for either nation to belittle what it borrows and magnify what it lends. The Angle-American union promises to be good and productive, and each country and race is so happily and completely the complement of the other that it would be alike supremely mavice and ungenerous to mar, ridicule, or affect to despise their triendly intercourse so rich in mutual advantage - American.

-----A racking cough, oh why codure? When there is ound a perfect once. That for a weak lungs relieves the strain, And gives the sufferer case again.

uch a remedy is found in a 25 cent bottle of Hazyard's Pestoral Balsam, the best throat and lung healer in the world. For sale by all dealers.

WHAT FASHION FAVORS.

-The Quaker dress, fashioned in America. is now adopted in Paris.

cream colored material, are very stylishly trimmed with plush, which is used for the hood, collar, cuffs and muffs

-Broad velvet sashes are worp, fied at the left side in a careless knot. They are gaily lined, and finished on the ends by shirring and tassals; sometimes one end is left plain.

- Many ladies who objected to gay red or bright blue corsets a few years ago now wear them in preference to all others, as they retain their fresh look a long time, and do not soil ensily.

-White cashmere, or white India crape is really in vogue in Paris in the formation of classic and artistic costumes. Some of these lovely dresses are magnificently embroidered in white upon the skirts, long straight panels, shoulder puffs, girdles and tichus; and the entire patterns are sometimes outlined with a net work of they seed pearls.

-Fleece-lined pique, which is so prized by mothers who dress their children in white all winter, comes in better qualities this season than ever before. The Marseilles fabric is stouter, and the back has a warm heavy fl see like Canton flannel. The figures are in flower and leaf broca les, instead of diamonds and heneycombs, and the goods are also suitable and pretty for children's cloaks as well as for dresses. Very little trimming is needed with these suits.

-Walking dresses of cloth are fashionable, as dues the weather becomes coller they in-crease in popularity. Very stylish and elegantly fitting polonaises are also made of this material, and draped over underskirts of plush or velvet. Many of the new overdresses are untrimmed ; some are trimmed with extra wide hands of fur cr plush. A few of the earlier importations of costames of cloth were heavily trimmed, but there seems to bea reaction setting in, and plain unadorned slightly looped dresses are coasidered the most distinguished looking.

-The "Claudia" is a name given to a high stylish bonnet for young ladies. It is modelled somewhat like a Greek cap, with high shired and strings to the under the chin. A very made of pale bli trimmed with cream-colored lace, and cream white ostrich tips. Another style, very simple and becoming, resembles the bats worn by the French Cuirassiers, and is called the "Zolda." The Gypsy hat for girls is ried down at the sides in the way the senside hats were worn in the summer. -With a few exceptions the brocaded damask and broche fabrics now exhibited are less surprising in pattern and coloring that the patterns which distinguished the importation earlier in the season. They are more in accord with the artistic designs of the Louis XIII opoch, which styles are now exceedingly popular in Paris. The caprices in colors and designs are still bewildering and bright, best the arabesques, oriental figures and dashes of color are less pronounced than formerry. The fine intermingling of hass and designs takes off all effect of gaudiness and renders them. less conspicuous, and thus more pleasing to the general baste. -Collars and cuffs for young ladies are made very large for mourning wear. They are not altogether white, but scalloped out and embroidered in scarlet, mauve, black or blue. These setts, well and tastefully selected, add very much to the tout ensemble of the toilet. The cuffs are either plain or plaited, but invariably matched to the collar. Very pretty and becoming setts are also made ef Surah silk, of two shades of color, plain er figured. The collars are cut sailor fashion, and fastened with a somewhat loose bow of the same. They are made for mourning with tiny knife plaited fralls around the edges made of the same material instead of lase. Elegant setts for evening wear are made of India silk mult or brobehao Languedoc net, and adorned with gathered ruffles of lace, five inches wide, with clusters of bright flowers and leaves. Those made of lavender or blue silk mull are particularly effective.

ROCHEFORT IN TROUBLE.

Paris, Dec. 14 .- The affaire de Rochefort which for three days past has almost monopolized the attention of the Paris press, is apidly becoming as involved and incoherent as the plot of a Palais Royal farce. Rochefort, unable to deny having in 1871 written a letter the Commune, and begging him to use his in- | Throughout the north of France dull hues fluence in his behalf with Thiers, is desperately trying to persuade Paris, and especially the dealers attribute to the influence of the sea Paris Intransigeants and Communists, that the letter was dictited to him by his lawyer. Gambetta. He has sent a challenge to M. Joseph Reinsch, of Le Voltaire, who steadily and he seems determined to slit several throats before he has finished. Reinach re- | to Great Britain and Germany together. plies that he simply published letters signed by Rochefort, and he owes the latter no reparation.

old ape of La France." It is unlikely that Rochefort will issue from his present difficulty undam ged. Louise Michel has him over, though only the other certanly he necessary when the country beday he made her a present of a comes settled, but no wonder it is in such a handsome hawl-shocking proof of state when we are governed by that d-d old femining ingratitude this. If Rochefort fool.-Buckshot Forster." scapes the bullets and swords of his antagonsts he will probably have to turn Opportunist or starve. It is insinuated in to-day's Voltaire, and indirectly acknowledged by Rochefort himself, that Gambetta subscribed part of the 25,000 france senthim while in Australia to (a) his passage from Noumea. aud it is most evident from several of Rochefort's letters publishe: this morning that in 1873 his gratiende to Albert Joly was real nough. This makes his recent isgratitude Il the more remarkable.

LONDON, Dec. 14 .-- A correspondent in Paris, commenting on the letter sent by Rochefort to General Trochu, asking his m distion in his behalf when under arrest for participation in the Commune, says that Rochstort is likely to lose casts irretrievably with those who have been treating him as a kind of leader

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

HOLL WAY'S PILLS -In the complaints peculiar to femilies these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the tair sex has become so constant for the removal of their ailments that bardy a tai of is without them. Amougst all classes, trea the domestic servent to the peeress, naiver-al fivor is accorded to these | tributed liberally, his hand was recognized in ienovating Polis; their invigorating and partitying properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by lemales of all gos for any disorganization or arregula are of the system, specify removing the case, and estaring the sufferer to rooms 19-1

-Several tons of fair hair are annually exported from France to England and Germany. The most luxuriant heads of hair in France are to be found smong the peasant women of Normandy. Brittany yields pleutiful crops, but of course quality and lacking in lustre. Limoges and its neighborhood are productive characterize the growths, a fact which the air uppon the human bair, which, in iuland mountainous districts, is generally found to be dark and bright in color, and to grow with great rapidity to abnormal length and weight. The French hair dealer's chief customer is America, whither is anually exported as much of the commodity in question as is sent

-Mr. Forster, the Secretary for Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, while lunching at a well known dining room in Dublin the other In this morning's Intransigeant Rochefort is day, found himself playing involuntarily the unusually entertaining, and heris defiance at | role of Haroun al Raschid. At the same table no less than three of his pet aversions, Girar- was an outspoken young gentleman, whose din, Pessard, and Gambetta himself. On advances towards conversation were not de-Gambetta he exercises his powers as a clined by the Irish Secretary. In a short time numourise, and says it would be only postic | the conversation turned on the state of anarchy justice if all true-hearted men spat on him. In which the west and south of Ireland is The editor of the National is distantly referred plunged, and the opening remarks of the to as "coward Pessard," and Girardin as "The | young gentleman was so truly liberal that Mr. Forster had met on common ground. This opinion was however, somewhat modified when his companion, warming with the subalready exhorted her friends to throw ject, said, "Some reform in land tenure will

All seems infected that the injected spy, And all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye."

If you are low-spirited and blue, do not lay it to your luck, but rather to your liver; cleanse the system of had bile and sluggish blood, arouse the torpid secretions and the eye will resume its wonted brightness, the step its buoyancy, and the mind its cheerful vigor. Burdock Blood Bitters cure all nervous diseases, purify the system and strengthen the C weak.

A CALIFORNIA MARQUIS.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANT WHO HAS BEEN ENNOBLED BY THE POPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 --- Daniel J. Murphy is the wealthy senior member of the dry goods importing and jobbing firm of Murphy, Grant & Co. of San Francisco. Mr. Murphy in his boyhood was a clerk in the dry goods house of Eugene Kelly, then established in San Francisco. After attaining his majority he became a member of the firm. After Mr. Kelly came to New York Mr. Murphy organized the firm of which he la the head. He was very successful in business. His charities were notable, and as his wealth increased the sphere of his charities was enlarged. Besides all the local Catholic charities of San Francisco, to which he conmany of the other charities of California. The Roman Catholic orphan asylmus in San Francisco and Sacramento, the sisters of St. Dominick and the nuos of the Presentation having charge of the large free schools of San Francisco, and the brothers of the Christian echools have been recipients of Mr. Murphy's bounty. In this city, which he visite two on three times a year | Cross.

diess caught fire. She was burned about the head and right side. Mrs M'Crone for over compete on as tavorable terms as she will and was tayourably known to three generations of Hamiltonians. The triennial election for the University of

St. Andrews took place on 25 Nov., the candidates being Sir Theodore Martin and Mr. E. C. Freeman. Unlike the contests at the sister Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. the election was destitute of political sign fi cance, Sir Theodore being put forward on literary grounds only, and was supported by Liberal and Conservative students alike. Mr. Freeman was the nominee of the Liberal Committee, but, owing to dissension among themselves, the party did not accord him general support. A large number of students voted, probably greater than at any previous election. At half-past eleven Principal Tulloch, the vice-chairman, announced the result as follows :---

Mr Freeman 68

Majority for Sir Theodore... 45

A general meeting of the Glasgow Local Association of the Institute was held 20 Nov. in the City Public School, John Street-Mr. Macmillan, the president, in the chair. The Rev. Dr Hately Waddell delivered an interesting lecture on "The Scotch Language." At the outset Dr Waddell entered an emphatic protest against the prevalent idea that what was called the Scotch language was neither more or less than mis-spelt English. A grosser error than this, a more unscholarlike misconception of any subject, could hardly be imagined. Not only did many writers use mis-spelt English in place of genuine Scotch but there seemed to be an idea prevalent amongst these writers that there were no idiomatic expressions in the Scotch language, and that the Scotch dialect could be written word for word with any given number of words in the English language. The absurdity of this idea the lecturer pointed out and said that there was a Scotch idiom appropriate and fit to express the sense of any passage in another language He afterwards alluded to the practical originality of the language as distinguished from the cognate English language, and to some of the principal points connected with the study of the Scottish language. A harty vote of thanks

half-a-century conducted a dairy in the town, when riches have brought leisure, but we may rest satisfied with our progress and present position. The question 4 Who reads an American book?" is no longer asked. On. hest authors are so well received and as keenly appreciated in England as here, and

those whose writtings are accepted as peculiarly American, as Lowell, Bret Harte, or Joaquim Miller, are notable favorites. Unless we are seriously mist-ken, too America is going to invade England in quite another walk of literature-books of reference. The more encyclopædic character of our newspapers, and their alertness in matters of fact, justily our belief. We have already compelled the English papers to devote themselves to American affairs; since the overthrow of the Beaconsfield administration, which so surprised all the London journals, though there was scarcely a leading paper in this country that had not predicted it, it has become the practice to read the United Status' papers for opinions on English aff.drs. as well as for local news. The American popular magazines, which are recognized as far superior to their English rivals in the all-important matter of their illustrations, are already printing English editions. For the last two or three years the effect of American competition has been telt in all the departments affected by collectors, and though many of our purchases may be silly, or show poor taste, where there is offered particularly rare and valuable picture, book, or object of art, it is presty sure to be carried off by an American bidder. The Euglish markets are fl oded with American grains, meats, fruits, shell-fish, and canned goods, the demand for which is steadily increasing. The reader no longer sees in American papers the long advertisements of English nostrums with which they were filled before the war, but within the past year the great London dailies have contained columns and even pages announcing familiar Yankee panaceas. Our sewing machines long ago conquired England; Mr. Gladstone chope his trees with an American axe American tools are seld in Sheffield, and American "notions" and labor-saving contrivances are rapidly making their way to popularity. The sleeping car and dining car are now adopted on the English railroads; so are our brakes; if we may judge from the drift and tenor of recent newspaper correspondence and discussion, the English will ere and some modification of out passenger cars. After Mr. Fawcett's visit to this country next year, we may expect to see some of the best teatures of our excress and telegraph systems transplanted to E glish soil. The English already have copied our street cars they are beginning to imitate our hotels The success of the American influen, who have now ontered upon a sust-fined and systematic campaign in England, even it it should not being Reglish buyers over here to seek our thoroughliseds, will open a wide field for our stout and stylich half bred

borses for the car fage and saddle. And it is to America that England must look for the final solution of two of her great problems ing from agricultural distress and American

competion, Indeed, we might go further and say-in view of the intuigrants we are rebeen pleased to confer on him the Vict ria cerving from Russia, Germany and other conntries where there is a lursh government | The body was yet warm when found.

A TRAGEDY AT ST. JOHNS.

A YOUNG MAN MANGS' HIMBHLF BECAUSE OF MEL-APPOINTED LOVE.

A very sad affair occurred Thursday evening at St. Johns. A young man named Frank. Demers, aged 25, and employed to do chores. is the village convent, became enomored of a young lady who followed the profession of a music teacher. Demers. whe was slightly deranged, believed, like many long introduce our bugginge checking system | others who are less weak-minded, that all the young women he met were fascinated by him. and this illusion extended to the young music reacher. This fancy of his was fed and trengthened by the other young follows in the village who thought it good fun to watch Demers' conceit expanding under the influence of their fatteries. Yesterday attennoon the young lady ocute to Montreal, and Demora was informe that she had gone to the city to get married. He said nothing, but it subsequently appeared that he had iskan the news very with to heart. A few minutes afterwards has entered the stable attached to the convent, took a rope from cround the neck of a cow, and distened one end to a ham while the other he formed into a more and placed around his own throat. Waen adjusting the mouse around his neck he stood upon a bucket, and then naving made this preparations, dicken the pail from under him.

was awarded to Dr Waddell for his lecture.

True nobility is the most unpretentions. The most humble means of on will accomplish the greatest ends; the most modest and unpretending of flowers are the sweetest: the most simple and abundant herbs are the most potent to heal; Burdock, which grows almost uncared for by our waysides is one of the most valuable of cleansing and healing medicinal roots. It is one of the muly ingredients of that marvelous medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters, the best puritying tonic in the world. Sample Bottle 10 cts. R gu-Ŭ.

A man and Lis wite simultaneously went insane at an Indiana camp meeting.

A Obapter of the Bath was hold at Labore recently to invist General Sir D maid Suswart | the Irish quistion and the questions springwith the ineignia of a Grand Cross, when it was found that a strange error had crept into the patent, worch recited that the Queen had

lar 8120 \$1.00.

ada.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1880

CATHOI IC CALENDAR For December, 1880.

TEURSDAY, 23 - Feria. FRIDAY, 24 -- Christmas Eve. Vigil. Fast. BATURDAY, 25 -- Nativity of our Lord. Christ-mas Day. First Mass, Epist. Tit. ii. 11-15; Gosp. Luke ii. 1-14. Second Mass, Epist. Tit. iii. 4-7; Gosp. Luke ii. 15-20. Third Mass, Epist. Heb. i. 1-12; Gosp. John i. 1-14. Swaday, 26 - St. Stephen, First Martyr. MONDAY, 27 .- St. John, Apostle and Evangelist. Twaspay, 28.—Holy Innocents. WEDNESDAY, 29 .- St. Thomas of Canterbury, Bishop and Martyr.

of the Mc a! blush for shame at the prejudice which 'still exists. We call the attentien of Mr. Bunting, M.P., to this mar ner of conducting a first-class newspaper, and we ask him is it just that one of the staff of the jours tal he controls-Mr. Philip Thompsonsho aid be dismissed from his place because he, moved a resolution sympathising with the rish Land Lague at a late National Corrency meeting? BOTH Tilden and John Kelly should now be

perfectly satisfied, for each has had his revenge. Kelly prevented Tilden's nomination for the Presidency, and Tilden created the intrigue which removed Kelly from his position as Comptroller of NewYork. Between them they killed Hancock and the chances of a return to power of the democratic party, for a number of years to come except Tilden dies or Kelly retires from politics, or some unforeseen calamity befal the Republicans are infiniteismally small. Tilden represents the rascality of the Democracy and Kelly its honesty, but Tilden formed a coslition against his enemy which utterly crushed him. It is now said that Tilden and the New York Herald each gave \$100,000 to bribe the four Tammany members who turned against Kelly a few days ago and elected Allan Campbell Comptroller. New York has been always a singular place and it would not be surprising if after a little while once more and crushed his many enemies.

WHEN Mr. Chapleau's Government fails to this Province we are not slow in bringing them to task. We blamed them in unmeasured terms in the matter of the Recordership. It is now our pleasing duty to congratulate them on having made an excellent appointment in the person of Mr. John F. Leonard. position of joint Prothonotary for the district of Bedlord, one of the best offices in the gift of the Government. The Herald is indignant at the appointment of Mr. Leonard and makes some insinuations against him. This we must expect. An Irishman may be appointed a messenger or a night-watchman, but no office of honor and emolument should find its way into our ranks. Mr. Leonard will survive the malignant attack of the Berald, and we sincerly congratulate him on his appointment, and the Government on having selected him to fill the position as an earnest on their part that they are desirous of doing justice to all sections of the community. Evidently Messrs Lynch and Flynn have not neglected their duty 12 this instance.

LORD SALISBURY is not the only statesman who, while talking international politics openly to the European pleuipotentiaries, is negotiating privately with one of them for a cession of territory, nor is Eugland the only power which can gracefully accept a bonus from Turkey, for we learn that Bismarck has doubt it, Germany will secure a foothold in the Mediterranean, much to the disgust of France and England who think that great sea a lake which belongs to them alone. The change will be an excellent one for the so gallantly, but so unsuccessfully, struggled of late that Germany has not pressed Turkey very severely to fulfil the treaty of Berlin in regard to the claims of Greece, and now we understand the reason. The perfidious Bismarck had been negotiating for Crete. It is not impossible that this new acquisition of Germany may bring that power into collision with England in the Mediterranean some

not squeiched in time we shall hear of France bestirring herself and asking if the Comte de the meeting of the Ottawa Parliam' ont, of slaves by a scratch of his pen, it was con- The Syndicate run little danger of failing as Chambord would not be a better ruler than and, as for the absence of o'chers. M. Gambetts. France to-day presents the it is not much to be deplored, as they are Parliament paid £20,000,000 for compensasingular spectacle of being ruled by a minority of its citizens, and this notwithstanding universal suffrage, for it is too in-Cledible of belief that the great mass of its people are satisfied with the rule to be filled by an Irishman, because he is an of a class which ranks Rochefort among its friends and enacts penal laws against religion. There is, therefore, some sense in the declaration of the Royalists that if a plebiscitum were taken to-morrow the majority of the electors would vote against the present regime. Public opinion in France fluctuates almost as rapidly as stocks, and it would not be surprising if at the next general elections Europe shall be surprised as much at the result as it was lust April after the political change in England.

According to a cablegram received, the Queen and Mr. Gladstone are not on the excellent terms that should exist between the Sovereign and the Prime Minister. Her Majesty, it seems, wants to dragoon Ireland, and Mr. Gladstone objects until all other means have failed. Her Majesty comes of a warlike race, and she perselt is not averse to fighting, provided her children are kept out of the way, while as for her subjects they may the energetic Kelly would come uppermost go hang. There have been a great many wars during Her Majesty's reign, one of which at least-the Crimean-she could have prevented. Her most Gracious Majesty never do justice to the irish Canadian element in liked Ireland but for the late Prince Albert. She has made it but two short visits in her life, and her favorite minister, her vizier, has never set foot upon its soil, because, perhaps he has heard that contact with it is fatal to snakes and other reptiles, and with all his cleverness Lord Beaconsfield is an Irish lawyer of good standing, to the like most Orientals, extremely superstitious. Her Majesty should not quarrel with Gladstone. His influence with the Euglish people is greater than that of any other living man, and we firmly believe if Mr. Gladstone said but the word Her Majesty and all the Royal family would be sent bag and baggage out of England in double quick time. But what after all has Ireland done to Her Mujesty that she should be so anxious to drown it ip blood. It is true her name has been hissed at a few meetings, but when people are hungry or deprived of their rights they are apt to be unreasonable. Lord Beacon-field's hand is at the bottom of all this; he is not at present Prime Minister, but he is something like the Mayor of the Palace, and he is at all times a dangerous friend to monarchy in

CHRISTMAS!

The great Christian festival of the Nativity of our Saviour has come round again, and Christendom rejoices, as is its wont, on such solemn and joyous occasion. We hear secured the Island of Crete for Germany. If once more in imagination the seng of the this news is correct, and we see no reason to angels in chorus over the auspicious event : we see the sky ablaze with glory; we see the star guiding the wise men to the memorable scene, and we see once more the Saviour of mankind lying in a manger in the arms of His immaculate mother because, as the prietary. Scriptures inform us, there was no room for them in the inns at Bethlehem. But, apart from its profoundly religious aspect. Christis recognized a day of general mari festivity, especially here in Canada, where we almost claim the holiday as our own. Here we have the snow and the orisp. sharp air, without which the day would be almost a failure; and here we have the jlugling of a thousand sleigh bells, and harrying here and there and to and fro of men and women with busy smiling faces, wishing each other the compliments of the season and searching the stores in all directions for presents for the little ones, who labor under the cheerful delusion that it is Santa Claus who fills their stockings with such goods. To them Christmas is a joyful day, indeed, for any amount of plum-pudding will not disagree with their indigestion. To old and young of our readers we take this opportunity of wishing a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and a great many of them, and also avail ourselves of the chance to request that in their charity they will not forget the POOR who are seldom visited by SANTA

only reminded they are Irishmen or, occasions when politics is to be discussed, or rewards and emoluments distributed. Let there be a vacancy in the Senate tomorrow, which is Irishman, and We will see a rush of self-elected Irish putriots in the direction of Ottawa and bear how eagerly certain gentlemen will be proclaiming their nationality aloud. Our own impression is that the Irish both at home and abroad have too many leaders, who are not present when required, and too few of them of the calibre of Charles Stewart Parnell or A. M. Sullivan. Bricks and mortar do not make leaders, neither does money nor ambition; what is required in them are honesty, earnestness and ability. We cannot close this short article without thanking the Globe for its manly and generous impartiality in dealing with the Irish question, a quality confined to that journal among all the leading papers of Can-

THE REVOLUTION.

The wave of revolution is moving onwar d not only in Ireland, but in Great Britain as well, with such irresistible force as if it Wise statesmen may direct and bring it to a bloodless end, but an attempt to stem its course will only hasten the denouement and bring on they now certainly are.

a catastrophe like that which followed the great French Revolution of ninety years ago. The same causes are now operating, and the same results will as surely follow as that the earth swings on its axis. The government of the day may order out its cavalry and sabre the people, but it cannot sabre a principle. Nor did the great revolution which shakes society from its base commence with Desmoulins and Danton ; they were but copyists of Cromwell though they somewhat improved on his system. Cromwell and his friends struck the first blow at royalty by cutting off its head, but they left to another generation and another country the completion of the work which they commenced The French also cut off the head of their King, but they did more, they decapitated feudalism, and they brought about what is termed the Great Revolution France had been for centuries governed by the King and the nobles, who paid no taxes, but who ground the people into such a frightful state of slavery that any change was welcome. Macaulay says if you draw the

pendulum of a clock too far one way it will swing to the other side with a proportionate rebound; and so it was with the French people. They were pressed down so heavily and so fiercely that their uprising was simply awe inspiring, and they deluged the land with the blood of the aristocracy. If the advice of the cures, the clergy who were ground down with the people, had been taken the calamity might have been avoided and changes gradually made. But no, the State appointed hierarchy and the nobles would not give away and we see the result. Chaos came,

out by a new dictator, and if they are the collection. The absence of some contract, should not be listened to for a entire grant, which would make the of our leaders may be accounted for by moment. When Lincoln freed four millions total cost of the road about \$105,000,000 the slaves from their masters. Later still the Emperor of Russia freed the serfs and gave them the lands of the state or the nobles, | loss. it matters not which, and that surely were confiscation. France, Prussia, Russia, Belgium, and England, in the case of Quebec and Prince Edward Island, practised confiscation and drove legislative coaches through contracts and the English landlords applauded. But the moment their own privileges are touched behold their indignation and hear them clamor, "Hands off, spoilers, they say, our rights are sacred and ancient, they must not be touched. Go if you like and revolutionize Spain or Italy, but we want things as they are in Great Britain and Ireland to be perpetual." Too late, my lords, too late, the democracy marches on and abuses the All that is left for you to do is to yield gracegain as you can as regards the amount, and invest it as best you may; you have had your day, you lay on beds of roses, drank the would seem nothing can possibly stop it. best wine, dressed in purple and fine linen,

FOR AND AGAINST.

The debate on the Pacific Railroad still continues in Parliament, and it is needless to say it is the all absorbing topic of conversation throughout the country. It would be strange if it were otherwise. We regret that the vote in Parliament on the agreement with the Syndicate was of so purely partizan a nature, for it seems almost incredible that Conservatives. because they are Conservatives should be of one mind in regard to the necessity of pursuing a certain course, and that Liberals should be just as hard and iron clad on the other tack. This, however, is one of the misfortunes connected with a system of party Government and party allegiance against which there are many advantages as an offset. If the Hon. Wm. McDougall is to be considered an out and out Conservative we are not altogether correct in calling the vote a strict party one, but this is doubtful. Mr. McDougall being more of a dashing free lance who runs tilt against all kinds of political wind-mills when the humor is on him. We are humbly of opinion that a good deal can be said both for and against the policy of the Government on the railr ad question, and it is only after examining the pros and cons and calmly and deliberately weighing them, one against enother, that a sound conclusion

can be arrived at. In the first place, then, it is agreed upon all sides that if treaty obligations are of any value the road has to be built. Both Sir John and Mr. Blake are united on this, but each has a plan of his own. Beaconsfield regime, that is if they The Opposition leader would construct the can, and atterwards deal out justice; road by instalments. He would take advantage of the great lakes and connect them by railroads; he would commence at both ends and go gradually towards the centre, and a junction would be effected at some remote period. Sir John's plan is simpler ; it is to hand over this undertaking to a company or Syndicate, give them a heavy bonus, and have them finish the road in ten years from next Dominion Day. There is this to be said in favor of the Syndicate. They will do the work better, cheaper, and with more expedition than any Government and for their own sakes ; we shall have no more of the scalping of contracts which raised Mr. Mackintosh to such unwished for eminence: scalping will, as the Montreal Herald puts it, become one of the lost arts, and the millions of dollars which, under Government control (and in spite of them), would go into the pockets of brokers, will stay with the people to whom it legitimately belongs. The Syndicate will find it to their interest to make strenuous efforts towards establishing settlers on their lands, so that the local traffic they will create may support the road when completed, and we think it is clear that a Syndicate can make a better emigration agent than a Government. The construction of the road by the Syndicate will benefit the city of Montreal directly and Canada, through its means indirectly, for the offices are to be established here and will give employment to numbers of men and perhaps be the means of creating new branches of industry. The Syndicate will also circulate an immense amount of capital in Canada, and as capital is what we most require that is a point in their favor, while Mr. Blake's plan of carrying out the enterprise would prolong in- | Curly, which took place at her residence on definitely the circulation of a large amount of Sunday, 12th inst., after a lingering illness of money for obvious reasons. In urging the tian resignation. The deceased was a native points in favor of the Syndicate we must also of the County Clare, Ireland, and was a little allow the Government's valuation of a dollar over 69 years of age at the time of her death. for an acre of land to have as much weight as the Globe's valuation which sets down an and kind mother, are nevertheless strengthen-

us an inter-oceanic line for \$78,000,000,

And now for the cons. The privileges

pleted to be \$28,000,000.

fiscation of property. When the British the Government guarantees their bonds and helps them in every possible way without detion to West Indian planters, it was robbery manding substantial security. If the Syndiand confiscation, because the money was cate see, after awhile, that they are not likely taken from the pockets of the people and to gain, it appears to us they can always throw the enterprise back on the hands of the Gov. ernment and be themselves at little or no

Another privilege they receive, and a great one it will undoubtedly prove, is the admis. sion, duty free, of all the material they require for the construction of the road. This privilege will have the bad effect of inducing the Syndicate to import material from abroad they would otherwise obtain in Canada. There is danger of the Syndicate being turned into a gigantic plutocracy in possession of an immense and fertile country and its resources, and, therefore, in a position to rule Canada in the same way as the great railway companies of the States are at present practically ruling the great Republic and holding its people by the throat. The holdmost heary will have to disappear before it. ing of the railroad in perpetuity by a number of foreign capitalists is not an encouraging fully to the inevitable; accept compensation [#] prospect, but then it is not yet too late to when it is offered you ; make as good a bar- | remedy this, and Parliament is in a position to make amendments which the Syndicate can accent.

These are the points for and against the Government's agreement with the Syndicate given for the consideration of the public as governed the masses as if they were dogs, but well as we could. you cannot govern brains when educated as

> The Basutos and Boers are up in rebellion in South Africa and the latter people have achieved what is considered a great success in the capture of Heidelberg. They have reestablished the Republic or Free State which was unceremoniously annexed to the British possessions by Sir Bartle Frere a few years ago, and have proclaimed their leader, Paul Kruger, President of the Republic. This rebellion is a serious one. The colony is denuded of regular troops. and the colonial forces seem to have suffered reverses all along the line. The Boers are no despicable enemy. They are descended for the most part from the sturdy Dutch settlers. who formerly colonized the Transvaal, and though there is a dash of aboriginal blood in their veins, they possess the courage and obstinacy of their Dutch ancestry. They are well armed, and with their ancient enemies, the Basutos, as present allies, will offer formidable resistance to the troops which England is preparing to send against them. It may be also mentioned that it is not hard to satisfy these Boers as regards government, and hence the inference is that they must have been unjustly treated when they took such a serious step as to rise in rebellion against what they know to be such a great nower as England. The present English Government, when the party which it represents was in opposition, condemned in severe terms the treatment meted out to the Boers, but now that the responsibility is thrown upon them, they will have to do as in Afghanistan, put down the insurrection forced on by the

England.

PARLIAMENT will adjourn on Thursday until the Tuesday after New Year's Day. This will give the people at least a little time to think over the great railroad question and brave people of Crete, who have so long and ik will also give members of Parliament an opportunity of discussing the matter with | against Turkish tyranny. It has been noticed their constituents.

WE regret having to announce the death of Mr. Charles Belford, Secretary of the Dominion Board of Appraisers. Mr. Belford was the first editor of the Mail, and was an able journalist. He was well liked and esteemed by the gentlemen of the Press throughout Canada.

THE American House of Rpresentatives has passed a resolution of sympathy with Ireland in her distressed condition, at which several American and Canadian journals are angry. They were not so angry when the Cobden Club passed a vote of sympathy with the South, or when the British House of Commons rose, almost en masse, and cheered the report of Southern victories.

THE HON. MR. ANGLIN, in his place in Parliament, gave notice that he will move for an enquiry as to how the \$100,000 voted by the Dominion Parliament for the relief of the Irish people has been disposed of. Mr. Anglin suspects that most of the money went into the pockets of the landlords, and it is not impossible, as those gentry have a custom of thinking themselves entitled to everything on this earth of ours.

system of Boycotting, more troops have been sent across to Ireland, Mr. Healy, M. P. for spreading, in proportion it would seem as the | But we shall see. troops arrive from England. The bill to be brought in by the Ministry now engages public opinion. Will it be sweeping or will it be tinkering? If it be the former, will the Lords throw it out, and, if so, what steps will the Ministry take.

Our energetic contemporary, the Irish the Mail is composed of Irishmen, and now

fine day. Is any further proof were required, other than the composition of the Royal Commision, that the said Royal Commission appointed to report upon the Irish Land System, is a greater humbug than the Tichbourn claimant, it would be the leading feature in their report, which we understand is the extension of the Ulster Tenant Right system to all Ireland. Now, considering that the Ulster system is itself condemned as not securing Tenant Right at all, and considering also that the men who recommend it as a panaces for the ills of Ireland are themselves landlords, and not the best of their class, their plan is simply an excellent joke. Lord Bessborough, the O'Connor Don, Mr. Kavanagh, the dyid-in-the-wool Tory, and Mr. Shaw, the mild Home Ruler, are intelligent men enough, but if they

imagine the people of Ireland, or even THE news from Ireland continues interest. the people of Great Britain, will accept this CLAUS. ing. The Irish Secretary has been given bone slung to them when they are actually more stringent powers for dealing with the masters of the situation, then their imagination must be of the toughest and strongest quality. It is stated that Mr. Kayanagh and Wexford, and others, charged with intimida- the O'Connor Don dissent from the majority sion, have been acquitted amid universal re- of their colleagues. Perhaps they think the icicing, and the League is spreading, always | Ulster Tenant Right too large a concession?

THE French Republicans have several old men of the sea on their shoulders, the most notorious of whom is the Viscount Henri de Rochetort, editor of La Lanterne and leader of a party which does not know what it requires, except it be complete and unadulterated anarchy. They have now a Radical Republic, Canadian, very justly complains of the Mail but think it too Conservative ; they have exfor its continual burlesqueing and travestying pelled the religious orders, but they would en' the Irish character in season and out of crown the edifice by expelling the Creator as sea son. and thinks that as most of the staff of well. Nothing will satisfy Rochefort and his confrores but the establishment of the guillothat the Globe has given up its old system of time alread and the Goddess of reason. These vilification, it would be in order if the *Mail* (anatics are dirgusting honest Republicans the did the same. We doubt if the Mail will world all over by their antics, and are doing gain a single advertisement or a new subscri- more harm to Republican principles and conber by making an educated gentleman speak ferring more benefit on despotism than they ist and terring more of the characters in Lever's novels, are perhaps aware of. They are preparing whose sympathies are with the Land League, ". The rant of the landlords that, a change the cons, put this land down at the Globe's and come to judgment." Requiescant in pass, and we are sure it will make the Irish readers for an insurrection which will be stamped and take a p actical shape as was shown in means robbery, cor fiscation, and breach of valuation of \$2 an acre or \$50,000,000 for the Amen.

ABOUT LEADERS.

The Montreal correspondent of the Globe in his report, telegraphed to yesterday's issue of that journal, remarked the absence of leading Irishmen from the platform at the Land League mass meeting. He says :--- " The meeting apparently lacked the support of trophe. Gladstone is a breakwater. the acknowledged political and social leaders of the lrish people here." I and laws and a sweeping change; the Now the Globe correspondent while perfectly public opinion of the civilized world is ripe willing to be just, as is evidenced by the for it, and if the change be not effected peacefairness of his despatch, has, nevertheless, ably it will be effected by force. Indeed it made a mistake. At meetings held in Montreal relative to certain matters it is the custom to invite the presidents of the different immediately enacted. There is a large and Irish and other societies, whose presence on ever increasing party in England steadily the playform makes a gallant show, but because of the temporary character of the Land League, which is neither a religious, politi- one million one hundred thousand acres of cal or, strictly speaking, a national land in Scotland, and Irish absentees to drain organization, this formality was omitted, and [millions of pounds sterling every year from a the platform was left entirely to the speakers. We could, however, if necessary, mention | tillers starve and die, or lose themselves in the names of more than a hundred represent the great cities of America. It is a monstrous tative leisnmen in the body of the hall and ungodly system.

followed by the unexampled prosperity which we now witness, corrollaries to a peasant pro-Great Britain and Ireland are. to-day, in

the position France was in 1789. Will the nobles give way and save their heads and accept compensation for property which never rightfully belonged to them? A few years ago the three F's would have been accepted by the people, that is to say, free sale, fair rents and fixity of tenure. It is now too late. American competition has pushed the revolution forward and a re-distribution of the land is demanded. The movement began in Ireland because there the distress was felt with most severity, but it is now spreading like wildfire through England and Scotland, and as we have remarked it is simply irresistible. English statesmen have up to this succeeded in dividing the masses and setting one creed or race against the other, so as to leave them no time to think of the soil on which they trod every day, or of its monopoly by the few; but this system of government will not satisfy an intelligent people. Thr policy of Parnell and the English Radicals, men of the most brilliant intellect and the strongest convictions, is taking rapidly among the masses, it appeals to their love of abstract justice, but more than that it appeals to their self-interest, and it is selfinterest which rules the world, modified by public opinion. If the British and Irish aristocracy, led by Beaconsfield and Salisbury, venture on the bold game of opposing the mighty forces gathering to overthrow feudalism, so much the worse for them; they will go down and they will pull the monarchy down with them. They may, it is true. succeed in overthrowing Gladstone's Government, but that will only hasten the catas-

The time has acrived for a change in the is not impossible that legislation will not stay the torrent, except it be honestly and opposed to the present system, a system which permits the Duke of Sutherland to own over soil they never strike a spade into, while the

perhaps, ive the Boers some kind of semiindepend at Government. The suppression of the Boers, the Pondoes, and the Basutos will, however, be no easy matter, and before it is done we shall doubtless hear of another Isandula. The gentlemen of the London clubs say that the Boers are in alliance with the Land Lesguers, and although this is said in grim jest, it is certain that the uprising in South Africa will have its effect on Irish politics.

THE Toronto Globe is our authority that Mr. D. J. Walker, Warden of Frontenac County, has refused the offer by the Council of a \$100 for extra services, on the principle that as an Irishman he could not accept it. Evidently Mr. Walker has never been an frish landlord, for that genus accepts everything from a government pension to the rackrent squeezed out of their unfortunate tenants by their agents. Mr. Walker would have done still better if he accepted and forwarded it to the Parnell Defence Fund.

The following is the resolution of sympathy with Ireland unanimously passed by the American House of Representatives :-

"Resolved, That the sympathy of this House is hereby extended to the unusppy laboring class of Ireland in its efforts to effect a reform in the present oppressive teaant system prevailingin that country.

DRAR SIR.-I enclose \$3.00 for subscription to The Post and discontinue the TRUE WIT-NESS, and \$5.00 for the Parnell Defence fund. Esto perpetua.

Yours, &c., E. H. MURRAY, P.P., Cobourg, Ont.

it is with feelings of the deepest sympathy we chronicle the death of Mrs. Lawrence several months, borne with the truest Chris-Her family, while borne down by the weight of their bereavement for the loss of a good acre as worth two dollars. This if accepted | ed by the full hope and assurance of a happy will reduce the cost by \$25,000,000 and give | immortality and the everlasting reward of the good and faithful servant. For her death was truly that of the just, she having the happiallowing the cost of the sections already com- ness to die in the bosom of the Church, fortified and encouraged with all the consolutions of religion. Her funeral came off on Tuesday, 14th inst., and was allowed to be one of the granted by the Government to the Syndicate Inrgest that ever took place at Eganville, are very great. The land grant of twenty-five showing a proof of the high respect and love million acres is to be free from taxes for with which she was deservedly honored by her numerous friends and acquaintances. twenty years, and as such an amount of land Having arrived at the church a solemn reis more in area than Ireland we may form | quiem high muss was celebrated for the repose some idea of the monopoly they can and un. of her soul by the Rev. Father Ferarier. Her doubtedly will create, if they find it in their remains were next conveyed to the grave and interests. We must also, when dealing with last and terrible summons: "Arise ye deal

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Special Notice to Subscribers.

Commencing Dec. 22nd, 1880, all Subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of dute on address label attached to paper.



LECTURE BY FATHER BURKE.

At the dedication of St. Francois Xavier's School, Liverpool, Father Tom Burke, O. P. delivered this interesting address:

My dear friends, I have first of all to apologize to you for appearing before you at all, or presuming to raise my voice and speak here this evening, for in truth the voice should be far sweeter than mine that should dare to fill up the grab between two such splendid parts of a concert as that which you have heard and that which your are about to hear. The assemblage, the hall in which we assemble, the entertainment which has been provided for us, the men who have provided that entertalument, and the purpose for which we meet, are all eminently suggestive, calculated to inspire the heart of every Catholic present with high emotion of gratitude and if lawful prine, and calculated to offer a deep and instructive lesson to those amongst us who may not be of the same heart and mind with us. 1 feel that I must be a trifle serious; and yet I would not wish to be serious. This is a musical festival. It is a feast of music that those Jeanit Fathers have provided for us this evening; and they put me a red hot Irishman, up here (laughter and applause) to amuse and entertain you in the interval whilst the singers are resting those sweet voices that have charmed us, and perhaps some of them wetting their whistle. (Loud laughter.) I do not feel out of place here for two reasons-first of all, on account of that tolerable fund of impudence which helongs to the Irish naturally, and which, thanks be to God, my mammy gave me, (laughter and applause); and secondly, because I came from such a musical country. (Applause)

IRELAND'S NATIONAL BANNER.

It is worthy of remark that Ireland alone, amongst all the nations, has for her national banner a musical instrument-a harp of gold upon a field of green. (Applause.) I need not tell you of our ancient Irish bards. They were the judges, they were the legislators, and in the pre-Christian times, they were the very announced to the assembled royalty of the old, but to them new, doc rine of Catholicity. and the chief bard, lifting up the harp of gold and his prayerful eyes, whilst his heart beat with new emotions, exclaimed, "I vow that I adore Patrick's God, that from this day this harp of mine shall never sound but in His praise." (Applause.) In Ireland it is not alone that the men and women are musical. but the animals are musical. (Applause and laughter.) A man came home from America. How do you like the country? said I to him "Ob, bedad, it is a quare country," said he; "nothing struck me more than there's hardly any donkey's at all in it. And when they shouted or brayed, it wasn't like the Irish jackass; there was no music in it." (Loud laughter.) I have, over and overagain, beard on a Saturday evening, when the market-day in Galway was over, and when, perhaps, the evening was wet-I have heard the poor man returning, walking along by the side of the little cart, whilst the miserable horse drawing was often hungry and inclined to o cart stand on the way-crooning an old song, and the poor animal going along with his form servant, she is asked if she knows how that test is? They ask her to sing a song. (Laughter.) If she sing- well-with a fine, slear roll of voica-the sympathetic farmer's wife engages her at once as milk-maid, bemilk unless the person who is milking them is singing a song. (Laughter) Now, I ask you, coming from a country where the cows won't be milked except to note that no other donkeys in the world have. and where history was reco ded to musical notes by the ancient bards, have I not a right to be impudent when I stand upon the stage where you have heard such beautiful music i

through the intricate halls of the Imperial Palace at Pekin, and you will be astonished to find there traces of higher knowledge and civilization-maps sketched out by man's hands, globes and astronomical instruments most precisely and scientifically made. The barbarian has these things to-day, but in the strange records you will find it written that they were made and left there by the wonder-

ful Jesuit missionaries, who, century after century went into that barbarous and cruel people, and lived, labored, shed their blood and died for civilization and for God. (Applause.) And coming nearer bome, who are the men who have brought us here this evening? Who are the men who are able to do everything, from describing the motion of the heavenly bodies from that wonderful Observatory in the Roman College, to taking the baton and conducting a choir here this evening, the men to whom every branch of human knowledge is familiar, and becomes more apparently so easy that men who, beyond all otuers, have the martyr's spirit, and who are ready at a moment's notice, heart and life in their open hands, to go to the ends of the earth on their angelic mis-ions? Who are these men? They are Jesuit Fathers (loud applause); the sous of St. Ignatius; the van guard of the Holy Church of God; the men who fling the first darts at the enemy, and upon whose shield blows fall thickly and heavily. (Applause.) And therefore, that we should come here at the instance of such men, adds another element of suggestive-

ness and instruction to our assemblage here. Finally they have prepared for us a most interesting and innocent feast of music. There is a certain appropriat ness in this also that these schools should be opened with a concert-a feast of music. My friends, when man way first created by the hand of Almighty God, and he rose from under that creative hand he was like a musical instrument beautifully attuned, harmoniously chorded, and whose office it would be to sing all the days of his life the sweet, harmonious accordant melody of praise and prayer to God, until by a painless death he should pass from this choir on earth to the eternal choir of angels. But sin came in; the servent crossed the path of our first mother the first jarriag sound of discord that was heard on this earth was the hiss of that serpent as he tempted the woman. and when she answered him her voice was tuned down. By the sin that she committed, the harmony of her language was lost; the body rebelled against the soul and the soul against the body. There was no harmony, and the grand notes of united concordant

praise no longer come from the lips of man. Now, when the son of God came down to restore to this world that harmony which was lost, to bring back again to man, and to put upon human voices the melodies of the past, He ordained as the principal means for this, pliesthood of pagan Iteland. They were the that the little children should be educated; highest princes in the kingly court of Tara that every chord in their nature, every fibre of that every chord in their nature, every fibre of on that day when the great St. Patrick first | their moral, intellectual and physical nature | should be at once developed, set into accord by Divine grace and by Divine knowledge, so that the praise which ascended from their lips should be perfect as the very harmony of the angels of God. (Applause.) This is the Jesuit's task. He takes the young soul, he trains it, he accords it to every want of human and Divine society : and forth from under his hands, and of the fruit of his work. comes that glorious choir of praise, the motive of which sings through all the phases of Catholic worship. Is it not, therefore, I say, an eminently suggestive and instructive occasion? I could go on; the theme is a very inviting one. I could tell you of music as a science the most beautiful of all; the one that goes most directly to the spirit, the one that calms us when we are disturbed, raises us when we are dejected. subdues us in our very highest emotions of joy and seems to signify all. 1 might speak to you of that spirit which went forth from the dett cupning fingers of David, and fell like the breathings of an angel Saul and let in v of ligh upon his darkened soul. But the time would not permit me, and all of you would go away cars hanging down --- (Laughter.) When the | saying, " Well, the Lord he praised, when a country girl goes out to be employed as a man has the gift of the gab and goes it, he form servant, she is asked if she knows how doesn't know where to stop. (Laughter.) from the says she does and then so I think I'll stop now." (Laughter and the says she does and then so I think I'll stop now." (Laughter and the says she does and then applause) and through the large number who were par-Father Clare, who was received with applause, said he must ask them to join with him in returning thanks to the good Father who had put himself to serious inconvenience cause cows in Ireland will not give their to appear amongst them in Liverpool. Father Burke had spoken of music, he (Father Clare) had heard music most sweet and beautitul, but he never heard music that struck him so deeply as that which had come from music, where the donkeys have a fifth tenor Father Burke's heart. (Applause.) In conclusion Father Clare asked his hearers to raise a cheer in honor of the great Dominican.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A very imposing ceremony took place in the old Bonsecours Church, Montreal, on Sunday week, the occasion being the blessing of two bells, destined for the use of a missionary chapel in the far West, under the charge of the Oblat Fathers. His Grace the Archbishop of Manitoba presided and delivered the sermon.

Victor Hugo, writing of the Carthusian Monks, says :--- "They renounce the world, home, sensuality, pleasures, vanity, pride, and all self-interest. They are dressed in coarse cloth. The possess no property. On entering the Order, he who was rich becomes poor, and what he has he gives to all. He who was noble, lord or gentleman, becomes the equal of him who was a peasant. The same cell serves for all; the same bread, the same straw to sleep on, the same coarse dress the same ash heap to die on. He may have been a prince, but he is not distinguished from the others. No more titles ; even family names dissappear. They are cut off from their earthly families and united in a spiritual family. They succor the poor, care for the sick, and elect those whom they obey; they call each other: "My brother." There is, perhaps, no more sublime work than that in which these souls are engaged, and we add, there is, undoubtedly, no more useful work. "here must be some to pray for those who never pray."

The musical soirce at the Convent of Notre Dame on Tuesday evening attracted a crowded audience, who were well repaid for the attendance. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was excellent, and proved both the musical apility and the aptness for teaching of the sister who has charge of this department. It was also evident that the training and discipline of the pupils in other respects had been attended to, and this was especially marked in regard to the promptness with which the performers were ready to take their places without delay, so that the full programme was not too long in execution. Where all did so well, it is difficult to select names for special praise, but we may mention the singing of Misses Stratton, Ellsworth, Martin, Dunn, Mailleux, and Wilson, the playing of the Misses Hartley, Lemay, Calcutt, Henry, Ellsworth, Lech, Lynch, Stratton, Bingham, Graham, Menzies, Fairweather, Garvey, Tierney, Leonard, and others The little ones in their songs and choruses, and in several recitations also acquitted themselves well. In the comedy Who is to inherit ?" all the parts were wel filled, especially that of the devoted old family servant, by Miss Collins. The tableau, The daughters of Sion in Captivity," was artistically arranged, and was very beautiful and effective, especially when it was lit up with colored lights. The Rev. Father Lynch and Dr. O'Sullivan spoke in praise both of the performers and their teachers, and Mr. Stratton and Mr. Toker being called upon, said a few words to the same effect. The singing of "God Save the Queen" brought the concert to a close .- Peterborough Review.

CATHOLIC ORDINATIONS.

Beautiful and Impressive Ceremonies in the Grand Seminary of Montreal.

Saturday, Dec. 18, 1880.

To-day, throughout the whole world, will be one of general rejoicing, and one full of hope and encouragement for the Catholic Church. For on to-day takes place in every clime an event which will add both strength and numbers to her indestructible priesthood. The church in her wisdom has designated certain times of the year when aspirants to the priesthood shall have conferred upon them, by the Bishop, the ministerial orders and

powers. To-day is one of these eventful occasions when in every country thousands of candi- frieze, and he would get it too, as there is not and cost \$1.75. Kid lined with lambs wool dates for Holy Office will have to be selected and ordained thereto. Here in the city an ordination of a most

CURRENT EVENTS.

Madame Tussaud, of the London Waxworks, has added Mr. Parnell, M. P., to her gallery. The collection made in the American

chapel, Rue de Berri, Faris, on Thanksgiving Day produced the handsome sum of 1,237f. 25c. The Merveilleuse redingote is very fashion-

able in Paris, also the casaquin de la fermiere. They are most useful as they can be worn with all kinds of skirts.

Michel Strogoff has been the greatest success of the modern French stage. The first ten representations have brought in over 100,-000f., or an average of 10,000f. euch.

Louis Ulbach, the novelist, has asked the Prefect of the Seine to grant 1,520 metres of land near the Pont d'Austerlitz for the construction of a panorama of the taking of the Bastile.

The Parisian ladies who have used up flies, beetles, birds, mice, spiders and other "small fry" to decorate their hats and bonnets, have now adopted a tiger's paw or the foot of a bear to adorn their head-dress.

A list of the women of France who have obtained university degrees shows five doctors of medicine, two licentiates in science, two bachelieres es sciences et es lettres, seven bachelors of sciences, twen'y bachelieres es lettres. Two Candiote ladies in the harem of Ismail

Pacha have installed themselves at Saint Germain. The inhabitants of Saint Germain

" It is a Great Public Benefit."-These significant words were used in relation to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric (iil by a gentleman who had thoroughly tested its merits in his own case -having been cured by it of lameness of the knee, of three or four years' standing. It never fails to remove soreness as well as lameness.

A LAND LEAGUE COURT.

The Limerick correspondent of the Free man, telegraphing on Monday, says :---A novel scene was witnessed yesterday in the village of Sixmilebridge. Notices were prominently posted announcing that a court of the local branch of the Land League would not in use. These also are made to hold the be held after prayers for the expulsion of handkerchief in an outside pocket. For members who had violated its rules. The rooms of the League were crowded.

Mr. John Enright, P.L.G., Limerick, presided ; vice-chairman, Mr. F. Griott ; Mr. John Hardgrove, hon. sec. ; Mr. T. O'Regan, reasurer.

The secretary-Before business, remember the words of Father Ryan, C.C., Cratloe, on Sunday last-" Keep corruption out of the League by reporting to this committee any member who violates the rules."

The chairman said he was glad to announce that the branch was making great progress. and sorry to say there were some violaters of

the rules. (Oh!) The secretary .-- I have taken the name and served notices on several during the week. [The secretary read a list of the defaulters.] Among them was Mr. James Flynn, who dared to sell goods to a man who worked during harvest for Littleton, the land-grabber, who now holds Mr. Murphy's farm at Shandangan (groans).

Mr. Flynn, a woollen manufacturer, appeared. He lives in Sixmilebridge.

The Secretary read the charge-" Selling goods to Daniel Keogh, who worked for Little-ton, and also selling to Littleton," Mr. Flynn-I sold frieze to Daniel Keogh; nothing to Littleton since he took Murphy's

farm. The secretary-Mr. Flynn told me he did not know he was violating our rules. He said he would go to Keogh and take back his are made with two, three, and four buttons,

The pair had not proceeded far when a sleigh.

driven by a couple of gentlemen, stopped opposite to them, and seizing the man so urgently wanted at Plattsburg, forced him into the vehicle, and stifled his cries for help by throttling him. The horses were immediately whipped up and Brand would soon bave been safely secured on the other side of

the lines, but in turning a corner sharply the sleigh overturned and, and all three being precipitated on the ground, Brand escaped. Last Wednesday two or three parties arrived

in Hemmingford, and waiting till half-past 10 in the evening, called at the private house where Brand was stopping, and took him forcibly from the house. They then put him in a sleigh, which was in waiting outside. and muffling his cries, bore him in triumph from the village. Last Thursday mor-ing, at 3 o'clock, they placed him in Plattsburg

gaol, having covered a distance of 33 miles.

A MELANCHOLY STORY.

A penitentiary is not a joyful place at the best of times, but nevertheless because one is in it one need not cut one's throat, especially if one's time has almost expired. This, how-

ever, has happened to one Agnew, a prisoner in St. Paul Penitentiary under sentence of four years, whose term will have expired in a year hence. Last week the prisoner, while at dinner, managed to inflict two gashes on his throat with a knife, and to conceal the same by hanging down his head and pleading sickness till the Warden grew suspicious and shook him up. He is now fairly demented are curious to know whether the ex-Khedive | and, in fact, must have been so, when he did intends to establish his whole seraglio there. the deed. Another man named Arnoldi, sentenced to seven years in 1874, has also

done some cutting to his person.

MUFFS AND GLOVES. NEW YORK STYLES AND PRICES.

Muffs are made of the same materials as the bonnets, both for street and evening wear Those for the street have a bag opening at top, which is the receptaclu for the nurse and handkerchief. For the evening they are made of plush, or the principal material composing the bonnet, and trimmed with lace, ribbons, and feathers, with pearl and crystal fring-and strings of white or light-tinted satin ribbon at each side, to carry upon the arm when mourning they are made of dull silk and trimmed with crape. A heavy black cord sometimes replaces the ribbons at the sides,

and it may be worn around the neck. There has been but one innovation made in the standard fashions for gloves, and that is the introduction of lace insertions in ladies' gloves. Two or three rows of half-inch wide lace are placed between a similar width of the kid at the wrist. For street or evening, especially when short or elbow sleeves are worn, the lace top is the favorite. It is an ordinary glove of any number of buttons, with a lace pattern per-forated in the kid for an inch or two at the edge, making a much more artistic finish than the ordinary plain band. The glove with an insertion of lace extending the length of the wrist is also one of the most popular gloves worn. The favorite shades for the evening are flesh, cream, eccu, and mastic tints. The number of buttons varies with the taste of the wearer, six to eight being worn on most occasions. For the street black is very popular. In colors either a match for the costume or a contrasting color is used, old gold, mastic, and wood browns being the favourites. Undressed kids are extensively worn for morning. Street gloves have from four to six buttons generally. As the weather grows colder dogskin gloves of a fine quality are preferred by many to those of kid, as they are heavier and warmer. They

with fur tops, is made in gloves and mittens

ROUND THE WORLD.

5

A knife with 191 blades was lately sent to the Prince of Walss on his birthday.

June 1, 1882, is the official date fixed upon for the inauguration of the St. Gothard tunnel.

Lord Dufferin has written an exhaustive pamphlet on the Irish Land Question, favoriug a peasant proprietary.

Out of a total of 130,000 railway employees in Great Britain and Ireland 4,000 are either killed or injured every year.

The work of improving the port of Gena, based on the magnificent donation of the late Duke Galliera, is nearly completed.

Russia is this year importing grain, tallow, and wool, the very things with which she has been accustomed to supply half the world.

At the request of Thomas Hughes, Bishop Quintard of Tennessee will make the new Rugby settlement his official and private home, and will build a residence in the spring.

Elder Cannon, the Mormon delegate of Wasnington, says that the sole reliance of his church is in the Lord, who will surely protect them against the proposed attack on polygamy.

It has lately come to light that a disused yard in the Serbonne has for some time been one of the chief recorts of Parisian reprobates, where they nightly planned the thefts of the morrow.

Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., has brought an action against Mr. Harvey, a magistrate of Brockboro, for an alleged assault committed while attempting to prevent a League meeting at that place recently.

Among the passengers who have sailed for the United States in the "Parthia" is Dr. Van Lleut, who is commissioned by the Netherland Government to study and report upon epidemic diseases in America.

Levi Calkins desired to take a second wife at Vernon, Wis, before his first wife had been dead a month. He could induce no clergyman or justice to perform the ceremony, and so he did it himself, reading the service in the presence of witness.

A young girl left Dubuque for New Zenland over a year ago, on the summons of her sweetheart, who was to marry her on her arrival there. She has returned alone and unmarried. Finding the man evidently disappointed because she was not as handsome as when he had last seen her, she promptly released him.

The Winnipeg Times again calls Mr. Schrieber to account for the lack of equipment on the western division of the Canadian Pacific Rail way, while the Free Press, in reply, throws the entire responsibility on the Minister of Railways. There are no stations built, no telegraphs, no tanks, in fact nothing to operate the line successfully.

The real or fancied resemblance of Louis Philippe's head to a pear was the discovery of Philipon, one of the illustrators of the Charirari, and gave the King more real annovance than the attack on his life. Go where he would, this unlucky print haunted him, and it was thought that the famous + laws of September" were owing full as much to the pear as to Fleschi.

A Denver merchant gave a dollar to a tramp who tottered barefotted into his office on a cold day. Going out immediately, he saw the beggar take good shoes and stockings from under the steps and put them on. He administered a whipping, and when sentenced to pay a fine of \$10, declared that he had never before bought so much pleasure for so little money. Mr. D. Whiting, of Riverside, Cal., is en-

closing 1,500 acres of land with a stockade,

and proposes importing one hundred pairs of

ADVANTAGES OF EDUCATION.

But although we may take this light, cheerful view, and have a laugh on the subject, still I must return to what I said. This evening's gathering is very suggestive, very instructive, very inspiring. First of all, we are called toge her to witness the blessings of schools in which by the hundred, the children of our poor will be received, and will obtain the highest blessing next to divine faith that man can get from God, that is the blessing of a thorough education. (Applause.) No criminals, no foolish, useless members of society will ever come forth from these schools; no children of Irish parents ever to bring a blush to their father's or mother's face, or even to make an Irishman hang down his head in shame for his religion or his country. The children will be brought up in the knowledge and the love and fear of God, fitted for every requirement of this world, and fitted also for the world to come. They will be a credit, an honor, a happiness not only to their own domestic circle, but to the society in the midst of which they dwell, and they will stand up and assert themselves as true sons of an intellectual people whose natural gifts have been crowned by the high supernatural gifts of the true and divine laith.

PICTURE OF A JESUIT MISSIONARY.

Thus, the occasion for which we assemble sa joyful, instructive and suggestive one, and who are they who have called us together ? Who are they who have built this magnificent hall and the splendid collegiate buildings that surround it? Who are they who provide, day after day, for more than a thousand little ones who are receiving from them every element of human and Divine nowledge? Who are they represented by he Jesuit who is able to do spything you like qual to everything? Go to the farthest ends of the earth and you will find him evangelizing the savage in a language which no other ivilized man in this world has spoken ; go to the northern snows of America, and there amid the rugged ice, there where the foot of civilized man has rarely trod, the child of the lesert, the savage Indian, wrapt in his Buffalo robe and with his savage point upon him, will take you to a mound of snow with a orose over it, and will tell you that there lies the great "black-robe," the Jesuit who lived and died in the midst of his savage children, and raised them up to civilization, to society and to Gud. (Applause.). Go and walk AN EXTINGUISHED BRITISH NOBLE-MAN.

Hugh Leslie Courtney, who has so successfully personated so many British lords, and swindled so many admirers of those immortals has been sent from New York to Utah on a charge of forgery, for the genius of " Courtney" did not confine itself to one place, and did not di-claim polygamy. It is strange, however, that those he swindled in Montreal

keep so projoundly silent, and yet it is well known he operated successfully here among the very elite of our "aristocracy." He was, about two years ago, the rage on Sherbrooke street, was an honored guest with one milionaire, who would not hear of his stopping at a hotel, and was on the point of marrying the daughter of another. Indeed, he would bave done so only he fortunately got drunk one night and betrayed himself. But he borrowed sums of money all round, large and small, and he took from Montreal with him several locks of hair belonging to gushing creatures of different ages. And yet this Courtney is so utterly uncultured that he could deceive none but those whom his titles threw a glamour around. His only accomplishment is playing the fiddle, and his only earning consists in spouting poetry by the page. His Lordship will now have time to study up a few more "elegancies," for it is probable he will not leave the retirement of

Utah for the next seven years.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes -- "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil for a lam-ness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me."

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

	TRUE WITNESS Donation	50 25
ĺ	E. L. Mr. McEiligott	5
	A Hater of Despotte Tyranny (Merrick- ville: Thomas Nolan, Hemmingford	5
	A Wexford Girl	٦,
	Parish of St. Edward, Q., per Rev. J. E. Magure	80
	A Friend Patrick Duffy, Southport, P.E.I L O'G yman, Danville, Que	10 2 1
	M ()'Keefe, Danville Que	ī
	P. King, Dahville, Que 'Lachine"	1 9 5
	Rev. E. H. Murray, Cobourg, Ont John F McG wan, St. Anlost, Que M. J. Doherty, Sorel	1 5
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cosmopolitan character took place within the unpretentious walls of the chapel in the ticipants the ceremonies lasted fully four hours. There were 97 candidates, of whom 26 were ordained to the Priesthood; 8 were made Deacons, and 22 Sub-Deacons; 29 received Minor Orders, and 12 were Tonsured. These 97 represented the various and principal nationalities of North America. Among them were English, Irleh, Scotch, Americans, French Canadians and Germans, and these are spread throughout the entire breadth and length of the land, extending from San Francisco to New York, and from Halifax to Toronto, representing in all 24 dioceses.

All those annointed of the Lord, filling the sanctuary and the body of the chapel, and arraved in the vestments proper to their order. presented a most significant appearance and impressed upon the mind of the attentive spectator the wonderful but simple and holy manner in which the Church fills the vacancies which occur in the ranks of her priesthood. The ceremonies, incidental and essential to the ordination, are in their very nature beautiful, impressive and greatly significant. One never tires looking at the same ceremony performed over a hundred times. Every movement of the ordaining Bishop is followed by the eye with profound interest, and by the mind with a deep sense of relgious

feeling. It was his Lordship Bishop Fabre of Montreal who performed the sacred functions of the ordination on this grand and joyful occasion. He was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Parent, master of ceremonies. The choir was crowded with the friends and relatives of the participants; there were also noticeable, several American families who had come to be present at the elevation of their relatives to the Priesthood.

The following is a list of those who received orders :---

Tonsure-J L Adam, J Donnelly, J B Morin, J V Quinn, W Williams, P O'Beilly, M Creamer, P Barrett, J Tobin, J Ryle, M Sweeny, M Brady, P Burns.

Minor Orders-A Archambault, A Desautels. Donohue, J Mangan, J Cassidy, P Boyle, J Crowly, T Murphy, D Riley, D Riordan, J Shannon, W Hamilton, G Hanselmann, N Power, W Gibbons, R Moore, E Hodgkinson, W Murphy, M Hallahan, J White, J Smith, J Conlin, P Coyle, T Elliott, J Mahon, D Menton, T Lavery, J Galvin, J Garin.

Sub-Deacons.-A Bulanger, J Ethier, J Grimes, J Halpin, J Gallagher, D Herlihy. C 500 60 50 Bachaud, T Kenney, M Connolly, L Marc-Aureli, J McGaun, J Redican, J Synett, D 5 00

2 00 Deacons-G LePailleur, F X Rabeau, T . 00 50 Coghlan, J Foley, N Cournoyer, A Fioisy, P

00 Priests-J Charlebois, J Coderre, A Faubert, U. Larose, FX Limoges, W Morache, P Delahanty, J Finnegan, J Donovan, J Gilday, A Steffen, M Wagner, W O'Sullivan, O Prevost, J Curtin, J Quinn, J Hagarty, B Mc-Oahill, P McGee, Z Godard, J Cottle, J Coyle, J McGinty, J Sullivan, J Bachaud, W Mc-

a tailor in the county would make it up for bim (cheers and laughter).

The people here manifested signs of displeasure towards Mr. Flynn, and the chairman had several times to call for order.

The secretary (to Mr. Flynn)-You acted very unwisely in dealing with Keogh (yes, yes). If public opinion was roused against you your trade would be ruined (hear, hear). You do business in Ennis and Scariff. All your customers are better Land Leaguers than there are here (no, no); and your business would be ruined if you offended them by violating the rules of the League.

The chairman - There are no better Leaguers in the county than we are. The secretary should withdraw what he said about

The secretary-I will. I only meant that the Scariff and Ennis men were as good Leaguers as ourselves (hear, hear).

Mr. Flynn-I apologise for what I have done. I did not see the wrong until after it was done.

The secretary (to Mr. Flynn)-Will you promise the League now never to act so ignin? Mr. Flynn-Yes, I will ; and more, I will

never let Reogh, Littleton, or anyone belonging to them onter my house (cheers and cries of "Bravo, Flynn !").

The chairman and several others said Mr. Flynn should be forgiven, and his apology entered in the books. The meeting agreed to the proposition.

The secretary then mentioned that there were people in the village whe had not joined the League, and others who were telling infamous lies on them. One of them is John Brohan (MacMahon), who works with Col. Graham, and helped Littleton (groans). His wile carries stories for him to these people (groans). Brohan has slipped into the Lengue. Will you now expel him? (Loud cries of "Yes, yes." "Scratch him out."

Black sheep.") Brohan was unanimously expelled from the

branch league. After dealing with several other similar cases, the meeting broke up .- Dublin News.

CAPTURED AT LAST.

BRAND, THE ABSCONDING CRIMINAL, KIDNAPPED FROM HEMMINGFORD AND TRANSFERRED TO PLATTSBURG GAOL.

About four weeks ago the city daily papers contained reports of the attempted kidnapping of a man named Brand from Hemmiagford. Brand had been convicted in Plattsburg, having obtained money under false pretences, or some such similar crime, and was sentenced to one years imprisonment in the Albany Peultentiary with a fine of \$500. His Attorney, Matthew Hales, moved for a scay of proceedings and a new trial, on some technical point, and while awaiting proceedings he was let out on. buil to the amount of \$3,000, his bondsmen being Dr. Cole, Senator Appin, and a Mr. Leggatt, all of Peru. The Upper Court, however, sustained the action of the Lower Court, and Brand immediately fled as far as Hemmingford. On a certain night/about three

for winter wear. They are made in all dark colors, and cost \$1.50 a pair. Lined gloves, with wide gnuntlets of seal and beaver for driving, are also used for the street, and are \$2.50. The castor gloves may be had in grays, chamois and light brown. For gentlemen the sealskin, an ostrich than a sheep. from \$10 to \$15 is a comfortable but expensive glove. Imitations of the genuine furs may be had for \$450. Castor embroidered with colors, dog-skin and a new and popular coaching glove for \$1.50, may be obtained with one or two buttons, or the new and convenient patent spring fasteners. For children lined dog-skin and kid and cashmere gloves are made in the same colours as those for older persons.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The Chinese in San Francisco call Talmage Ah Chin Museek.

The first river you come to in Scotland they will tell you is the Forth.

The hav cutter is the invention of one man-Almost every farmer has had a hand in it. Way is a man playing a barrel-organ like a miller ?-Because he grinds powerfully upon the ears.

HE who has ridden in a country stage-coach knows how cream feels when it is being churned to butter.

"The straighter a man takes his whiskey," said a temperance lecturer, " the crookeder it seems to make him."

Parsicians are said to approve of late suppers, on the same principal perhaps that a glazier approves af a hailstorm.

The door-plates of three houses standing side by side at the South End, Boston, read as follows :- " Goodman, Kneeland, Pray."

An old bachelor, who edits a paper somewhere in the Westeren country, puts ' Melancholy Accidents" as a head of marriages in his paper.

Pushkin is to have a statue, Puskin was a Russian poet. Any one who could make poetry out of the Russian language ought to have a statue.

Why is an Irish cabin after an exiction like that confounded Cochin China that crows so loud in the early morn ? Because, don't you see, it is a shanty clear. Eh?

A RED-HEADED man recently attended a mazquerade, wrapped from his neck to his heels in a brown cloth, and with his head bare. he represented a lighted cigar.

The man or woman who has never loved, hugged, kissed, or played with, listened to, told stories to, or thoroughly spanked a child, has missed the cardinal joys of life.

"My friens," said a colored preacher, "a man's character is like a fence; you can't strengthen it by whitewash, though you can cover up the places where it is worm-eaten.

MARRIED, at Barn-staple, by the Rev. John Gates, Mr. John Post to Miss Sophia Rails. If this match "don't make a fence" of the first quality, we should like to know what

ostriches from South Africa, worth from \$250 to \$500 a bird. Ostriches breed at four years of age, and will produce four broads a year, each averaging twenty chicks. At eight months the feathers of a bird become worth \$5 and as it grows older, attain a value of \$100. It is said that it costs no more to keep

A rough estimate of the extent of the trade in wild game of St. Louis for the past year places the total amount of transactions at \$1, 000,000. A single firm have exported for the holiday season for the London markets 1.400 dozen prairie chickens, and 500 dozen wild turkeys; and to the Liverpool merchants, 2,000 wild turkeys. There is more Missouri venison this year in market than was ever before known. Bear meat comes chiefly from the far West, the borders of Kansas and Colorado, and deer is quite plenty throughout Missouri.

Maud Webb is one of the prettiest and wickedest girls in Cincinnati. She went to Bishop Elder, and in a broken voice told him that her dear mother-the only relative or fiend she had in the world-was dead, and she had no money to pay for a decent burial. The bishop gave her an order for a coffin, and a letter authorizing her to use his name in getting contributions for the other expenses. The document and her modest manner enabled her to open purses on every hand, and she got much money before her falsehood was exposed.

There is some talk in the salons of the Fauburg St. Germain of replacing the 4 o'clock ton by glasses of cerises a l'eau de vie or punch a la tharabord. The way to make this punch is as follows: Take, say, three bottles of good champagne and boil it. At the moment of ebullition add a little of Jamaica rum, cinnamon, vanilla, cloves, and the rind of a When the whole has boiled up again lemon. cover the pan hermetically and leave it in a cool place for twenty-four hours Then serve cold. They say that with the aid of a ulass of this cordial between each waltz a man who is free from rheumatism can dance seven hours in succession.

The projected ship canal across France from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean will have a uniform depth of 274 feet and a width of from 115 to 250 feet. The great majority of the French ironclads will therefore be able to pass through the canal in sea-going trim, though a few of the heaviest armoured ships will have to be lightened before making use of it. The total length of the canal from the neighborhood of Narbonne, on the Mediterrenean, to Bordeaux, will be 219 nautical miles, and it is calculated that, including the time taken to pass through the locks, a ship will be able to traverse the whole length of the canal in forty-eight hours.

The present attitude of Guatemals toward Americans is cordial in the extreme, and the desire is openly expressed to establish the most intimate social and commercial relations with the United States. Conditional arrangements have been made to form a strong American company, including prominent business men of San Francisco, to carry out weeks ago a man called at the private house, will, where Brand was boarding, and dur-ing the following day introduced him! Two females have been arrested in the self to the latter. About seven o'clock manufacture of illicit whiskey. This is the the same evening he ssked a Brand first instance on record of women keeping down to the Exchange Hotel to have a cigar.

Ballyner og ander ander ander ander ander ander ander generaligener ander generaligener ander ander

Regan, T Tobin, J Coyle, T Dunn, T Dunne, McDonnell, P O'Sullivan, F Devine, E

O'LOBBS.

Danchy, G Dolen. Kinnan.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

Important and Enthusiastic Meeting of the Montreal Branch and Sympathisers, in Nordheimer's Hall - Ireland's Demands Justified -- Calumnies Contradicted -- Indisputable Facts and Figures-Sympathy Assuming a Substantial Form.

One of the largest and most intelligent of andiences over held within the walls of Nordbeimer's Hall assembled Thursday night in any er to a call for a mass meeting, issued by the Montr at branch of the In-b Land Lengue. Not only was the lody of the fall filled, but even the -tarways leading to an from it were crowded by those auxious to sbow train sympathy with the great agitation in Ireland, which is now shaking the decayer root of Beittsh misgovernment in that unhappy country. A neculiar tenture of the meeting was that, in the demeanour of those who composed it, there was an absence of overflowing enthusiasm, but its place wasupplied by an excuestness so profound as to make itse f apparent to the most unot servant. Of course the points made by each speaker were beartily applauded, but the audience was content to mark its approval without wasting unnecessary time in doing so.

Mr. PATRICK CARBOLL, President of the local branes of the Land Lesgue, occupied the chair, and on the platform with him were the gentlemen who proposed to move and second the various resolutions.

The Chairman, Mr. P. CARROLL then briefly explained the object of the meeting. He said that the local branch of the Irish National Land League had required their presence in that hall to night, in order to lay down the position in which Ireland stood at present, to relate to them the story of her struggies for her just rights in the past and at the present time, when he hoped that everyone freepective of creed or nationality would assist her sons who were so streamonly working at home for that end, in the best way in their power. It was for this purpose that they had been called together. Mr. Carroll, in a few pointed words referred to the oppressed situation of the Irish tenant farmer, and expressed the opinion that they had submitted to their yoke too long already, in which sentiment he was seconded by the audience, who heartily applauded his words, He concluded his speech by condemning the system which left so fertile and beautiful a country at the mercy of a few. After reminding his listeners that he would leave the subject to be discussed by the other speakers who were to follow him, he sat down amidst appluuse.

Mr. C. J. Doberty moved, seconded by Mr. J. P. Whelan, the following resolution :---Resolved - That the people of Canada can-

not witness in silence the agitation now going on in another portion of the British Empire, and that this meeting, speaking for a portion at least of that people, hereby declares its entire sympathy with the struggle for land reform in Ireland, and its earnest desire to further in every legitimate panner the success of the efforts of Mr. Parnell and his associates, to make Ireland what we are proud to say Canada is, a land whose soil her people own, whose Laws her people make.

In support of this resolution he said :- Mr President and Gentlemen,-The question we are assembled to consider is one, which I teel confident, every man in this audience has catefully studied, and made it a duty to thoroughly understand, one on which in instruction or enlightenment. Your readiness to do what your study of the question has sati-fied you is your duty, to do it you who are Irishmen by birth, or like myself, Irishmen by descent, to insinuate such a doubt would be worse than an insult; it would be a deliberate accusation of forgetfulness of the old Motherland, of deserting her in her day of dire distress. You have come here this evening to do your duty and continue in it, till, in the words of the resolution. I have the houor of proposing for your adoption, Ireland he what we are proud to say Canada is, a land whose soil her people own, whose laws her people make. (Applause) To the people of Canada, it seems to me, the agitation now taking place in Ireland cannot be without interest. We have in this country succeeded in abolishing the "seigneurs," which was the mild form in which we were afflicted with the terrible malady that has brought Ireland to the position she now occupies. We did this, and yet no one talked about Communism, and the Canadian who wanted his title to his land commuted was not paraded before the world in the guise of a partisan of the revolution in its worst aspects, an enemy of society, and a man who, like the unjust Judge in the Scriptures, neither " feared God nor regarded man," If suci, talk had been indulged in we would have smiled at it as being too absurd to call for any answer. And yet that is very much the tone in which it is very much the fashion to speak of Mr. Parnell and his associates. (Applause.) We are every day regaled with editorials bemoaning the fact that the red spectre of Socialism is stalking abroad in Ireland, or informed by veracious correspondents that some Louise Michel or other reputable partisan of the French Commune is coming over to Ireland, to take | most powerful armies are helpless-they ena hand in the agitation. It is this style of argument, if it can be so called, that we in Canada should devote ourselves to break down. The great question of land reform itself is in safe hands at home; the men who have it in charge have said and can say all and more than all that we can say in support of it. Let the task be ours, the Canadian people's, as a fair-minded people desirous of | that time has happily passed away, such false examining both sides of every question, of ideas have given away before the increasing appreciating men for what they do or refrain intelligence of the masses, who are the power from doing, and not upon the greater or less persistency with which they are abused. Let it be our task, I say, to fight the spirit that taboos this Irish question, that abuses the full reparation must be made, that strict, and men who have started the agitation, and who impartial justice must be meted out. (Apare carrying it on, shrugs its shoulders, talks | plause.) It is this fact then which has given of communism, socialism, &c., or if it be very liberal, indeed, disposes of the actual Irish crisis by telling us that Mr. Parnell has succeeded in raising an Irish row. Let it be our effort to induce honest minds to discuss this question not as an Irish question, but as of statesmanship is to do justice to all, and the broad on stion between right striving to gather strength to assert itself on one side | that the resolute Parnell and his associates and wrong buistered up by might on the are devoting all their energies. They are other. Let us endeavor above all to get rid asking nothing, unreasonable, they are only of the idea that there in an Irish side and an Euglish side to the question. There is neither the one nor the other. There is the right side and the wrong side-neither more nor less. (Applause) When this question which the soil was held for the ben fit of those will be treated simply as a problem of political economy, then, there can be but one solution of it -the answer given by the great political economist, John, S-uart Mill, the answer given a similar question by the Stein laws in Prussis, the answer given by the prosperity that reigns, and the industry that character-

soil are its owners. Let (Applause.) us, then, use every effort to place this question before the Land League in Canada. If the Leseue can schieve that here they will have won over to our side the entire Cauadian people, and when they will have doue that-when through their efforts the people of Cauada, as a whole, shall be willing to join in a re olution such as I am going to propose to you this evening, then the Causdian League will have done not a little to advance the cause of land reform, will have expressed its sympathy in a practical and useful way with the labors of Mr. Parcell-(-uplause) - an expression of sympathy which, joined with that other expression of sympathy which originates in the heart, but comes directly from the pocket, is all that we can do for the cause of the old land. We are watching the great struggle to-day with hearts palpitating with alternate hope and fear, whose triumph we trust to hail at no distant day, with all that Celtic entbut iasm that not even a long series of Canadian winters has been able to chill. (Applause) Mr. J D. Purcell moved the second reso ntion, which was seconded by Mr. Bachanan. It ran as follows :- "That in the opiulon of this meeting the chief obstacle to Ireland's prosperity is her land system, which conduces to absenteeism, rack-renting and monopoly of the soil by a few great proprietors at the excence of the immense majority of the people; that Pag isment should by equitable egislation enable the people, upon thir compensation to the present holders, to become the proprietors of the soil as was done here in Canada by the abolition of all Seigniorial

rights, which at most were but a shadow in principle and practice as compared to the iniquitous land system of Ireland." Mr. PURCELL, speaking in support of this

esolution, said :-MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,-If any proof were wanting to show the vest importanco of that great movemout which at the present moment is agitating Ireland, and which for some time past has been attracting the attention of the whole civilized world towards that country, such poof is amply furnished by the fact that not only throughout England and Scotland but at a distance of thousands of miles throughout the length and breadth of the adjoining Republic, meettings such as this, meetings expressive of spmpathy and support have and are laily being held. Leland is admittedly one of the most fertile countries in the world, and she produces, (as O'Connell used to declare and prove by statistics) enough in one as ricultural season to support the entire population during five, and yet when not with standing absolute starvation, and your countrymen reduced, through no fault of their own, to the humiliating condition of dependents on the charity of the world for the merest neces. saries of life, there must be something radically wrong. As you know, there are at the present moment in Ireland some 600,000 families representing a population of 3.000,000 dependent on some 10,0:0 landlords, and paying, at the lowest figure, an annual rental of \$60,000.000, the greater portion of which by far is spent outside of the country. Now, gentlemen, when we look into the matter seriously, coolly, impartially, critically, what do we find? We find that under the peculiar working of the existing land system these 3 000,000, more than half the population of Ireland, are utterly deprived of all hope of ever being even able to do more than merely exist. We find them obliged to pay such exorbiconsequence I cannot hope to give you either | tant rents for lands-of which they are justly the true owners-(for it is a matter of history that the sole title of Irish landlordism is founded on confiscation), that they are utterly earnestly and energetically, to walk fearlessly debarred from all prospect of future wealth in the path that duty points out, I will not and affluence. This, certainly, is had enough. in-ult you by asserting. For one finds no but the situation becomes much more grave need of asserting what one feels there is no | when we remember the uncertainty of tenure, possibility of doubting. To those among t that at any time at the expiration of six months the tenant may have his rental raised or may receive notice to quit and, that in such an event, if the tenant has made any improvements on the land he is allowed nothing for them. Under such a system the tenant is utterly deprived of all prospects of prosperity and happiness, of all incentive to exertion or industry, for he has no stake in the country, for the country's welfare is not his welfare. It is clear, that for a people so situated as the Irish the fature is most gloomy, or rather for a people so situated there can be no future unless a radical chapge is made, and gentlemen, judging by present appearances, that radical change is about to take place. (Applause.) As you all know, repeated efforts have been made in the past to put an end to the evils which were desolating Ireland, for the Irish were never a people who could tamely tolerate insult and injary Indirectly these efforts were destined to be of great service to the common cause, to the great cause, for they demonstrated clearly to the world at large that the discontent throughout Ireland was universal; they at. tracted the attention of the world to the surprising fact, that a whole nation had somehow or another been for centuries treated with the most shameful injustice, and that the people chaffing under their fetters were rising in their manhood and demanding those rights, which man, as a man, has a right to expect and demand from his fellow-man ; they served to enlist on the side of Ireland. that least harmful, physically speaking, but that at the same time the most powerful of weapons, against which in these modern times the strongest parties are weak and the listed on the side of Ireland the public opinion of the world. (Great applause.) There was a time when it was the fashion to smile or to shrug the shoulder when the Irish question was men. tioned and the opinion was even freely expressed that Ireland could not be happy unless she had a grievance, but gentlemen, in every country and the world is now, not onlyaware that Ireland has for centuries suffered substantial wrongs, but is determined that rise to the widely spread connection that at length the Irish question is approaching solution-that we are nearer now to the great consumation than we over were before. It is a recognized principle; that the highest duty it is to have this principle put into operation asking England to so amend her laws as to enable those who till the soil to become the owners thereof on payment of its full value. The state abolished the old land tenurs by who cultivated it, and allowed the usurpation of the rights of the cultivators by the land. lords, they are only saking the state to undo what the state has done. This they have a pertect right to ask, and the justice of their demand was expressly admitted by Mr. Gladstone in a speed, at Edinburgh, when he asid ses the people in all those countries of the a that if it to for the welfare of the commun- called O'Connell a "duody villain" in "

titled to buy out the landed proprietors." One would imagine from the opposition that is made, and the outcry that has been raised, that the demands of the Land Longue are entirely novel, and yet they are only asking that which has already been granted in France, Prussie, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Norway and even in despotic Russia, in all of which countries the change has been admittedly beneficial, and surely it cannot for one moment be prefended that what has been heneficial for those countries, will prove detrimental to Ireland? Canada too at one time had its system of landlordism-the s-igneurial tenure. In early times the French Government conceded large tracts of land to the leading men of this country on | the League, and that what he did actually surthe condition that they should induce emigration to this country. It would take too long to enter into the details of this system. but I may briefly say, that under this system the hubitant was absolute owner of the soil. the only tax on him being a sum of four cents per acre, which he had to pay to the Seigneur. Four conts per acre, gentlemen. Compare this with the heavy rental which the poor trish people have to pay, and it would seem that the Canadian former had little to complain of. And yet there seems something in the very air of this free country which makes any kind of despotism intolerable, and the result was an agitation began which increased in strength during sixty years, and finally after bringing the country to the very verge of revolution, culmfusted in the abolition of Seigneurial tenure in 1854. What Canada then obtained is what Parnell is now seeking to obtain for Ireland. The justice and right of Ireland's demands were so clear and undeniable that they could not entirely be overlooked and the result was that some years ago a weak altempts at legislation was made. By the land act of 1870, the right of the tenant to own the soil he cultivated was recognized, and it was provided that the Government might advance two thirds of the purchase money to tenants who desired to purchase the land they tilled. This at the time was spoken of as a wonderful piece of Legislation, and yet this great promised boon to the Irish people, which was to console them for all their woes, had the great and sole virtue of heing use ess, it was a mockery, it was a cruel delusion, for though it provided that the tenaat might pay, it did not compel the landlord to sell. What use then was this cornission.us the land could not be bought? It was against the interest of the landlord to sell, and as he refused to do so the tenant had no means to compel him to do so, and hence the legislation was a failure. In Prussia, this we see her periodically reduced to sud in much abused and benighted and uncivilized Russia, they knew how to do things better. When the landlords refused to sell, they were forcibly expropriated, and the world did not then turn up its eyes in holy horior at the injustice of the proceeding. Parnell is accused by the English Press of being an impractical and a visionary! Well, a work is judged by its effects, and when we consider that the results of his agitation first shewed thomselves in the substantial reduction of rents in some parts, that they are to be seen in the continued spread of the Land League principles throughout the land, until the present dead-lock between landlord and tenant was brought about when we consider that the British Government has at length been brought to seriously consider the land question, and that this great revolution has seen legally, constitutionally, and peacefully effected, I think that if this be impractical there is very little virtue in being practical; if this is impractical, if this be visionary, then, in the sume of common sense, let us all be impractical, let us all be visionary! And now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in presenting this resolution, I would say in conclusion, that when we remember how our conutrymen have distinguished themselves and reflected honor, glory and renown on the Irish name in France, Spain, Austria, and in nearly every country in Europe in the past, and as they have also done in the great Republic to the south of us and in the British norsessions in India in the present day, it becomes our solemn, our imperative duty to do our utmost to give them an opportunity of achieving in their native land, in dear old Ireland, what they have proved themselves so capable of doing abroad. This duty the Irish Land League of Montreal hes recognized, and in its patriotic endeavours in this cause, in its expressed intention of founding branch leagues throughout the country it has engaged in a noble uission, which entitles it to the hearty support and co-operation not only of Irishmen, but of all lovers of true and untrammelled liberty in this Dominion of Canada. The third resolution, moved by Mr. J. C. Fleming and seconded by Mr. Michael Donovan, ran as follows :----"That we view with regret the false and malicious reports concerning the Land League, which appear in Canadian papers, filtered through laudlord sources, and copied from English journals hostile to the agitation, that we pronounce those reports to be false and unauthenticated, most of them being vilo and calumnious and fabricated with the object of throwing odium on the cause of the struggling tenant farmers of Ireland, and affording a pretext for coercion." Mr. FLEMING said :- The resolution which I propose is one of the greatest importance, for the reason that the press reflects public opinion, and public opinion it is which rules the world. The press is the historian of current events, and the people, without newspapers are handicapped. We hear now-adays of the names of any amount of Roman heroes who warred against the Carthagenians. but we hear nothing of their opponents. The names of Regulus, Scipio, Africanus, and a hundred other Romans, with whose achievements every school boy is acquainted, we hear of every day, but we know only the names of two or three Carthagenians. The Romans suppressed the public opinion of Carthage, just as the British suppressed the public opinion of Zululand, and hence we hear a good deal of the officer and soldiers who received honors and emolu ments at the Jape for their bravery, but will the world ever hear of the deeds of Uetewayo's warrions, or learn to pronounce their names No, for they had no newspapers, no publi opinion which could travel through the vorid, and tell of their wrougs. (Applause) The Irish are fortunately better off in the respect; tough still, of course, behind Imperial England. Her voice is, however, hear occasionally, and the leaders of her national movem at. by which I mean the Land League, are fully alive to the value of the good opinion of the neighboring nations, s much so that some of them-and there ar brilliant men among those leaders-some c them write letters to the French, German and Italian newspapers in defence of the canse. Our Canadian papers take their out ions wholesale from such bitterly ant J-I journals as the Loud in Times, Standard. "e graph and Saturday Review, which, I ed hardly say, are owned by men who are been selves landed proprietors, though it p st said of them that no matter what movels going on in Ireland, they are usturally posed to it simply because it is Irish. Th i deliting the so adam

agitator who would yet be hanged" (laughter.) I have read of an English editor who, when asked for copy by the printers devil exclaimed, "oh, don't bother me, tell then to put in crime in Ireland, another murder in Tipuerary." (Great laughter.) And this is how the English manufacture Irish news for the civilized people of the world. It is no later than to day that an instance of this kind of thing came under my notice. A cablegram which appeared in the morning papers said that Mr. Callan surrandered himself for sedicions language used in connection with the Land League. Now, most of its here understand that Callan is a bitter foe of render himself for was to receive sentence for gross libel against A. M. Sullivan, M.P. for Meath. (Cheers.) The people of Canada, generally, are not so much interested in Ireland as we are and they accept this lie as routh. But that is nothing. We could let Callan pass if the cable did not inform us daily of numberless atrocities perpetrated in Ireland, until wa come to wonder how it is that half the people have not been murdered, and how it is that the Empress of Austria dares to spend a few months in Ireland for sujovment and recreation. (Cheers.) Murderal We hear of mucders by the thousand, but, nnfortunately, we are not furnished with names, and so when the mult arrives we fly to find out the details. But, alas! no details are given for obvious reasons; the murders are absent (great laughter), but when they have a name how they hug it, and multiply it, and ring the changes on it ad nau-eum. Why, I can count the names of the men assarsinated in Ireland since the land agitation commenced on the fingers of my right hand. They are Lord Mountmorris, Messra, Feerick, Wheeler and Boyd. There is another I helieve which I cannot now recall, but when we come to see that within the past year over seven hundred murders, including cases of infanticide, bare been rep from London and vicinity you been reported will Ottawa Times, there was an English friend of mine, also connected with the paper, with whom I used have many an argument on the Irish question. He was an intelligent man in most respects, but was lamentably ignorant of, not only the history but the geography of Ireland. Well, one day he turned rather fiercely upon meand said: "Oh, you Irish are a singular people, you are never satisfied; when you had a Parliament of your own you could not keep it; your leaders. Brian Boru and Henry Grattan went and sold it to Castlereach for money and titles, and now you want it hack again." As you may easily suppose I was a little surprised at this strange line of

argument, and I could only conclude that he had been reading of Irish history lately and got things considerably mixed, the wonder being that he did not also charge Nora Creina or Colleen Dhas Scrutin Amon with selling the Irish Parliament to Castleresgh. (Laughter) Under the Brehon laws, which were in force in Ireland for more than two thousand years, there was no place for landlordism. The people owned the soil though they paid tribute to their chiefs or seigneurs, but it was the Irish people, and that whatever be the not in the power of the chief to dispossess one result of their trials, we arge upon the people of of them under any circumstances. But I Ireland to continue the present agitation, and make a mistake; he could dispossess or evict a tenant for one thing, that is, a crime against humanity, which chiefly meant inhospitality and people." to strangers. When the English obtained a tooting and commenced their series of confiscation they had a fine ercuse, indeed, one excuse is as good as another to those who have the will and the power to do wrong They had the excuse that neither the chiefs nor their septs could produce a title to and the more fact of his defending himself in shall confine myself to the discussion of these an American paper teaches us that he fully two points. In the first place, would the realizes the force of public opinion abroad - English Government be justified in introsave that his ancestors went to Ireland with ducing coercive measures to suppress the Henry the Second and took possession of agitation? I answer no! and my answer is certain lands which are as much his based on three reasons: B-cause coercion, as property as the capital of the manufac- exercised by the British in Ireland, has alturer. as absurd a doctrine as can possibly be tyranny, and it has conduced to the most conceived. Why, there is no analogy be- guiling acts of crueity on the part of the govtween the merchant who, by his industry, builds up a fortune, and the landlord who inherits an estate from his ancestors, never tion our fathers as to the correctness of this minding the fact that the ancestor obtained statement. What they will tell us of their it by fraud or violence. The merchant creates his capital, but does the landlord create land? He might just as well lay claim to absolute property in light and air as to absolute property in land, which John forevermore and find its grave amid Stuart Mill and the greatest political economists of the age assert does not and cannot justice. (Applause). England in the past exist. It is well for humanity that the ocean has too often trampled on the flesh and bones ebbs and flows and does not admit of specific of our forfathers. She has done so with measurement or we should hear of waterlords as well as land!ords. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, to make the landlords' claims past, already too much buckshot has pierced appear in their most absurd light, let us carry them to their legitimate extent. We know that there are five millions of people in Ireland who do not own a rood of dum and civilization by showing the iron and in the island, and we also know that less hand of tyranny. Another reason why Engthan 10,000 men are proprietors of the whole | land should avoid the coercive measures, is, kingdom. We know further, for the Gov-292 of these proprietors hold more than 5,000,000 of land in fee simple, or considerably over one-third of the whole country. Now, let us suppose, that which is by no means impossible, let us suppose that these 292 proprietors bought out the balance of the 10,000, and we should behold the spectacle | It is not one of conspiracy, or armed revoluf less than three hundred men, most of whom would be absentees, owning a whole country, and having a legal right, under the present system, of dispossessing five or six millions of people as they have heretofore dispossessed half the number and sent them to the grave or to the uttermost ends of the earth. (Cheers) It must be confessed that it is not easy for an Irishman to keep his temper when reading the great English dailies and their servile imitators here in Canada upon Irish affairs, but one grows accustomed to it after awhile and to their pandering to the vilest passions of their ignorant readers, and one reads their effusions with all the more equanimity when he knows that the great mass of the English people are willing to do what is just when such enlightened papers and pereodicals as the Pall Mall Gazette, the Echo, the Statist the Vineteenth Contury, and the Contemporary Peview lay the truth before them, and when uch illustrions men as Bright and Chambersin tell them the truth about Ireland. When cest crisis arrives it is the valu, the shallow of the ignorant why first find tongue and soulge in rhodomosticle (applause.) The initish Jingos, for instance. Men of inteligence wait for time to dailherate and then beak out calmly and honestly. The litish Jingos have nearly exhausted themsives, and it is the mrn of intelligence who speaking now. The Jingos are illogical bs use they are blud-d by prejudices, a cannot take the Insiliord property from on, they exclaim, fugerting all the time at the thing is done in Eastand almost very day. The Jingoes are also strangely consistent. When the Irish r-sort to coniracy and talk of plusics: force as a monus

O'Hagan they unanimously termed a "frothy them quite austerly that they can have all of its degraded but forced condition of penury they legitimately demand by constitutional agitation, but when they agitat the Jiogoes shout for cosicion, martial law, and indulga In all sorts of truculent language, going so far at times as to tauut the Irish with cowardica because they do not take the field and fight for woat they demand. (Shame). They know right well that the Irish are and have been for two conturies an unarmed prople, and yet those gentry throw themselves iuto a warlike attitude and say come on i: you dare. It is like challeoging a man out to fight whose arms are tied behind his back. And yet those same Jingoes arrogate to themselves the virtue of fair play and call it neculiarly a national attribute which folows the sun and the tap of the drum round the British world. They did not epeak in this manner to the Irish Volunteers of 1782. but gave them what they so haughtily demanded, did the ancestors of those same British Jingos. Now, Parnell might say in retort, von contend you are lovers of fai: play, and you ask us to fight. Well, then, prove your love of fair play, give us, or lend us, two or three hundred thousand Snyder rifles, a few hundred Armstrong guns, remounts for a division of cavalry, and three months for discipline, and then challenge us to the tented field. (Great cheers) But, gentlemen, there is little use of speaking of physi at force at the present juncture, the and Tory families and their tools and adhermore especially, as the Irish people are working out salvation on moral force lines. (Applanse.) The spectacle now exhibited in Ireland is one of the sublimest over witnessed in this world, and calls for the applause and assistance of all lovers of freedom, irrespec tion of creed or nationality. The people are opposing a passive resistance to the monstrosity called landlordism, and although thiattitude they have assumed entails upon them an immense amount of suffering, they are united and resolved to persevere until justice is done them. Iceland meeds sympathy and as sistance in her life and death struggle, and she calls upon her children throughout the world excuse me for forgetting a pane. (Cheers) to sustain her, and upon her children's About four years ago, when I was on the children, she calls upon the democracy everywhere, she appeals to humanity at large, if not for material aid and comfort, at least for its good opinion in the struggle she has engaged injugainst desperate odds, a struggle for social regeneration, a struggle for political life, a struggle for national existence, a struggle which must end either in the extinction of an ancient and gallant nation, or the annihila-

> try. (Loud Cheers). At the conclusion of Mr. Fleming's speech Mr. H. J. Cloran advanced and read the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. G. M. Harrington :---

"That an attempt by the British Government to crush out by coercion the Land Agitation would be a weak yielding to a spirit of panic, and of hate which has too often guided its action, and would commel the people of Ireland to lay aside peaceful agitation and have recourse to conspiracy; that the prosecution of the Irish leaders is an unjust and unfair means employed to stifle the voice of we pladge ourselves to sustain, by every means in our power, the cause of both leaders

Mr. CLOBAN addressed the meeting in the following terms :---

GENTLEMEN - The resolution which has been placed in my hauds, and which I have the honor of proposing, bears strongly upon two of the prominent features of the great agitation which we are here this evening to property. The Irish Inndiords have peculiar stand by, to applaud, and to support. And ideas of property. One of them-a great these two features are the coercion of Irelaud lord, writing of late to the Chicago Times - and the persecution of the Irish leaders. I Now this, gentlemen, is about ways been allied with a fierce spirit of erning classes towards the suffering people. We, of the rising generation, need but quesbitter experience, the history of Ireland will tell you during long and dreary centuries. It is time, therefore, that English coercion in Ireland should cease the execrations of all lovers of humanity and cowardly impunity, but that day has gone by Enough of hanging has been done in the the breasts of Irish mothers and children. Let not the English Government brutalize itself any longer in the face of freethat the present condition of Ireland does rnment returns furnish the information, that not justify such an extreme and bitter course. You have already heard from the speakers that have preceded me, what the real condition of Ireland is. It is not one of crime as Dublin Castie and the press would make the world believe, and which no wellwisher of his country would like to see exist. tion to the throne, (which is a matter now entering into the arena of discussion). (Applause.) No, the peace of Ireland has never been se profound, fo: never has the secret of peace, "harmony among the people," been so universal in their ranks. And what have become of these diabolical appeals to set class against class and creed against creed ; they have failed of their fracticidal purpose, and the unwilling cable flashes the news that the Orange and Green are no longer inimical colors, but that they both wave on each side of the Land League Sanner. Thus is it evident that the condition of Ireland, now less than ever, requires coarcive legislation. And what is more it would be dangerous and unwise to repeat the experiment; and this is the taird reason for England to be cautious in dealing out coercion to Ireland. (Applause.) Her diplomatic naval manouvres in the E wt have not brought about a very brilliant result, and all her efforts to coerce the Sultan, to redress the grievances of his anbjects bave been more or less abortive. Now coercion in Ireland might meet with like obstinacy and resistance. and perhaps produce a more disastrous result. (Applause) The people of Ireland are colling out in a calm and serious tone for the redress of wrongs, of considerable magnitude, and of quite long standing, and which cannot be eclipsed by those of the Tark. But, strange to, say, Bughod's surfety for the welfare of the "Duke of Sutland owned six." Seventy Mohammedan is converted into hostility to. " members were returned by thirty five places wards, that of the Irish. Such perversion of " where there were searchly any withirs at all. to ling has long been one of the anomalies of " Old Sirum had two members, but unt the English character, and vannted fair play. " solltary inhabitant; Gation enjoyed the It must not, however, he allowed to stand in "services of two members, while her electors writes they +-11 nation is up as one man it is trading that is the seven in number. The right to ap-

and worse than sovery. They call upon the government to enable them to emerge from their state of oppression ; if the government wants to show any good-will, it can belp them but it no encouragement is giver, the people will only have to apply the remerly with their own hands. Then there will commence a violent struggle. There is no use hiding the fact; the fiery activity and the just grounds of the agitation in Ireland cannot be ended or wined out with beyonets or buckshot. Where the spirit of a whole nation is burning with the same fever, where the eves of the people are fixed on one object, where the hearts of all beat in sympathy and unison as in Ireland, it is clear that coercion is not the agency which will secure submission to arbituary decrees. Its introduction into Ireland will produce, as Parnell stared in his famous Waterlord speech, effects which may prove detrimental to the interests of the Kingdom. (Applause)

The fifth resolution was moved by Mr. F. A. Quinn and seconded by Mr. WM Conkor " That up to the period of the Reform Bill the people of Eugland had practically no voice in the government of their country, and to this cause we attribute the atrocious legislation which was enacted against lreland in the name of England ; that the people of England were governed by the great Whig ents, who alone profited by the injustice of the law; that the people of England are, in consequence, not responsible for the injquitons rule of the Castle and the Lord Lientenant in Ireland; that they suffer equally with the Irish people from the injustice of the law, and are equally interested in rendering the land system of Great Britain similar to that of every other civilized country in the world."

Mr. QUINN, in supporting the resolution. Paid :-

The history of the English Government in Ireland is a dreadful history of religious persecutions, ot frightfol cruc.ties in peace and wartare, of the proscription of a whole race, of the supression of every liberty and right dear to the human heart. England today is ashamed of the oreadful spectacle which her ancestry have given to the world, not one of her statesmen in our time dates to justify their deeds filer greatest wilters in speaking of these dark pages in her history, expressed themselves in words which an irishman and Catholic would bardly venture tion of the most grinding tyranny that has to use. The English people are not responever wrought suffering and sorrow upon the sible, the English people themselves were surface of a beautiful but unfortunate counvictims, in a losser degree, fortunately for them, of the same men and the same powers, whose hand lay so heavily upon the people of Ireland. The great families, Whig and Tory, the nobles and statesmen, the favorites of the courts, the followers of Cromwell, who at different times governed England and Iralend, were alone guilty of those crimes. To them were given high stations, immense salaries and enormous pensions. If the lands were to be confiscated among them were divided the spoils; if to effect such confisications it became necessary to goad the people and their leaders into a rebellion, theirs was the task to do so, and theirs the reward. With their wealth and power, they even found instruments as remorseless as themselves ; with their wealth and power, they even found venal pens to spread calumnies throughout England, to exaggerate the reprisals which a maddened people might wreck upon its oppressors, and to inventnew crimes, new rebellions when the interest of their employers required such use of their talents. With lavisu prodigality, they divided among their birelings and adherents, soldiers and writers, men of the lowest instincts and men of gentle blood, the spoils which they had robbed from the Irish people, but always retaining for themselves a hundredfold of what they distributed. (Analy land was always supposed to he governed by a Parliament, but what was that Parlisment? Was it a Parlament of the people? Not emphatically not The people of England had neither voice nor veto in electing its members. The members were the mere nominees of the great houses and of the wealthy; they were the creatures and the slaves of the privileged classes, and when these classes did not name them they had the power to control them by terror or by the most shameless corruption. Up to the time of the Reform Bill Parliamentary government in England was a delusion, a mockery and a snare. To prove it I will not trust to my own words, but I will repeat the statements and conclusions of a writer whose words will have more weight than any of mine with our fellow-citizens of other creeds and races, to whose spirit of fair play and to whose judgment we wish to submit the case of Ireland. (Applause.) I honestly believe in the truth of the propositions contained in the resolution. I wish that you gentlemen and those who may read my speech,-should it receive the honor of belog reported may be brought seriously and carefully to examine into its truth. I have not attempted, nor would I attempt even did I have the power, by any outburst of eloquence to gain your sympathies or theirs. I appeal to reason and calm judgment; it is with facts and arguments that I wish to deal. Were I to convince those of the English people who may now be within hearing of my voice, or who may read my speech, that in withhelding sympathy from the Irish people, they are supporting a system which is odious to the whole world, which was erected by their own enemies, I would, I think, he fully doing my duty, to the cause of the loved land; of eu fathers. (Applause.) What then were the position and powers of the English people in the matter of Parliamentary representation and Parliamentary power." What is true of England, was also true of Irelaud in that respect. Our answer we will find in the very able and valuable History of the XIX Century, written by Robert Mackensie, Chapter II. :--" In 1791 Sir James Mackintosh, urging the claim of the people to a share in their uwn government, went so far as to 'say that while the grievnaces of England did not vet justify a change by violence, they were in rapid progress to that state in which they would both justify and produce it. A very general concurrence of opinion warranted the hope that some beneficial change in the representative system could not long be delayed. The need, in truth, was very urgent. The people of England had little influence and no authority over their govern ment. It was said they lived under a representative system, but the system had become so corrupt there was scarcely & shred of honest representation left in it. Two thirds of the Houss of Commons were appointed by peers, or other inflaential persons. Every great nobleman bad number of sents at his undiestioned disposal. The Duke of Norkfalk owned eleven members; Lord Lonadale owned pine; the

ast £100,000. The revenue officers, who , cast their votes as the Government directed a them, controlled seventy elections. Three " hunded members, it was estimated, were " manned by one hundred and sixty persons a All this time Locds, Birmingham and Maua chester were unrepresented. Seals were

a openly offered for sale down to the rery eve of the Reform Bill. Hastsigs had been so often sold for £6,000, that her market price was perfectly estab-"lished. Badbury publicly advertised herself for sale. Generally the purchaser was exaposted to belong to the same political party with the majority of his constituents, but sthis was not indispensable. A man was sonce purchasing the representation of a place called Petersfield, and the price, which was being adjusted in pounds, was a which was being adjusted in pounds, was a raised to guineas, because he was on the swrong side of politics. The members who bought their seats sold their votes, and thas ande their outlay reproductive. At one period George the Third supplied money, almost openly, to buy seats and bribmembers. Till 1784 the polling might conatinne for six weeks. In that year its duraation was reduced to fifteen days. Throughout that awful period violence and drunkenness prevailed without restraint. The unhappy constituency which was the victim of a contested election could searchly have suffered more if it had been subjected

a to bombardment." (Great applause) In 1832 the Reform Bill was passed. By it the English people at last acquired some control over public effairs, representation. cented to be a fiction, it became a reality. From that date there opened a giprions and happy era of legislation for England and Ire land. These reforms were not half measures nor were they selfishly confined to Eng-land alone; their blessings extended throughout the Empire, from far off Bindostan to the West Indies, throughout every country under the British flag we a they felt, not alone in Great Britain and Ire. land, Oanada had her share, and thank God, Treland profited to some extent. (Appl-use.) Workmon were allowed to combine to increase their wages or to redress their grievancas; why should Ir-land be refused that right to-day; what is her agitation but a mistiry strike against bad laws and oppression? Catholic Emancipation made our fathers once more free men ; slavery was abolished not only among the dark children of Africa but in the factories and mines of Eugland herself. National Education, Free Trade, the Municipal Laws, the Penal Laws, the Navigation Laws, the Poor Laws, the claims of Dissenters, the Irish Courch. the Irish Land question in a degree, all these subjects received the attention of the English reformed Parliament. Everywhere wrongs were redressed, liberty established, and efforts were houestly made to do justice to all classes, and the work is not yet completed. It is therefore right to say that as soon as the English prople, the true English people, attained power, they immediately set to work to repair the mjuries which their forefathers had permitted to be wronght against all classes in Eugland, Ireland and Scotland, and nowever we may hate and execrate the it famous government of times gone by, we cannot but see friends in the Hoglish people of to-day. As education will extend, as popular power will increase, we may rest ssaured that the influence of the other classes will decrease, and we will see on the side of popular rights hundreds of writers and speakers who now how down before the prestige of rank and money. (Applause.) Re-form must be gradual, but it will surely come. The Land system of England and Ireland the Laws of Primogeniture and E .tai , the game laws, the privileges of classes, are souses which no country in the world would tolerate. The teachings of Political Economy condemn them, the position of the people in the three kingdoms offers the greatest contrasts seen in the world. On the one hand a mail and privileged class of weathy land. owners, on the other a multitude of friendless, helpless peasaniry, with no hope in their routh and manhood to rise above their Capita; the laster only \$17. miserable condition, with no prospect in elage but the poorhouse and a pauper's grave -Dives and Laz mus. Their wrongs cry to Heaven for reducess; surely, inevitably, grievances will be redressed, and by some measure just to the owner and just to the other of the soil, the reformed Parhament of England will give to both peoples such interest in then constry, in its soil and its fortunes, that prosperity will reign throughout the land, with peace on earth to all men of good will. (Loud ampianse.)

Montreal be sent to the Hon. Wm. H. Calkins and the House of Representatives, now as-sembled at Washington, for their unanimous vote of sympathy just tendered to our suifering brethren in Ireland." Before the ball was cleared a large sum,

amounting to about \$250. was subscribed.

BOGUS CERTIFICATES.

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

CANADIAN NEWS.

Renewed efforts are being made to start a paper in Clinton.

A P. E. Islander has commenced the business of cauning rabbits.

Aldborough Township Council will this year pay out about \$500 for damage to sheep by dogs.

The farmers of Orono are talking of forming a club for the discussion of topics of peculiar interest.

John Gogan died at Spencerville a couple of days ago at the age of 107 years. He was of Irish birth.

ave bought ine west half of 18, 13th con. Hullett, 75 Acres, for \$1 800.

Although there have been a great number of fand accidents on the Yate-Kamboop-section of the C. P. R., there has not been as yet a single inquest teld.

A disease of the mouth Las attacked the sheep in the vicinity of Exeter, and some tatal cases are reported.

The December Quarterly Fair at Napanee was a total mintre. There were but few catthe offered, and the prices were low.

One thing Sombra can boast of is high taxes, the rate this year being three cents on the dollar, besides local drain tax in some through the critical period. parts of the township.

The Huron County Council have decided, at the snegestion of Judge Squier, to employ a stenographer for the next County Court and General Sessions.

About the middle of March last a ewo belonging to Mr. W. Herbison, of the Bayfield concession. Gederich township, gave birth to two lambs, and on the 6th of November gave birth to another pair.

There is a boy living near Maskinonge Lake. Grenville, nine years and a half old, who measures forty-two luches round the breast who has five fingers and a thumb on each hand and six toes on each foot.

A young man named William Ingles was killed near Rennie Station, Man., on the line of the C. P. R. a few days since. He was encaged chopping, when a limb from a tree which another man was telling dropped upon him.

William Gilliland of Portage la Prairie, who was recently captured after a hard chase. and lodged in just upon a charge of theft, will abide there for a period of one year. His stealings were chiefly dry goods, which be gave to a woman of questionable reputation. Mrs. Ed. Hotton, or Stirling, on Wednesday last what from the Catholic Church in the vitings to the west end, carrying her bab in her arms carefully wrapped in a shawl. On arriving at her destination she was norri tied to flast that the child was dead. It had been smothered.

The New Westminster Herald makes the following comparison: -- British Columbia, with a population of say 20,000 puts \$1,140,-511 in the savings bans, while Prince Edward Island with five times the population mily puts in \$371,074. The former \$37 per A Binford farmer's wheat crop for 1879 was 2,000 bushels. He retused \$1,25 per cushet for it, and held on for a vi-e. The N. P. leaders but promised an advance in proces out prices declined and with them the farmer's nopes. Despairing of getring more, he, six weeks ago, sold the pite for \$1 per bushel. The Victoria Standard, with regret, states that "notwithsta ding the reforms and improvements that have been effected to other espects, the discreditable fact remains that we still import hearly all the flour consumed in the Province of British Columbia. The large amount that yearly goes out of the Province to pay for flour that might be produced here is impoverishing the country and hindering its progress." The Eganville Enterprise has the following -A young man from Douglass, who is in the employ of Robert Campbell & Sor, Petewawa, while making sleigh-runners some three nisles from the shanty, sudcenly heard the howing of a pack of wolves near by. He dropped his axo and took leg bail for the shanty After running for about a mile be hocked back and saw them following in his tracks, when he doffed his jucket and threw | in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to is on the road, and shook the snow more levely from his feet than he did the first nule. On row hing the shanty his eyes were actually outging from out of their sockets, he being so much trightened. The pext morning the men that went out to bring in the runners that thompson had made, found his jacket torn into places by the wolves. The township of Bimbook has a hermit, and he is an enigma. He came to his present location, near the southern line of Wentworth, about two mouths ago, and has made his home since then in a large tract of woods, his only shelter from the weather being a comple of bourds lengthways ou sticks beside a large log, underneath which he is genenalty to be found lying, with a fire burning in front. Here he stayed during the recent very cold weather, with nothing in the shape of covering save his soanty suit of clothes. Parties have occasionally goue into the woods and visited him, but he has been found decidedly uncommunica-Baid that tent was that portion of the suith live in response to the questions that have been put to him. Where he has obtained his destruction of the soil. If all soils were the food is a mystery, as he appears to have remained entuely in the woods; and those attracted to his rude hermitage have discovered no signs of any cooking at his fire. A man more independent of the wants and ways of civilization it would be hard to find.

J OSEPH HAYDOCK, of NEW YORE, having for a considerable time manufactured spurious imitations of "Hollowsy's Pills and Outment," and largely circulated the same in the United States, South America, the West Indian Islands, Canada, and other parts, as the gennine Medicines of Thomas Holloway, of 533 Oxford street, London, whose Agent he falsely represented himself to be, A Perpetual Injunction was granted by the Supreme Court of New York, on the 8th of October, 1880, restraining the said J seph Haydock from so u-jug the name of Hollowsy in any way whatever to his prejudice. He was condemned in all costs of action, together with such damages as a referee may reward. Holloway's Pills and Ointment are only

Manufactured at 533 Oxford street, London. There is no agent for the sale of the same in auy part of the United States.

I'r. Baxter's slandrake Bitters act upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, remove all secretions, purify the Blood, and fortify the system against disease.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. FOR disenses of the Throat, Lings, Croop, Whooping Cough, Colds, etc., Huntas' Flixir is a rate, reliable, and effectual remedy. 16 5

SOME PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY from late suppers; but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a hottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD FANA-CEA and family Lutiment, and take a tew Messrs, Themas Shohbrook and John Brown | drops after eating It warms the stomach, are bought the west half of 18, 13th con. | nerves it to its work, and saves much inconvenience and suffering. 16 5

> HORSEMEN. Ask your muchout for HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINI-MENP, and keep of always in the stable, to use in case of accident. 16 5

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP. It rerelieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely 16 5

ONE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF THE PRE ENCE of Worms in the child's system is a flush on one cheek. When the parent believes that her child is thus troubled, she should buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUSE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and give them at once. They will drive out the worms if they are there. 165

LOSS OF THE SHIP "MONANTUM." PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

Sr. Jouss, Nfid., Dec. 17 .- The particulars of the loss ef the ship Monantum, during the t-rritic gale off the Highlands' St. George's Bay, last work, state that the crew put off from the viscel in two boats. One of the boats, with six men, capsized, and all were drowned. A lifeboat with 11 men capsized, losing the provisions, water, and cars. The crew held on and righted her, after twenty hours of exposure, cold and hunger, washed by chilling spray. The boat reached the shore, and the men wandered about the uninkabited, barren shore eight days, all dving of bunger and exposure except two, who were rescued by a couple of men going to the sea coast The Captain was found alive, but died soon after. The two survivors are not likely to live long. An arm of our of the dead men was found eaten to the bone. and it is supposed by some of his companions. The coast between St. George's Bay and Cape Ray is strewn with wreckage. Other tales of disaster will probably soon he made.

If Edison perfects his electric light, his fame and fortune will excel that of the lucky man who first "struck oil" but the man who fier struck Yellow Oil as a remedy, for external and internal use, was a more fortunate individual than either. Yellow Oil is pur excellence the remedy for pain, lameness, raeumatism, croup, deafness, burns, frost bites, stiff joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medieine dealer can furnish it. С



A toracys for Plaun Hf. (IANADA, crovince of Québec. Unstriet of Mentreal. In the Superior Court. Di ME ADELE LAC 4 NCE, of the City and District of Montreid, with of George Folleric, feether cutter, of the same pla e, duty authorized a care en-justice. Plainniff, va. the sold GEARGE PEL-LERN. Defendant. Annetion in scenarion at the seventeenth August, 18-0, F. O. DiffGAS, Attorney for Plainder, Montreal, 23rd November, 1850, 11,8 15,22 29 45 **PROVINCE OF QUE-EC. DISTRUCT OF** Montreal. In the Superior Court. Data Estimet, of the Farish of St. Constant, subj dis-tr et, and duly authorized to ester ca fostice plaintiff, vs. the solid Jean Olivier Longin, de-feodant. An action in separation as to pro-per y has been instituted in this cause, on the tenth day of coverbor instant. Montreal, 10th Nov., 189. J. E. ROBEOUX. 5 Plaintin's Attorney.

Legal Notices,

Bells, &c.

SUCCESSOR TO

vertisements for this raper.

Nov 17, 80.

PRINCESS SELUCE

SSIMOLOS

J. N. ROUSSEL,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

MANUFACTURERSIDE

HURCH ORNAMENTS

Munification, P. G.

THE PRINCESS

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Advucates for Plaintin.

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERTWICKE. ETHAN HONS & CO., MINING A. Witchlewiste ALCONTA

LUBYS

A lady, an actors, who look great pride in her magnificent chevelore, found it suddenty turning gray. She was disconsolute, but forsumately found out in time the virtues of a cortain remedy which made the Grey Hair disappear as if by magic, and be these vedus a rich writing. The remedy was LURY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEW ER. Rod by all druggists.

FOR

Semirands, the celebrated Assertan Queen had bole which was the eavy of her subjects. It continued beautiful, flowing and clossy to the end of her life, nover as much as a groy hair during to neep through it. It is not also sho was acquainted with some remely afterwards. 1981: but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

Medical.

Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately ad-justed to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful andy and practical ex-periment, and are the most effectual rem-ely yet discovered for discases caused by decaugement of the stomach, liver, and howels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Aver's PILLS are specially appliquide to this class of diseases. They reatingent. AVER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act diffectly on the digestive and assimi-lative processes, and restoro regular healthy action. Their extensivo use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be admin-

AVER'S FILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indiges-tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbress, Billousness, Jaundice, Elheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Discases, Dropsy, "Eurore Worms, Numbress, Colic Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colle, Gripes, Diarrhoa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all

any injurious properties, and can be admin-istered to children with perfect safety.

other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus. As a Dinner Fill they have no equal.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr.

"That we have beard with pleasure the consent given by Mr. F. A. Quinn, advocate, of Montreat, to devote his labor and tune during the coming legal helidays to the propagation of these principles, and we respectfully call upon our construmen throughout Canada, and upon all lovers of fair play, irrepective of rate or creed, to make such armogements as they may deem advisable to hold meetings in their respective localities. where the r ghts and claims of the Irish people may be tairly, honorably, and temperstoly discussed. And we earnestly upeupon them all to form Land Leagnes through. out the length and breadth of the Dominion | of Canada, and to join in this movement, whose success must bring peace and prosperity to the Empire."

Mr. William Brown on rising was greeted by the audience with applause. He opened his remarks by stating that when the President of the Branch of the Irish National Land Limitation he had repeatedly refused, but had at last consented. He simply wished, in a few broken sontences, to express his deep est sympathy with the frish peasantry is in their strugg'e for human liberty. - H + considered himself one of the oldest Land Lesguery in Canada, and read aloud a letter in the Brook ville Recorder. dated 1860, proving the fact. He considered the question an economic question. The present English system result on political economy, which was a simple science that the humblest mind could, understand. The speaker quoted at length the works of Dr. Anderson, Sir Ed. West and Ricardo. The former celebrity had which was used to the land owner for the same we would have no reut. The difference between the good and the poor land went into the pocket of the landlord. The man who tills the soil is the man who has a right to what he brings forth. It was useless to talk of compensation, for that would only be shifting the blund-r from the right shoulder to the left. Mr, Brown concluded a

by the binder from the fight Backford a the left. Mr, Brown coolded a lengthy and interesting speech by point-ing out the land refirms which were enacted in other countries and the bene-fits they brought forth, and sat down amidat much applause after reading his motion of thanks to the United States House of Repre-sentatives. We regret exceedingly that we are unable to give Mr. Brown's instructive speech in fall, which the present crowding on our space will not, perint. It was mare d by William Brown and Sconded the mass meeting of citizens of lanks of the mass meeting of citizens of setter of KPF's Chooda-(iRATEFUL AND ComPORTING. -- "By a therough knowledge of the matural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the file properties of words our break fust tables with a deltately flavored beverage which "may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judictors we of such articles of digestion delta a constitution may be gradually built up until atrong enough to give Mr. Brown's instructive speech in fall, which the present crowding on our space will not, perint. It was many d by William Brown and Sconded thy Dr. WAED, "That the cordial inspired the mass meeting of citizens of EPPS'S COODA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING

KINGSTON, ONT.

At a meeting of the Young Irishmen's Catholic B-nevolent Association, Branch No. 9 of the I.O. B U., held in their fall. Wellington street, Kingston, on Monday evening, Dec. 6th, the following officers werelected for the ensuing year :- President, J. J. Behan; 1st Vice do, A. McCuire; 2001 do do, F. Lennon; Secretary, W. J. McNeill; Financial Secretary, E. Clayton; Treasurer, J. Wilkins; Sergean -at-Arms, J. Goodman.

Consumption Cared.

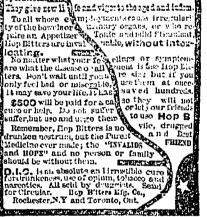
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wooderful curative powers 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 using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester. 11-eow-G NY.

Stove Polish.



Acomposition of Hops, Euclid, Flan-draits and Dandelon, with all the best and most of urative properties of all other Eiltres, makes a the greatest fileoff Fulffice, Liver, Negul Cator, and Evenal Mean Restoring Agent on TSEASERCATEMENT.

No disease c an possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are us used, so varied and perfect are their They give new 11 fo and vigor to the aged and infirm.



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Terms: One-third Cash and balance to

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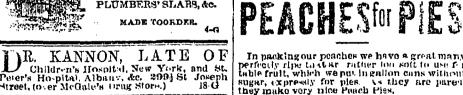
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Absolutely pure; is the bess in the world 'Try it and b convinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness Princess Lamise. Send 6c in postage stamps for success contains rec pes. etc., or 30c for a Hulf-Pound Cau; post irce. Address; WM. LUNAN & SOA. Proprietors, Sorth Que., 4 Duda. ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 RI-KUPY PROFESSION CUNNINGHAM BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Tees, Costigan & Wilson, 100 St. Peter Street Montreal Wm. Johnson & Co., 77 St. James St., Montreal. Cometery Work a Specialty. Jas, Pearson, 144 King St. West, Toroalo, F. R. Butcher, St. John, N. H. W. D. Mackerzle, Winning, Maattona, 50tf MANTLES AND PLUMBERS' SLARS, &c.



In packing our peaches we have a great many perfectly ripe to the rather ion soft to use for table fruit, which we put in gallon cans without sugar, expressly for ples. As they are paren, they make very nice Peach Pies. BICHARD & RUBBINS,

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

DOVER, DELAWARE. A small congignment of above received by R. & R.'s Sole (onsignees, and now ready for de-livery to the trade.

AT STE. THERESE WM. JOHNSON & CO., A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the 77 St. James Street - - MONTREAL.



SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS. AND ALHO

City Properties, to be disposed of on very ad-vantageous terms. Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada, 14 SL James Street.

CRAND LINE S12 to S20 PRR WEEK. -Ladies and tentiemen wonted to can-vassfor McGree's Allustrated Weekly, Box 2120, New York. A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five wores under cultivation, the balance in standing oush; good house and barns.

SGG a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit ince. Address H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Maine. 7.6

\$5 to \$20 softee. Address Brinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-9

THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: " A hy, look, Blank bas grey hart?" Blank, who is a y ung man and -consistent of a licent, following yes at the fact of inving his grey have discovered, but west inmediately and incoured a hards of LERVS PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents. the result was amazing. It is sold by all sheimsts.

HAIRI

How common and at the same time how

painfailit is to lee young people prematurely hald or prematurely grey; It is a source of humiliation to those deficient of heir and a source of auxiety to their friends. The question Is how can tress things he remedied? We answer by using LUBY'S PARISIAN HATR. RENEWER. Sold by all chemists. -LHr.-CERTICURE PILLS! -FOR-Indigestion, Dyspepsia, BILIOUSNESSI Price 35c. A trial will convince. Wholesaie by LYMAN SONAR CO., MONTREAL SAWING MADE EASY. A boy 16 years old can saw off a 8-foot log in two minutes, Our new portable Manarah Lightning Sawing Manhine nyais all others. B50 cush will be given to two mey who can taw as *fast* and *easy* in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warrantsi, Circulars seet Free. Agents wasted. MONARCE LIGHTNING SAW 00., 163 Randolph St., Chicago, III. November 10, '80. . 13 13 CATHOLIC COLONIZATION ade th . n II 0 In Minnesota, U.S.

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Ireland !

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. Longor, Dec. 28. - Mr. Thomas O'Connor, M.P., has just returned to London from a very successful tour of the provinces, during which he delivered many lectures on the present condition of affairs in Ireland and the aims and objects of the Land League, very much in the line of his graphic and absorbing paper in the last number of the Contemporary Review. Mr. O'Connor said to me that he believed the situation in Ireland was most grave and threatening, and that a bloody Christmas was not at all impossible. In his opuion the greatest danger was to be apprhended in the west, where every man is armed to the teeth, and where all have revolvers, many rifles of the most approved pattern, and no inconsiderable number carry both kinds of weapons. It had been asserted. he said, that a Feujan movement was organized, and he admitted the presence of Fepian agents at work among the people, but he denied emphatically that the people were organized, and sald that in his opinion a distinctly Feulan norising was highly improbable. The success which the Land League is winning all along the line makes a Feman movement entirely needless. Speaking of the stories of violence put about, Mr. O'Connor denied that the League had harmed or intended to harm the people. The arms now in the hands of the people, he said, may have been obtained through Irish-American societies.

LONDON, Dec. 20 .- Plunkett, member of Parliament for Dublin University at a Conservate meeting at Chesterfield yesterday said Government was bound to fail. While deploring outrages in Irelaud, he asked his hearers to consider the influences brought to hear ou his countrymen by agitators seeking their own purposes.

LONDON, Dec. 20 .- Mr. James Stausfield, Radical member of the House of Commons for Halifax, speaking at Sowerby Bridge yesterday, suid that, as a member of the Commission on Agriculture, he had passed some time in Ireland studying the Irish question. They had now, he said, to face a great crisis, and he believed a remedy for the present state of things would be found.

Mr Justin McCarthy (Home Ruler), member of the House of Commons for Longford County, speaking before the Bermondsey Badical Club last night, said he had reason to know that Mr Forster himself is as well conwinced that the State prosecutions in Ireland must fail as were any of his audience.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20 .- The Irish Land Commis sion is expected to report on Thursday. It is rumored that a majority of the Commission are agreed on the outlines of a scheme, the principal features of which are the extension of the Ulater towant right to the whole of Ireland, with the alternative of compulsory purchase, with a view to the creation of a tenant right and a revolution. It is understood that Mr. Kavauagh and the O'Connor Don dissent from the proposal, and will make a separate report.

LONDON. Dec 20. -The Globe of this morning animadverts in a severe strain upon the resolution proposed in the Congress of the United States the other day, by Representative King, of Louisiana, which calls upon the United States Government to use its good offices with the Government of Great Britain on to half of the people of Ireland at the present crisis. The Globe says that such an indictment as that contained in the resolution of the policy of Eugland toward Ireland, if laid before the Ministry of a free country by a foreign power, would be regarded as an intolerable act of interference, and probably be resented as an The Globe, however, notwithstand ing its indignation at the proposed resolution of Representative King does not fail to make it an occusion for an underhanded hit at Mr. Gladstone. It recalls to the Premier's memory his love for lecturing the Porte during the recent official correspondence upon the Dulcigno question, and says he now has to take a dose of his own medicine, and endure a piece of high-handed advice, upon the same subject of humanity and good government. LONDON, Dec. 20-The Dublin Freeman's Journal save that the suppression of the meeting at Collshill on Saturday was one of the gravest intrusions on public right and liberty ever committed, and accuses the Government of postponing the announcement of its intention to suppress the meeting to the last moment, so as to provoke a collision with the troops. The St. James' Gazette this afternoon says it has reason to believe that 300 experienced London police have been selected to strengthen the civil force in certain parts of Ireland, and particularly in Dublin. The Scots Guards have arrived at Dublin : the Grenadiers are preparing to follow. A great Orange demonstration took place at Coleraine vesterday. LONDOW, Dec. 21.- The Standard this morthing says that no serious attention need be paid to Mr. King's impertinent notice of his motion, and that it is not worth while even to resent the ludicrous presumption of such a meddlesome proposal, upon which no American statesman of Secretary Evarts' rank and quality would dream of acting.

Nor A HALF-WAY CURE, but positive, per-manent relief, soon experienced, follows the use of Thomas' Eclectric Oil for coughs, colds, sore threat and chest, rheumatism, neuralgia, piles, sores and diseases of horses Pig Iron market has been somewhat and cattle. Indersed by professional men of easier, helders having shown more minerce inexneasive and popular, it in disposition to sell; this is owing to slightly eminence; inexpensive and popular, it in every case proves itself worthy of the general confidence reposed in it. The ingredients which compose it are the purest and most effective medicinal oils; no alcohol impairs its strength by causing evaporation, and it can he used as an outward application or an internal medicine. No lotion or unguent can compare with it either in efficacy or purity. As it is sometimes imitated by unprincipled | \$19.50 to \$22 for No 1. Some holders have dealers, purchasers should see that each wrapper bears the fac-simile signature of S. N. Thomas, and the firm name, Northrop & Lyman, blown in the bottles. Sold by all druggists Prepared by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW __ WHOLESALE PRICES.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

There has been a falling off in the wholesale trade during the past week when compared with the preceding ones. This is, however, usual at this period of the year when merchants are more intent upon sonual settlements than inaugurating new enterprises. Country merchants have been remarkably punctual in their payments. Remittances are flowing in, and a general good and all are readily taken at full prices, which feeling is manifested in trade. The money we quote below. The market for raccoon is feeling is manifested in trade. The money market continues easy. The stock market, since our last weekly reference, has inclined to be weak with the exception of Bank of Montreal stock, which has had a slight upward tendency. The following is a review of the wholesale markets for the week :--

Gaocsales.—Sugars maintain a fair degree of steadiness for Raw and Refined. The changes for the week here are very trifling. and the business doing is light. Teas .- The balance of the lot offered at auction about a week since has been held for higher average price, and is likely sold. For the reason there is a fair trade doing at fully previous prices. In Young Hyson and Black Teas ther is not much activity, and prices are moderate. Molasses and Syrups-Nominally about as last reported. Rice dull at \$3.90 to 4.30. Coffees -A small business only to report, with a range of values fully lower. Spices firm for most articles in the line, with ouly a light trade doing. Fruits—Valencias stendy at 7% to 8%. Malaga Fruit is not ac-tive, and but very little changed in prices. A quantity of old Loose Muscatels sold from about \$1 30 up to 1.60 to 1.70 as to quantity. Currants firm, and rather higher. Sultanas scarce and firm. Nuts and almonds steady. BOOTS AND SHORS .- Stock-taking is over, and all our large dealers are manufacturing spring goods freely. The books have not yet class of peasant proprietors in the event of heen balanced, but some houses informs us mas. There is no charge whatever in the the owners objecting to the extension of the that sales for the year will aggregate fully 20 quotations for grain, fruit, vegetables, beef, per cent. increase over teose for 1879. Of course the present 's between seasons, when trade is never active, but travellers are already forwarding orders for spring goods; and a good business is anticipated. Stock remains steady at former rates, and there will probably be no important change in last Feason's prices for boots and shoes. Payments continue prompt.

Oils.-Market rules quiet, sales being con-fined to small lots, at about previously quoted rates. Linseed is a shade firmer, in sympathy with the advance in England, and about 150 barrels have changed hands at 58c wine measure; Imperial gallons quoted at 70 to 724c. Cod quiet, at 58c to 60c Imperial gall., and Steam refined Seal has sold in small lots at 64c to 65c. Straw do dull and nominal, at 46c to 48c. In Naval Stores no change can be noted; business is dull, and prices unchanged. Turpentine quiet, and held firmly at 70c Imperial gallon. The imports for November were 26,097 gallons at \$14,197 57,749 galions at \$31,698 for the corresponding mouth last year. Petroleum-There has been a slight decline in the price of Refined Oil during the past week, owing to a decline in London, where the price is quoted at 22c, but an upward tendency is looked for immediately. Woor --- Remains quiet and firm, at nominally unchanged prices; in domestic there have been no quotable sales reported, and Canada pulled is still quoted at 34c for A super, and 33c for B do. Of foreign wools stocks in this market are light, and sales few; a lot of 250 bales Greasy Cape changed bands at 18c, and small lots are sold at 181c to 19c. The English wool sales just closed did not result as satisfactorily as was expected at the opening. WINES AND LIQUORS .- Very little business doing; as is usual at this time of year, the demand is of a mere retail character. Stocks are generally light, and prices fairly maintained, especially for Brandles and Gins. Genuine Brandles are likely to be dearer, after present stocks are exhausted, owing to the grape crop in France being an absolute fuile."e; the leading European shippers will not us ne prices for Brandy in bulk. LEATHR. --- A good steady trade is being done for the time of year. Manu'acturers are buying moderat 9-sized lots of nearly all kinds for their Spring equirements, but no large sales reported. Frices on the whole steady, no quotable change to note. Sole leather may be reported a change saler, although the best qualities are not over abundant; and for these values rule fairly steady. Shipments of buff and sole to England confinue. DEY GOODS .- The majority of houses are stock-taking, and stocks have been found considerably lower than at the like dute last | \$1.20 per gallon. year. For the time of year the trade are kept fairly busy with sorting-up oxders for cottons, woollens, and fancy goods suitable for the Xmas trade. House-sales, howvever, are few, customers visits being confined pretty much to those of city retailers, who constinue to do a good business, and expect to be , busy until after the holidays. Country mercha ints continue to report trade good and make prompt payments; in fact wholesale merchant s complain of the frequent demands for larg, 9 discounts for cash. With reference to the probable advance for colored cottons by Ci unadian mills, intimated in our last report, it may be stated that all orders taken now 'or these goods are at values at time of shipmen and the advanced quotations will probably take effect at the beginning of the new year. FISH.-Labrador Herrings becoming scarce, that is, really good qualities, for which prices are reported firmer, at \$5.62] to \$5.75, sales end of the city during his entire residence of good sized lots having been made at these figures. Lake Trout is now in stock, and No. 1 are selling at \$4.25 per half barrel. Green Cod quiet and firm, at \$4 to \$4.50, and Dry do. at \$4 to \$4.25. Trade is generally duiet, and for other kinds prices remain nominal, at the figures last quoted. HARDWARE AND IRON .- There is nothing of a nation, free and independent. May his soul interest to report concerning hardware; rest in peace. dealers are tolerably busy stock taking, but no quotable sales have been made or expected to be until the heginning of the new year. Crices throughout the list are nominally | two. If they they do not write then they unchanged, and remittances continue first- pionably never wild, at all.

class. The English market for Tin Plates remains firm, with upward tendency, but the demand here is confined to country dealers, and sales are quite small. The lower prices in Glasgow, together with the easy modes of transportation to this city or the West. Warrants in Glasgow are quoted by cable at 51s 9d, Coltness at 63s and Eglinton at 538. Sales reported here include a lot of over 100 tons Eglinton at \$19.50; another of 200 tons do at about the same figure, and about 250 tons of Siemens, in lots, at receded 50c per ton within the week, and are offering to sell at the reduction. About 80 tons of Bar Iron and nail plates have changed hands at from \$1.80 to 2.10, according to size of lot.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The offerings of green hides has been slightly in excess of the de-mand the past week, and the market is a shade weaker, in sympathy with Western markets, where there has been a decline of c, but we have no change to note here \$10,
\$9, and \$8, being still paid to butchers for Nos. 1, 2, and 3, with an advance of \$1 on these figures charged to tanners. Sheepskins not quite so plentiful; all offering have been taken at from \$1.10 to \$1.25, as to size and quality.

Foas.--- Manufacturers continue very buys having more orders on hand than they can | men all but two years, and it is now what we conveniently execute before the close of the season, and many more have had to be refused. The offerings of raw fure are not yet large, strong and improving; in the course of another | friends to assist us if they believe this jourfortnight the supply of raw skins will likely be large. Latest London mail advices received announce that the Hudson's Bay Co. they do. We would like to impress upon will bring forward the beaver, musquash and rabbits on the 18th January, and the remain-ing articles on the 14th, 15th and 16th March next. The United States and Canada fur sales, including Beaver, Musquash and Opossum, will take place in London on the 24th and 25th January, and the sale of other articles from the 15th to 30th March. The Hudson Bay Co.'s importations include 8,487 Bear skins, 109.032 Beaver, 4,533 Fisher, 17,732 Fox, 14,658 Lynx, 42,847 Martin; ing that to many poor people a reduction of 31,134 Mink, and 10,211 Otter. Bear, \$7 to twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean \$10; Fisher, \$7 to \$9; Otter, \$10 to \$12; Beaver, per 1b., \$9.50 to \$4; Red Fox, \$1.25 to \$1.60; Cross, \$2 to \$5; Martin, \$1 to \$1.25; Mink, \$1 to \$2; Lynx, \$1.50 to \$2; Skunk, 50c to 90c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c; Fall Muskrat, 7c to 10c; Winter do, 9c to 11c; Kitts, 2c to 5c.

FARMERS PRODUCE MARKET. THE POST OFFICE, Tuesday afternoon.

Appearances at the above markets indicate a lively business, with good prices ruling. The attendance to-day at the Bonsecours market was greatly increased, buyers evidently making their purchases for Christdairy produce, or salt fish. For poultry, however, the prices have gone up considershly, as we expected, but considering the splendid quality of goods, the market prices for them cannot be said to be excessive, when compared to those of previous years. Turkeys are worth from \$1.80 to \$2.25 per pair, according to quality and weight, and by the pound at 9 to 11 cts. Quite a large sale was made this morning to Mr. S. Carsley, who purchased fifty large turkeys of the fluest quality, none under the weight of twelve lbs.. for ten cents per 1b., of Messrs. P. L'Abbe & Co., 96 Bonsecours Market. These turkeys are the 1st December, 1880, to the 31st December intended for presentation to his married employees for heir Christmas dinner. Grese have also increased in prices 25 cte. per pair, being now quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.25. Busi

TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881 THE The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation. and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement. This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise

Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of may term an established fact.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its nal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent. It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowtwenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

every one

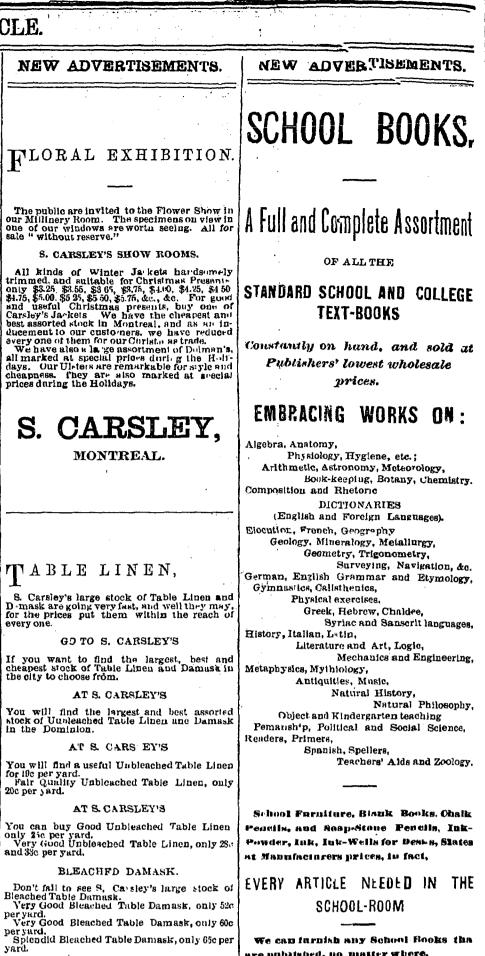
20c per yard.

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

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

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITKESS from 1881 (thirteen months), including the one back number.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new ubscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50



We can farnish any School Books tha are published, no matter where,

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

The Traversers intend, if allowed, to examine a thousand withe ses at the trial, including tenants and evicted persons, to show that their language and conduct was justified.

A circular has been issued to the Constabulary to use the utmost vigilance to protect bailtfix and caretakers placed in charge of houses from which tenants have been evicted, and to arrest all persons who illegally take possession of such houses. Another circular enjoins extra vigilance on the part of the patrol parties to prevent outrages by armed bands.

The volunteers of the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, from Windsor, to re-inforce the 1st Battalion have started for Ireland.

A demonstration was made by 5,000 Irishmen in Mauchester te-night for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Land Lesgue and raising money for the Parnell Defence Fund. Chief Justice May was denounced in violent terms.

CONDOLENCE -At the regular meeting of the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Society, held in their hell, on the 7th inst., it was moved by J. J. Kehoe, seconded by Thos. Douglas :---

"Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty to deprive our brother mem bers, John and Angus McIntyre, of their worthy father by the hand of death,

Be it Resolved,-That we, the members of the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Society, tender to our said brother members and other members of the family, our sincere condolence in this their sad affliction. Their loss being also that of the comunity, which loses a good and upright citizen in the death of the late John Melntvrs, sr.

E. O'FLAMMETT, Pore, M. J. DILLON, Sec. -Strationa Advirtisor.

lines this week.

Below will be found careful quotations for farmers' produce :---

ness in fruit is very lively, and in fact in all

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, yellow, \$1 50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, per bush. 65c to 70c; Oats, per bag, \$1; Peas, bush. \$1; Buckwheat, per bush. 60c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush. \$1.60.

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

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

30c to 40c; turnips, per bash, 45c. FOULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; black ducks do, \$1.25; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25; partridges, per brace, 60c to 70c; woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25; beef, per 1b., 10c to 12c; mutton, do 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb., 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 14c to 16c lard, 14c; hares, couple, 30c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 70c. Farmers Beef 4c to 5c.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Best print butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 22c; eggs, packed, per doz., 20c to 24c; new laid, 30c to 35c ; Roll butter first-class 25c.

SALT FISD-Codfish per lb 6c; Salt Mackerel 5c; Herring 5c; Sardine, small keg 30c; Salmon 12c; Sea Tout 10c; Hallibut loe; Salt Ells 25c a pair; Snow Birds 30c doz ; Hares 30c per brace ; Oysters, in bulk,

The funeral of the late Mr. Daniel Hoolahan, which took place Suna'ay atternoon, was very largely attended, the _cortege including many of our most influential fellow citizens. The St. Bridgets T. & A. Bene, it Society, of of which corporation Mr. John. Hoolahan, son of the deceased gentleman, is president, attended in large numbers, the office 's in regalia and members wearing their bads 'es, the whole under the marshalship of Mr. John O'Brien, sen. Mr M. Feron was the u. Idertaker. A requiem mas for the repose of the soul of the deceased was sung in St. Bridge ts Church on Monday morning at 7.30 o'clock. The deceased was a native of the County Kerry, Ireland, and a resident of this city for over 25 years, he having attained the ri oe old age of eighty years. He was a oulet. ine ffensive citizen, having lived in the east here. He was a practical Catholic and died in pear 'e, having received all the rights of holy rel igion. He was a true lover of the land of h is birth, dear old Ireland, which he loved with an undying love, and was a firm believer in her yet winning back her just rights and privileges to constitute her a

The age at which Englishmen begin to write verses is between sighteen and twenty-

each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

All the above subscriptions are for the term ending December 31st, 1881 (13 months). Our readers will oblige by informing their

friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS. We want active intelligent agents through-

out Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergyman, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

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

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

their example at once. "POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

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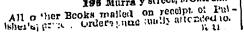
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The following Songs and Story mailed to any address on receipt of 20 cents, Stamps:-

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Just received, a large stock Slik Waste Dusters, something new, for %c and 12c each.

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Use Clapperton's Thread.

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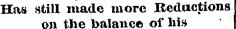
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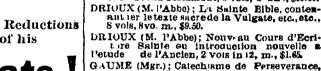
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