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IRELAND!

The League spreading in Ulster—The Landlords want Half-Measures—An Irish Tory member 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's cattle to England, and threatened the steamship company with a withdrawal of freights by all shippers whom they can influence if it continues carrying Mr. Jones's 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 Mullin has been murdered near Grand.

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 postponement of the trial of the men indicted for the recent murder at New Ross, and the application has been granted. The reason alleged by counsel was that the influence of the Land League would undoubtedly prevent a conviction, as it had in other cases.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—Of the panel of 48, from which the jury will be selected for the trial of the traversers, 19 are tradesmen, 2 agents, 4 gentlemen, 1 secretary railway company, 1 hotelkeeper and 1 lieutenant-colonel.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* 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 stayed 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 Aughanin, Longford. No arrests.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—The Assize Courts in various quarters of Ireland are now sitting and dealing with agrarian crimes, 159 crimes are on the list in the County Clare, 100 in the County Limerick, 134 in the County Kerry, 119 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 adopted 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 sending 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 requested 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 the terrorism that now exists. Four of the leading judges in Ireland have delivered their charges to the Grand Jury, beginning a week ago, at Cork, with the Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, of the Queen's Bench, and ending yesterday in Ulster with the Right Hon. James Anthony 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 in the Province of Munster:—County Clare—Letters threatening murder, 43; cases of firing at dwelling houses by disguised parties, 3; arson, 8; taking forcible possession, 3; maiming cattle, 2; total, 59. To this must be added 15 cases of taking forcible possession, to which nobody is amenable. County Limerick—Threatening letters, 85; arson, 16; maiming cattle, 9; forcible possession, 7; malicious injury, 8; murder, 1; total, 100. Kerry—Threatening letters, 101; arson, 23; maiming cattle, 4; attack houses, 6; total, 130. And to these malicious injuries without

number. Cork, West Riding—Threatening letters, 25; maiming cattle, 15; compelling persons to quit or forcibly resisting the Sheriff, 5; murder, 1; total, 46. Cork, East Riding—Threatening letters, 51; arson, 22; maiming cattle, 3; forcible possession, 7; total, 83. In the course of his charge the Judge said that the offences were of a character which strikes at the peace and welfare of society, and that if they were allowed to go on would work the total disorganization of the social system. Some organization acting on the cupidity and passions and the fears of the people have, said the judge, reduced certain districts in the country to anarchy and confusion little, if at all, differing from civil war. True liberty has ceased to exist, intolerable tyranny prevails, life is not secure, right is disregarded, the processes of law cannot be enforced, dishonesty and lawlessness disgrace the land. It is said in excuse or palliation that this flood of anarchy and crime has been produced by bad existing laws. It is not for us to consider whether our 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 myself, for you, and for all well thinking people that 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 Waterford, 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 offences against property, 30; total 75. Arrests for the above offences, 9. County Sligo—Murder, 1; attempt to murder, 1; stabbing, 2; arson, 3; cattle stealing or malicious theft, 3; threatening letters, 26; other similar offences, 14; total, 50. Arrests for the above offences, 3. County Mayo—Attempts to kill, 2; threats to murder, 15; arson, 29; maiming cattle, 24; assault in house, 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 is properly called, but also in the interests of the poor people themselves, who are too often the tools of men who are more crafty and designing than they are. I speak of the whole country. Every part from north to 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 character for me to say that I fervently pray to 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 is before me for trial I cannot ignore the constabulary 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 Viceroys and Irish magistrates. Government is understood to be deliberating upon what measures may be taken for the suppression 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 landlords or agents, and it is not easy to define what violation of laws reside in a determination to refuse to work for them or sell them goods. Whatever results may 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 Tralee, 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 rendered a verdict acquitting the prisoners of the charges against them. The verdict was frantically applauded by the dense crowd that had assembled in the court room. The public generally show their joy at the verdict.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—The case of Mr. Wm. Bence Jones, a gentleman farmer near Bandon, County Cork, who is now being "Boycotted," is even more remarkable than that of Capt. B. Jones. He has a property of

thousand acres, and has lived in Ireland since 1845. 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 forbidding them to do so. The next day notices were posted on his front door and a grave was dug in the grass near by. Later on, notices threatening his tenants were stuck all over the town. They were consequently obliged to refuse to pay more than Griffith's valuation. Last Thursday, some oats which Mr. Jones had sent into Bandon, could not find a purchaser, and they still lie there unsold. On the same morning, thirty laborers, employed on his farm received the following notice, "strike on Monday" Mr. Bence Jones is "Boycotted," "God save Ireland." Mr. Jones, on learning this, sent notices to the police, who visited the place and assured the workmen that they would be protected if they remained, but on Monday all left, including a mason, a carpenter, a game-keeper and a coachman, but the baker, gardener, dairyman and another domestic remained, as they did not receive the notice to leave. Mr. Jones and his son and daughter, had then to endeavor to supply the wants of the cattle on the farm as far as they could, and in this work they were protected by two policemen. The local traders will not supply Mr. Jones, and his home has to be guarded at night. Things were quiet to-day, but a long strike is expected to take place. Mr. Jones is a man of considerable resources and strength of purpose. Some of the 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 one of the Directors of the Company and said that if Mr. Jones's 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 and two drovers asked if the City's Shipping Co. would take them on board one of their vessels, but this application was also refused when they discovered who the owner was. Then the two drovers refused to have anything more to do with the beasts, and the cattle and sheep were allowed to stray about the streets. Eventually a number of policemen succeeded in gathering them together and drove them into the premises of the Great Southern and Western Railway, where they were transmitted to Dublin. During the detention of the cattle at Cork no fodder was to 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 Mann in the course of the day was called on by several dealers who usually forwarded cattle to the Company's boat, and they stated that they would not send over their beasts by that line if Mr. Jones's 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. At 11 o'clock the man in charge of the yard received two threatening letters by the mid-day post, one 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 document was signed by "Molly Maguire," 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 refused on the same grounds, and the cattle remain in a Dublin yard under police protection. The Glasgow line steamer sailed to-night 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 Tarbert, County Kerry, has been "Boycotted" by his parishioners for three weeks. He can get no smith in Tarbert to shoe his horse, and had to send it to Limerick. It appears that the smith was even warned at his parish not to do the like a second time. The people of the parish long since refused to give the usual half-penny or penny on Sundays for seats in the chapel, and it is thought that he will not be paid his dues at Christmas. Father Foley has frequently denounced the League, and persistently refused to join it.

Urgent orders have been received in Dublin to-night, directing that no further furloughs for the present be granted to non-Commissioned officers and men in Ireland. The orders also direct that any men whose furloughs have been out, and who have not yet left should not be allowed to go. Consequently, a number of men were leaving on furlough for England this evening, were stopped before going on board and directed to their quarters. Officers and men now on leave from regiments stationed in Ireland have been ordered to join their regiments without fail before the 28th inst.

Great excitement is caused here by the news that orders had been issued by the War Office, in London, to the Scots Fusilier Guards to proceed to Ireland on Friday. It was the Scots Guards which, when the Fenian scare occurred at Chester, turned out at quarter of an hour's notice from the huzle call. The battalion numbers 800 hyonists, but instructions have been issued to bring the force up to 1,000. The majority of the men are Scotchmen, the Irishmen in the battalion numbering less than one hundred, of whom forty are Catholics. The Coldstreamers are to be reinforced to-morrow by 100 men, bringing the force up to 1,000 men.

A great anti-League meeting was held to-day at Monaghan, Lord Rossmore presiding. Resolutions were passed declaring an equitable settlement of the land question necessary—a settlement giving landlords fair rent and tenants' protection from rack rents and capricious 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 to the *Globe*, dated London, Dec. 15th:—Emigration forms part of the Government's programme for dealing with Ireland. Probably numbers of Irish of a fair class of settlers will be sent to the North-West at the expense of the British Government.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—To-day the counsel for the Crown and counsel for the Traversers each struck off twelve names from the forty-eight previously balloted for, leaving twenty-four 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 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 the 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 regarding the probable inclinations of the jury, but it is not generally considered favorable thus far 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 trifling the Premier very decidedly to resort at once to force and crush disorder. The Liberals ascribe the Queen's interference to the influence of Beaconsfield.

DUBLIN, Dec. 17.—The meeting announced to be held to-day at Ballyphemy was prevented by police. Land meetings were held at Lismore, Crough Camp, Mullinacree and elsewhere to-day.

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

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PERSONAL.

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

Fall Mall laughs at and still admires Gladstone.

Rennan loses no opportunity of attacking Germany.

John Bright is called fossilized but still articulate.

Dr. Bergin, M.P., is to introduce 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 candidate 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 English acting is described as extravagance.

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

Tennyson is praised for being superior to the infinity of most poets—pride of poetic power.

Mahame de Freitland, daughter of the late Duke de Persigny is under trial in France for forgery.

Mr. Vanderbilt has forbidden the sale of a "fish" 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, is the relation between mother and child.

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

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

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

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

It is unusual for a French publisher to write a preface to a book showing the merits of the work out of its author.

Skobeloff, the young Russian general, is 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 *Athenaeum* does not poke fun at its skin because of his fear of steam engines and machine shops in England, but says that his voice was needed in the land.

M. Gambetta's father and mother, who reside at Nice, frequented the Church of the African Missionary Fathers, which 22 six months ago mercifully condemned to be closed.

FitzJohn Porter, it is said, is not likely to live long, and his re-natation has the object of relieving his children from the pain of the stigma which the Court inquiry has declared undesired.

The Pope has appointed Monsignor de Roussaux Bishop of Tournay, in the room of the Inesne Monsigneur Dumont. Monsigneur de Roussaux had

THE IRISH PRESS ON THE LAND WAR.

A DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

(Dublin "Evening Mail," Nov. 10th) In these times, when all preconceived ideas of straightforward denials are discarded, it is almost a waste of time to bandy arguments with heralds, 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 cure should be met by force.

(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. Acting on the advice of the agitators, the people have taken up arms against the law.

(Clare Independent.) The nation has put its hand on the plough, and will not, must not, look back. Straight ahead, tearing up the old crust of centuries of wrong, and cutting deep into the social question of the hour, Erin shall go straining every nerve, tolling through every difficulty, overcome by no obstacle, fearless of enemies, truthful of friends, confident in righteousness, hopeful in God.

(Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.) These delicate, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely 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 fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvellous remedy, Hop Bitters.

(Quean Herald.) If rents are to be hacked down with the hatchet of a general undervaluing reduction to any point, say Griffith's valuation for instance, we confess we cannot see why they should not be brought still lower in the register of law, or how economically the supporters of such an arrangement can object consistently to arbitrary rack renting when resorted to.

(Duljan Northern Whig, Nov. 19.) We are told that the reports from Irish magistrates are strongly in favor of the immediate suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and that these reports have already been received by the majority of the Cabinet, and by the Government.

ports of magistrates on such a question in Ireland are not always to be trusted. They ought 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.

(Bremen'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 marvellous honesty. Notwithstanding a series of years of scarcity, they are paying their rents, or as much as they can pay, with singular spirit, and to their own credit.

(Irish Times, Nov. 23rd) As to the putting in force of the ordinary law, if the Irish Government at length intend to give Mr. Foster's reliance upon it any meaning, it may possibly be found that means exist sufficient to cope with many of the terms of interference with social rights of the most recent contrivance.

(Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.) These delicate, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely 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 fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvellous remedy, Hop Bitters.

(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 rapidly becoming involved and incoherent as the plot of a Palais-Royal farce.

(Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.) These delicate, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely 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 fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvellous remedy, Hop Bitters.

(An Article of True Merit.—) A BROWN'S BROTHERS' THROATERS are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Disorders and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Pope Leo has entirely recovered from his illness. —There are fifteen murderers waiting trial in New York.

—A new town in the island of Sicily has been named Paris, 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 baidan, which was brought piecemeal on men's shoulders.

—The preliminary agreement between Russia and the Vatican provides for the equality of the Russian and Polish languages in religious teaching, for free communication between Polish Catholics and the Pope, and for the removal of all civil disabilities on converts to Romanism.

—The finest floors are said to be seen in Russia. For those of the highest grade tropical woods are exclusively employed.

—Dr. B. W. Richardson, the well-known English authority on hygiene, referring in a recent lecture to the divisions of temperament established by Hippocrates 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 itself in Eastern or S-mitic blood, and the lymphatic, which was noticeable in the North, or Scandinavian kind.

—When a distinguished academician was recently buried at Pere L'Chaise an enormous funeral procession, quite out of breath, rushed up and took his place among those ascending the grand staircase. On listening to the funeral oration our fat friend went audaciously declaring he had never before known how clever a man his deceased relative was.

—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 among the peasant women of Normandy.

—Mr. Forster, the Secretary for Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, while lunching at a well known dining room in Dublin the other day, found himself playing involuntarily the role of Haroun al Raschid.

—All eyes are directed to the insected eye. 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 lead 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.

A CALIFORNIA MARQUIS.

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.

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. It was with him the introduction of the Right Rev. Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco.

Consumption will well be compared to a worm in the bud, that saps vitality from the fairest flower. It steals the rose bloom from the cheek and robs the vital spark from the stalwart and strong.

On 21 Nov. the heavy casting made about two weeks ago in the foundry of Messrs James Goswin & Co., Motherwell, was successfully raised and taken outside the works, when it was placed on a strong iron wagon for the purpose of having it conveyed to Glasgow.

On 18 Nov. an alarming panic occurred in South North Parish Church. Near the close of the service smoke was seen coming 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 jumped over the benches with the intention of escaping by the south door.

On 24 Nov. Mrs. McCrone, a lady 85 years of age, died in her house, North Street, Hamilton, from the effects of an accident. On Thursday evening last week deceased's grand daughter, who kept the house, left her grandmother alone for a short time, while she conveyed a visitor a short way home, and on returning found that in the interval the old lady had been seriously burned.

The fraternal 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 significance, Sir Theodore being put forward on Liberal grounds only, and was supported by Liberal and Conservative students alike.

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. Hatley Waddell delivered an interesting lecture on "The Scotch Language."

The most noblest means of self-improvement is the most humble means of self-improvement. The most noblest means of self-improvement is the most humble means of self-improvement.

A man and his wife simultaneously went insane at an Indiana camp meeting. A chapter of the Bath was held at Lahore recently in honor of General Sir D. Maxwell Stewart with the insignia of a Grand Cross, which was found that a strange error had crept into the patent, which recited that the Queen had been pleased to confer on him the Victoria Cross.

AMERICANIZING ENGLAND.

It may fairly be doubted whether contemporary observers have paid sufficient attention to the very decided influence which America is now exerting upon the mother country—and upon all Europe, in a lesser degree—and upon its possible consequences in the not very remote future.

The title of Marquis is the highest honor to which the Catholics lately may aspire. There are only two persons in this country holding this title, and both of them live in San Francisco—Mr. Oliver, who was ennobled some time ago. He is not so wealthy as Mr. Murphy, but has been equally charitable.

What is the Americanizing movement in the United States? The United States attract more and more distinguished visitors every year, and they are better pleased with their reception every year.

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

A necking cough, on why endure? When there is such a perfect cure. That for a week limes relieves the strain, And gives the sufferer ease again.

WHAT FASHION FAVORS.

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

—Broad velvet sashes are worn, tied at the left side in a careless knot. They are gorgeously lined, and finished on the ends by shirring and tassels; sometimes one end is left plain.

—Many ladies who objected to gray red or bright blue coats 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 easily.

—White cashmere, or white India crapes is greatly 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, collars and fichus; and the entire patterns are sometimes outlined with a net work of tiny seed pearls.

—Flores-lined pines, which is so prized by mothers who dress their children in white all winter, comes in better qualities this season than ever before. The Marcellus fabric is stouter, and the buck has a warm heavy fluff like Canton flannel. The figures are in flower and leaf brocades, instead of diamonds and brocades, 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 fast-fashionable, and as the weather becomes cold they increase in popularity. Very stylish and elegantly fitting polonaises are also made of this material, and draped over mider-skirts of plush or velvet. Many of the new over-dresses are trimmed; some are trimmed with extra wide bands of fur or plush. A few of the earlier importations of costumes of cloth were heavily trimmed, and plain unadorned slightly looped dresses are considered the most distinguished looking.

—The "Clonilla" is a name given to a high stylish bonnet for young ladies. It is modelled somewhat like a Greek cap, with high shirred crown and a fall of rib lace over the head, and strings to tie under the chin. A very pretty capote is made of pale blue plush, trimmed with cream-colored lace, and cream white ostrich tips. Another style, very elegant and becoming, resembles the hats worn by the French Courtesans, and is called the "Zelda."

—Collars and cuffs for young ladies are made very large for trimming wear. They are not altogether white, but scalloped out and embroidered in scarlet, mauve, black or blue. These sets, well and tastefully selected, add very much to the total ensemble of the toilet. The cuffs are either plain or plaited, but invariably matched to the collar. They are pretty and becoming sets are also made of Scotch silk, of two shades of color, plain or figured. The collars are cut sailor fashion, and fastened with a somewhat loose bow of the same.

A TRAGEDY AT ST. JOHNS.

A very sad affair occurred Thursday evening at St. Johns. A young man named Frank Demers, aged 25, and employed to do chores in the village convent, became enamored of a young lady who followed the profession of a music teacher.

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The True Witness

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MR. J. B. LANE

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LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE LOCAL AGENTS in every city, town and village in the Dominion and United States to solicit subscriptions and collect arrears.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For December, 1890. THURSDAY, 23—Feria. FRIDAY, 24—Christmas Eve. Vigil. Fast.

PARLIAMENT will adjourn on Thursday next until the Tuesday after New Year's Day.

We regret having to announce the death of Mr. Charles Belford, Secretary of the Dominion Board of Appraisers.

The American House of Representatives has passed a resolution of sympathy with Ireland in her distressed condition.

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.

The news from Ireland continues interesting. The Irish Secretary has been given more stringent powers for dealing with the system of Boycotting, more troops have been sent across to Ireland.

Our energetic contemporary, the Irish Canadian, very justly complains of the Mail for its continual burlesquing and travestying of the Irish character in season and out of season.

of the Mail blush for shame at the prejudice which still exists. We call the attention of Mr. Bunting, M.P., to this manner of conducting a first-class newspaper.

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 New York.

WHEN Mr. Chapleau's Government fails to do justice to the Irish Canadian element in this Province we are not slow in bringing them to task. We blamed them in unmeasured terms in the matter of the Recorder'ship.

LORD SALISBURY is not the only statesman who, while talking international politics openly to the European plutocrats, is negotiating privately with one of them for a cession of territory.

If any further proof were required, other than the composition of the Royal Commission, that the said Royal Commission appointed to report upon the Irish Land System, is a greater humbug than the Tichbourn claimant.

The French Republicans have several old men of the sea on their shoulders, the most notorious of whom is the Viscount Henri de Rochefort, editor of La Lanterne and leader of a party which does not know what it requires, except it be complete and unadulterated anarchy.

out by a new dictator, and if they are not smothered in time we shall hear of France bestirring herself and asking if the Comte de Chambord would not be a better ruler than M. Gambetta.

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.

CHRISTMAS!

The great Christian festival of the Nativity of our Saviour has come round again, and Christendom rejoices, as is its wont, on such a solemn and joyous occasion.

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.

the collection. The absence of some of our leaders may be accounted for by the meeting of the Ottawa Parliament, and, as for the absence of others, it is not much to be deplored.

THE REVOLUTION.

The wave of revolution is moving onward not only in Ireland, but in Great Britain as well, with such irresistible force as if it would seem nothing can possibly stop it.

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?

The time has arrived for a change in the land laws and a sweeping change; the public opinion of the civilized world is ripe for it, and if the change be not effected peaceably it will be effected by force.

contract, should not be listened to for a moment. When Lincoln freed four millions of slaves by a scratch of his pen, it was confiscation of property.

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.

We are humbly of opinion that a good deal can be said both for and against the policy of the Government on the rail road question, and it is only after examining the pros and cons and calmly and deliberately weighing them, one against another, that a sound conclusion can be arrived at.

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 unhappy laboring class of Ireland in its efforts to effect a reform in the present oppressive tenant system prevailing in that country.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose \$3.00 for subscription to The Post and discontinue the True Witness, and \$5.00 for the Parnell Defence fund. Este perpetua.

entire grant, which would make the total cost of the road about \$105,000,000. The Syndicate run little danger of falling as the Government guarantees their bonds and helps them in every possible way without demanding substantial security.

Another privilege they receive, and a great one it will undoubtedly prove, is the admission, duty free, of all the material they require for the construction of the road.

These are the points for and against the Government's agreement with the Syndicate given for the consideration of the public as well as we could.

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 re-established the Republic or Free State which was unceremoniously annexed to the British possessions by Sir Bartle Frere a few years ago.

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.

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It is with feelings of the deepest sympathy we chronicle the death of Mrs. Lawrence Curly, which took place at her residence on Sunday, 12th inst., after a lingering illness of several months, borne with the truest Christian resignation.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

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

"MUSIC AND EDUCATION."

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 apologise 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 gap between two such splendid parts of a concert as that which you have heard and that which you are about to hear.

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 priesthood of pagan Ireland.

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 priesthood of pagan Ireland.

Now, I ask you, coming from a country where the cows would be milked except to music, where the donkeys have a fifth tone note that no other donkeys in the world have, and where history was recited to musical notes by the ancient bards, have I not a right to be impudently when I stand upon the stage where you have heard such beautiful music?

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 together to witness the blessings of schools in which by the hundred, the children of our poor will be received, and yet it 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 criminal, no fool, no 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 faith.

PICTURES OF A JESUIT MISSIONARY.

Thus, the occasion for which we assemble is a 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 knowledge? Who are they represented by the Jesuit who is able to do anything you like equal to everything? Go to the farthest ends of the earth and you will find him evangelizing the savage in a language which no other civilized man in this world has spoken; go to the northern snows of America, and there amid the rugged ice, there where the foot of a civilized man has rarely trod, the child of the desert, the savage Indian, wrapped in his buffalo robe and with his savage point upon him, will take you to a mound of snow with a cross 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 God. (Applause.) Go and walk

through the intricate halls of the Imperial Palace at Peking, 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 wonderful 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 home, 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 others, 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 missions? Who are these men? They are Jesuit Fathers (loud applause); they are the sons of St. Ignatius, the man who flung the first dart 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 suggestiveness and instruction to our assemblage here. Finally they have prepared for us a most interesting and innocent feast of music. There is a certain appropriateness in this also that these schools should be opened with a concert—a feast of music. My friends, when man was 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 earth to the eternal choir of angels. But sin came in; the serpent crossed the path of our first mother; the first jarring 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 came 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, that the little children should be educated; that every chord in their nature, every fibre of 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 tell you of music as a science, the most beautiful of all; the one that calms most directly to the spirit, the one that calms when we are disturbed, raises us when we are dejected, subdues us in our very highest emotions of joy and seems to signify all. I might speak to you of that spirit which went forth from the detuning fingers of David, and fell like the breathings of an angel of peace upon Saul, and let in a ray of light upon his darkened soul. But the time would not permit me, and all of you would go away saying, "Well, the Lord be praised, when a man has the gift of the gab and goes it, he doesn't know where to stop. (Laughter.) So I think I'll stop now." (Laughter and applause.)

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 to appear amongst them in Liverpool. Father Burke had spoken of music, he (Father Clare) had heard music most sweet and beautiful, but he never heard music that struck him so deeply as that which had come from Father Burke's heart. (Applause.) In conclusion Father Clare asked his hearers to raise a cheer in honor of the great Dominican.

AN EXTINGUISHED BRITISH NOBLEMAN.

High 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 Glasgow on a charge of forgery, for the genius of Courtney did not confine itself to one place, and did not disdain polygamy. It is strange, however, that those he swindled in Montreal kept so profoundly 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 millionaire, who would not hear of his stopping at a hotel, and was on the point of marrying the daughter of another. Indeed, he would have 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 uncoloured that he could deceive none but those whom his titles threw a glamour around. His only accomplishment is playing the fiddle, and his only learning 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.

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

Table listing names and amounts for the Land League Fund, including TRUE WITNESS DONATION, A. Wexford, Mr. McGillivray, etc.

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. They possess no property. On entering the Order, he who was rich becomes poor, and what he has gives to all. He who was noble, lord or gentleman, becomes the equal of him who was a peasant. The same cloth 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 disappear. 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. There must be some to pray for those who never pray."

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 candidates for Holy Office will have to be selected and ordained thereto. Here in the city an ordination of a most cosmopolitan character took place within the unpretentious walls of the chapel in the Grand Seminary of Montreal. The ordination began at an early hour this morning, and through the large number who were participants 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 13 were Tonsured. These 97 represented the various and principal nationalities of North America. Among them were English, Irish, 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 appointed of the Lord, filling the sanctuary and the body of the chapel, and arrayed 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 religious 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'Reilly, M. Creamer, P. Barrett, J. Tobin, J. Ryle, M. Sweeney, M. Brady, P. Burns. Minor Orders—A. Archambault, A. Desautels, J. Donohue, J. Mangas, J. Cassidy, P. Boyle, J. Crowley, T. Murphy, D. Riley, D. Riordan, J. Shannon, W. Hamilton, G. Hanselman, P. Power, W. Gibbons, R. Moore, E. Hodgkinson, W. Murphy, M. Ballahan, J. White, J. Smith, J. Conlin, P. Coyle, T. Elliott, J. Mahon, D. Meaton, T. Lavery, J. Galvin, J. Garin. Sub-Deacons—A. Balanger, J. Ethier, C. Grimes, J. Halpin, J. Gallagher, D. Harlow, C. Regan, T. Tobin, J. Coyle, T. Dunn, T. Dunne, W. McDonnell, P. O'Sullivan, F. Devine, E. Bachaud, T. Kenney, M. Connolly, L. Marchand, J. McGau, J. Bedican, J. Synett, D. O'Leary. Deacons—G. LePailleur, F. X. Babeau, T. Coghlan, J. Foley, N. Cournoyer, A. Fioley, P. Dasey, G. Dolan. Priest—J. Charlebois, J. Coderre, A. Faubert, U. Larosa, F. X. Limoges, W. Morache, P. Delahanty, J. Finnegan, J. Donovan, J. Gilday, A. Steffen, M. Wagner, W. O'Sullivan, O. Prevost, J. Curtin, J. Quidu, J. Hagarty, B. McO'Neill, P. McGee, Z. Goudard, J. Oudle, J. Coyle, J. McGinty, J. Sullivan, J. Bachaud, W. McKinnan.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Madame Tussaud, of the London Wax-works, has added Mr. Parnell, M. P., to her gallery. The collection made in the American chapel, Rue de Berri, Paris, on Thanksgiving Day produced the handsome sum of 1,237f. 25c.

The Merveilleuse redingote is very fashionable in Paris, also the casquin 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. each.

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 Bastille.

The Parisian ladies who have need 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 licentiatees in science, two bachelieres es sciences et es lettres, seven bacheliers of sciences, twenty bachelieres es lettres.

Two Candiotte ladies in the harem of Ismail Pacha have installed themselves at Saint Germain. The inhabitants of Saint Germain are curious to know whether the ex-Khedive intends to establish his whole seraglio there.

"It is a Great Public Benefit"—These significant words were used in relation to Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil 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 Freeman, telegraphing on Monday, says:—A novel scene was witnessed yesterday in the village of Sixmiletbridge. Notices were prominently posted announcing that a court of the local branch of the Land League would be held after prayers for the expulsion of 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 Hurdgrove, hon. sec.; Mr. T. O'Regan, treasurer.

The secretary—Before business, remember the words of Father Ryan, C.C., Cratloe, on Sunday last—"Keep your courage up 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 violators of the rules. (Oh!)

The secretary—I have taken the names 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 lives Mr. Murphy's farm at Shandangan (groans).

Mr. Flynn, a woollen manufacturer, appeared. He lives in Sixmiletbridge. The secretary read the charge—"Selling goods to Daniel Keogh, who worked for Littleton, and also selling to Littleton."

Mr. Flynn—I sold fuzee 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 fuzee, and he would get it too, as there is not a tailor in the county would make it up for him (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 raised 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 us.

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 again?

Mr. Flynn—Yes, I will; and more, I will never let Keogh, Littleton, or anyone belonging to them enter 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 who 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 wife carries stories for him to these people (groans). Brohan has slipped into the League. 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 ABSOUNDING ORIGINAL, 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 Hemmingford. Brand had been convicted in Plattsburg, having obtained money under false pretences, or some such similar crime, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary with a fine of \$500. His Attorney, Matthew Hales, moved for a stay of proceedings and a new trial, on some technical point, and while awaiting proceedings he was let out on bail to the amount of \$3,000, his bondsman being Dr. Cole, Senator Apple, and a Mr. Leggett, 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 weeks ago a man called at the private house where Brand was boarding, and during the following day introduced "himself" to the latter. About seven o'clock the same evening he asked Brand down to the Exchange Hotel to have a cigar.

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 have been safely secured on the other side of the lines, but in turning a corner sharply the sleigh overturned 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 morning, 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, however, has happened to one Akenew, 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, and, in fact, must have been so, when he did the deed. Another man named Arnold, 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 long opening at top, which is the receptacle for the purse 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 fringe and strings of white or light-tinted satin ribbon at each side, to carry upon the arm when not in use. These also are made to hold the handkerchief in an outside pocket. For 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 perforated in the kid for an inch or two at the edge, making a much more artistic finish than the ordinary plain hand. 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, ecru, and mauve 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, mauve, and wood brown being the favorites. Unstuffed kid gloves 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 are made with two, three, and four buttons, and cost \$1.75. Kid lined with lambs wool with fur tops, is made in gloves and mittens for winter wear. They are made in all dark colors, and cost \$1.50 a pair. Lined gloves, with wide garterlets 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, from \$10 to \$15 is a comfortable but expensive glove. Imitations of the genuine furs may be had for \$4.50. 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 Mueek.

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

The hay cutter is the invention of one man. Almost every farmer has had a hand in it.

Why 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."

Parisians are said to approve of late suppers, on the same principal perhaps that a glazier approves of 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 Western country, puts "Melancholy Accidents" as a head of marriages in his paper.

Pushkin is to have a statue, Pushkin 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 eviction 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 masquerade, wrapped from his neck to his heels in a brown cloth, and with his head bare, he represented a lighted cigar.

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

"My friends" 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 Ralls. If this match "don't make a fence" of the first quality, we should like to know what will.

Two females have been arrested in the vicinity of the Lakes of Killarney for the manufacture of illicit whiskey. This is the first instance on record of women keeping still.

ROUND THE WORLD.

A knife with 191 blades was lately sent to the Prince of Wales 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, favoring 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 Genoa, 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 Quinard of Tennessee will make the new Quinard settlement his official and private home, and will build a residence in the spring.

Elder Cannon, the Mormon delegate of Washington, 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 diseased yard in the Sorbonne has for some time been one of the chief resorts of Parisian reptiles, where they nightly planned the thefts of the morrow.

Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., has brought an action against Mr. Harvey, a magistrate of Brockton, 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 Lint, who is commissioned by the Netherlands 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 witnesses.

A young girl left Dubuque for New Zealand over a year ago, on the assurance 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. Schieber to account for the lack of equipment on the western division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 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 *Chari-rari*, and gave the King more real annoyance 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 Fieschi.

A Denver merchant gave a dollar to a tramp who tottered barefooted 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 sent to pay a fine of \$10, declared that he had never before bought so much pleasure for so little money.

M. D. Whiting, of Riverside, Cal., is enclosing 1,500 acres of land with a stockade, and proposes importing one hundred pairs of ostriches from South Africa, worth from \$250 to \$500 a bird. Ostriches breed at four years of age, and will produce four broods 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 an ostrich than a sheep.

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 friend 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 saloons of the Faubourg St. Germain of replacing the 4 o'clock tea by glasses of cerise a l'eau de vie or punch a la charbord. 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 lemon. When the whole has boiled up again 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 glass of this cordial between each walk 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 27½ 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 armored ships will have to be lightened before making use of it. The total length of the canal from the neighborhood of Narbonne, on the Mediterranean, 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 Guatemala 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 the enterprise of the Guatemala Central Railroad. This involves the completion of the road from Escuintla to Guatemala City. The Government has granted a subsidy of \$125,000 per annum for twenty-five years, and has given \$500,000 in advance to hasten the work.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

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

One of the largest and most intelligent of audiences ever held within the walls of Northmeier's Hall assembled Thursday night in answer to a call for a mass meeting, issued by the Montreal branch of the Irish Land League. Not only was the hall filled, but even the stairways leading to and from it were crowded by those anxious to show their sympathy with the great agitation in Ireland, which is now shaking the dynasty of British misgovernment in that unhappy country. A peculiar feature of the meeting was that in the demerit of those who composed it, there was an absence of over-weening enthusiasm, but its place was supplied by an earnestness so profound as to make it appear to the most unobservant. Of course the points made by each speaker were loudly applauded, but the audience was content to mark its approval without wasting unnecessary time in doing so.

Mr. Patrick Carroll, President of the local branch of the Land League, occupied the chair, and on the platform with him were 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 struggles for her just rights in the past and at the present time, when he hoped that everyone irrespective of creed or nationality would assist persons who were so strenuously 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 applause.

Mr. C. J. Doherty moved, seconded by Mr. J. P. Whelan, the following resolution:—

Resolved—That the people of Canada cannot 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 declare its entire sympathy with the struggle for land reform in Ireland, and its earnest desire to further in every legitimate manner 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 feel confident, every man in this audience has carefully studied, and made it a duty to thoroughly understand, one on which in consequence I cannot hope to give you either instruction or enlightenment. Your readiness to do what your study of the question has satisfied you is your duty, to do it earnestly and energetically, to walk fearlessly in the path that duty points out, I will not insist upon by asserting. For one finds no need of asserting what one feels there is no possibility of doubting. To those amongst 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 honor of proposing for your adoption, Ireland be 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 "seigniors," 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 committed 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 such talk had been indulged in we would have smiled at it as being too absurd to call for any answer. And yet that it is very much the case to see 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 Louis Michel or other reputable partisan of the French Commune is coming over to Ireland, to take a hand in the agitation. It is in 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 man who here is in charge has 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, as a fair-minded people desirous of examining both sides of every question, of appreciating men for what they do or refrain 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 men who have started the agitation, and who are carrying it on, shrugs its shoulders, talks 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 war. Let it be our effort to induce honest minds to discuss this question not as an Irish question, but as the broad question between right striving to gather strength to assert itself on one side and wrong bolstered up by might on the other. Let us endeavor above all to get rid of the idea that there is an Irish side and an English 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 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 Stuart Mill; the answer given a similar question by the Swiss Law in Prussia, the answer given by the prosperity that reigns, and the industry that characterizes the people in all those countries of the

will are its owners. (Applause.) Let us, then, use every effort to place this question before the Land League in Canada. If the League can achieve that here they will have won over to our side the entire Canadian people, and when they will have done that—when through their efforts the people of Canada, as a whole, shall be willing to join in a resolution such as I am going to propose to you this evening, then the Canadian 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. Parnell.—(Applause)—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 palpating with alternate hope and fear, whose triumph we trust to have no distant day, with all that Celtic enthusiasm that not even a long series of Canadian winters has been able to chill. (Applause.)

Mr. J. D. Purcell moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Buchanan. It ran as follows:—"That in the opinion 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 expense of the immense majority of the people; that Parliament should by equitable legislation enable the people, upon fair 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 shadow in principle and practice as compared to the feudalistic land system of Ireland."

Mr. Purcell, speaking in support of this resolution, said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN.—If any proof were wanting to show the vast importance of that great movement 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 proof 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 Empire, meetings such as this, meetings expressive of sympathy and support, have sprung up daily being held. Ireland 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 agricultural season to support the entire population of the United Kingdom, and yet when notwithstanding this we see her periodically reduced to absolute starvation, and your countrymen reduced, through no fault of their own, to the humiliating condition of dependants on the charity of the world for the meagre necessities 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 10,000 landlords, and paying, at the lowest figure, an annual rental of \$20,000,000, the greater portion of which is spent outside of the country. Now, gentlemen, when we look into the matter serenely, 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 able to do more than merely exist. We find them obliged to pay such exorbitant 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 barred from all prospect of future wealth and affluence. This, certainly, is bad enough, but the situation becomes much more grave when we remember the uncertainty of tenure, 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 prospect 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 future is most gloomy, or rather for a people so situated there can be no future unless a radical change 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 injury. 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 attracted 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 chafing 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 most powerful armies are helpless—they enlisted 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 mentioned and the opinion was even freely expressed that Ireland could not be happy unless she had a grievance, but gentlemen, that time has happily passed away, such false ideas have given away before the increasing intelligence of the masses, who are the power in every country and the world is now, not only aware that Ireland has for centuries suffered substantial wrongs, but is determined that full reparation must be made, that strict and impartial justice must be meted out. (Applause.) It is this fact then which has given rise to the widely spread connection that at length the Irish question is approaching a solution—that we are never now to the great consolation that we ever were before. It is a recognized principle, that the highest duty of statesmanship is to do justice to all, and it is to have this principle put into operation that the resolute Parnell and his associates are devoting all their energies. They are asking nothing unreasonable, they are only asking England to do amend her laws as to enable those who till the soil to become the owners thereof on payment of its full value. The state abolishes the old land tenure by which the soil was held for the benefit of those who cultivated it, and allowed the usurpation of the rights of the cultivators by the landlords, they are only asking the state to undo what the state has done. This they have a perfect right to ask, and the justice of their demand was expressly admitted by Mr. Gladstone in a speech at Edinburgh, when he said that if it be for the welfare of the commu-

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 League are entirely novel, and yet they are only asking that which has already been granted in France, Prussia, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Norway and even in despot Russia, in all of which countries the change has been admittedly beneficial, and surely it cannot for one moment be pretended that what has been beneficial for those countries, will prove detrimental to Ireland? Canada too at one time had its system of landlordism—the Seigneurial tenure. In early times the French Government succeeded large tracts of land to the leading men of this country on the 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 tenant 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 cents per acre, gentlemen. Compare this with the heavy rental which the poor Irish people have to pay, and it would seem that the Canadian farmer 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 verge of revolution, culminated in the abolition of Seigneurial tenure in 1854. When Canada then obtained 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 attempt 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 were 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 being a mockery, it was a cruel delusion, for though it provided that the tenant might pay, it did not compel the landlord to sell. What use then was this legislation, as 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, and 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 horror 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 showed themselves 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 been 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 name 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 countrymen 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 possessions 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 has 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 mission, 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 landlord sources, and copied from English journals hostile to the agitation, that we pronounce those reports to be false and unauthenticated, most of them being vile 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-a-days of the names of any amount of Roman heroes who warred against the Carthaginians, 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 Carthaginians. 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 officers and soldiers who received honors and emoluments at the Cape for their bravery, but will the world ever hear of the deeds of Outwayo's warriors, or learn to pronounce their names? No, for they had no newspapers, no public opinion which could travel through the world, and tell of their wrongs. (Applause.) The Irish are fortunately better off in this respect, much still, of course, behind Imperial England. Her voice is, however, heard occasionally, and the leaders of her national movement, by which I mean the Land League, are fully alive to the value of the public opinion of the neighboring nations, so much so that some of them—and there are brilliant men among those leaders—some of them write letters to the French, German and Italian newspapers in defence of their cause. Our Canadian papers take any Irish journals as the *Land Times*, *Standard*, *Graphic* and *Saturday Review*, which I do not hardly say, are owned by men who are themselves landed proprietors, though it is said of them that no matter what moves go on in Ireland, they are actually opposed to it simply because it is Irish. I called O'Connell a "bloody villain" in the

title to buy out the landed proprietors." O'Hagan they unanimously termed a "frothy 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 them to put in crime in Ireland, another number in *Tiptoe*." (Great laughter.) And this is how the English manufacturer 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 surrendered himself for seditious language used in connection with the Land League. Now, most of us here understand that Callan is a bitter foe of the League, and that what he did act to surrender 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 truth. But that is nothing. We could let Callan pass if the cable did not inform us daily of numberless atrocities perpetrated in Ireland, until we come to wonder how it is that half the people have not been murdered, and how it is that the Emperor of Austria dares to spend a few months in Ireland for enjoyment and recreation. (Cheers.) Murderers we hear of murders by the thousand, but, unfortunately, we are not furnished with names and so when the mail arrives we fly to find out the details. But, alas! no details are given for obvious reasons; the murders are given (great laughter), but when they have a name how they lug it, and multiply it, and ring the changes on it ad nauseam. Why, I can count the names of the men assassinated in Ireland since the land agitation commenced on the fingers of my right hand. They are Lord Mountmorris, Messrs. Fearick, Wheeler and Boyd. There is another I believe which I cannot now recall, but when we come to see that within the past year over seven hundred murders, including cases of infanticide, have been reported from London and vicinity you will excuse me for forgetting a name. (Cheers.) About four years ago, when I was on the Ottawa Times, there was an English friend of mine, also connected with the paper, with whom I used to 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 me and 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 Castle-reech for money and titles, and now you want it back again." As you may easily imagine 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 Serrin Amoh with selling the Irish Parliament to Castle-reech. (Laughter.) Under the Breton 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 seigniors, but it was not in the power of the chief to dispossess one of them under any circumstances. But I make a mistake; he could dispossess or evict a tenant for one thing, that is, a crime against humanity, which chiefly meant inhospitality to strangers. When the English obtained a footing and commenced their series of confiscation they had a fine excuse, 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 sept could produce a title to property. The Irish landlords have peculiar ideas of property. One of them—a great lord, writing of late to the *Chicago Times*—and the mere fact of his defending himself in an American paper teaches us that he fully realizes the force of public opinion abroad—says that his ancestors went to Ireland with Henry the Second and took possession of certain lands which are as much his property as the capital of the manufacturer. Now this, gentlemen, is about as absurd a doctrine as can possibly be conceived. Why, there is no analogy between the merchant who, by his industry, builds up a fortune, and the landlord who inherits an estate from his ancestors, never minding the fact that the ancestor obtained 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 Stuart Mill and the greatest political economists of the age assert does not and cannot exist. It is well for humanity that the ocean ebbs and flows and does not admit of specific measurement or we should hear of water-lords as well as land-lords. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, to make the landlords' claims 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 rod of land in the island, and we also know that less than 10,000 men are proprietors of the whole kingdom. We know further, for the Government returns furnish the information, that 292 of these proprietors hold more than 6,000,000 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 of 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 satellite 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 one knows that the great mass of the English people are willing to do what is just when such enlightened papers and periodicals as the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Kecho*, the *Statist* the *Nineteenth Century*, and the *Contemporary Review* lay the truth before them, and when illustrious men as Bright and Chamberlain tell the truth about Ireland. When great crises arrive it is the truth, the shallow and ignorant who first find tongue and vent in the *Times* and *Standard*. (Applause.) The British Jingos have never exhausted themselves and it is the men of intelligence who are speaking now. The Jingos are theological and cannot be the landlord property from whom they exult, but for all the truth that the thing is done in England almost every day. The Jingos are also strangely consistent. When the Irish resort to coercion and talk of physical force as a means of attaining their ends, whom they call

them quite astutely that they can have all they legitimately demand by constitutional agitation, but when they agitate the Jingos stir for coercion, martial law, and indulgence in all sorts of truculent language, going so far at times as to taunt the Irish with cowardice because they do not take the field and fight for what they demand. (Shame.) They know right well that the Irish are and have been for two centuries an unarmed people, and yet those gentlemen throw themselves into a warlike attitude and say come on I don't care. It is like challenging a man out to fight whose arms are tied behind his back. And yet those same Jingos arrogate to themselves the virtue of fair play and call it peculiarly a national attribute which follows the sun and the tap of the drum round the British world. They did not speak in this manner to the Irish Volunteers of 1872, but gave them what they so haughtily derided, did the ancestors of those same British Jingos. Now, Parnell might say in return, you contend you are lovers of fair 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 Snider rifles, a few hundred Armstrong guns, ramrods for a division of cavalry, and three months for discipline, and then challenge us to the test of the field. (Great cheers.) But, gentlemen, there is little use of speaking of physical force at the present juncture, the more especially, as the Irish people are working out salvation on moral forces lines. (Applause.) The spectacle now exhibited in Ireland is one of the sublimest ever witnessed in this world, and calls for the applause and assistance of all lovers of freedom, irrespective of creed or nationality. The people are opposing a passive resistance to the monstrous attitude they have assumed towards them an immense amount of suffering, they are united and resolved to persevere until justice is done. Ireland needs sympathy and assistance in her life and death struggle, and she calls upon her children throughout the world to sustain her, and upon her children's 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 in against 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 annihilation of the most grinding tyranny that has ever wrought suffering and sorrow upon the surface of a beautiful but unfortunate country. (Loud Cheers.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Fleming's speech, Mr. H. J. Moran 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 base which has too often guided its action, and would compel 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 the Irish people, and that whatever be the result of their trials, we urge upon the people of Ireland to continue the present agitation, and we pledge ourselves to sustain, by every means in our power, the cause of both leaders and people."

Mr. MORAN addressed the meeting in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN.—The resolution which has been placed in my hands, 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 stand by, to applaud, and to support. And these two features are the coercion of Ireland and the persecution of the Irish leaders. I shall confine myself to the discussion of these two points. In the first place, would the English Government be justified in introducing coercive measures to suppress the agitation? I answer no! and my answer is based on three reasons:—Because coercion, as exercised by the British in Ireland, has always been allied with a fierce spirit of tyranny, and it has concluded to the most galling acts of cruelty on the part of the governing classes towards the suffering people. We, of the rising generation, need but question our fathers as to the correctness of this statement. What they will tell us of their bitter experience, the history of Ireland will tell you during long and dreary centuries. It is time, therefore, that English coercion in Ireland should cease forevermore and find its grave amid the execrations of all lovers of humanity and justice. (Applause.) England in the past has too often trampled on the flesh and bones of our forefathers. She has done so with cowardly impunity, but that day has gone by. Enough of hanging has been done in the past, already too much buckshot has pierced the breasts of Irish mothers and children. Let not the English Government brutalize itself any longer in the face of freedom and civilization by showing the iron hand of tyranny. Another reason why England should avoid the coercive measures, is that the present condition of Ireland does 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 Castle and the press would make the world believe, and which no well-wisher of his country would like to see exist. It is not one of conspiracy, or armed revolution to the throne, (which is a matter now entering into the arena of discussion.) (Applause.) No, the peace of Ireland has never been so profound, for never has the secret peace, harmony among the people, been so universal in their ranks. And what have been the results of these diabolical appeals to base class against class and creed against creed; they have failed of their fratricidal 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 banner. This is its evident that the condition of Ireland, now less than ever, requires coercive legislation. And what is more it would be dangerous and unwise to repeat the experiment; and this is the kind reason for England to be cautious in dealing out coercion to Ireland. (Applause.) Her diplomatic naval manoeuvres in the East have not brought about a very brilliant result, and all her efforts to coerce the Sultan, to redress the grievances of his subjects have 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 coming out in a calm and serene tone for the redress of wrongs, of considerable magnitude, and of quite long standing, and which cannot be settled by those of the Turk. But, strange to say, England's anxiety for the welfare of the Mohammedan is converted into hostility towards that of the Irish. Such perversion of the British character, and wanted fair play. It must not, however, be allowed to stand in the way of Ireland's just demands. The nation is as one man, it is coming out

of its degraded but forced condition of penury, and worse than a wery. 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 help them, but if no encouragement is given, the people will only have to apply the remedy with their own hands. Then there will commence a violent struggle. There is no use hiding the fact; the fury activity and the just grounds of the agitation in Ireland cannot be ended or wiped out with bayonets or buckshot. Where the spirit of a whole nation is burning with the same fever, where the eyes of the people are fixed on one object, where the hearts of all beat in sympathy and union, as in Ireland, it is clear that coercion is not the agency which will secure submission to arbitrary decrees. Its introduction into Ireland will produce, as Parnell stated in his famous Waterford 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. W. X. Conroy:—"That up to the period of the Reform Bill the people of England had practically no voice in the government of their country, and to this cause we attribute the atrocious legislation which was enacted against Ireland in the name of England; that the people of England were governed by the great Whig and Tory families and their tools and adherents, who alone profited by the injustice of the law; that the people of England are, in consequence, not responsible for the unjust laws of the Castle and the Lord Lieutenant 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, said:—

The history of the English Government in Ireland is a dreadful history of religious persecutions, of frightful cruelties in peace and warfare, of the proscription of a whole race, of the oppression of every liberty and right dear to the human heart. England today is ashamed of the dreadful spectacles which her ancestry have given to the world, not one of her statesmen in our time dares to justify their deeds. Her greatest writers in speaking of these dark pages in her history, expressed themselves in words which an Irishman and Catholic would hardly venture to use. The English people are not responsible, the English people themselves were victims, in a lesser 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, Whigs and Tories, the nobles and statesmen, the lawyers of the courts, the followers of Cromwell, who at different times governed England and Ireland, were alone guilty of these 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 confiscations it became necessary to cond the people and their leaders into a rebellion, this was the task to do so, and theirs the reward. With their wealth and power, they even found means to spread calumnies throughout England, to exaggerate the reprisals which a maddened people might wreak upon its oppressors, and to invent new crimes, new rebellions when the interest of their employers required such use of their talents. With lavish prodigality, they divided among their hirelings 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. (Applause.) England was always supposed to be governed by a Parliament, but what was that Parliament? Was it a Parliament of the people? No! emphatically no! The people of England had neither voice nor vote 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 shameful 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 being reported,—should 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 withholding 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, be fully doing my duty, to the cause of the loved land of our 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 Ireland in this respect. Our answer we will find in the very able and valuable History of the XIX Century, written by Robert Mackenzie, Chapter II. —

"In 1791 Sir James Mackintosh, urging the claim of the people to a share in their own government, went so far as to say that while the grievances of England did not yet justify a change by violence, they were in a 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 government. It was said that they lived under a representative system, but the system had become so corrupt that there was scarcely a shred of honest representation left in it. Two thirds of the House of Commons were appointed by peers, or other influential persons. Every great nobleman had a number of seats at his disposal, and the Duke of Norfolk owned eleven members; Lord Lansdowne owned seven; the Duke of Rutland owned six. Seventy members were returned by thirty-six places where there were not more than a few voters at all. Old Sir John had two members, but not one solitary inhabitant; Gentry, who enjoyed the services of two members, had but one voter. The right to elect

the right to elect members was in the hands of a few families, and the rest of the nation were mere spectators. The House of Commons was a mere tool of the aristocracy, and the people had no voice in the government. The English people were not responsible for the unjust laws of the Castle and the Lord Lieutenant 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, said:—

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The revenue officers, who cast their votes as the Government directed...

BOGUS CERTIFICATES. It is no vile doped stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c.

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

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.

MESSRS. THOMAS SHOBROOK and JOHN BROWN have bought the west half of 18, 13th Con. Hill, 75 acres, for \$1,800.

ALTHOUGH there has been a great number of fatal accidents on the Yale-Kamloops section of the C. P. R., there has not been as yet a single boy-riot.

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

THE DECEMBER Quarterly Fair at Napawa was a total failure. There were but few cattle entered, 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 parts of the township.

THE HIRON County Council have decided, at the suggestion of Judge Squire, to employ a stenographer for the next County Court and General Sessions.

ABOUT the middle of March last a ewe belonging to Mr. W. H. Brown, of the Bayfield concession, Gedreth township, gave birth to two lambs, and on the 6th of November gave birth to another pair.

There is a boy living near Mackinac Lake, Greenville, nine years and a half old, who measures forty-two inches 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 Bonnie Station, Man., on the line of the C. P. R. a few days since. He was engaged chopping, when a limb from a tree which another man was telling dropped upon him.

JOSEPH HAYDOCK, of New York, having for a considerable time manufactured spurious imitations of "Holloway's Pills and Ointment," and largely circulated the same in the United States, South America, the West Indian Islands, Canada, and other parts...

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, etc., "Holloway's Balm" is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy.

SOME PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY from late supper; but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and family Liniment, and take a few drops after eating.

HONEYMEN. Ask your merchant for HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT, and keep it always in the stable, to use in case of accident.

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It soothes 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 through the critical period.

ONE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF THE PRESENCE 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 VERMIFUG TABLETS or Worm Lozenges, and give them at once. They will drive out the worms if they are there.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "MONANTUM." PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER. St. Johns, Nfld., Dec. 17.—The particulars of the loss of the ship Monantum, during the terrific gale off the Highlands, St. George's Bay, last week, state that the crew put off from the vessel in two boats. One of the boats, with six men, capsized, and all were drowned. A lifeboat with 11 men escaped, losing the provisions, water, and oars. 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 uninhabited, barren shore eight days, all dying of hunger 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. An arm of one of the dead men was found eaten to the bone, and it is supposed by some of his companions. The east between St. George's Bay and Cape Roy is strewn with wreckage. Other tales of disaster will probably soon be made.

If Edison's electric light, his fame and fortune will excel that of the lucky man who first "struck oil" but the man who first struck Yellow Oil as a remedy, for external and internal use, was a more fortunate individual than either. Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for pain, lumbago, rheumatism, croup, deafness, bruises, stiff joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it.

KINGSTON, ONT. At a meeting of the Young Irishmen's Catholic Benevolent Association, Branch No. 5 of the I. O. B. U., held in their Hall, Wellington street, Kingston, on Monday evening, Dec. 6th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. J. Behan; 1st Vice, A. McGuire; 2nd Vice, J. E. Lounsbury; Secretary, W. J. McNeill; Financial Secretary, E. Clayton; Treasurer, J. Wilkins; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Goodman.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. 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. SHEPARD, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y. 11-cow-G

Stove Polish. For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability, and economy. URSULA MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a set of the Rising Sun.

For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability, and economy. URSULA MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a set of the Rising Sun.

LYMAN, SON & CO., Montreal Agents. Musical Instruments.

BEATTY. Pianos Another battle on high prices. Beating the war on the monopoly. Beating the war on the monopoly. Beating the war on the monopoly.

Medical. N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR. Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS. Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT. For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS! This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Soothing and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. Accumulation of Hops, Scurvy, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, has never been known to fall.

Marble Working. ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 BLEURY STREET. CUNNINGHAM BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES; AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c. MADE TO ORDER.

DR. KANNON, LATE OF Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, dec. 20th St. Joseph Street, (over McCall's Drug Store). 18 G

FARMS FOR SALE AT STE. THERESE. A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the River St. Rose.

FOR SALE. SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS. City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms.

GRAND LINE. Three Miles from Ste. Therese. A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing timber; good house and barns.

FOR SALE. SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS. City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms.

BEATTY. Pianos Another battle on high prices. Beating the war on the monopoly. Beating the war on the monopoly.

Legal Notices. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 109. Nellie McGraw, wife of George Bruce, agent of the City of Montreal, Plaintiff vs. the said George Bruce, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 137. Father C. LeFevre, wife of Joseph Charrette, Plaintiff vs. the said Joseph Charrette, Defendant.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court, No. 148. ADELLE GAGNE, Née de la Cité and District of Montreal, wife of George Pellerin, Plaintiff vs. the said George Pellerin, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 149. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 150. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. BELL FOUNDERS, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. WANTED, a situation as School Teacher in a Lady of experience holding a Third Class Certificate from the Council of Ontario Schools.

J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC. MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORNAMENTS. STATUES &c. 252 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

THE PRINCESS BAKING POWDER! Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced.

PEACHES FOR PIES. In packing our peaches we have a great many perfectly ripe, luscious, and soft to eat. They are packed in clean cans without sugar, and they are pure.

FOR SALE. SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS. City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms.

BEATTY. Pianos Another battle on high prices. Beating the war on the monopoly. Beating the war on the monopoly.

Medical. Cathartic Pills. Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 151. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 152. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 153. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 154. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 155. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 156. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 157. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 158. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 159. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 160. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 161. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 162. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

Medical. Cathartic Pills. Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 163. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 164. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 165. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 166. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 167. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 168. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 169. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 170. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 171. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 172. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 173. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 174. Marie Desjardins, Plaintiff vs. the said Marie Desjardins, Defendant.

Ireland!

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—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...

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...

Grain.—Wheat maintains a fair degree of steadiness for Raw and Refined. The changes for the week here are very trifling, and the business doing is light.

Butchers.—Butchers are doing a better business than was to be expected from the state of the market. There is a fair trade going on at full prices.

Books.—Books are doing well, and are not yet overabundant. There is a fair trade going on at full prices. The attendance to-day at the Bonsecours market was greatly increased.

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKET. THE POOR OFFICE, Tuesday afternoon. Appearance at the above markets indicate a lively business, with good prices ruling.

Wool.—Remains quiet and firm, at nominally unchanged prices; in domestic there have been no quotable sales reported.

Dairy.—Dairy produce is doing well, and is not yet overabundant. There is a fair trade going on at full prices.

Stocks.—The London Stock Exchange was a dull one, and the market was not very active.

Gold.—Gold is doing well, and is not yet overabundant. There is a fair trade going on at full prices.

Wine.—Wine is doing well, and is not yet overabundant. There is a fair trade going on at full prices.

Oil.—Oil is doing well, and is not yet overabundant. There is a fair trade going on at full prices.

Sugar.—Sugar is doing well, and is not yet overabundant. There is a fair trade going on at full prices.

Coffee.—Coffee is doing well, and is not yet overabundant. There is a fair trade going on at full prices.

Tea.—Tea is doing well, and is not yet overabundant. There is a fair trade going on at full prices.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881. 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.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do.

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 knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.00 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.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed.

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. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SONGS! SONGS!! The following Songs and Story mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Stamps:—Knock, Co. Mayo, Ireland. The Canadian Broom. Lovely Mary Donnelly. Old Skibbereen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLORAL EXHIBITION.

The public are invited to the Flower Show in our Millinery Room. The specimens on view in one of our windows are worthy seeing. All for sale "without reserve."

S. CARSELEY'S SHOW ROOMS.

All kinds of Winter Jackets handsomely trimmed, and suitable for Christmas Presents, only \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$5.75, \$6.00, &c. For good and useful Christmas presents, buy one of Carseley's Jackets. We have the cheapest and best assortment in Montreal, and as an inducement to our customers, we have reduced every one of them for our Christmas trade.

S. CARSELEY, MONTREAL.

TABLE LINEN.

S. Carseley's large stock of Table Linen and Damask are going very fast, and will they may, for the prices put them within the reach of every one.

GO TO S. CARSELEY'S. If you want to find the largest, best and cheapest stock of Table Linen and Damask in the city, to choose from.

AT S. CARSELEY'S. You will find the largest and best assortment of Unbleached Table Linen and Damask in the Dominion.

AT S. CARSELEY'S. You will find a useful Unbleached Table Linen for 10c per yard. Fair Quality Unbleached Table Linen, only 20c per yard.

AT S. CARSELEY'S. You can buy Good Unbleached Table Linen only 25c per yard. Very Good Unbleached Table Linen, only 28c and 30c per yard.

BLEACHED DAMASK. Don't fail to see S. Carseley's large stock of Bleached Table Damask.

Very Good Bleached Table Damask, only 52c per yard. Very Good Bleached Table Damask, only 60c per yard. Splendid Bleached Table Damask, only 65c per yard.

SILK WASTE DUSTERS. Just received, a large stock Silk Waste Dusters, something new, for 12c each.

LAMP DUSTERS. Don't fail to see S. Carseley's Lamp Dusters at the following prices: 5c, 7c, 9c and 11c each.

S. CARSELEY, MONTREAL.

Use Clapperton's Thread.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Full and Complete Assortment OF ALL THE STANDARD SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS

Constantly on hand, and sold at Publishers' lowest wholesale prices.

EMBRACING WORKS ON:

- Algebra, Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, etc.; Arithmetic, Astronomy, Meteorology, Book-keeping, Botany, Chemistry, Composition and Rhetoric; DICTIONARIES (English and Foreign Languages); Globes, French, Geography, Geology, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, &c. German, English Grammar and Etymology, Gymnastics, Gleanings, Physical exercises, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, Syriac and Sanscrit languages, History, Italian, Latin, Literature and Art, Logic, Mechanics and Engineering, Metaphysics, Mythology, Antiquities, Music, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Object and Kindergarten teaching, Penmanship, Political and Social Science, Readers, Primmers, Spanish, Spellers, Teachers' Aids and Zoology.

School Furniture, Blank Books, Chalk Pencils, and Soap-Stone Pencils, Ink-Powder, Ink, Ink-Wells for Desks, Slates at Manufacturers' prices, in fact, EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM

We can furnish any School Books that are published, no matter where.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers and Booksellers,

276 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

BEAUVAIS

Has still made more Reductions on the balance of his

Overcoats! BEAUVAIS

Has still made more Reductions on the balance of his

ULSTERS BEAUVAIS

Has still made more Reductions on the balance of his

SUITS BEAUVAIS

Has still made more Reductions on the balance of his

BOYS' OVERCOATS, BEAUVAIS

Has still made more Reductions on the balance of his

Boys' Suits BEAUVAIS

Has Reduced all his Fancy Goods, such as SCARFS, SILK HAND-KERCHIEFS, GLOVES, JEWELLERY, &c., for the Holidays.

I. A. BEAUVAIS,

180 St. Joseph Street.

Green Inlet, N. B. The following Songs and Story mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Stamps:—Knock, Co. Mayo, Ireland. The Canadian Broom. Lovely Mary Donnelly. Old Skibbereen. Our Irish Exiles. A Mad Mad Man in Ireland. Mad Mad Man, the Patriot Irish Girl. The Races of Castile. The Fenian Men. Burke's Dream. Well lift the Flag of Great Britain. The Green above the Red. Brockett's Valley. The Irish Stranger. The Girl of Erin's Isle. The Fenian Men. Burke's Dream. Well lift the Flag of Great Britain. The Green above the Red. Brockett's Valley. The Irish Stranger. The Girl of Erin's Isle.

The funeral of the late Mr. Daniel Hoolahan, which took place Sunday afternoon, was very largely attended, the cortege including many of our most influential fellow citizens. The St. Bridget's T. & A. Benevolent Society, of which corporation Mr. John Hoolahan, son of the deceased gentleman, is president, attended in large numbers, the office was in regalia and members wearing their badges, the whole under the marshaling of Mr. John O'Brien, sen. Mr. McEron was the officiating minister, and the requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was sung by the St. Bridget's 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 advanced age of eighty years. He was a quiet, sensible citizen, having lived in the east end of the city during his entire residence here. He was a practical Catholic and died in peace, having received all the rights of holy religion. He was a true lover of the land of his birth, and a devoted and firm believer in her winning back her just rights and privileges to constitute her a nation, free and independent. May his soul rest in peace.