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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 11.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. OCTOBER 26, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Land War.

DUBLIN, Oct. 18.—The Land League's manifesto is signed by Parnell, Kettle, Daritt, Brennan, Dillon, Sexton and Egan. Healy thinks the effect of the arrests will be to strengthen the Land League. He is of opinion that there will be general refusal b pay rents as long as Parnell is in gaol. It for the English people to say whether they will have their foreign relations hampered or imperilled by having to maintain 50,000 troops in Ireland in a time of peace, dealing with the country as if it were in a state of seige, and which number of soldiers, in the event of complications arising, would have to be far more than doubled. Gladstone will find that Ireland and the Land League are synonymous. The statement that earth is being thrown up about the Castle gates for better protection is false. The grating under the gute to the river which flows under the Castle is merely being repaired as a necessary precaution—persons being able to walk up the river and under the Castle at low

The Land League to-day held its last public meeting for the present. Rev Mr Cantwell presided. There was a crowded attendance, including Sullivan, Biggar and Leamy, members of Parliament. The Secretary announced that the week's receipts were £2,237, of which £1,764 were from He read a long manifesto. America. stating that the League was now unable to present the test cases prepared to the new and Courts, and that there was only one constitutional weapon left, which the League previously hesitated to use. The executive advise members of the League henceforth to my no rent until the leaders are released. The chairman said the present was the time for acting, not speaking. Their leaders might be arrested, but the priesthood remained to guide the people. He counselled passive registance.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.—At a meeting of 4,000 Land Leaguers and Home Rulers resolutions were passed protesting against the arrests in Ireland. O'Donnell, member of Parliament, described the violence of the police in Dublin, He called the Premier " William Judas." Dislin, Oct. 19 .- At a meeting of the Carrick branch of the League to-day, twelve hundred were present. Two hundred tradesmen joined the organization. A detachment of hussars, with sabres drawn, paraded the

streets, and the shops were closed.

The Freeman's Journal, in reference to the manifesto of the League, says: "Wo foreseo re confusion, ruin to individuals, possible against the union. strife and bloodshed. However opinions may differ as to the propriety and legality of the advice tendered to the imprisoned leaders of the League, there can be no difference as to the elequence and ability with which the case of the League is stated. We do not be lieve tenants will follow the course not to pay rents. We believe a better, wiser spirit springing up. There is shown in many districts an extreme desire to eliminate fruitless controversy. We have no proof yet that the Land Act will not be carried out otherwise than in the most honest way."

Goddard, a member of the Property Defence Association, asked the Government for protection on account of the threatening mobs outside his house. The house is now guarded by police.

Cobbe, a leading member of the Board of Guardians at Mount Mellick, has been arrested. A troop of Lancers escorted him to

To-day's sitting of the Privy Council was manifesto of the Land League was discussed. The Land League offices are still open, but officials anticipate they will soon be selzed. The Land Commission meets to-morrow, Justice O'Hagan presiding. One hundred and ten cases have been entered for hearing in the land Court for Thursday.

The Irish Land Committee has amalgamated with the Property defence Associa-

9 p.m .- The city is quiet. The League mailed copies of its manifesto and placards containing only the words "No rent" to every Land League branch.

Bigger has started for England to confer With Healy.

London, Oct. 19.—The Ladies' Land League bas addressed a letter to Victor Hugo, asking the assistance of his powerful voice in Ireland's favor.

determination of the League to endeavour to demonstrate the Land Act worthless, is shown by the fact that the test cases selected are almost exclusively those in which the rent is the same as, and in many cases lower than the Griffith's valuation. It is not true that the Marquis of Waterford applied to the Land Commissioners to have the rents of his tenants raised.

It is reported the Limerick police have recelved a number of warrants for the arrest of

The second battalion of Greasdier Guards, stationed at Windsor, has been ordered to get ready to proceed to Ireland.

Biggar says the future action of the league must be determined by experience. He Predicts that the Government will be beaten in the struggle.

Miss Parnell telegraphed to her mother not to come to Ireland, as she would be more useful in America.

A sensational report says the War office is arranging to despatch an army corps to Ireland. General Steele says the reinforcements on the way to Ireland are sufficient.

Coak, Oct. 19 .- The military have been instructed to be prepared for every emergency.
Higgins, Secretary of the Carrigtohill League, and Joyce, who was recently liberated

from prison, have been arrested. CARRICK-ON-SUIR, Oot. 19 .- The Ladies'

Land League to-day expressed sympathy with Miss Parnell on account of the shock she sustained through the arrest of the "uncrowned king of Ireland." They resolved to redouble their efforts, and advised no rent to be pald until every suspect was released.

Dublin, Oct. 20 .- It is stated that the League Manifesto was drawn up in Kilmainham jail and passed out by some means. Davitt's permission was obtained from Portland prison by some secret means.

At the meeting of the League which adopt-the manifesto Father Cantwell predicted that the day was not far distant when England would cease to control Ireland.

It is though the next important step of the Government will be the seizing of the paper United Ireland. It is said the next number will exceed all previous numbers in defiance and bitterness.

It is understood the Land Commission has received notification of 350 cases, principally from Ulster and Connaught. The Commission intends at present to merely hear applications. Sub-Commissions will then be sent to various districts to take evidence.

LIMERICK, Oct. 20 .- Michael Power, member of the Tralee branch of the league, was arrested on a charge of intimidation and treasonable acts. Goodsell, a publican, was arrested on the Coercion Act.

Dublin people who complained of the violence of the police on Monday are now calling do their worst they cannot defeat a for more efficient police protection. Ten united people. It is a mistake to believe for more efficient police protection. Ten thousand Land Leaguers at Ballyshannon

yesterday denounced the Government. DUBLIN, Oct. 20 .- Yesterday was one of suspenso. The Land League had fired its last shot throughout Ireland. The cry of "No rent" went by yesterday morning's mail to every corner of Ireland and to every member of the Lengue. A large white placard, printed in big black bodied type, appeared as follows:—"No rent; Parnell, Davit, Dillon, Sexton, Kettle, Brennan, Egan." To-day there will not be an eye in Ireland which has not seen the last decree of the League. To those who watched the grip which the League had upon the agratian population for the last two years, these two words have terrible significance. In the opinion of the closest observers, if the tenants throughout Ireland obey the decrees, they flustrate all the military and offi-cial authority. It is beyond doubt illegal, and not a member of the league with whom I have spoken but expressed his expectation of the immediate declaration of the illegality of the league and the arrest of its remaining members. Mr. Sullivan said to me at the meeting on Tuesday: "This is coming to for the past two years in modified form of strike close quarters." The next card is to be against rent, has, I hope, prepared them for played by the Government, for the landlords greater exertion now required. If farmers now drop out of the conflict, the strike against rents being really a challenge to England it. self and directed against her authority and landlords to their knees. This fight

Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. has, in a special proclamation to be issued tonight, declared the Land League to be an il. legal organization, and warned the Irish people that its meetings of all kinds, or in any place, will be dispersed by force. The following is the proclamation :—

Whereas an association, styling itself the Irish National Land League has existed for some time past, assuming to interfere with been contained in speeches delivered by me Farrelly and Mayor Pense; on his left were the Queen's subjects in the free exercise of their lawful rights, and especially to speeches were by far the most moderate of Judge Price, Mr A Gunn, M P, Col control the relations between the landlords any I delivered since the commencement of Twitchell (American Consul) and Mr control the relations between the landlords and tenants in Ireland. Whereas, the designs of the association are being sought to be effected by an organized system of intimi. dation to obstruct the processes and the execution of the Queen's write and by serking to deter the Queen's subjects from fulfilling contracts and following their lawful callings and occupations. Whereas, the said Association has now avowed in purpose to prevent the payment of all rent and to effect the very protracted. It is understood that the subversion of law as administered in the Queen's name in Ireland. Now, we hereby warn all persons, that the said Association, styling itself the Irish National Land League, and by whatever other name it may be called or known, is an unlawful and criminal Association, and that all meetings and assemblies to carry out or promote its designs or purposes are alike unlawful and criminal and will be prevented, and, if necessary, dispersed by force. We hereby warn all subjects of Her Majesty the Queen who may have become connected with the said assembly to disconnect themselves and to abstain from giving further countonance thereto, and we do hereby make known that all the powers and resources at our command will be employed to protect the Queen's subjects in Ireland in the full exercise of their lawful rights and in the peaceful pursuits of their lawful callings and occupations A Dublin correspondent says the settled to enforce the fulfilment of all lawful obligations and to save the processes of the law and the execution of the Queen's write from hindrance or obstruction, and we do the storm will come not only a calm, but hereby call on all loyal and well-affected prosperity, security for both countries, withsubjects of the Crown to aid us in upholding and maintaining the authority of law and the supremacy of the Queen in this her realm of Ireland. Dated, Dublin Castle, this the 20th day of October, 1881, by Her Majesty's command, W. C. Forster.

London, Oct 22, 4 a.m.-A remarkable interview is furnished by one of the news agencies which is well established this (Saturday, morning. It is entitled "A legal review of the Government proclamation." The differed from Parnell regarding the latter's agency alleged it to be an interview with a policy, such difference never shook well known member of the bar who sits for my belief that if the Irish people can be no question but that the Government proclamation is perfectly legal at commu law. There are abundant precedents in Ireland for the suppression of associations upon much less illegal justification, and, indeed, fifty years ago they were suppressed in Daulel O'Connell's time without any visible justification at all save the decision of the Executive to do so. In the present osse, however, the manifesto of the Land League authorities, calling upon all the branches to pay no rent

society. No doubt the Government said THE DOG OF ST. BERNARD. pacifically in the House of Commons last session, that the Land League was a perfectly legal society and so it was in May and June of this year. But that does not touch the question of what it may have become since and what it palpably and actually became by

the issue of the "No rent" manifesto. Dublin, Oct. 22 .- There was even more excitement last night than was occasioned by Mr. Parnell's arrest. Almost a panic was caused among the sympathizers of the League, while all at this moment see nothing but the speedy end of the League's authority. The members and clerks of the League hastily left the League rooms as soon as they heard of the proclamation, but the ladies of the League seem undismayed. A member of the Executive, whose name it would be wrong to divulge, said: The League stands now just where it did before. The branches cannot meet in public, but can meet privately. If the people stand solid they are bound to win. They are forbidden to assemble at the evictions, but we have advised the tenants to obey and to allow evictions, but to retake possession as soon as the sheriff has gone. We advised them to give mortgages on their interests in their holdings, which the new land act has facilitated, in fact to do anything except pay rent. Let the landlord evict, let him soll, let him and the Government that the tenants and country people will look on the Government's proclamation very seriously. After all it is enough for them to know that it is the Government which has issued it to condemn it in their eyes at once. They may read our telegrams, stop our letters, shadow our every movement, but we can use a cypher and send letters by mesengers. As for Archbishop Croke, his own administrator, Father Cantwell, presided at the meeting which declared for no rent on Tuesday last. When the proclamation is calmly considered the people will find it not so terrible as it

seems at first sight. "No rent" posters were posted in every town and village of Ireland during the last few nights. The police are pulling them down, but they will be put up again. To-night Dublin is quiet, but the police are patrolling every part of the city in large bodies. They can be met in by streets and fashionable squares as stately as mourners at a funeral. The houses of every Judge and Government A Large official in Dublin are guarded by police.

Dublin, Oct. 24.—Parnell is reported as saying: "The training which the people have had stand firm in this strike for one short year, they must inevitably bring Government and is nothing more than a question of money and case to dragoon the country. It be construed into incitement to acts of intimidation or violence. According to warrants, the offences charged against me must have at weekly meetings of the League. There the movement. The way in which the Govmeeting which ever obtained in any country. The Government have practically rendered it impossible for farmers either to test, or with safety to use the Land Act. I had always been one of those who believed it possible to use the act in such ways as to secure substantial benefits for the agricultural classes of Ireland. I opposed the more extreme League party, recent Convention, but I was firmly convinced it could only be used safely in an farmers were left without any organization or assistance in advance, the result would be, as in the case of the Act of 1870, disappoint-

ment." LONDON, Oct. 24,-A. M. Sullivan, M.P., is reported as saying :-" There will probably son, M P P, Prof Deyns, Ald John Doyle, Ald come a period of dreadful conflict between R Costello, and Messrs Eugene McMahon, the Irish people and the Government. I ap. Thos Bazeur, P O'Brien, Thos O'Hagar, and prehend the coming winter will be a very serious one and we have a year or two of very serious times ahead, but when this storm shall have blown over, the struggle will not be made in the mode governing the Irish, but will bring them to concede some sort of Home Rule for Ireland. While I deplore the near future, I maintain that after the storm will come not only a calm, but out total separation." Sullivan thought the large majority of the Irish favored some fair home rule arrangement rather than total separation, but if gency which those who joined the Home Rule Government ten years ago have ever loyally and faithfully done their best to avert. Sullivan said: "While I always seriously possible complication, yet as sure as if life he with a view to his own safety. I have always considered it serious embarrassment. and a danger to Parnell and his executive in Dublin that a section of American branches were always trying to force his hand in a par-

The Mery chiefs have arrived at Askabad to constituted the whole organization an illegal give in their submission to the Oser.

ticular direction.

Fast falls the snow on St. Bernard's high

Fast falls the snow on St. Bernard's high mountain,
Storing its wealth in the gullies below;
Hiding the streamlet, and stealing the fountain,
And making the valley a wild waste of snow.
Nature is silent—the winds are all sleeping.
Ceuseless and stilly, the snow-liakes fall;
Mutily the monks of St. Bernard are keeping.
Their vigils around the red blaze in the hall.
Crash!—'tis an avalanche!—silence no longer
Communes with night, and the winds cry
aloud.

aloud. The wrath of the tempest grows stronger and stronger, Wrapping St. Bernard around with a shrowl.

Holy St. Bernard I succour the dying,
Where but this instant the avalanche fell;
Mother and child in the deep snow are lying,
Making their grave in the cold mountain

Making their grave...

dell.

No! there is one who is eagerly tearing.

The hillock of snow from the child's freezing breast;

And now he in triumph is rapidly bearing.

Away to the convent, a perishing grast.

Robb'd of her child—as it quits her embraces,

L'fe comes to the mother, its value has fled.

Of her first, of her only born, gone are all traces,

Save on the snox-wreath, that pillow'd its head.

See! the bereft one with wild terror screaming, Flies o'er the mountain—away and away; Frenzy itself has no hope of redeeming. Her child, to the wolf or the engle a prey.

She reaches the convent-she faints at the por-She is borne to the hall, and to life is restored ; She sank at the gates the most hopeless of mor-

And sought, but in dying, the child she She opens her eyes-on her babe-on her trea-

once more on its mother her darling has smiled. She weeps, but her tears have their fountain in The dog of the mountain has rescued her child.

IS BANQUETTED BY HIS FRIENDS.

Brilliant Assemblage.

SPEECHES

Last night the banquet tendered to Monsignor Farrelly by the clergy of the city transpired in the City Hotel, and was one of the most brilliant affairs of its kind that has courage, and is Gladstone interded in any evertaken place in the city. The dining-room was handsomely decorated with the flags of is just as well the country should get some all nations, and on the wall at the end were adequate results in return in the shape of the words, "Caed mille failthe." A glance free lands. Parnell also said: "I was always around the table revealed the genial counvery careful to avoid anything which could tenances of the following: Dr Bullivan occupied the chair, with Mr W Power and Mr Jer. Meagher in the vice chairs. On the right of the chairman were seated Monsignor the Bishop of Hong Kong, Bishop Cleary, John Creighton. Among the clergy present ernment are now putting the Coercion Act in were the Rev. Fathers Stanton, Westport force is a most absolute abrogation of the Donoghue, Erinsville; Lonergan Montreal right of freedom of speech, discussion and Spratt, Wolfe Island; Welsh, Toledo; O'Connell, Twohey, Kelly and Hogan. Christian Brothers Haiward and Jorome were also present. Among the citizens were Mr. James Metcalfe, M P P, Sheriff Ferguson, Dr. Hickey, Dr Phelan and Messrs W Harly, Jas Switt, T H McGuire, I Noble, Jos Swift, C Bermingham, A Hanley, J McManus, G Creeggau, J F McDermott, J Ward, O Tierny, T Mcwho desired to reject the act entirely at the Guire, Il Gardiner, J McGuire, T Gardiner, J Halligan, Z Prevost, D O'Donoghue, E Stacey, P Welsh, M Haddigan, J O'Brien, P organized, systematic fashion, and that if the Browne, J Browne, E Hickey, J Woods, T Ronan, H. Harback, J. Simpson, J. Kelly, W. Rigney, R Waldron, J M Morrison, J Morrison, W Sullivan, M Dolan, J Hickey, C Mc-Collum, T Gray, and R McMahon. Those who came from Belleville were Mr A Robin-

P P Lynch. After the usual toasts were given the guest of the evening was proposed and received with enthusiasm. He said his position was only have convinced the English on this occasion one to be envied, surrounded people that a radical change must as he was by gertlemen of all creeds and as he was by gertlemen of all creeds and classes, among the most cuitivated and literary scholars of Kingston and elsewhere. There were present members of the church, the bar, the pulpit and the press, among them being those of all shades of politics and opinions. There were also members of Parliament, successful merchants, and the skilled mechanic-all united to honor one of their humble fellow-citizens. Almost beside him was the Prince of God's Church the Irish were driven to strike at all they in Hong Kong, and next to him was of opinion it should be opinion against opin-would strike for total separation,—a contin- bis own beloved Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. ion, and mind against mind. Therefore, he Cleary. Why should he not be embarrassed? Were he gifted with the oratorical powers of Dr. Bullivan, the chairman, then he might be able to adequately express his feelings at the honour conferred upon him by the assembly. Why were they present? not be- man has a right to prevent him from doing cause he had done any more than so. With regard to the expressions of good pover had at their head a man of his duty among the citizens of for saying that the person interviewed was more thorough devotion, and although it may Kingston, not because of any great merit he was the head in this diocese, as a testimer. A. M. Sullivan, M.P. He says: There be he would be driven to despair of extri- of his discourses while in the city, not be- mony to the course of conduct observed by cating himself or a movement from some cause of any of his public acts. It was possible complication, yet as sure as if life he merely occause he had been selected, humwould never think of retreating from fear or | ble though he was, from amongst his fellowclergymen, more learned than he, by His Holiness and made the recipient of a high honour. Those present, who represented all classes, did not care whether the honour had been conterred by Pope or Queen as long as

in saving people from going to their graves. Voice-They send them there.

He could also speak of merchants who had brought prosperity to the city, and of the artizan with whom he had much intercourse, present for attending in his honor, and also to his beloved Bishop for having been instrumental in bringing the citizens and his fellow

priests together upon that occasion.

Mr. Fitzsimmons sang "God Bless Kathleen" with good taste, and was loudly applauded.

BISHOP CLEARY'S HEALTH

was next proposed by the chairman, and in scholar as His Lordship to preside over this diocese was a source of gratification to the people of the city. As yet his life in Kingston was in the future. However, since his arrival here he had shown evidences of a desire to assist in the promotion of that harmony which is absolutely necessary in a prosperous community, which was in accord with the speaker's views as to the duties of a clergyman. A clergyman should look more to his parishioners' weltare, and not devote his whole time to the spiritual welfare. His work would then have a double result. A Catholic Bishop exercised a great deal of influence, and he (the (speaker)hoped that in Kingston there would be no reason for any person to complain either directly or indirectly of any authority that might be exercised by His Lordship. He came to this country with a high reputation, and there is every reason to be-lieve that he will maintain it in Kingston. The teast was enthusiastically honored.

HIS LORDSHIP

stated that he was thankful indeed for the kind terms in which his health had been proposed, and for the warm manner in which the toast had been received. He also returned thanks for the appreciation expressed for little things he had done for the church, which were accepted as an augury for the future and he hoped the people's expectations would not be disappointed. Nothing could exceed the warmth of his reception on the occasion of his arrival among them. Protestants as well as Cathelics, not only of the city, but of the surrounding cities and towns, testified by their public acts, private visits and various kindnesses, that he was welcomed to a home among them, and that he had a warm place in their hearts-everything tended to make him feel that he was not a stranger in Canada. (Applause). He referred to the public meeting in the City Hall to declare sym-pathy for the American bereavement which suffered by the loss of its President. On that occasion when he and the clergy entered the room the Mayor and the assemblage rose and business was suspended until they close of the nincteenth century. Feelings had taken a seat on the platform, and he remarked that in a portion of the country the majority of whose population was

DECIDEDLY PROTESTANT,

such a reception was an evidence of civilization which he did not expect to find. (Applause). He regarded that occasion as remarkable in affording a manifestation of the peace and genuine christian feeling which provailed among the citizens. When they considered the peculiarity of the present assemblage, the gathering of all classes, creeds and guider, representing varieties of all opinion and sentiment, the scene was extraordinary. The occasion was a Catholic one. an ecclesiastical one, the honoring of a priest who had been elevated to the dignity of Monsignor by the Pope, yet notwithstanding this all the professions, representatives of the mercantile community and all grades of society were present, the gathering being such as would adorp any table. All were delighted to acknowledge that they were glad to honour one who had formerly lived and laboured in Kingston. This was a testimony of the high degree of civilization that existed in the country. This amity was a great benefit to the citizens; it was a treasure, a social treasure, which he hoped God would long preserve among the people of Kingston. He referred to the great influence which a bishop and his clergy held among the people, and said that as long as he had breath and he held his office, he would always be in favor of peace and good will among men, and he would never cast the brand of dissension among them. They lived in a free country, and they should recognize it as such. No man should quarrel with his neighbor because he expressed a free opinion upon public matters. If a man wishes to deny a statement, let him do so by argument. If he had a grievance he had as much right to express the

SORENESS OF HIS BOUL as a sick man had to express the soreness of his body. In a free country the honest man should be open to argument. In differences (the speaker) would never quarrel with any man because he believed he had a grievance, but, if necessary, he would meet him in argument-which was the rule of a free country. If a man has a right to assert, no will toward the ecclesiastical body of which him and his predecessors, they had been good citizens, loyal to the constitution, and tried to maintain peace among the citizens. He trusted that he would preserve the dignity of his office as long as he lived, and he would also defend it, hoping that no one would grudge him the rights of his office. Each man was equal to another just as far as good it was received by a son of Kingston. After | conduct in life and good wisdom in argument his thirty years' experience in Kingston he were concerned. He considered the exprescould say nothing against the bar, but knew sion of good will towards him on several occurs, border of much good it had accomplished. The casions not as a compliment to him person. miraculous.

medical fraternity also had done much good ally, but to the office which he held. Nothing would please him better as he went to the grave than to know that he had left a monument of good works behind him, performed for the benefit of the city. That would be his aim, and with the help of God he hoped and in whom he had taken a great interest. to succeed. He referred to the remarks He thought he could justly say "How the made by Col. Twitchell, to the effect that he good people of Kingston love one another." had almost grown up before he had seen a He concluded by returning thanks to those priest, and also that he had been taught to believe that the typical priest was a dangerous man, but that by study and experience his views had been modified, and that during the war he found that the Catholic was as willing to

FURNISH HIS QUOTA OF BLOOD

to coment the Union as was the Protestant. He was glad to hear those remarks. as a man upon such an occasion did doing so he said the selection of such a not speak at random, and he took the utterances of the Consul to be the feelings of the people of the country he represented. Ho then went on to illustrate the position of the Catholic Church in regard to her support of the monarchical and republican governments. The opinion was expressed that because the Catholic Church, by divine constitution, was monarchical, she was in favor of that form of government. There never was a greater error in history than that. Any reliable historian would tell them that. The Catholic Church maintains those who hold the sceptre of authority whether obtained by force or by descent.

(Continued on (ifth page.)

The English and Irish.

When Mr. Gladstone at the Guildhall aunounced the arrest of Mr. Parnell, his audience received the news with uproarious applause and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. When at Leeds he uttered threats of further coercion the same enthusiastic approval was manifested. When troops for Ireland pass through the streets of English cities the people cheer them; and, to be perfectly plain and outspoken, they cheer them, not because they are troops, for it is well known that the masses of the English dislike soldiers, but because they are marching against the people of Ireland.

Now, there is no disguising the fact that the English people cherish a most extraordinary hatred toward the inhabitants of the 'sister isle." And, after all, this hatred is only feebly reflected in the acts of the Government: for no Ministry can ever meet the popular demands in this respect. Unfortunately it is safe to assert that no measure, however harsh or cruel, could possibly be adopted by the British Government in regard to Ireland without receiving the full sanction the enthusiastic approval, of the English masses. All the old animosities engondered in the wars of long ago are only too well preserved.

This is a sad thing to have to say near the may be wounded by facts, but facts must not be covered up by feelings. It is idle to endeaver to change things as they are into what we would wish them to be. It won't do to point to the alleged friendly disposition of the British Government toward Ireland in the new Land act. There is at least a strong suspicion that this Land law is a sham-a hollow and worthless thing that can stand no test-and consequently the Government is obliged to hide it behind prison walls. Here, says Mr. Gladstone, is splendid machine for making the happiness of the Irish people, but any man who dares to set it in motion or try if it will work must go to jail. And that is the whole of

Now, on the other hand, the Irish have a strange, a perfectly wild contempt for the people of England. The fifty well-dressed Englishmen who recently sat around one of the ponds in a London park and allowed a little child to perish in three feet of water. form the Irishman's beau ideal of the Saxon, So deep rooted is this contempt and so thoroughly convinced are the Irish in their notion of English inferiority in courage, intellect, and endurance, that they really think that even if they were only partially armed, they could drive the British army into the sea. Thus the English have a blind hatred of the Irish, and the Irish have a blind contempt of the English; and this hatred and this contempt are at the bottom of the seemingly everlasting difficulties between the two countries

But when and how is this miserable state of affairs to come to an end? We are told that it will last forever. We don't believe that. We are told that it will be brought to a close when a great foreign war shall give to Ireland her long-wished-for opportunity. Thatis not impossible. And we are informed, too, that it will pass away when the two peoples become sufficiently elevated to look down upon their old quarrels and forget all past miseries in the enjoyment of peace and happiness under the government of a great, just and united British republic. I'hat is something imaginary and remote, and nobody can tell whether it will ever be realized.

Meanwhile the shame and wretchedness are incontestable; and if any remedy be now practicable, no living man has yet been able to tell what or where it is .- N. I'. Sun.

inswers to many corresponden**ts.**

In reply to numerous inquiries from our readers concerning the wonderful qualities of the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil mentioned in our last issue—we would inform them that the article may be obtained from our retail druggists or by their aid. Ask for St. Jacobs Cil, and if the dealer does not keep it in stock he will be able to procure it in a tew days from the wholesale houses. We understand there is existing an immense demand for the remedy, which is not so very surprising when it is considered what it is daily accomplishing in the way of relief and cures, bordering, in some instances, on the

THE ARREST OF PARNELL

INDIGNATION MASS MEETING.

The Irish Citizens of Montreal Protest Against the Arbitrary | As long as of our rightful debt Policy of the British Government-Condemnatory Resolutions - The Cause of Ireland Eloquently Pleaded-An Enthusiastic Meeting.

The indignation mass meeting of the Irish citizens of Montreal, called by the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League, to protest against the action of the British Government in arresting Charles Stewart Parnell and other leaders of the Irish people, was held in the Albert Hall on the 21st inst. The Hall was crowded and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. C. J. Doherty, Rresident of the Montreal Branch of the Lund League ocpied the chair, and on the platform were a large number of gentlemen, among whom we noticed Mesers M C Mullarky, J J Curran, Q C, J C Fleming, F A Quinn, H Bellew, J P Whelan, J D Purcell, H J Kavanagh, P J Coyle, P Carroll and others.

The Chairman, Mr. Donenty, in opening

the proceedings said, that in rising to address

the vast audience present, he did not consider

it within his province to detain them by any expression of his own personal feelings and opinion on the grave events which were now transpiring in Ireland. The Montreal branch of the Irish National Land League had called them together to express what they thought and felt upon the action of the British Government, which was attempting to terrorize the Irish nation. (Loud applause.) He would, consequently, give but a brief statement of the facts and circumstances which occasioned the calling of this mass meeting of Irish citizens, and at which they would have to pronounce upon the last phase of what is denominated as constitutional government in Ireland. They all had watched, and the civilized world at large Land League, the conduct of the leaders of the Irish people, the motives which have animated them, and the means by which they wish to attain the end of the Land League. Their motives no one could impugn and the means which they adopted were those which no man, calling himself a lover of justice and liberty, could condemn. No call was made, no resort had to means which were not withattain for their fellow-countrymen the liberty to live at home. (Loud applause.) They had seen Parnell, Dillon, and all the other suspects, (ringing cheers for the Irish leaders) who that night had no other but a prison, they had seen home them laboring for the cause at all times and everywhere; on the floor of the House of Commons they guarded and demanded the rights of the Irish people; in Ireland they headed the national movement, and through the civilized world they pleaded its justice and necessity. And now he would ask if the English Government could be justified for their arbitrary and tyrannical action in arresting and sending to prison the chosen representatives of the Irish nation and the respected leaders of the Irish people both at home and abroad. No, it could show no justification for an act which was as oppressive as it was unjust. (Applause.) Last year Parnell was tried as a pass a Land Bill and to recognize the rights | spirits are to-night paying the penalty of | the establishment of a peasant proprietary, he of the people to the soil. This year no was imprisoned by the same Government because would not accept of their Land Bill, which was considered inadequate and totally anable to protect the rights of the people, much less to regain them for the people. (Applause.) Mr. Parnell, was, however, brave enough, energetic and determined enough, to still stand by the people and their rights, and they may rest assurred that no imprisonment or any other English luxury would be able to alter his principles of his patriotic conduct. (Loud cheers.) When the Liberal Government came into power, great things were to be expected from it: all would be blessings. amelioration and contentment for the subjects of the Empire; radical reforms for the bene-Lit of the people would be inaugurated and carried through. The Irish people especially were to be governed according to Irish ideas, and nothing was to be refused to them. But what became of the golden promises of the Liberals? The world was ashamed to acknowledge it,—they introduced a Coercion Bill (hisses) and that was the first experience of a liberal Government. Under that Act they sent to prison Parnell, Dillon and other champions of the cause, whom they branded as village ruffians, but whom the people selected as their leaders, and of whom they were all proud to be the followers. (Great applause.) Then the English Government brought in their land measure, and by the way of governing Ireland, according to Irish ideas, they rejected every proposition and amendment put forth by every Irish member. Yes, Mr. Gladstone, who promised so much, refused to listen to the voice of the people. (Hisses for Gladstone.) The speaker asked them not to hiss the name of that great English statesman. He would leave Mr. Gladstone to the condemnation of history and posterity, and there could be no would go down stigmatized to the world as "Coercion Bill." (Great Applause) It was asked why Parnell did not join hands with Gladstone. Well, because no man should co-operate with another who is not honest; and who will say that the English Premier was honest .- his whole conduct showed an utter lack of honest adherence to truly liberal principles. When the Land Bill had become law it was expected that nothing should fall from the lips of the Irish people, but ejaculations of praise and admiration. But the nation assembled in solemn convention, read and weighed the bill-it was found wanting and the nation looked upon it with suspicion. Mr. Parnell rightly insisted that the bill should be tested before being accepted as a final settlement. He made arrangements to have some four hundred cases brought into fall on its merits. And now what did Mr. Gladstone do? He accused Parnell of not wanting to give the bill a trial, which was decidedly false. The Land League was not in the least afraid to give the bill a trial, but Gladatone was, to have it fairly tested. (Loud applause.) Parnell had "shut him up," and Gladstone shuts him up in prison. They were saked to put on record their condemnation of this arbitrary and tyrannical act of the English Government. It was the duty of every Irishman to continue the agitation so

long as the Government did

not

The Land Bill would not suffice; this movement would be followed by an agitation for Home Rule. (Tremendous cheering.) And the Land League shall continue to exist notil the Irish people have acquired their full rights. In the language of the poet he would say:

As long as Erin hears the clin Of base ignoble chains, As long as one detested link Of foreign rule remains,

The smallest fraction's due, So long, my friends, there's something yet

For Irishmen to do." (Prolonged cheers.) And he would add, so long as Providence would give them life, health and energy, they were going to do it. (Applause.) The policy of passive resistance must succeed. England could not afford to have Ireland by her side always in a state of ferment and ready to prove a thorn in her side. He would conclude by calling upon all to join the Land League. When the hour of triumph would come they would be all proud to stand up and share in the joy of a nation's deliverance; and who would not then wish to he able to say, "Well, in the hour of struggle and darkness I labored and followed under the banner of the League" (loud cheering). They were all loyal and true to the constitution, because they wanted the constitution extended to the whole of the British Empire. Let Ireland enjoy the rights Canada enjoys, and all would be satisfied. (Loud ap-plause.) It any man feared his loyalty be doubted by reason of his would joining heartily with them to-night, he would bid him remember what Junius wrote one hundred years ago, that "the subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures." That was as true to-day as it had been when it was written, and that is in substance what they wished as loyal citizens of a free country to say to-night, that they had never advised, never approved of, and would not

and prolonged cheers.

Mr. Doherty resumed his seat amid loud

submit to " arbitrary measures."

Mr. Jony D. Percell spoke as follows :-Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen :- It has been remarked as an essentially Irish characteristic that it is only in times of trouble that we know who are our true friends, and cerkept a scrutinizing eye on the work of the tainly the numbers in which you have assembled here this evening clearly show that the dear old land, in this her hour of great tribulation, has many and sincere friends among the Irishmen of Montreal. When last the Montreal Branch of the Irish Land League called a mass meeting it was at a time when the cause, which we all have at heart, that great cause which for the last three years has been struggling against might and oppression, in the constitution and the law. Thus had had sustained a grave and serious shock-it a time there was when Gladstone was supthey fought and labored in this struggle to was when the so-called Liberal Government now in power in England, had evinced its appreciation of liberal principles and exhibited its peculiar ideas as to what justice to Ireland meant, by laying its iron hand on that zealous patriot, that ardent believer in Irish rights, that true soldier in Ireland's cause-Michael Davitt, the idol of his people. (Loud applause, and cheers for Davitt.) Tonight we are again assembled for the performance of a sacred duty, and the occasion is, if possible, more solemn than when last we met. For now, he, whom Land Leaguers the wide world over, are proud to hail as he whose dauntless courage chief, and indomitable will have enabled the Land League to hitherto overcome all obstacles, he whose commanding intellect has enabled him to conduct, in a constitutional manner, an agitation such as Ireland, nay, such as the world has never before witnessed, he, C. S. Parnell, the recognized leader of the Irish people, has been cast into prison, into that criminal because he asked the Government to prison where so many noble and kindred the main object of the Land League viz.: heir devotion to the cause of right and justice to the sacred cause of Liberty and of For in a speech in Edinburgh he said "that if

Fatherland (Prolonged cheers). It is the old, old story over again, the same large, the Legislature is perfectly enresult attained by means somewhat different, titled to buy out the landed proprietor;" the old method which has so often been suc. and he was justified in saying this, cessful in the past, divide et impera (divide, for, as we all know, the experiment spread disunion and conquer), and, we of a peasant proprietary has already been know the English Government has resorted tried in France, Belgium, Austria, Prussia, to that old method during the present agita- and in nearly every country in Europe, and tion. Efforts-fantic efforts-were made to everywhere, with the most happy results, spread disunion and disaffection among those and since such is the case, why not try it in engaged in the national cause, every possible | Ireland?—for certainly there is not a country means were put into operation to raise the under the sun more sorely in need of a bene evil, the dark spectre of discord, and no ficial change. Therefore, it is not because names were too harsh, no epithets too vile, no accusations too degrading to be applied and attributed to those engaged in this great and peaceful contest—a contest, the principles and action been different of late to what it has object of which are such as to entitle it to been in the past? I think not. For as we the respect and sympathy of all thinking and all know, Parnell from the very first has impartial men. But, Gentlemen, slander, villification, sectarian strife and religious animosities had all been tried before and when England again resorted to them, she found that a change had taken place in Ireland during the last filty years; she found what she had never expected find - she found that practically to north, south, east and west formed one solid and compact mass in favor of the agitation; she found that the great consummation had been attained; that the orange and green had blended: that ribbonman and orangeman. Catholic and Protestant, priest and minister, were at length in harmony-one in desires, one in intention and were marching forward to a certain victory hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, obedient to the voice of one leader, and that leader C. S. Parnell. (Applause.) Yes, times had altered and things had altered with them. As in the past, when trouble was anticipated, Ireland was flooded with doubt but that the man who was once known | troops armed to the teeth and exulting in the by the glorious title of the people's William | prospect of deluging Irish soil with Irish blood. But to their great disgust, the troops found that the really organized agitators, those enrolled under the banner of the Land League, had not the remotest idea of settling the difficulty in the barbarous and oldfashioned manner by an oppeal to arms. A new chief had assumed command of the forces, whose tactics were unheard of in the rior Irish shrewdness is added a little Amerimilitary dictionary of England, For instead can calculation, the result, as exemplified in of rushing his unarmed, courageous and only too willing forces upon the glistening bayonets of John Bull, as he was expected to do, he completely ignored their very presence. And thus it came to pass that the troops, the flower of British chivalry (1), who had crossed over to Ireland in all the glory and panoply of war, breathing annihilation against the " blawsted Hirish"—(laughter)—found themselves made the laughing stock of Europe, by being obliged to devote court, where the bill would have to stand or their brilliant energies to the great military achievements of digging Captain Boycott's potatoes and affording Bence Jones' cows a military escort out of Ireland. (Great laughter.) Shade of the great General Wellington look down upon them! The mistake which the troops made was this: They expected to be opposed by a courageous, but This treatment, so simple and affective, unarmed mob led on by a military chief, whereas they found a peaceful and constitution of these diseases during infancy and tional organization, perfect in system and adjusted. Old asthmatic invalids will demirable in discipline and commanded by a

(Cheers.) Now, when it was a question of scientific frontiers, or of extending to benighted Zulus and savage Afghans, the transcendant advantage of British domination. England has ever found in the sword and bayonet a most effective means of civilization; but in this the last quarter of the 19th century, these are altogether out of place in Ireland and I sincerely trust they may long continue to be so. This contest from first to last has been a constitutional set-to between the English Government and the Land League, between Gladstone on the one hand and Parnell on the other. Every move made by Gladstone was met by a counter move from Parnell, the veteran leader called to his aid all the skill resulting from his long experience, but his cool and wary opponent met him every time and frequently put him in check. It was at length found that under the existing constitution the position taken by the Land League was invulnerable, then with that elasticity for which it is proverbial. the constitution was extended, the coercion act was passed, Ireland was flooded with soldiers as I have said, and every incitement, every aggravation and every temptation was heaped upon the Irish people for the purpose of forcing them into an insurrection, but the princinals of the Land League were too deeply instilled into the people, and all these were vain, and now Gladstone finds to day in the Land League the most formidable obstacle yet opposed to British mis-rule in Ireland, for owing to the skilled and moderate manner in which it has been conducted, owing to the excellence of its object and owing to the crying and manifold evils which it is meant to ramedy, the agitation has commanded the admiration, the respect and the approbation of all, and hence it is receiving the support of that greatest of all powers in these modern times, the public opinion of the world. Such then being the case, Gladstone found himself like the English army in Ireland, in a false position and he lost his temper, and as the worthy representative of an unworthy Government, and smarting under the knowledge and shame of defeat he has at last resorted to the cowardly and dastardly expedient of casting into prison the man whom he could not subdue, with the object of crushing a movement which so long as Parnell was at its head presented an insurmountable obstacle to landlord influence in Ireland. This is Gladstone's last move, and like many other of his moves during this agitation, it has been a huge political blunder. For whatever doubts there may hitherto have been as to the merits of the Land bill can no longer exist, because by the imprisoning of Parnell, and by his expressed intention of crushing the Land League, Gladstone virtually admitted that his bill is unable to stand the test which Parnell and the Land League in Convention at Dublin assembled had decided to submit it to. Ah! gentlemen. posed to be sincere; a time there was when he was credited with sincerity of purpose and great ability, but that time is past; he is now seen in his true colors; he is no longer sincere, no longer honest, and he has shown himself to be no statesman. For it is the occasion which proves the man, and when the occasion presented itself to Gladstone he was tried, weighed in the balance and found wanting. But his reward awaits him, his time will soon come, for when the land agitation in England and Scotland reaches its culminating point, as it has done in Ireland, and that day is not far distant. Gladstone, so long the idol of his people; Gladstone, the veteran politician; Gladstone, the people's William, will be hurled by indignant Englishmen from that high position which he now holds, but which he has shown himself incapable and unworthy of filling. (Hisses for Gladstone.) What reason, excuse or pretext Gladstone can offer for the imprisonment of Parnell it is hard to conceive, for with has long since expressed himself in sympathy. it be for the benefit of the community at Parnell was in favour of a peasant proprietary that he has been imprisoned. What then is the reason? I ask. Has Parnell's course of openly, directly, emphatically, and constantly declared that Ireland would not be satisfied until such time as she has at least obtained the land of Ireland for the people of Ireland. Follow the Irish contingent through all the difficulties which surrounded them in the late session of Parliament-the introduction of the Cloture, the expulsion of the Irish members from the House, the passage of the Coercion Act, the passage of the Land Act of 1881, the disinterested action of the House of Lords in lopping off the few concessions which the Parnellites had after the most herculean efforts finally succeeded in wresting from an unwilling Government-concessions which, in their opinion, constituted the only redeeming points of the Bill .- follow Parnell during all the time, I say, and you will find that his conduct has ever been the same, that he has always been consistent. Why, as we all know, it is an admitted fact that the Coercion Act was passed for the express purpose of destroying or killing Parnell and the Land League, and, certainly, had there been anything in his words, actions or conduct which could, by any possible means, have been construed into an infringement of that Act, he would long since have been enjoying the

will be ineffectual. (Tremendous cheering.) [Continued on Sixth Page.]

pleasures of British hospitality in Kilmain-

ham jail. But the trap was too apparent;

Parnell's eyes were open; he was too wary

and the attempt was ruip, for when to supe-

Mr. Parnell, is a combination against which

all the traps ever devised by the Executive

Commons and Lords of England are and ever

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Much watchfulness must be exercised at the present time, and the earliest evidences of ill-health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsey, coughs, chropic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved be rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practical to the seat of mischief. is admirably adapted for the removal rive marvellous relief from the use of Holparliamentary leader, who by his conduct loway's remedies, which have brought round during this agitation has shown himself to many such sufferers, and re-established health deal fully and squarely with the Irish people, be one of the first statesman of his day. after every other means had signally failed.

BEAUTY'S DAUGHTERS!

By THE DUCHESS.

CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED .

"There seems a good deal of it," remarks Dugdale.

"Who brought these flowers, Parkins?" "Captain Scarlett's man, Miss." "My kind regards to Captain Scarlett, Parkins, and I am sorry he is laid up, and so pleased with his charming flowers."

"Yes, Miss." tentive," says Dugdale, with a short smile. With all his determination to appear unconcerned, his voice betrays him. He has been fighting with melancholy all the evening and now it has gained the victory. Scarlett's flowers have proved "the last straw."

"What is it, Kenneth?" asks Gretchen quickly putting the white blossoms on a distant table. "You are wishing for something, are you not?"

"Yes; that I might rise from this hateful couch, and put on my evening clothes, and go with you to this ball, and dance with you all the night. That is all,"-with a bitter laugh. 'A small wish, is it not?"

"I too have a wish," says Gretchen, infinite compassion in her clear eyes and a brightness that may be tears. "I wish that instead of going to this ball to-night, I could stay at home with you and help to kill those dreary thoughts that at times distress you."

"Don't say that, if you don't mean it," says Dugdale, rather unsteadily. As he speaks he puts out his hand almost unconsciously and takes hers in a close warm clusp.

"I do mean it," replies she quietly-so quietly that his agitation ceases, and his grasp on her hand grows lighter, though not less full of warmth.

"I sent for this for your birthday," he says presently drawing from beneath his head a case of purple morocco. Opening it, hedis closes to view a bracelet-a band ofdead reg richly inlaid, and with the word "Gretchen formed in diamonds upon one side. All round the name a small band of "Margoldites" lies like a delicate framing.

"For me," says Gretchen, blushing huotly "Oh, how lovely! How exquisite! And my own name, too How did you manage that?"

"I ordered it for you some time ago. I am so glad you like it.

"It was too kind-far too kind. How shall I thank you!" murmurs she, the blush deepening by fine degrees upon her pretty cheeks.

" Very easily," replies he, smiling at her evident, almost childish delight. "Do you recoll. c. how once, when you went to the Scarletts' p cnic, you told me you had thought of me amidst all your amusement? Think of me again, if only once, to-night, and I shall have more to be thankful for to-morrow than you have to-night."

"That is too simple a request," says Gretchen, softly, her eyes lowered. " Had I never seen this beautiful bracelet I should have thought of you all the same-not once, but many times, to-night."

Silence follows this speech. On Gretchen a sense of melancholy has fallen too, curving the corners of her lips. Crossing the room, her soft white skirts trailing behind her, she draws back the heavy velvet curtains of the

window and looks out upon the night. Diana, in the heavens, is holding high festival, with all her court around her, and now flings into the library a rich flood of moonlight that dyes with virgin silver all it touches, and, falling upon Gretchen, steeps her in its glory. The extreme beauty of the night enters into the girl's soul and chains her to the spot; it seems to mingle and harmonize with the vague sorrow that distresses her. The cold, yet sparkling brilliancy of the world without enchants her.

Titania with all her tiny train, might be abroad, so calm, so placid, so covered with trembling moonbeams are "field and flood and fell;" while in the distance "that full ster that ushers in the even " gleams mildly down upon the sleeping earth.

One soft gray ray, gliding in, catches and holds Gretchen in its chill embrace, and Dugdale, gazing at her, envies the amorous beam. She is standing beside the crimson velvet of the curtains with a fold of it crushed in her lett hand, and with her head thrown slightly backwards, so that her fair brown hair seems to mingle and blend with the richer coloring behind it.

Always pale, the waxen light from without seems to intensify her pallor and adds to the

dark violet eves a deeper shade. "Oh ! rare pale Margaret!" says Dugdale, beneath his breath! but she hears him, and turns to him with a smile and a half suppressed sigh born of her late thoughts.

"You remind me," says Dugdale, " of some picture, some story—a legend of the Rhine, I think it is-us you stand there clad in moonheams. Come nearer to me, or I shall fear to see you melt away altogether, as did the 'hap-

less ladye ' of that tale." "There are times," says Gretchen, not noticing his last remark, but coming quickly forward into the fuller, warmer light of the lamps-"there are times when I can almost read your heart. To-night it seems have to me. At least I know you are vainly longing for something. What is it, Kenneth?"
"Death," replies he, quietly. "Why do

live? Surely extinction is preferable to the existence I drag on from day to day." "Don't speak like that Ken; it saddens

me," murmurs she, tremulously. And then, with some timidity, "Extinction is not for us. There is always a heaven."

"For such as you, perhaps. Heaven was made for angels; for myself"—recklessly— "I see no hope at any point." His tone compels her, although reluctantly to turn yer eyes to his; and, seeing some-

thing in his face strange yet in part familiar -as it were, the waking confirmation of a dream-she says, hurriedly---"Can I do nothing for you, Kenneth?"

"Nothing. Not you, of all people. There is no help for me, anywhere. I wish with all my heart I were quietly dead."

"Oh, Kenneth, not that! Do not wish that?" entreats she hastily, a touch of terror in her tone. Great tears gather and dim the lustre of her eyes. She draws her breath sharply, and lays one hand with a pathetic gesture on her bosom, as though to still the sob that seeks to rise.

"What can I say to comfort you ?" she

asks, sorrowfully.
"Forgive me," returns he, stricken with remorse as he notes the effect of his want of selfcontrol. "I am a brute to distress you so, and on this night of all others, when you should know none but happy thoughts. Why, I have hardly wished you happiness and joy, have I? But I do, Gretchen, from my heart. You believe that, do you not?"

"I do, indeed; but I am glad you have said it," replies she; honestly.

"Now go, child; do not keep your mother waiting. . I am not fit company for you." "I cannot leave you in this mond," says Gretchen, carnestly. "I know you well enough to understand how you will spend the | ing and forgotten.

rest of the evening-"I will not," interrupts he, eagerly, "I

promise you so much, if it will please you. 1 shall think only of the good that yet remains to me. I shall think of you---your friendship. Now leave me, while I am in my better

Raising her hand, he kisses it impulsively but, having done it, his brow contracts, and he colors faintly. Seeing, however, no anger and little surprise on Gretchen's face, he recovers himself.

"Go, Gretchen; go, darling," he whispers, in a low tone.

CHAPTER X.

"And your gown's a most rare fashion, i' faith."
—Much Ado About Nothing. 'I do betray myself with blushing."

-Love's Labor Lost.

The tears so long delayed fall slowly one by one down Gretchen's cheeks as she mechanically mounts the stairs again to her mother's room. At the door, she pauses, and, brushing them away, resolutely throws up her head, as though determined to suppress all further signs of emotion. She has barely, however, restored herself to composure when Flora, who has seen her before and assisted at her

to stop, that she may admire her afresh. When she has said a word or two of mildest criticism, she peers curiously in ber sister's face, and marks with fatal shrewdness the pinkness of her lids.

toilet, coming along the corridor, calls to her

"Why, my darling pet," says Miss Flora, promptly, in the protecting tone she always employs towards Gretchen, "you have been crying! Now, who has dared to vex you on

your birthday?" "No one; I am not vexed," returns Gret-chen, hurriedly.

"It is just like you to seek to shield the guilty; but you can't deceive me, and I shall make it the buisiness of my life to discover the offender. By the bye," says this terrible child, quickly." did I not see you enter the library some time ago?"

"Even it you did, I am not vexed," replies Gretchen, quietly, and, turning the handle of the door, escapes into her mother's room from further examaination.

Mrs. Tremaine is still struggling languidly with the few more last finishing touches she considers necessary to the perfecting of her appearance.

"We shall be a little late, mamma, shall we not?' asks Gretchen, sitting where the light ly. "I for one should not forgive you in a does not immediately fall on her.

"Oh, no, dear. We shall be there quite long enough—too long—even as it is. A lit- pretty looks just when she was going to a tle of the society of such people as the Potters goes a great way. But for your father—who really has a perfect talent for taking up the most extraordinary people-I should not dream of showing there at all. Where are my gloves? Positively, Tymon, grows duller and more dull daily." " Are these they?"

"Yes dear. So clever of you to find them, and so like Tymon to put them where no one could possibly see them." (They are lying on the table exactly under her nose.) "Did I hear you go down stairs a few minutes since, Gretchen?" " Yes, dear."

"How quickly you dressed! You know I always said Oole was a treasure; so unlike Tymon: Tymon positively can't harry, and is never quite sure whether her head is on her shoulders or lying about somewhere. My doar child, that dress suits you deliciously. I have seldom seen you look so charming. And it isu't affectionate prejudice on my part; no really; it is the whole arrangement that is in such admirable form. My own choosing too. So glad it is a success, dear. I was always famous for my unerring taste Has your fa-

"Not papa yet; but I went to the library to -to show Kenneth your pretty present." "And he was pleased with it?"

ther seen you? and Kenneth?"

"I think so; yes, I am sure of it. At least he said so." She hesitates over this speech, and blushes rather provokingly. " Well, of course he would, you know,"

Mrs. Tremaine. "He"-nervously-"he gave me this bracelet mamma; is it not levely?"

"When?" "Just now. When I went to see him in the library he gave it to me as a birthday present. Is it not charming? See,"--slipping it off

her arm -- " my name is written on it. "It is beautiful," says Mrs. Tremaine, in a curious tone. She is looking, not at the bracelet, but at her daughter's eyes. "You have been crying," she says, quietly, without removing her gaze.

"Yes --- a little,"--- blushing crimson now. 'I could not help it. He looked so sad, so lonely, so regretful. It does seem hard that he can never again go to a ball or enjoy life as other men can."

"It is." Mrs. Tremaine has grown absent. and is now examining the bracelet.

"What did he say to you when giving it ?" "Nothing-except that he was glad it

pleased me, and that." "The name is perfectly done, and the diamonds very fine. He must have ordered it for

"Of course: he did so." "It is a very handsome present, and a very expensive one. Are you quite sure, Gretchen, -again raising her eyes to her daughters-

quite sure you wish to accept it?" There is world of meaning in her tone. "Wish!" says Gretchen, puzzled. "But of course I could not refuse. He seemed so glad to give it; and he has so few pleasures. 1 felt it would pain him to return it, and-he

has so much pain " "Take care you do not increase it," says Mrs. Tremaine, still in the same curious tone. "Mental pain, child, is worse than bodily."

" What do you mean, mamma?" asks Gretchen, shrinking a little. The flush fades from her cheek, leaving a deadly pallor to replace it. Her eyes grow larger. Instinctively she lays one hand upon the arm of the chair near her.

" Perhaps nothing. But thoughtlessness causes more trouble and pain than people know of. Are you ready, dear? Is Kitty coming?"

"I shall see," says Gretchen, in a stifled tone, hurrying gladly from the room. Mrs. Tremaine, left behind, taps the two first fingers of her right hand musingly upon

the table, Her brow is somewhat clouded. "Fifteen thousand a year," she says slowly. "Fifteen-and half of it not entailed! He might leave it to whom he chose. How afflicted he is! And how ill he is looking! He cannot live long, I fear, poor fellow. Fifteen thousand a year."

She sighs profoundly, smooths away the lines from her forehead with careful fingers, and, gathering up her fan and scent bottle, sweeps from the room to her carriage.

Dugdale, hearing the door close upon them and the servants returning again along the hall, moves his head to take up his neglected book, determined to be faithful to his promise to Gretchen not to let morbid thoughts get possession of him. As he does so, his eyes fall upon an object lying on one of the distant tables-an object full of interest to him. It is Scarlett's bouquet that lies there, wither-

The satisfaction that accrues from this two cannot be alone for five minutes without

small circumstance gladdens his heart night, making the hours seem fewer and less gloomy. It even carries him successfully through part of the next morning, and might have sustained him all day but for-Flora's visit

Flora, having bided her time, comes to him before the others have made their lazy way down stairs, and by the severity of her appear ance—even before she speaks—reduces him to a state of prostration and makes him shiver in his shoes. She is quite collected-horribly collected—and there is an amount of determination in her eyes not to be overlooked. She is evidently in one of her most awful moods. Coming majestically into the library, she closes the door gently but lightly behind

"Come to read to me, Flora?" asks poor Kenneth, with a view of staving off the evil hour and subduing the wrath of the goddess. "No, I have come to speak to you. I have come to have it out with you," replies Miss Flora, in a tone few could rival.

" My dear Flora, what have I done?" he demands Kenneth, beginning already (even before knowing his offense) to be deeply contrite.

"About last night,"-severely. "I should like to know what you said to my Gretchen to reduce her to tears. It must have been something abominably rude—downright ungentlemanly; because when she came out of this room she was crying. She must have been in floods of tears," says Flora, graphically describing by a movement of the arm a perfect ocean. "So I made up my mind to

see you in the morning and learn the truth. "Gretchen crying?"—unsteadily.
"Don't prevaricate; it's mean," says his companion, sternly. "I am glad to see you are ashamed of yourself, and that you have the grace to blush. I would have you know Gretchen is an angel. No one ever says an unkind thing to Gretchen. And any one who could "-viciously-" deserves---Well, never mind; I shan't say too much, as it is a first offence. But don't do it again, or you and

shall cease to be friends." "I assure you I am innocent; I dont even know what you are talking about," says Kenneth, who has grown very pale, and whose eyes are shaded by his hand. "I would rather die than say anything unkind to-to your sister.

"You had better not," retorts Flora, severehurry. And-she didn't cry for nothing, you know. It was such a shame too, to spoil her party. Gretchen has eyes that should never know tears. They are like dove's eyes; are they not?"

"Are they? I think you flatter doves," replies he dreamily.

"A very charming compliment," acknowledges Miss Flore, somewhat appeased. "It reminds me of those dreadful old muits Lord Chesterfield and Sir Charles Grandison, and all the rest of them. Don't you think they must have found it very slow makin : those solemn' bows all over the place and firing off their little set speeches at every soul they met? It must have been very trying to the constitution. I have no doubt they staid awake half the night inventing what they called their bon mots, and that is why they look so withered in their pictures."

"Perhaps so," Mr. Dugdale acquiesces absently. "Is Gretchen down-stairs yet?"

"I dare say she is by this time. Do you want her to come and read to you? "I should like to see her."

"Well, I shouldn't wonder if she refused to come, you know, after all that has happened -unless you have made it up with her. "Ask her will you? And, Flora, you won't

repeat to her all you have said to me?" "What do you take me for?"-indignantly. Do you think I should let her know I thought it possible any one could be uncivil to her? No, indeed. Poor darling !-I'll give ber your message, Kenneth, and I hope she will come, that's all!" Saying which, the spirited damsel disappears through the doorway.

CHAPTER XI.

"They never meet but there is a skirmish Of wits between them." -Much Ado About Nothing.

"This love that thou hast shown Doth add more grief to too much of mine

The year is drawing to its close—is rushing with mad haste into the arms of death. There is no shrinking, such as you and I might feel; no eager longing for delay, no touch of faintness as the end draws near; with storm, and, rain, and raging tempest the strong year hurries onward, age, and the weight of all the bitter griess and cruel crimes it carries, being

powerless to stay its flight. It is bleak December. And this day week will be Christmas day. Kitty has been married now for more than a month, and has written two or three happy letters to the Towers

from her resting-place in Rome. The wedding was quiet and very successful. It was only at the last that Gretchen and Kitty forgot themselves, and so far lost sight of "the way we live now" as utterly to break down and cling to each other with bitter weeping until gentle force divided them. What in all the world is sadder than the word "Fare-

Weddings as a rule are dismal affairs, and Kitty's towards its close was specially so. Even Dandy (who was best man) and Brandy (who plainly considered himself a better) gave way to some emotion. This was so unexpected that it took all hearts by storm, and procured for Brandy the following week a very liberal check from a crusty uncle, who happened to be one of the wedding guests.

As the hour for departure drew nigh, Danby embraced the bride warmly, much to her surprise and Sir John's undisguise3 amusement, after which both he and Brandy distributed showers of rice so liberally that for days afterwards people, looking at the gravel, deceived themselves into the belief that there had been a mild snow-storm during the night-They were both energetic and dejected at the same moment. And indeed towards evening, when Kitty was far on her way towards the North, they were discovered arm in arm in the shrubberies, with positive tears in their eyes. Some said these pearly drops were caused by genuine emotion; others made mention of a homely herb; there were a base few who meanly attributed them to champagne. No notice was taken of these last.

The day is murky, and full of urshed rain ; hat is, the clouds lower, and the winds moan, and a gray veil covers the land, and one expects the coming deluge every moment. Yet. it tarries spitefully, as though it knew that,

though grief saddens, suspense kills. Such days are trying to the temper. Even: Brandy, who has obtained leave for Christmas,. and has been at home now two days, and whohas absolutely no temper to speak of grows. slightly intolerable. Having tired of flatten ing his nose against the window-pane and making impossible bets about the rain drops as they hurry madly down the glass, hedesists from such light amusement and turns. his kind attention upon Fiora. It is so kind that presently it reduces her to tears and ex:

treme anger. "Brandrum and Flora, why is it that you

using unpleasantness?" says Mrs. Trehine, entering the room where both are. all J lelatorately. "I happened, unfortunately, all J lelatorately. "I happened, unfortunately, lesso tell Flora I thought I saw a suspicion of lesso tell Flora I thought I saw a suspicion of lesso tell Flora I though I'm sure I don't know when ent; though I'm sure I don't know why. I ther prefer green eyes myself. But that is II, I give you my honor."

المراب المعادي والمواصل ويوجع فيها فالمصحة مضيع يهام والمرابي

u, I give you my nontr.
"You are always teasing me," declares lors, still dissolved in tears, "and my eyes riors, sent they are quite blue. Ken-re not green; they are quite blue. Ken-neth said yesterday they were very like Gretthen's and she has lovely eyes. As for your chen's and and had a volume, she chen's and such as the image of a gins to read in her tender musical voice.

much overgone wooden reg. It is plainly herditary. Indeed to prove this to you, my dear
priors, I could repeat an expression formerly
that are so fond and so eager, and so full
perfect, (if slightly quixotic) sentiment: gridently runs in succession, and sales very about to file the lovely words he speaks of that are so fond and so eager, and so full of tion, i could repeat our progenitors, but which of late years has been adopted by the waille and has become somewhat hackneyed dualite and mas become somewhat mackneyed ad decidedly vulgar. You may have heard it is just possible. Shall I repeat it to

"No, thank you," angrily; "I don't care your repetitions."

your repetitions."

But my dear child, that is wrong of you. be should hold the traditions of one's orethe B as sacred, and not treat them lightly or ith ignominy. I am surprised at your want proper feeling; but as I think it arises on ignorance and the mere callousness of mm ignorance of the street of the street of the street youth, I pardon it, and shall give you ine expression I speak of." "I shan't listen to it."

"Nowadays," goes on Brandy, unmoved, "then one man meets another he makes use of the silly formula which means so little of the Billy location by gone ages when one four ancestors came in contact with his felw-man he said, D'ye see any green in my ow man he was invariably answered in the sudden and mournful agitation. firmative. This is an indisputable proof that the green tinge was considered a charm ave it very slightly as yet; let us hope age will help to develop it."

"I don't believe you know anything about darker ages," says Flore, contemptuous-

"I have read more than you give me credit m," replies he, with dignity. "That was the age in which the sun was always behind a gond; and people walked about in sheets, with candles in their hands, looking for honat men. The fashion, I believe, was led by a ertain Jane Shore of happy memory. At ttat time, too, candles were in such request as was only natural) that Alfred the Great nade clocks of them, and could tell you the

bour to an inch." I wonder how you can talk such arrant ensense!" says Flors, with a disdainful curl ther pretty lip. "Have you forgotten papa waiting for you? He says he wants to eak to you-no doubt about another unpaid

"That is the unkindest cut of all "-rising agligently. "It makes me shiver in my loots. Now that you mention it, I think I id see a baleful light in our father's face then the post came in."

"I shouldn't wonder. Poor man!"

"And yet,"-cheerfully-"I think you are mistaken. Hope tells me a flattering tale; remps the governor is sending for me to preent to me a little gift-a delicate offering in the shape of a cheque for lifty pounds. If I get it. Flora, you shall have at least half of it. Now, will you not thank me for such a noble

.I will-when I get it," replies she, with scornful emphasis.

"That will be in a moment or two. The instant my nogers close upon the desired bit of paper, I shall fly to you on the wings of bre. You will stay here till my return with

Not likely! I shouldn't fancy remaining here forever." returns she witheringly.

Meantime. Gretchen, having rend Kitty's ast happy letter of the morning to her mother and every member of the family, runs down o Kenneth-who is still a visitor at the lowers-to give him sundry extracts from it. To leave the Towers before Christmas, Alrs. Tremaine had said to Dugdale, would be simple madness, as of course he would have to come back again, for that festive occasion. And going backwards and forwards was such a worry." So Kenneth had stayed on. saying, with a laugh, the time would surely come when they would want to turn him out, and he should refuse to go. "Possession was nine points of the law," etc.

"I have had another letter from! Kitty," mys Gretchen, entering the library, with large eyes full of gladness and a bright smile.

"One always knows that by your face," returns he. "I can tell the day the foreign post arrives before you speak of it. Kitty is very fortunate; her life seems rich in love. Well and does her letter please you? Does she still feast with the gods? So long marned, and as yet no flaw, no 'little pitted speck?' It sounds like a fairy tale."

It is one of poor Kenneth's bad days, when all the world seems less than nothing to him and faith in any good appears impossible. He has turned his eyes from her grisved ones, and with an impatient gesture pushes back the bak from his forehead, which throbs intoler-

"Elty is quite happy—quite, if that is what you mean," says Gretchen, gravely. "Why should you question it? Why should you sneer at happiness? Surely there is such a

thing and you believe in it?" "You accredit me with too much fine feeling," replies he, with a short laugh. "Don't throw me over altogether if I confess that I

denot. Why should I?" "You cannot mean what you say. Kitty's one slone contradicts you. She, I know, will

be always happy-always." "I'm sure I hope she may," says Kenneth, in an abominable tone. He shrugs his shoulders and gnaws viciously at the end of his fair

"I wish you would not speak in that tone; I quite hate it. It almost sounds as if you wished evil to my dear Kitty," says Gretchen, with some severity. "It is all in very bad taste. When people love they must be hap-

Py; and you know as well as I do that Jack and Kitty perfectly adore each other." "I know I am a very ill-tempered fellow. and, what is worse, an ungrateful one, to speak to you as I do," says Kenneth, in a voice diffcult to translate. "Why do you waste your

time here. Gretchen? I am not worth it. Go to the others, and get what good you can out of your lite." "Your head must be aching very badly to-

day," says Gretchen, gently, ignoring the speech altogother, i. .

"It irritates me-that you should stay here boring yourself to death with a most uninteresting invalid," goes ou Kenneth, with fretful Perlinsoity. "I know I am a miserable wretch, only half alive, and good for nothing -and surely into the bargain: and that it is the extreme pity you feel for me that alone

makes you bear with me as you do." "I am airaid your head is very, very bad today, my dear Kenneth," says, Gretchen, with deep sympathy. "It has often been worse"—half angrily.

must be wrong for it. So do not say any more, but let me read to you. And, Kenneth"-laying a soft kind little hand on his -" you must not think it is pity brings me to see you; it is -that I like to come." Kenneth makes no reply. He does not even

press the kind little hand. He turns his head resolutely away and stares out of the window at the tall bare trees that in the far distance fling their naked arms wildly to and fro. "You are tond of Herrick," says Gretchen,

after one swift comprehensive glance at his averted face, and, opening a volume, she be-"What is that poem 'To Anthea '?" asks he,

cath, remarks Brandy, affably. "It presently, without looking round; and she reads to him the lovely words he speaks of that are so fond and an arrange wooden leg. It is plainly her-

"Thou art my life, my love, my heart, The very eyes of me, And hast command of every part, To live and die for thee."

reads Gretchen, with increased pathos, because it is a poem that specially delights her.
""To live and die for thee," repeats Dugdale, in a low voice, when she has finished. Something in his tone compels her to look up. He is very pale, and his eyes, dwelling upon hers with sad intensity, are filled with tears. "What is it, Ken?" asked Gretchen, kneeling upon the footstool beside his couch and regarding him anxiously.

" Nothing." "But surely there is something; some thought troubles you?" " No."

"You cannot deceive me,"—seriously.
"I am your friend, yet you will not trust me.'

"There is nothing I can say to you-nothing I dare say-my dear, my darling! Can I speak of love to you-I?" returns be, with

Gretchen's hand trembles slightly. She does not blusb, but a little pallor grows upon that the groun and darker ages. You her, and a faint smile comes and curves the corners of her lips. For a long time she has believed herself dear to him, and now to hear the thought made a certainty is inexpressibly sweet to her.

"I am very glad you love me," she says, simply, without hesitation, letting shy but luminous eyes meet for an instant.

"Gretchen!" "Yes. Very glad. Why do you look at me so strangely? Is it not true, then, that vou do love me?" "I never said so."

"No,"-laughing-"your lips didn't, but your eyes did. And—you would not have called me your darling, had I not been dear to vou."

"How could I have so spoken?" exclaims he, with bitter self reproach. "To betray myself after the careful suppression of months! Gretchen, forget-forgive what I have said. "But why should I forget, Ken? and what is there to forgive? Is it not beyond all question the truth? And why should I not

rejoice at it, when-I too love you?" "What folly-what madness has possessed you?" exclaims he. "Gretchen, I forbid you to speak to me like this. Let me never hear you say such words again. It is a mockery

an insult to such as l am.' "You mistake me-" begins Gretchen. growing very pale.

"Hush; I will listen to no more. You have said too much already. It"-with vehemence that hardly conceals his pain-"I ever led you to believe I loved you, I lied. I do not love you. Go, leave me. What have I to do with love?"

Frightened, stunned by the passion he shows, Gretchen rises and goes slowly towards the door. She is bitterly wounded by his words, while understanding perfectly his motive for using them. She has her hand upon the handle when his voice arrests her. It is full of deep contrition.

" Gretchen," he says, entreatingly.

" Well?" coldly, without turning round. "I have offended you. I have behaved until I have asked your pardon."

side, stands gazing down at him reproach- to Gretchen immediately. fully, with clasped hands.

"I wonder how you can wish me to stay, when you do not love me," she says, tremulousiv.

" Perhaps"-with a sigh and a quick frown _"I wish you to go because I do love you." "But how unreasonable that is! I think

were I in your place I should be thankful if I found some one to care for me; that is, if 1 cared for the ' some one.'" "I do care for you; it is useless my denying

it now." Taking her hand, he holds it closely. "I love you madly, foolishly, because hopelessly. Day by day and every hour of the day, lying here upon my couch, I think of you only and torture myself conjuring up scenes that can never be realized. This time last year I should have thought myself more than blessed in the knowledge that your heart was given to me a free gift. Now ---How happy, how contented we might have brushes her soft hair until it is still softer, been together, you and I! What a perfect and pinches her cheeks until there is a charmlife ours might have proved! But it is too late."

He pauses, but Gretchen makes no reply. Her hand lies positively in his. Her long, dark lashes effectually conceal the expression in her eyes.

"Sometimes I picture to myself we two on board my good old schooner cruizing in the | Miss Tremaine, on account of the vigorous sunny Mediterranean, finding each happy day happier than the last. Then we are in Italy. and I can see your beloved face grow grave and solemn over the past glories of mighty Rome; or dimpling with laughter in merry Paris; or calm with sweet thought in our she holds out to him.
English home. And then suddenly I awake, "Treat you how?" demands she, with a English home. And then suddenly I awake. my fond dreams vanish, and again I know myself to be-what I am. Oh, to be strong and well once more!" he cries, throwing his arms with a passionate movement above his head. "Gretchen, is there in all this world saw you I think you gave me to understand

Such as you are, I love you," replies the thought it best for you to stay away. Of girl, earnestly. "Can you not find some slight | course I should not be here now but for your comfort in that thought?"

" No., 'That way madness lies.' It is too dangerously sweet a thought. I dare not let tural to refuse so slight a request." myself find happiness in it. Dearest, what I said so roughly some time since I meant, looking at him. What has passed between us to-day must never be repeated-never. You must promise me this, or I shall be compelled at once sent for you, but I confess I wanted to see to leave this house, where I have been so you again. May I congratulate you on your to leave this house, where I have been so content ... You should not refuse me in this matter, Gretchen; you should give the promise I require willingly, because I cannot forbid you to speak in your own home, and-I cannot run away from you,"-with a smile more sorrowful than bitterest weeping.

Gretchen touched by it, burst into tears. "Have I grieved you my own, my own? asked Kenneth, pressing her hand gently to his lips. "You see, Gretcoen, there is sadness

is every thought of me." "Yes, but gladness too my chief gladness," says Gretchen with a sob.

CHAPTER XU. Two or three days later Kenneth says to her

"It is no use, Gretchen; I must go. You lips part, a smile follows upon the late cold— a policeman is instantly put to death.

"Not very often, I think. At least talking desire to let you know all you are to me overcomes me."

"Let it overcome you,"-demurely. "You should be the last to give such advice as that. No, it cannot be and every hour only renders me more miserable. I must

"If you are miserable, by all means go. "You know what I mean"-reproachfully To leave this house is to leave all hope. But 1 will not remain here any longer."

duty?" says Gretchen, bitterly. "It is a cold word, that would come in well there." "You are ungenerous," replies he, in a pained tone.

"Why don't you say something about

Gretchon disdains replying, but, going over to the window, plays a faint vague little time Perhaps when I am at Laxton you will come to see me sometimes with your mother? That room where firstI saw you never seemed quite empty afterward. I could close my eyes and again see you stand in the window, framed in by the roses and the straggling ivy -could almost believe I heard your voice.'

"What a vivid imagination. No doubt the idea will console you for the loss of the

"I never knew you unkind before," says Dugdale, looking hurt. "But I know you do not mean it. You will come to see me now

and then, will you not?"
"On Easter-Sunday and May-day, All-hallow-s'en and Christmas morning?" answers Gretchen, with a poor attempt at sarcasm. "Or will that, perhaps be too often? You can tell me later on. How well you have arranged matters? How pleased you are to go! Can you not imagine some plan, too, for my consolation 💯

" Time will be your cure," returns he, grave-"You will miss me for a day or two, it may be, I shall miss you to my dying hour?"

"How well you read my heart?" "In this instance at least I hope I do,"with sudden vehemence. "To know you too were suffering would be more than I could bear.'

"But I shall suffer; you wrong me cruelly," exclaims she, with trembling voice, turning from the window to confront him with a pale little face and large angry mournful eyes. "How can I think of you all alone at Laxton without feeling sorrow that will haunt me? Who will speak to you, or read to you? Who will know (even when you are most silent) how your head aches-or your heart? You can go if you like," says Miss Tremaine, conjuring up a fresh burst of wrath, "but you shan't think I shan't be wretched when you do go."

"The more you talk such mad folly, the more convinced I am that the Towers is no longer a fit place for me," says poor Duguale, making a last brave effort to be firm.

"Very well, then go. But I am sure, under the circumstances, it will not be a correct thing for me to go and see you even with mamma, so do not expect me. A visit from me would only distress you and make you miserable. And indeed, as my very presence seems to annoy you, I shall not come to the library again while you remain in the house. My absence will doubtless prove to you how far happier you will be without me."

Having uttered this appalling threat with all due solemnity, she sweeps from the room, leaving her opponent thoroughly dismayed and routed with great slaughter.

With all Gretchen's gentleness, there is about her a certain amount of firmness that enables her to keep the word uttered so hastily. One, two three days pass, and she so well manages that, without betraying herself to any member of her family, she neither sees nor holds communication of any sort with Dugdale. On the lourth day, at two o'clock, he succumbs. Flora, going into the library with unpardonable roughness; yet do not go and, expressing instant sympathy, he told dress me as Gretchen-plain Gretchen! Oh, ntil I have asked your pardon."

some story about a headache (oh, what should story and with seeming reluctance she we do without our headaches?), and is in- anything before to say, I shall refuse you."

the person of mer som, she outduminered the seeks two to one. Where was the Methodales anything before to say, I shall refuse you." closes the door, and again returning to his trusted with a little twisted note to be given

> " I shall fly with it," says the little compassionate Merchry, and forthwith delivers it to Gretchen, who is sitting in solitary grandeur in the morning-room.

The past few days of enforced separation have been to her, as to Dugdale, interminable, and hald and barren to the last degree. This has almost made up her mind to forego pride, to give in quietly, and, going moskly to the library, demands a renewal of the old friendship. But she would have done it reluctantly and with a sorry grace; so that the submis-

sion on his part is doubly dear to her. The note is but a mere scribble, a word or two, asking, nay, entreating her to come to him if only for a moment.

M"Thank you, dear," she says, calmly, to the observant Flora; and then, going up-stairs, she adds a few little touches to her toilet, and brushes her soft hair until it is still softer, ing color in them, unusual as lovely, after which she runs down again and presents herself before Dugdale with as successful an air of indifference about her as though her heart is not in reality beating with unpleasant

force. Kenneth is looking pale and harassed. pinching bestowed upon her unfortunate cheeks, is looking distractingly pretty and in

excellent form.
"Gretchen, how could you treat me so?" asks Kennetb, purposely ignoring the hand

charming assumption of innocence. "For nearly four days you have nat come near me-four endless days."

"Doer that distress you? The last time I a sadder though than It might have my presence was, if anything distasteful to you. I would not willingly annoy you. I note, and the fact that, to-morrow being

Christmas day, I thought it would be unna-She tells this little fib blandly, but without

"I can quite believe it,"-bitterly. "Indeed, I feel I ought to apologize for having, appearance? I have seldom seen you look so well or so happy." Then, in, a lower tone, "I have been most unhappy."

"You can hardly expect sympathy from me. You need not be unhappy," replies she

slowly. "Dearest, do not speak to me in that tone; entreats he, miserably. "Ob, Gretchen, could you only know all I have endured during these past few days, you would be kinder. Such a very few! That is the horror of it. When I think that all my life must be passed thus; without you, it seems too much. Dar-

ling, darling, I cannot live without you." "You shall not," returns she, quickly, all her manner changed. Her eyes brighten, her Persia says that an Englishman who disobeys

the appropriate the second of the second of

have broken down a barrier between us I am ness of her face as though it were a sunbeau powerless to raise again. When I see you the upon the departing edge of a cloud. She fall upon the departing edge of a cloud. She falls upon her knees beside him.

"Let us end all this," she says, quietly. You have not been more wratched than I have been during all these horrible days. I spoke untruly when I said I should not be here now but for your message. I should. I was coming when Flo brought it. Nothing would have kept me from you another hour. How cold, how heartless you must think me for having staid away so long! But you will forgive me now?"

Putting his arm round her neck as she lean towards him, he draws her head down upon his shoulder until her cheek rests against his.

"You see, after all, I am the more sensible of the two," she goes on in a little soft whisper. "We cannot do without each other, can we? You want me, and I want you. How upon the pane with her two fingers. After a can we fight against fate? It is too powerful short interval he goes on again, though with | for us. You remember "-caressingly-"all increased want of heart and some hesitation; we said the other day? Dear Ken, give me my own way,"

> 'If I did, later on you would curse me." "Try me.

"Do you know what it is you want to do? "I know it well."

"You want to marry a confirmed cripple. Out of the neavenly pity of your heart you would devote all your fresh young life to the nursing of an incurable invalid. It is horrible. It is impossible."

"I shan't let you call yourself names" she says, softly. "You are not a cripple; and even if you were I should only love you just the same.

There is silence between them for some time, and Kenneth says-

"If you should ever repent, if you should ever regret this most unuatural marriageand I should know it by your eyes, they could not deceive me-it would kill me. Though, perhaps."-with a sigh-"that would not be so sad an ending after all. My death would be the best thing that could happen for youand me."

"How cruel you are!" whispers she, with a faint catching of the breath. "What will your father say?" asks he, pres-

ently. "I don't know. But I am sure when I tell him everything he will let me do as I wish."

"Shall I speak to him?" "No; not until I have spoken to him," says Gretchen, hastily. A fear lest her father in his first surprise should say something to wound the man she loves enables her to overcome the nervous dislike she feels to declare

her affection for him. "As you please," says Dugdale, secretly much relieved. "Though I do not think he will give his consent. You may as well tell him, in case he should not know it, that only half the property is entailed, and that I can leave you the remainder."

"Very well," Then after a pause, "Do you know "-carnestly-" I have a strange feeling -a positively certain feeling-that some day you will be strong and well again?"

"I hope"-shaking his head skeptically-" you are not marrying me on that chance." "No; I am marrying you because I love von: for no other reason. Perhaps"-mischievously--" had you been strong and well should have regarded you with scorn; yet I still hold to my belief. By the bye, you have never yet proposed to rue. Do so now."

"What shall I say?" "What a question! Why anything you like. Did you-did you never propose to a girl before."

" Never." "I am glad of that," exclaims she, with a quick, and lovely smile. "Now go on; make even the silliest speech, and I shall find an

excuse for it." "I hardly know how to begin," says he, sadly. "Well, then. Gretchen, will you consent to marry me, and turn your whole life?" "When I spoke of silly speeches I never anticipated anything so foolish as that," says | tice and gratitude, the Catholic Church is fore-Gretchen. "Certainly you have out heroded at that hour, finds nim strangely dejected, Herod. And on an occasion of the kind to adday one hundred years ago. That day, and

"Then, darling, will you consent to make me happier than I ever again hoped or dream. ed I should be?"

"Now, that is much prettier. Yes, I consent. And "--seriously--" I am so glad it is all finely arranged, because I have wanted to tell you for ever so long (only I feared it might be rude, you know, as of course I had no right to interfere) that I can't bear the colvery moment, as Flora approaches her, she lars you wear. They are most unbecoming, and I want you to try some other kind."

Dugdale gives way to genuine laughter. Her quaint and instantaneous appropriation of him is inexpressibly dear to him.

"I shall send to town for any collars you

may fancy," he says; "but for your own sake

I would ask you not to make me uglier than you can help." She is standing over him at this time, looking down with fond content upon his beautitul face. She seems so pleased, so glad, so utterly fearless of all the future may have in store, that again the old nameless dread chills him --- the morbid distrust of any possible happiness so far as he is concerned-and his expression changes. Will she always look at

when the beloved face will be averted to hide the unavailing regret that may distigure it? "Gretchen are you sure you understand yourself? For both our sakes, make no mistake now. Are you sure you really love me? -that it is not pity is influencing you in this matter?" asks he, with an anxiety that almost

him like this? Will the day never come

amounts to agony.
"I am quite sure," returns she, with tender so'emnity; " there is no room for pity in my heart, it is so filled with love-for you." she speaks, she lays her hand unconsciously and with pathetic grace upon her heart. He

is satisfied. "Will you kiss me?" he asks, presently. And she kisses him shylv, but with gentle warmth. They both blush a good deal when | 000 besides the Government loan, and my ob this obvious duty has been performed; and then they laugh, and then Gretchen declares | Canadian Government will not let us the day has been ill-used,-that nothing has been done,-and getting a book, insists on reading to him in a rather desultory fashion for half an hour, while he lies silently gazing at the terms we desire, we propose to build at her, hearing her voice perhaps, but deaf, I houses and break the land for the settlers. think, to all the sense and meaning in the

(To be continued.) . .

pages read.

A Wise Deacon. "Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."
"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I

used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars a piece to keep sick the same time." " Deacon, l'il use your medicine here-

In his diary of European travel the Shah o

REBUILDING OF ST.2 THERESE

Father James Lonergan \$1,000 James Lonergan, N.P...... Father George Cortell, St. Andrews

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William have offered Pope Leo XIII an asylum at Cologne.

Bishop Wigger, the new Catholic Bishop of Newark, New Jersey, was consecrated in that city Wednesday in the presence of a large congregation.

at the Chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Halifax, N. S. The coremony was participated in by Very Rev. Monseignor Howe, Canon Carmody, Rev. Mossrs. E. T. Murphy, Kearns, Biggs, Ellis, Danaher and Cummane. Father Curtin made his studies in Manneth College with distinction and in the Maynooth College with distinction, and is the third priest added to the clergy of the archdiocese since His Grace returned from Europe.

Rome, Oct. 17 .- The Pope in his address to the Italian pilgrims at St. Peter's yesterday stated the deplorable state of affairs placed before him the alternative of enduring continual captivity, made harder daily, or the choice of going into exile. He, therefore, asked the Catholics to watch and pray for the in his palace. He was outraged in his personal dignity in a thousand ways. The profound impression. He closed his address with his arms raised to Heaven, as though

imploring help. The neighborhood of Roscrea was last Sunday week the scene of a very interesting ceremony. A little more than two years ago the Trappist monks, who have been settled for nearly half a century at Mount Melleray, in the County of Waterford, sent a colony to the northern part of the county of Tipperary, near Roscrea, settling them on a small estate which was presented to them by Mr. Arthur Moore, M. P. One of their first cares was to build a church, which was brought to completion in the short space of 20 months. The site is admirable, commanding a most picturesque prospect. Following the usual tradition of the Trappist churches in France, the building is externally plain and substantial. It is cruciform, with nave aisles, transepts, apse, and eight side chapels. The total length is 225 feet, the width across have and alsles about 60 feet, the height from the floor of the apse to the roof is 75 feet. The internal details are not conspicuous for ornament. The chiselled sandstone used in the building came from the Rescrea quarries. The stained glass windows behind the high altar have been supplied by Messrs. Early, of Dublin, and are beautiful in design and admirably finished. The ceremony of dedication was performed by the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Condjutor Bishop of Killeloe, the Right Rev. Abbot of Mount St. Bernard, in England, and the Right Rev. Abbot of Mount Mellerny, in Waterford county, were also present. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. T. Egan, President of the Diocesan College, Ennis .- Irish Paper.

At Yorktown, to-day, at the opening of the celebration of the centenary of the surrender of the British General, Cornwallis, the Archbishop of Baltimore will sing a Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of the herole Catholics who perished on that field, and in the long war which it ended. The Bishop of Richmond will deliver an address explaining the reasons of gratitude o the Supreme Ruler of human events, which should animate the Christian American heart to-day. Rightly, by every tradition of jusmost to-day in Yorktown, as she was this in the person of her sons, she outnumbered nouncing the rash robels that revolted a the good King George." Even the Presbyterian, Sir Hudibras, owed a divided allegiance, but the Catholics, to a man, whether Irish, French, or American, were on the side of liberty and Washington. To Catholic France, as Washington gladly testified, the victory of Yorktown was mainly due. Had her sons not been there, Cornwallis had never surrendered, and what the result to the dispirited Colonials would have been, we do not care to surmise. It is not necessary. France was there, and what its Catholic soldiers did Washington has tostitled, as he over and over again acknowledged what Catholic Ireland had done for him. By every claim, Catholic voices should be first to-day in singing a Requiem and a Te Deum, for the Catholic dead of Yorktown and the Revolution. May they rest in peace; may their memories be in everlasting honor, and may the benefits ensured to humanity and liberty by their hands, find their strongest defenders and protectors in the successors, descendants and co-religionists of the Catholic soldiers of

Yorktown, 1781 .- Catholic Review. IRISH IMMIGRATION.

Rev. Father Nugent, Catholic priest, of Liverpool, England, who has been prominent in promoting Irish emigration to the States, is here on business connected with Irlsh emigration to Canada. He had an interview with the Hon. J. H. Pope, and also with Messrs. Stephen and McIntyre, of the Syndicate, yesterday. He explains his scheme as follows to a reporter : - " Under clause 26 of the Irish Land Act the Land Commissioners have authority to lend to a corporation, established for the purpose of aiding emigrants, the sum of £200,000, at three per cent. interest, to be spent for that purpose It is proposed to form such a corporation with a capital of £200,. ject in coming here is to see whether the have land to the same value as the English Government gives us morey. If we can obtain the land We shall then pay the passage of emigrants to Canade, where they will find the land broken, houses built and everything ready for them to go to work and till the land. We will supply them with seed, implements, etc., and make provision for their support during how you kept yourself and family well the the first year in Canada. There is no reason why the Canadian Government should not grant, the assistance we ask to enable us to populate the North-West with a good class of settlers. It is proposed that the corporation to be established shall be of a respectable and reliable character, and that its object shall not be so much to make money as to work for. the elevation of the Irish people. If the British Government give £200,000 and the

> equal amount in land?" Father Nugent visited Manitoba last year.

THE MONOPOLY OF THE ONTARIA SCHOOL SYSTEM.

There never was a greater monopoly in this

Province than its present existing Public and 50 00 and yet they have no voice whatever in the Educational Government of the country. Truly by the generosity of our Protestant friends and our own apathy, we are made the hewers of wood and drawers of water in Educational matters. Between the north polar circle of the Honorable the Minister of Education and the tropic of a High School Trustee, the Catholic in this Province dare not launch his timid bark. And why? Simply because Catholics allow such a state of things. There is no room for a Catholic in the Educational Rev. John Curtin was ordained priest on Government of this Province. No, but there is ample room for Catholic money in the treasury of Ontario to maintain a system of Separate School Inspection, administered by men who care as much for the welfare and progress of Separate Schools as they do for the growth and development of the man in the moon. Why the Catholics of this Province have tamely submitted so long to such a farcical system of Separate School Inspection, we cannot comprehend. We can easily understand how Catholics are excluded from the Educational Department; how that lieutenants to the Honorable Adam Crooks cannot chance to be Catholics-nay more that even one member of the Central Committee could not happen to be a Catholic; but that Protestant High School Inspectors, in whose ayes Separate Schools find no favor, should liberty and independence of the Pope. He be permitted to enter our Separate Schools concluded by saying he was no longer secure and report them from time to time seems indeed incredible. Now, we ask the Catholic teachers engaged in the Separate Schools gravity and earnestness of the Pope made a of Ontario in question: Does the inspection administered in their respective schools by Protestant High School Inspectors promote the interests of these Schools? The answer will be without doubt in the negative. But mark you, the High School Inspectors are not supposed to inspect Separate Schools: their duty is wholly bound up in the word report. That is, they make a pedestriau tour around the Separate School building; interview the teachers concerning their salaries, certificates and number of classes; examine the Daily Register; fire a few High School questions at a class of little boys or girls of seven, eight, or nine years of age; and then bow themselves out. That is the end. No; we forgot; they report at the Department. Yes they report; but through what process of churning these reports go ere they appear in the annual Report of the Minister of Education we do not know; but this we do know, that the Annual Report of the Minister of Education, so far as it relates to the Separate Schools of Ontario, is a delusion and a snare, calculated to mislead the public, calculated to injure Separate Schools, calculated to show up the liberality of Protestants in School matters, where no such liberality exists. But we may be accused of making rash statements. Well, let us see. According to the report of the Minister of Education for 1877, the number of Separate Schools in the Province was 185. In the Annual Report for 1878 the number of Separate Schools is put down as 187, showing, the report goes on to say, a decrease o nine. New, there is not only a talse discrepancy here, but the reports of the number of Separate Schools for those two years are false on their very face. True, some attempt was made, we believe, at the time of the issuing of the Annual Report of 1878 to rectify or explain away the bungled mistake; but the impression left upon the public by the press commenting on the report was that Separate Schools were on the decline, and that they were losing favor even in the eyes of their Catholic supporters. Again the report for 1878 goes on to say, "that of 780 teachers of the Reman Catholic Church 456 are omployed in the Public Schools of On-tario. Now, we claim this is entirely misleading, too, for a purpose. It is a wall known fact th in Ontario, especially in rural districts, a very large number of schools, nominally designated Public Schools, but virtually Separate Schools, almost wholly supported by Catholic rate-payers, with a Catholic Board of Trustees. In these Schools Catholic teachers find employment, and in the Annual Report such Schools are denominated Public Schools; and thus the liberality of Protestant School Boards, in engaging so many Catholic teachers in such Public Schools as these, is spread abroad. Now we challenge the Minister of Education or his subalterns in office to point out to us a single prominent position held by a Catholic as Headmaster in either the High or Public Schools of this Province. It is

> posed that monopoly, the School System of Ontorio .- Catholic Shield.

> painful for us to throw out this challenge; but we have a duty to perform, and we intend

to write after this form till we have fully ex-

WHAT'S IN A NAME? The virtue of most of the patent medicines with which the market is flooded lies in the name, but the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters lie in the fuct that they cleanse the blood of impurities, and cure dyspensia, biliousness and indigestion. Price \$1.00; trial

bottle 10 cents. In the forty-four years during which Queen Victoria has occupied the English throne, she has spent about twelve days in Ireland. These twelve days represent the time occupied by two visits the last of which took place twenty years ago.

Consumption Cared.
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHEBAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, 11-60W-G *N.Y.*

Mrs. Barter of Mount Vernon, Ind., says it is foolish to try with gloves on to shoot a man. Her sim at Mr. Wertz would have been deadly, she thinks, if she had been bare handed. As it was, the bullet missed him, and it may be five years before she will get another chance, as she is going to prison for that

... HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

If so, you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing, and recommend it to your Company raise £200,000 themselves, why friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of should not the Canadian Government give an Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhæs, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, cholic, sickness of the He claims that Archbishop Lynch and Bishop stomach and bowel complaints of infants or Tache will give their hearty co-operation to adults. Let its merits be known to all who his scheme. Toronto Globe Correspondence. | have not used it.

The True Mitness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE . S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Post Printing and Publishing Company, AT THEIR OFFICES.

761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL

TERMS:

By Mail.... \$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City..\$2.00 " " " " Bingle copies 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES; 10 cents per line first insertion.

5 " " for every subsequent insertion

CONTRACT RATES. 1 Year\$1.50 per line Months..... 1.00 3 Months..... 50 " [Advertisements with Cuts or large type, 50 per cent on these rates.]

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For October, 1881.

THURSDAY, 27 .- S.S. Simon and Jude. FRIDAY, 28.—S.S. Simon and Jude Apostles. SATURDAY, 29 .- Office of the Immaculate Conception. SUNDAY, 30 .- Twenty first Sunday after Pen-

tecost. Epist. Eph. vi. 10-17; Gosp. Matt. xviii. 23-35. Cons. Bps. Loughlin and De Goesbriand 1853. MONDAY, 31 .- Vigil of All Saints. TURSDAY, 1.—Feast of All Saints. Less. Apoc. vii. 2-12; Gosp. Matt. v. 1-12.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

WEDNESDAY, 2 .- All Souls.

We do not like being obliged to call so frequently upon our subscribers to pay up their subscriptions, but we sometimes find it necessary. Hence it is not our fault, but the orgetfulness or the neglect of those of our riends and patrons who do not seem to realize what a number of names the TRUE WITNESS bears on its subscription rolls; what an immeense sum they owe us in the aggregate, though small to each individual, and what good its possession would enable the proprietors to do in the field of Catholic journalism if it were placed at their disposal at once, promptly and cheerfully. To our agents we would offer our heartfelt thanks for their past co-operation and valuable assistance, which to most of them has been a labor of love. We would also suggest to them that now is an excellent time to collect, especially in the rural districts, when the harvests are gathered in and money is plenty. We would also urge upon them to explain that all the new subscribers they obtain who shall pay in advance will receive the TRUE WITNESS from now until the 1st of January, 1883, for one year's subscription, which is giving the remainder of this year's issues gratis. We want another strong pull to add one-third to the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS for the current year. Those of our readers who are in will find on the labels attached

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

their papers to what date they have paid.

Mr. Parnell's name off the roll of Justices of | speak here of the legality or illegality of the the Peace for the County of Wicklow, the act, people in Ireland have long ceased to be cablegrams say, clipping from the English surprised at those trifler, but what does seem newspapers, that there must be something astonishing is that having passed a Land Bill. more than Land Leagueism in it, and having arrested the leaders of the League. speak of treason. But it is not necessary having obtained the approval of Archbishop to substitute treason for legal agitation in Croke, having become complete masters of order to arrive at a reason for striking the the persons and the affections of the people, name of an Irish gentleman off the list of having, in a word, obtained complete ascend-J. P.s. The O'Donoghue was treated in a lancy in Ireland, they should still go on prosimilar manner by Sir Bobert Peel in 1863, but no one accused him of treason.

OUR readers will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Thomas Tiffin, one of Montreal's merchant princes, at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven. Mr. Tiffin was one of Montreal's most prominent citizens, and though he took no active part in politics, he was always active in furthering local interests and the commercial status of Montreal. and was besides, a leading, though unostentations, patron of its obstitable institutions. and its industrial enterprises. Mr. Tiffin leaves a widew to mourn his untimely loss faister of Mr. B. J. Devins), but no children .-Requiescat in pace.

THE Halifax Chronicle severely condemns | Gladstone could wish. It seems that Parnell the paragraphers of American papers for the was the League and the League was Parnell, hence we must infer the penitentiary has habit they have lately contracted of inventing and now that the League and Parnell are been mismanaged and discipline been withfunny stories about clergymen out west and safe in Kilmainham, the island draws a deep drawn. We have seen prisoners escaping time the eccentricities of them and their congregations. The Chronicle is perfectly right, ever to the sheltering arms of the British There is nething to be gained by bringing Government, which is forcing good things of a sharp knife with which to deliberately religion into contempt; even the rough unpolished churches of Leadville are better than none at all. Let the paragraphers fall back upon mule stories until some subject less | There is only one positive draw back to this | the interior economy of the prison such a sacred than comical clergymen presents touching picture of complete happiness and terrible state of things would have been reitself.

IT is sincerely to be hoped that the weather will prove favorable to the Shamrocks during their stay in the United States so that the champions may enjoy themselves and the Americans may see the noble game of lacrosse as it has never been played before in the Republic. There is a treat in store for the lovers of our national game on the other side which they will appreciate, and if the Shamrocks return without being delighted with the reception they will have received from their thousands of friends and admirers in New York and Baltimore it will certainly not be the fault of the Americans. The Shamrocks really deserve their holiday trip, if such it can be called, and we hope that next year they may be enabled to exhibit their powers at lacrosse in England, Ireland and Scotland.

THE correspondent of the l'Independence Belge wrote as follows :- "I hear from all the English with whom I come in contact that the Irish know not what they want. It seems to me that they know perfectly well what they do not want. If the Irish were Presbyterians, Anglicans, Methodists or Unitarians their wrongs would disappear as if by enchantment." The Independence Belge is not quite cerrect. No matter what religion the Irish professed the English would still covet their lands and their goods and seek to deprive them of their liberties. It is the nature of the beast. The Boers are not Catholics, neither were the American revolutionists whose descendants are to-day celebrating the capture of Yorktown from the soldiers of the most orthodox king, George the Third of unhappy memory.

We are told in the associated press despatches that the English Government is looking anxiously for American public opinion on its raid upon Ireland's liberties. If so, and if it expected endorsement, the English Government must be bitterly disappointed. The arrest of Parnell and other Irish leaders has been universally condemned by the American press in language more or less emphatic. Even the New York Herald which at first attempted to condone the despotic action of Gladstone, has wheeled into line with its contemporaries, not caring to remain in isolation any longer. The Herald, like the London Times, seeks to float with the current; it never swims against it, and hence, in any crisis creating excitement, its columns may be safely relied upon as reflecting the popular mind. America has therefore, condemned the latest phase of British hatred towards Ireland.

A despatch to hand this morning says the League, in order to frustrate the objects of the Land Act, have prepared as test cases those only which carry fair rents already, and which will surely be rejected by the Land Court. But then it is presumed the Government, working in collusion with the landlords. will cause to be presented in the first instance those cases only which are so outrageous that the Court will find it necessary to decide upon a reduction of rent, so that the Act will not become a laughing stock altogether, and then be in a better position to refuse the vast majority of tenants a reduction. The judges can thus, with some show of delusive logic, or sophism, point to their decision and say, "we have reduced high rents, but cannot touch what are absolutely fair." But this will not blind intelligent people. What the Irish farmers require, in order to live, is that all the rents be reduced. and a great incubus lifted from their shoulders. If Parnell and his friends were at liberty the Land Act would surely obtain a fair trial, but as that is what Mr. Gladstone and his Landlord Cabinet do not want, they were thrown into prison. The only and last But the day of bigotry resource of the League was, therefore, a pronouncement against rents. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies.

THE British Government have now done their worst in Ireland. They have assembled a large army, and are proceeding to break As a justification of Mr. Forster for striking up the Land League by force. We do not claiming districts and arresting obscure individuals, as if everything was not levely. They have proclaimed Derry! Why is it possible that after all the North of Ireland is not content with the beautiful Land Bill; or are all the clippings from the London papers manufactured into cable despatches, so many audacious falsehoods, and is Ireland really united in its determination to pay no rents of affairs existed, as was evidenced by the until Parnell is released? In good sooth, it looks extremely like it comes today to and

YESTERDAY'S cable despatches announce Ireland profoundly quiet, all the leaguers fled or arrested, all respectable folks exulting profound loyalty. The paternal Govern- vealed as would create surprise and almost "der her social principles everlasting; speaking Protestants, according to number. patronage, or opportunity in the way of men

bullets and corvettes it can spare and is besides arresting Land Leaguers wnolesale, (notwithstanding that they have all fled) and of forbidding public meetings all over the island. But these eccentricities and inconsistencies will be excused when it is understood that the despatches are clipped from so many different London papers which do not all draw their inspiration from the same source.

THE news to-day from several quarters of the globe is not comforting to Mr. Gladstone. A collision is feared between the English forces and the Boers: there is a rebellion in New Zealand; the Russians are about to take possession of Merv, and Spain wants Gibral-

A. M. SULLIVAN, M.P. for Meath, is engaged giving comfort to the British Government and damning Parnell with faint praise. Mr. Sullivan thinks the coming winter will bring trouble, but after a year or two prosperity will dawn upon the land, and perhaps A. M. will be the leader of the Irish people instead of Parnell. Mr. Sullivan is a clever speaker, but is deficient in backbone.

FRANCE seems at the present moment to be as completely isolated as England, or as she was herself in the latter days of Louis Quatorze. Spain and Italy watch her aggressions in Tunis with suspicion and distrust, the triple olliance has been formed against her because she is a Republic, Turkev is hostile because of her occupying what the Sultan considers one of his Provinces, and England is jealous over Egypt. Gambetta is not pursuing a safe foregin policy.

THE fact that the newspapers are already discussing the Irish pational flag is a sign that its early coming to the front is within did not remove Mr. Mackay before affairs the probabilities. Even Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, that cautious statesman for whom of the Minister of Justice caused the under Gladstone entertains so much respect, does not see why in a few years Ireland may not have an army and navy, and consequently a national flag of her own. The London (Ont.,) Free Press asserts that azure should be the national color, as it was the favorite of the ancient Irish chiefs, sometimes called kings but they are all dead and gone and green is now the color next the Irish heart. It would however, be no harm to dash it with orange. It would not be unpleasant in the eyes of civilization to see an orange and green flag floating over Dublin Castle.

The letter of a correspondent, signing himself "A Fermanagh Protestant and Land Leaguer," which appeared in this morning's Gazette, places the Witness in an awkward predicament, or rather it would do so if our amiable contemporary had not become quite accustomed to that kind of thing. The following is the letter referred to:-

"SIR,-How, in the name of all that is fair and consistent, can the Witness continue its attacks on the gentlemen of the Seminary for doing to the Oka Indians that which it upholds in the case of the Gladstone Government and its present Irish policy. In both Gladstone unlike the Seminary authorities offers a beggar's pittance as compensation but the Witness passes this fact over. The Seminary, on the contrary, are paying a large sum, which legally speaking, they could avoid, but in order to put an end to the affair, forego their righte, and thus show their liberality. The truth of the matter is, the Witness is sorely disappointed at the recent turn affairs have taken in Ireland and that the Protestants are uniting with their Catholic fellow-coun wmen in demanding their rights, vide the Witnes wish correspondence (half of which I believe as either suppressed, or given to its New Y mesake on account of the disagreeable trut is rein contained.) land is past thank God, and the usefulness . . . Witness is fast on its wane as a stirrer up animosity.

We have good grounds for knowing the Fermanagh Protestant is exactly what he represents himself to be and that the letter, unlike a good many which appear in newspapers, is perfectly genuine.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITEN-

TIARY. A few changes in and removals of officials connected with our penitentiaries, have been has been acting as warden during the past eighteen months, leaves to-day to take charge of the penitentiary for the Province of Manitoba in Winnipeg and Mr. Bedson, warden of the Manitoban institution replaces him at St. Vincent de Paul. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bedson will succeed in reducing the prison to something like order from chaos. During Mr. MacKay's administration a frightful state numerous escapes and attempts at escase areported in the apublic press. St. Vincent de Paul was constructed at enormous expense. It takes one hundred thousand dollars of an expenditure every year to support it, and its object is to reform over Archbishop Croke's protest, farmers in youth and punish criminals. That it has not intensely anxious to pay their rents, the of late done those things is quite apparent. clergy siding with the Government and Under ordinary discipline and proper manage. things in general as beentiful even as Mr. I ment such a state of affairs as has come under the public eye could not have existence, and breath and turns more affectionately than after time, and we have also seen that one of the prisoners could obtain possession down its throat, including Home Rule. murder a fellow convict in cold blood. Those What a relief all this is, and what a monster things could not be concealed, and we be-Parnell must have been outside prison walls. lieve if a proper enquiry had been made into

ment is still sending over all the soldiers and | terror. It appears that under the regime of Mr. MacKay St. Paul's Penitentiary was turned into a not uncomfortable kind boarding house whose inmates were permitted every liberty and and granted every indulgence except their discharge. And yet the reports received in the departments at Ottawa from St. Vincent de Paul were pronounced excellent. Their grammar, diction, eloquence of phraseology and their literary merits generally were loudly praised, and Mr. MacKay was considered the prince of wardens. It was even wondered at that in such a short space of time he should have mastered the routine of the prison and become so thoroughly acquainted with its working and its history, the more especially as he had not been known as a man of great ability. But it seems it was not necessary that he should have capacity. There is a convict confined in St. Vincent de Paul who is blessed with a good education, a literary turn of mind, and when living as a prominent citizen of Montreal, was reckoned a man of affairs. He it was who made out the reports, and he it was who, in a marvellously short space of time took all trouble off the hands of the acting Warden, except that of affixing his signature. The accomplished convict we refer to became Mayor of the Palace. In short, nothing was done except through him and the subaltern officers became his subordinates. It was but natural his fellow prisoners should partake of some of his privileges and they did so in a generous measure. Punishment of convicts was discontinued, they roamed at will from place to place escape followed escape and at length a murder startled the country and solemn occasions. compelled the Government to interfere. It is now, perhaps, too late to speak of those things, or to ask why it is the Government assumed such a serious aspect. The inaction officers to rest under censure which they do not deserve; their hands were tied while a convict issued orders in St. Vincent de Paul

YORKTOWN.

Penitentiary.

The Americans have celebrated the surrender of Yorktown, and, by consequence, their real birth as an independent Republic. It is true they had proclaimed their independence five years before, but as proclaiming and achieving are quite different things, they had to wait until the Brtish lion from being rampant became courant on the 19th of October, 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington, or when his deputy did it for him to Washington's lieutenant. The fall of Yorktown taught the world a lesson which it will never forget so long as there are Kings who tyrannize and people who resist. George the Third and his minions protested many and many a time, as emphatically as the English language permitted, that the rebels should be out down at any cost, but it was of no avail; force met force, and the greater force conquered George's cases it is the same as far as evicting is con- graceless son, the fourth of that vile name cerned; but here the comparison ceases. and dynasty, swore also that Irish Catholics should not be emancipated, but like his venerable father he had to swallow the leek with the grace becoming "the first gentleman in Europe." Perhaps this eating of words on the part of monarchs may give the declaration of the London Times more sound and fury than prophecy when it tells the Irish they cannot have political independence. Circumstances may arise which will make the Times forget what it said in the heat of

passion. A significant fact connected with the Yorktown celebration is the part the Catholic Church has taken in it. The religious ceremony which opened the proceedings on the 16th instant was conducted with reat solemnity by the Right Reverend Dr. Keane, Catholic Bishop of Virginia, assisted by His Grace Archbishop Gibbons, of Maryland. It was eminently befitting that the Catholic Church should take a leading part in the religious ceremonial, for two-thirds of the \$5,000,000, into four per cent bonds, the anforces which encompassed Yorktown and wrought its destruction were of the universal religion, the great majority belonging to the gallant French nation, but many also being been lately gazetted, which will please the Irish Catholics, who fled from persecugeneral public. Mr. MacKay, Deputy warden tion at home. The fall of Yorktown must of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, but who surely have been ineffably sweet to those men. Bishop Keane closed his magnificent sermon with the following political defence of the Church and a tribute to the fair land of France which rendered such splendid assistance to America, to republicanism and to liberty by the action of its children at Yorktown :-Perhaps some one may be tempted to wonder that I have thus far said nothing dis-" tinctive as a minister of the Catholic Church. "Not so, friends and brethren. Every senti-" ment that I have uttered I have uttered not "only as an American-citizen and as a "Christian in the vague sense sometimes " given to the name, but in my character as a " Roman Catholic. Here before God and my " country I profess my soul's innermost con-"viction that every word that I have said " is in harmony with God's truth with the principles which Jesus "Ohrist gave the world, with the spirit that the senatorial districts elect representaand teaching of the Catholic Church, with tives to those Boards instead of having the all that is symbolized by the vestments " just now worn at this altar and with the " robes in which I am clad as a Roman Catho. " lic Bishop. As such we have offered up the sacrifice of the eucharist, the highest thanksgiving as the name signifies, to thank the Almighty not only for the victory " of Yorktown, but also for all the moulding " of our country's form and all the shaping of under the new system, and it is understood thing to lose by any display of love to his her life which have followed on the conse- that English-speaking Catholics of the Proquences of that victory, and we have offered | vince will have as full Cabinet representation

"it in supplication, too, that He would ren-

to the destiny for which He made her; that she may show to the world the highest manhood enobled by religion, the highphysical and scientific progress, giving means to spread that light and beauty and darkness lurks, or misery crouches, or tyranny clutches victims, or delusive unwisdom would cheat noble aspiration into utopian morasses or plunge into "the abyss of anarchy and despair. Let our final word be for France. May all that is honorable and noble die out of the hearts of men ere the remembrance of this die out of our country's spirit. May this " soil, sacred to our country's liberties—more sacred than even old Independence Hall: because while there she made the grand but almost desperate venture, here the wreath of victory was twined around her brow. May it be ever doubly sacred because of the mingled blood that has hallowed t, and may that mingled blood be the covenant of a friendship more lasting than the monumental shaft which is here to tell " all future generations of the alliance between " France and America." Meanwhile we have as yet heard nothing of the saluting of the English flag and the singing of the National Anthem; the Americans are not fond of mixing the sublime with the ridiculous on such

STATE RIGHTS. Rumours have of late been rife regarding a new departure by the politicians of the Province of Quebec. If there is any truth in those rumours - and intelligent observers think there is -the coalition of parties recommended by M. David in the Tribune, is not far off, and the result of it will be an agitation for severer Provincial autonomy, under the leadership of the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, or some other prominent statesman of the Province. It is asserted by those desirious of seeing such a movement succeed that since confederation Ontario has monopolized more than its share of what should belong to the Dominion, and that the Federal Government is gradually encroaching on the rights of this Province and hence there is fear of domination on the one hand and centralization on the other. It is objected to that according to the present system Manitoba can furnish a lieutenant-governor to Quebec, and Ontario to British Columbia. whereas the most fitting way would be that each province should have for lieutenantgovernor one of its own citizens and not only people of the Province or by its legislature. And the same as regards Senators and Judges. which might be defined by legislative en-California or South Carolina. But the proprovincial. The organizers of the new polileasing of the Q. M. O & O. Railroad to the highest bldder, as they think it is an enterprise which entails more troubles and responsibilities on the Provincial Government than the municipal loan arrears, amounting to hopeless to expect payment of the capital those indebted to the Government would pay the interest willingly. They would establish roads in repair; municipalities or prothey consider useless. They propose to reorganize the Board of Arts and Manufactures as well as the Board of Agriculture on the model of those of Ontario, with the difference members appointed as at present. We cannot enter more fully into the details of changes contemplated by the new political, departure, but it may be inferred from those given that they will be on a democratic nature. based upon state rights and tending away from centralization. It is intended to have all the national elements obtain full justice held by the pro-British, and it need not be

" that He would guard and shield For our own part we see nothing objection. them against any harm which from able in the new departure, but quite the con-"any quarter so ever or for any motive trary. This Province does not at pre-'so ever might seek to attack them or ex- sent obtain fair play either internally change them or misuse them, and that or externally; there must be something through them He would lead our country radically wrong in a system which permits so fine a country to be in poverty, with all its great resources, and there unquestionably is too much outside influence at work to est intellect illumined by faith, the highest its disadvantage. First there is the Imperial social progress beautified by the highest pressure, next the Federal, then the shadow. ing influence of Ontario. If the apostles of the new movement succeed in giving us full power into every nook and corner where State rights they will be deserving of gratitude.

THE SITUATION. The British Government has now fully de. veloped its Irish policy. It has arrested the leaders of the Land League, although its Attorney General pronounced the Land League a legal association in his place in Parliament; it has suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in so many districts that it would be difficult to find a spot in Ireland now covered by that wonderful "charter of the people's liberties;" it has organized flying columns and reinforced the army; it has seized newspapers; it has caused hundreds of people to be bayonetted within the past week, and finally it has reverted to the procedure of Oliver Cromwell in order to govern Ireland. The Irish people have plainly signified their unwillingness to be ruled as they have been [hitherto ruled, but the Government is in possession of strong battalions, and the voice of the people is drowned by the rumble of the artillery train. The Land League-or the moral government of Ireland-is, on the other hand, acting strictly on the defensive, doing what it can to face the issue. At a meeting of delegates elected by something that looked like universal suffrage, it decided to give the Land Bill a fair trial and to furnish test cases, but as the Government felt its bill would not bear impartial trial it was compelled, in its own defence, to suppress the Land League by brute force. Thus driven to the last ditchor is it only the last but one?-the imprisoned chiefs issued their famous manifesto, "Pay no rents." We can readily believe that this document carried more terror to the hearts of the oligarchy—English and Irish than if an appeal to arms was contained in the manifeste, for if the people flew to arms the issue was painfully plain, or joyfully as the case may be, but what can be done if the tenants unanimously obey the order of their natural leaders. It is simply impossible to evict a whole nation. It would be useless to ignore the fact that the manifesto will test the patriotism of the Irish people, as the patriotism of a people has never been tested before. It is extremely difficult to clearly estimate the tremendous strain they will have to endure if they remain faithful, but nothing is impossible to a peothat, but he should be elected by a vote of the | ple who have acted with such matchless, moral courage, such fortitude and self-sacrifice under unprecedented trials Each Province should, they say, be divided as have those people since the opening into senatorial districts from which Senators of 1879. Those who endured the trials of for the Dominion should be returned for last year can endure anything. It must be four, six, eight or any number of years borne in mind by those who would hastily condemn the manifesto, that it does not comactment. Judges should also be elected mand an absolute refusal to pay rent, it from the Benches by a Board of lawyers in- merely directs that no rent be paid until stead of being appointed by the Crown as a the leaders, who have been unconstitutionreward for political services rendered. The ally incarcerated, are unconditionally re-Province should also have the organization, leased. One thing connected with the quesequipment, and control of its own militis, tion is pretty clear, and that is that the and in a word-for that is the meaning of people must be generously assisted the new political programme, -Quebec wants | if they are to engage in a winning what is known on the other side of the line fight. The evictions will be effected as State rights, as enjoyed by New York, by the thousand; the military have their instructions which will be carried out to the gramme goes more deeply into affairs purely letter and the spectacle will therefore be witnessed of a whole district being depoputical movement are in favor of the sale or lated in the coldest season of the year. What the Land League did to help the evicted last winter in a comparatively small way, must be done this year on a gigantic scale, and to accomplish it they must have they can bear. It is also proposed to convert | funds in proportion to the number of evictions. These funds must come from this side of the Atlantic for the most part. nual interest of which would help to pay the | The manifesto signed by Parnell, Davitt interest of the Provincial debt. While it is and others, promises that if the people remain faithful, millions will be given where only thousands were given before. And of this we have no doubt. The Irish people a Credit Foncier fund of \$2,000,000 which on this continent wish to be rid of the Irish would be dedicated to the drainage of the question for good and for aye, for selfish as land and the macadamizing of the roads on well as for sentimental reasons. While postal routes, as is done in Ontario; tolls to their hearts refuse to allow them to let Irebe collected, which would keep the land suffer alone and unaided, their personal interests incline them the other way, prietors to have the money at jour for it is evident a man who has to make his per cent. interest, the capital to way in the world is somewhat handicapped be paid in thirty years. This plan would, if in the race if he has to devote part of his carried out, increase traffic, save time and time and his means to a far off land. money and reduce prices ... A school of If Ireland were as free and prosperous as she technology is also in the programme, where has a right to be the Irish in America could young men might be taught different let her glide onward in contentment, and branches, a school of Agriculture like that they could mind their own business furt as in Guelph, which the Ontario Government so Englishmen, Germans, Italians and Frenchliberally supports, the two at present in exist. I men mind theirs, without having their blood ence at St. Ann's and St. Therese being, as roused time after time by deeds of foul wrong and oppression practised on their fatherland. It is said by their enemies that the Irish at home and abroad cannot get along well together wi hout a griovance, and that demsgogues rise to wealth and position on the wrongs of Iseland. The absurdity of this. however, is so palpable that that it needs no contradiction, but, admitting that a few New York politicians do trade on the Irish cry, we have only to point to the hundred million dollars sent through the American Postoffice by the Irish to their friends in the old land to prove how unselfish is their love:

As regards Canada the Irishman has every-

motherland. Power and Government are

-Federal as well as local-as the English- pointed out that they will not press place, or

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

DEAR Sin,-Some of my friends (and I have hundreds of them who are impecunious) twit me for having adopted a nom de plume, saying that the name of Snooks will never saying that he personality of such an elegant writer as "Adolphus U. Bette," and they may be right, but I have my reasons. What would my aristocratic friends in Hampshire think of me if they found I had descended to write for the press in order to gain a few contemptible dollars. Why a cadet of our house was ostracised a few years ago for falling so low as to allow himself to be seen carrying a small valise to the railway station. They will never recognize me under the same

I am still down on my luck, and square meals are becoming scarcer with me each day. I really don't know how it is. Men, heavy swells, with not half my intellect or a quarter of my appearance, pass me (aye, and cut me) on St. James street, every hour in the day, wearing elegant clothes, diamond rings, and smoking fitteen cent cigars, but who never work. Perhaps they get remittances from home or perhaps they are Freemasons. I understand that useful body supports all its members out of employment in a manner befitting their respective ranks in life. If I belonged to them they would have to treat me like a prince. If I could borrow forty dollars to pay fees I would join them at cace; they are really a meritorious body of men, and should be patronized; and besides the Prince of Wales is at their head. I wonder what do they know that every one does not know? What tremendous secret do they possess of which outsiders are ignorant. Is it that the Queen of Sheba had two thumbs on one hand, is it that Solomon was not as wise as he is represented, or is it that they have the only real recipe for making orthodox whiskey punch? And then where does the goat come in and how can some Sir Knight whom I know. weighing 300 pounds avercupoise, straddle hat interesting animal without crushing him? What about the Sir Knight? I would consider it infra dig. to accept a title of real Knighthood much less one conferred upon me by a "Sir" and brother, who, perhaps, works in a glue factory. Ye gods, how the world is degenerating. Spirit of Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Moses Montefiore, and Sir Jumstefee Jamstajee look down upon nand see the vile uses to which your honorable title of Sir Knight is put. But I forget. Sir Moses is still living and Sir Jumstajee is not yet dead. Novertheless I shall join if

somebody will lend me fifty dollars. Dear Sir, I am the Englishman who walked out of the Albert Hall on Thursday night when one of the speakers was abusing the Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone. I felt so frightfully hungry that I could not necessity. I had eaten nothing since morning, and went to the hall to get filled with ed me of my condition. Such twinges of the intestines as overtook me, such spasms, and such an affectionate coming together of my upon the loyal Government of the Dominion to put down treason and sedition, and to suppress free-or, ah hem-ribald speech. the Dominion Government sent Sir Alex. Galt as its ambassador to my beloved country, and was it not Sir Alec who delivered independent speeches several years ago. gation, For my part I cannot imagine how any one can find life worth living if not beneath the Union Jack. But I am digressing. Seriously, do you believe a word that a man from Chicago says about having fasted forty-five days. Why, I am never in condition if I do not get six meals a days and a few lunches between the acts. What did a man get thirty and odd teeth given him for and a brand new stomach if not to est. The moment a baby is born what does it cry for but its little 'ash, bless his little 'eart. I am Minfully aware that scientific doctors are coming to the front who assert that it is a mituke to think babies cry for food. They say that, on the contrary, the baby howls siter being born in its own innocent, but incomprehensible fashion: "Ob, please now that I am in the world treat me half decently; do not cram me with nasty things from morning till night. I am not always hungry. I roar just to practise my new lungs." This is all very fine, sir, but it is not true. When I left that treasonable hall, so raven-

ous was I that I would eat anything,—Nestle's food, soothing syrup, aye, or even a nice fat baby itself if it came in my way. While striding onward towards home (where'ere that ill-starred home may lie, must remain a secret for the present) I observed a nice fat mouse crossing the road, and as a mouse is a match, commenced to reast poor mousy.
But just then a sudden thought struck me. It was an inspiration from the gods who used | us the Divine blessing? to cat ambrosia, obtained in the free lunch rooms of Olympus. "I put the mouse carefully Terrapin, into, which I stalked with lordly air. I seated myself at one of the tables, and, although it was late, I ordered a square meal, indulging in a brandy and sods, followed by a few dozen oysters, until dita was got-ready, a. I. never enjoyed a meal so much in my life. A toothpick, a tresh nepkin, some tepid water to wash my fingers, you know, and had the home again to his family refreshed, invigor-whole staff running hither and thither to wait ated, and with a will to work still more faithpresence of the landlord whom I directed to with strange accomplishments) and drawing a half roasted mouse from my last plate, raised it aloft, and screaming with all my might, fled from the place in terror and disgust. Blessings on mice and Gladstone,

(Continued from First Page)

MONSIGNOR FARRELLY

His Installation in his New Dignity-Presentation df Addresses.

St. Michael's Church was last night thronged with people (both Catholics and Protestants) to witness the installation of the pastor of the church in the new dignity recentlyconferred upon him bythe Supreme Pontiff. Standing room was very difficult to obtain, and large numbers of people were unable to get into the church at all. The high altar drapery ornamented with small white crosses, mottoes, in scarlet letters on a white background, were suspended in front of the choir gallery, and on the walls: "God Bless our Beloved Monsignor," "The Good are Truly Great," "God Bless Leo XIII," "Welcome to Our Beloved Bishop," "Good Will," 'Peace," and "Charity."

His Lordship Bishop Cleary took his seat on having resumed his seat at the right of the

following address:

TO THE RT. REV. MONSIGNOR FARRELLY,

Domestic Prelate of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. and Pastor of St. Michael's Church, Belleville:

Monsignor,-It is with feelings of exalted esteem, deep devotion and cherished love that we approach you to-day to congratulate you on behalf of your congregation upon the very worthy and distinctive honor with which our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. has been pleased to invest you.

In no other place in Ontario, in no other place in this diocese, was the Catholic heart more gladdened than in Belleville at hearing of your illustrious elevation to the dignity of a Prelate of God's Holy Church.

How grand indeed must be your thoughts to day when you look back upon the thirty years of your priesthood, bright with the glory of fidelity and zeal, blessed by this distinctive recognition at the hands of our Holy Father the Pope.

It behooves us, therefore, Rt. Rev. Monsignore to approach you to-day and congratulate you in the name of the Catholics of Belleville upon the exalted dignity with which you have been so highly honored. For if the heart of the child rejoices at seeing its father honored with an earthly dignity, how much more does the heart of a congregation throb with rapture and love when they behold their beloved pastor, their spiritual father, honored with the sublime knighthood of

heaven. We will not recall on this occasion the many self-sacrifices, the many christian deeds that mark your pastoral chrrge of this parish during the past eleven years. While solicitous over the eternal interest of this diocese, as its administrator you have never flagged in your labor and devotion to promote the spiritual and tempor al welfare of vour own immediate people. How many noble acts, how many noble works, attest the greatness of your ministry since your advent among us! A Conference of that grand institution, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, whose members stand it any longer, and so made a virtue of never grow weary in their divine mission of relieving the poor and needy of Jesus Christ, bringing peace and comfort to many a hearth something-if not with 'ash, then with helo- and home. The Ladies' Benevolent Society. quence. I was, besides, shivering with cold, blessed, too, by the the incense of charity having leit my overcoat last week at my these exist in our midst as monuuncle's for safe keeping, and as my uncle is a ments of your labor, your devotion crusty individual 1 did not care to revisit and your zeal. You have procured, too him. I got along very well until Mr. for our children that greatest of all Purcell spoke about famine, and that remind- boons-the facilities of acquiring a good christian education, by establishing in this city a Convent of the good sisters of Loretto. Within the sanctuary of St. Michael's Church, backbone and the front part of my ribs, that | before the altar at which you have so often I could stand it no longer, but marched forth offered up for your people the Holy sacrifice like the haughty Briton I am. I now call of the Mass, in presence of our beloved Bishop who has so highly honored Belleville at the Court of the Eternal City, we greet you therefore as our great and Venerable Prelate-But what am I talking of. Have not Priest. That you may long live to enjoy the dignity with which you have been honored is our hope, our wish, our prayer. Signed on behalf of St. Michael's congre

> DAVID HOLDEN. Chairman. T. O'HAGAN, Hon. Secretary.

Patrick O'Boyle, pupil at the Deaf and

Belleville, Oct. 13tb, 1881.

Dumb Institute, then delivered the following address in the sign language, Prof. Denys interpreting:-To the Right Reverend Monseigneur Farrelly,

Pastor of Belleville-Monseigneur,-It gives us, the Catholic

deaf mutes at Belleville, great pleasure to learn through our esteemed teacher Mr. Denys that you have been raised to the high dignity of Domestic Prelate to the Papal Court. The pleasure is enhanced by our knowing you so well: You Monseigneur, who have always shown a disposition to encourage us in our studies and to increase our mental and moral happiness.

Coming as we do from all parts of the Province, we have no immediate claim to your solicitude and sacerdotal ministrations; yet, is there one of us who has not been the object of some special favor, who has not learned to look upon you as a benign Father. Were you not, my Lord, mainly instrumental in obtaining for us from the Government of better than nothing I gave chase. I captured Ontario a teacher to instruct us in our religthe animal, entered a cul de sac, and, lighting | ion and guide us in the path of faith? Have you not with esgerness sought and watched our spiritual advancement and invoked upon

Yes, Monselgueur, you have tolled faithfullysing the vineyard of the Master, and we away in my pocket, and advanced to the pray that you may long be spared to enjoy the distinction which was so fittingly be-

stowed ... OHE CATHOLIC DEAP MUTER esturationicial of the Cartal Ortanic Institutes of Mgr. Parrelly then replied briefly to the addresses. He said he found himself in I have been in Ireland not long since and I much the same position as the father of a did not think, when I arrived in Montreal, I The besisteak was superby the mashed potamuch the same position as the father of a did not think, when I arrived in Montreal, I took sublime; the coffee, well—I have no family who has been laboring for years for would be called upon to criticise the most adjective left to the coffee except the well-being of that family, but at last terrible acts enacted by any Government. We adjective left to the well-being of that family, but at last terrible acts enacted by any Government. We that it was nutteris all then called for needs rest and goes from home to seek it; who at last obtains that needful rest and comes ated, and with a will to work still more faithon the great English swell. I ordered the fully for his family's welfare—who sees his family, together with their friends, come place his account on a silver, salver. When round him with every sign of affection, that came before him in the old country.

I found he was sufficiently awe struck 1 and give evidence in their smiling faces that This is not a time for Irishmen to shirk their turned pale, (necessity makes us acquainted they are rejoiced to have him home once responsibilities; no matter how humble or more, fully restored to health and better able how poor, he had manbood about him. This to work for his own family, and for the whole is a time of trial. Date to be right; dare to community. He had labored in Belleville be true; stand to your honor; stand to your for eleven years, and could honestly say he colors, and don't fear the result, for you are had striven to do his duty as pastor of St. bound to conquer. (Immense app'ause.)
Michael's. But lately he felt the need of The Parsident thanked Mr. Patterson in Michael's. But lately he felt the need of The President thanked Mr. Patterson in of coal from Hull to more spiritual strength, and for the health of the name of the League for his very able ad-

vigor, and could say :- "We are glad to receive you back, to do better spiritual things for us." But if the father of a family returned home not only with renewed health, but crowned with a new and high honor received from his sovereign, would not the joy of his return be greatly enhanced? Would not his family call in their friends to meet with and congratulate him upon his new found honor? That was the position in which he now found himself, and he thanked all those presentwas profusely decorated with candles, scarlet not only his own flock, but all his friendsfor their presence there to receive him back, was hung along the walls, and the following and for the welcome and congratulation which he could read in their faces. His Holiness had conferred upon him, and through him upon the congregation, a very great honor, for which they should be deeply grateful. They would naturally ask, "Who was it that was the means of getting this honor conferred?-

it must have been through the instrumentality of some person kindly disposed towards a chair directly in front of the high altar, and | us and of great influence in the church." It addressed the congregation. His Lordship was their beloved Bishop, that noble-minded prince of the church, through whose influence and instrumentality the honor was obtained. A number of gentlemen, representing the | In fancy he (the speaker) could see him knee!congregation, came forward to the chair of ing at the feet of the Holy Father, begging Mgr. Farrelly, and Ald. Holden read the him to conferupon a strange, humble priest in a far-off land this great honor. And he could hear the Holy Father say, "I will raise that humble priest to the highest dignity in the Diocese, next to that of the Bishop himself." While thanking the congregation for being present on this occasion, he would invite them to join

> community, and to the whole Diocese. The Benediction was then performed, Mgr. Farrelly officiating. On the conclusion of the service, His Lordship the Bishop, Mgr. Farrelly, and the body of ecclesiastics left the church, His Lordship walking down the middle aisle and blessing the people as he pro-

with him in returning thanks to His Lord-

ship the Bishop of the Diocese for the high

honor which had been conferred upon him

and through him to his congregation, to the

The choir of the church, assisted by Mr. H. Oldham and Prof. Stanistreet, furnished some fine music in the course of the evening. -Belleville Inlelligence.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

OCEREC. Oct. 21, 1881.

The bazsar in aid of St. Bridget's Asylum has netted the handsome sum of \$4,770. Such a response from St. Patrick's congregation, considering their numbers and the comparatively few wealthy members, reflects the highest credit on the Irish element in Quebec. At the same time a great deal is due to kind friends of other creeds and nationalities who generously aided this charitable undertaking. However, one story in connection with the bazaar is too good not to be repeated, as it illustrates the depth of generosity that is to be found in some temale breasts. A good lady, well to do and a mother, was asked to belp the paraar, and with hearty good-will she responded to the appeal by giving three whole aimes in return for three chances on a barrel of apples. Doubtless she went to sleep with the happy consciousness of having performed "a good deed well done." However, it was concluded to hand over the barrel of apples to the refreshment table, and the chances that were to have been on the apples were placed on some other of the many fancy articles of the Bazzar. This did not suit the generous but conscientious donor of the three dimes. who gave her money for three chances on a barrel of apples, and since the contract was not kept she sent to the lady to whom the money was given demanding its return. The latter gave back the sum immediately, regretting it was entirely out of her power to add the interest.

There is a meeting of the Land League Wednesday evening, and arrangements made to have a mass meeting held at as carly a date as possible. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and a readiness shown to stand by our brethern at all costs. Now, above all other times, the voice of the exiled Irish must be heard, and, if need be, their arms felt.

So Chester Allan Arthur, the "Stalwart" President of the United States, lowered the flag of the Republic in solemn salute to the Many a time, with honest. Union Jack. loving pride. I raised the Stars and Stripes aloft when I were the blue, but now I feel like returning my discharge and warrant as non-commissioned officer to the military authorities with contempt for the miserable toady whom an assassin's bullet inducted to the Presidential chair. Great God! did that half British vassal not know that it was that same Union Jack that waved over Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope, the Hessians, Tories and savages who purchased, mutilated and ravished the mothers. wives and daughters of American patriots in the time of the Revolution. Was not the British Empire not twenty years ago prepared to strangle the Republic, and did not British pirates sweep American shipping from the seas. Shame on the lout! Were I soldier ordered to lower the Stars and Stripes in salute to such a flag, I would let them riddle me with shot first.

It is high time for the American masses to look close to the signs of the times-first monopoly, then a bastard aristocracy, and then a collapse of the federation, and a kingdom here, an oligarchy there and republic no-

DIOGENES.

O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn., writes _"I was suffering the most excruciating pain from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permanent cure."

MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE LEAGUE. A meeting of this branch was held on Sunday, Mr. C. J. Doherty in the chair. The attendance was unusually large, and the

amount of money collected in proportion. The President introduced Mr. Patterson of New York, who, in coming forward, said :all know its principles; but, gentlemen, you have right and truth on your side, and truth is indestructable, and in the end will assert itself. John Bright stated two years ago that Fenianism did not exist without cause, and there were causes for the Land League in acts

his soul he sought out a holy retreat offered dress, in which Mr. Patterson responded in a

him by his Bishop. He had spent few choice words. the past three weeks in this holy retreat Mr. Traor recor Mr. Tracy recommended that at this crisis and now came back to his people stronger in the affairs of Ireland it was the duty of and healthier, spiritually, and invigorated for every lover of justice to stand by her, and if his pastoral work. And his people, he knew, he were an Irishman it would be an espewould rejoice to learn of his renewed spiritual clal duty. The time had arrived when differences should be forgotten, and a combined effort made to carry out the ideas of the suspects in Kilmainham and other prisons.

Mr. John P. Whelan said that speeches were excellent things in their way and could the present, but they were of little avail unless they served as incentives to action. Money was what was required, for money was the sinews of agitation as well as of war. It was difficult to tell where the agrarian movement was going to stop, but it was easy to see the Government were trying to drive it to its logical conclusion unless one of the conflicting elements surrendered. It was almost useless to try to argue with a minister like Gladstone, who has such force to back him, but he could not help thinking that even the English people must smile at the inconsistency and prevarication of this eloquent humbug. He had appealed to the vilest passions of the mob who hads toned him two years ago, and who would, no doubt, rotten egg him before two years hence. In his Leeds speech this moral minister lied about John Dillon when he said the gallant member for Tipperary had withdrawn from the League to give the bill a fair chance, whereas Dillon says himself he with- the priest presiding. drew because Parnell was for giving the bill a fair trial. Gladstone's falsehood and Dillon's truth are fully illustrated by the of what happened at the last meeting is that reincarceration of John Dillon. And after all the difference between Parnell and Glad- the "no rent" manifesto knew that must stone is but one of degree, the former recommonds the no rent policy until the prisoners are released, the latter until they are fixed by the courts. The Duke of Westminster proportion of three millions before another is kept. Has the duke by his skill or enterprise earned this tremendous increase in the value of his property; is it the industrial classes which have wrought it? Decidedly the latter, and so it is in Ireland. The be taken to preserve law and order. Mr. absentee rioted in Lundon or Paris, his serfe corster replied that the Government is taking toiled, and their labour increased his rental while they starved and saw their child- he thinks necessary for quelling disorder and ren die of hunger. And yet the reptile press of England supported this state of things, and the press of Canada imitate them. It is really incomprehensible. But a revolution will come-it is in fact begun-which will

which has inaugurated the movement of reform. (Cheers). The PRESIDENT hoped the Irish of Montreal would muster in their strength to hear T. P. O'Connor in the Mechanics' Hall on the 9th of November next, after which the meeting adjourned.

To persons employed in constant mental toil, study or anxiety, Fellows' Compound Syrun of Hypophosphites is especially adapted, namely to Teachers, Clergymen, Editors, Lawyers, and impecunious business 94 2 w s

HAYVREN.

NO ONE ALLOWED TO SEE THE DOOMED MAN BY CEPT HIS NEAREST RELATIVES. It is learned that the Hon. Justice Monk

has granted the petition made to him by Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., to allow the relatives of Havvren, the doomed murderer to see him. The unfortunate man since his incarceration in the Montreal jail has shown every evidence of repentance for the terrible deed which he committed. His spiritual advisers are working strenuously for | who did not attempt to manifest dissent exthis end, and have made a great deal of head- cept in one trilling instance. A procession way in preparing him for his fate. Curran, who desired to have an interview with him, will be obliged to wait for some time. Several applications have been received by Mr. Sanborn, Deputy Sheriff, on the part of reporters to be allowed to see Hayvren, but all these requests have been refused, the chaplain having asked that he (Havvren) be left alone and given time to reflect upon the necessity of preparing for the awful doom in store for him. With regard to the possibility of his sentence being commuted to imprisonment for life, it is generally considered in legal circles that the petition made by his counsel will bave but little effect, although great pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government. Several of his relatives have visited the jail, and very affecting scenes have been the consequence. Hayvren showed great fortitude until his aged mother came, when he broke down entirely, buried his face in his hands and wept bitterly.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED

October 25. The Quebec Board of Trade will meet on

the 2nd prox. Despatches from Lahore report the evacu-

tion of Chaman. The Sealing fleet from Esquimaux Point,

has arrived in Quebec. A despatch from Dirjeeling, India, states

that choleraic fever is epidemic at Umrit-Some anxiety is felt in London regarding the safety of the Arctic yacht "Era" with

Leigh Smith on board. It is said that the Customs authorities have decided to allow Paine's and Voltaire's works, seized in Toronto recently, to pass.

A Quebec carter, named Beulac, has been

sent to the penitentiary for two years for robbing a habitant whom he was driving . Five herring boats were lost off Dundee, Scotland, in the recent storm. Two hun-

dred vessels are wind-bound in the Firth of

Forth. Last week the police seized all posters and bills in Frankfort restaurants giving in! formation to those intending to emigrate to

America. A large proportion of the potatos crop of Scotland has been discovered to be unsound, which will necessitate an increased consumption of bread, with a still hard it stagged the

A new turret warship, lying in the Tyne, s under surreillance of the British Board of Trade authorities, on suspicion of being destined for Chill. Confederate bonds have been dealt in and

quoted at the Exchange at Frankfort at two to two and a half per cent, the demand coming. from Botterdam.

The ceremony of rivetting the different parts of the great statue of Liberty being made in Paris for the United States, was performed yesterday. The native rebels have been notified by the

New Zealand Government that the offers for a peaceable arrangement will be withdrawn in a fortnight's time. News has been received at St. John, N.B.

that the ship " Maritime Union," with a cargo of coal from Hull to San Francisco, was reContinued from first page.

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

London, Oct. 23 - A Dublin correspondent says :- In order to continue the Land League agitation, it has been suggested that imprisoned members who are members of Parliament should resign their seats, allowing such time to elapse between the new election as would allow a League candidate, in addressing the constituencies, to keep the views hardly be dispensed with in movements like of the League constantly before the people. The new members would resign to allow the re-election of suspects on their release from

> The League rooms in Cork and Limerick are occupied by the police. No members are allowed to enter.

> London, Oct. 23.—A jar containing powder was thrown into the house of the manager of Lord Erne's estate at Ballindrot County Donegal. The fuse became detached, and no explosion occurred.

> An indignation meeting under the auspices of the Pomeroy, County Tyrone, branch Lengue yesterday dispersed quietly upon a summons of the Magistrate, who was accompained by a large force of police.

> Dunain, Oct. 23.—Parnell says if the priests of Ireland do not go to jail in this strugglo they will not have done their duty. Dunlin. Oct. 23.—Despite the Government's

> proclamation against public meetings, there was a large gathering to-day near Coachford, London, Oct. 23 .- A M. Sullivan considers the Land League at an end. The meaning

it is dissolved. Parnell and those who issued necessarily be the last act of the organization, and they were determined to fire a deadly shot as the ship went down.

Lonnon, Oct. 23 -A Dublin correspondent had an income of nine hundred says the Government have decided that they thousand per annum. An income which it is cannot seize the plant of the paper United anticipated will increase to the enormous | Ireland unless they believe a treasonable conspiracy exists. They have decided to arrest decade rolls over, or the geometrical profession anyone taking O'Brien's place as editor. A warrant is out for Jas. O'Connor, who conduct-

ed the paper last week. The Emergent Committee has written to Mr. Forster, urging that effective measures and will continue to take such measures as enforcing law.

Sixteen arrests were made to-day in various places in Ireland.

Among those arrested in Ireland yesterday is Mr. Hayden, Chairman of the Roscommon effect a mighty change, and it is Ireland Town Commissioners, and editor and proprietor of the Roscommon Messenger.

Dunlin, Oct. 23 .- Maloney, a large tenant farmer near Ennis, was fatally shot on Satur-

Maloney, who was shot near Ennis on Saturday, had been on unfriendly terms with his neighbors. Conk, Oct. 23,-The Land League held a secret meeting on Saturday while the police

were occupying the League rooms. The meeting determined to pursue the agitation. Dublin, Oct. 23.—The subscriptions to the list of the Emergency Committee shows a total of £13,000 during the past year. The Committee received £4,000 from England as

the result of recent appeals. London, Oct. 23.—Pressing orders have been received at Woolwich for waggons and stores for use of military encampments in Ireland, half to be sent to Cork and the other

half to Dublin. The indignation meeting in Hyde Park today was, despite the threatening weather, attended by over 50,000 people. The speeches were of a violent character. A large section of the crowd was composed of sight-seers, many thousands, with bands, banners and emblems, mustered at Charing Cross and acquaintance whem he had met at a water-Mall, St. James, the Strand and Piccadilly to the Park, where it arrived about four o'clock. Speeches were delivered from six platforms. The principal speakers were Barry, C'Donnell and Finnegan, Home Rule members of Parliament for Wexford, Dungarvon and Ennis, and Clark Hyndeman and Miss Craigen, connected with the London Democratic Association. Resolutions denouncing loudly the lawless action of the coercion Government in attempting forcibly to suppress freedom of speech were unanimously carried. The demonstration was remarkably orderly. The class of persons present appeared to be respectable Irish workingmen. Hardly any police were visible. The names "Judas Giadstone" and "Quaker Bright," especially the latter, were greeted with groans

and shouts of "traitoral" London, Oct. 24.—The meeting in Trafalgar Square last evening to express indignation at Parnell's arrest was a failure, owing to the rain. About one thousand men and boys were present. Most of them seemed rather opposed to the object of the meeting. After considerable hustling resolutions .condemning the Government were declared car-

A large meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne last evening passed a resolution protesting against the coercion policy of the Govern-

ment. BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 23 .- The Liberal Eight Hundred passed a resolution approving the ection of the Government in Ireland.

PATRICK EGAN'S REPLY TO ARCH-

BISHOP CROKE.

MIS GRACE LABORING UNDER A TRACE OF DELUSIONS Dublin, Oct. 22.—The reply by Mr. Egan Treasurer of the Land League, to the letter of Archbishop Croke, protesting against the manifesto of the Land League is published. Redeclares the Archbishop has fallen into two grave errors. The original programme of the eague was not "fair rents," but the abolition of landlordism. There is no comparison between the present situation, and that when Davitt and the first of the "guspects" were arrested. The Government has now thrown away all pretences applied to brute force, and suppressed all forms of constitutional expression, He asks whether Croke advises the people, to surrender, at discretion or to pay rest to their real-factors and rescusi-tate the corpse of landlordism. The Execu-Hve of the Land League have long and carefully considered the advisability of a strike against. rent and believe, it to be the most courageous course. They are confident it must secure a speedy triumph.

A resolution adopted by the Bishops and clergy of the County Kildare is published, endorsing Archbishop Uroke's letter. E Dwyer Gray will move in the Town Council on Tuesday, that the freedom of the City of Dublin be conferred on Parnell.

FOR DYSENTERY .- Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer well mixed in a gill of hot milk and syrup, or with a tablespoonful of castor oil, at the same time bathing the bowels. 94 2 W B

Sickness is increasing among the French troops in North Africa and the hospitals in Algeria are over filled.

ROUND THE WORLD.

It is to be presumed that Parnell will live longer than Gladstone.

General Steel is commander-iu-chief in Ireland. Steel is a significant name.

Lord Randolph Churchill and his brother Lord Blandford, are at the antipodes of poli-

The network of German subterranean cable is completed. It connects 221 towns, and has cost about \$7,000,000. According to the last census the outlay for

building and repairing farm fences during 1879 in eleven Southern and Southwestern States aggregated \$13,565,746. The sowing of forest pine seeds has been begun by the Shakers at Enfield, Conn., and

the State authorities are considering plans for encouraging this needed industry. A few days ago a party of trackinen working on the Old Colony Railroad at Dighton, Mass., found under one of the ties six certi-

fied bank checks that were lost in June. The Germanizing of the provinces of A sace and Lorraine is reported to be making little progress; much less than has been looked for or than is deemed necessary at

Berliu. La Patrie says Mr. O'Gilvie is candidate for a seat in the Dominion Senate. If La Patrie really desires he should began fied, it should take the comma from between tre O and the G.

Two successive editors of an Idaho newspaper were shot and killed in the same sanctum. The present editor has posted up the following sarcastic sign : "No shooting allowed in this room."

A weeping widower fell into his wife's grave during a funeral at Decatur, Ill., and as he climbed out his language was a shockingly profane that the clergyman felt

compelled to reprove him.—Exchange. When a Chicago woman wants a divorce she gets witnesses to swear that she has just discovered her husband to be a St. Louis man, and the court releases her from the disgusting mesaillance at once.—Boston Post.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the transport commissariat operations during the Alghan campaign have discovered a vast system of bribery and corruption, and several influential native bankers have been arrested in India.

A white man now living in Elbert County, S. C., was blacked up once by a companion in slavery times and sold as a slave in Charleston for \$300. The next day he washed off the color, escaped and received half of the purchase money.

The French Minister of War has just effected a minor reform to secure the ready identification of soldiers who may be wounded or killed on the field of battle. For this purpose every man will in future wear a metal plate suspended from the neck.

The latest proposal for the erection of a statue comes from Aquila, the ancient Aniternum. A committee has been formed to raise a statue to Sallust, the author of "The Conspiracy of Catiline, who died about thirty years before the Christian era.

Joaquin Miller writes a most perplexing hand, in which all letters are made in pretty much the same way and most of them are omitted. And may be this accounts for his poetry. The printer sets up what he pleases, and then lays it off on Josquin .- Boston Post.

Some of our exchanges are very much worried about Sam Houston's grave because it has no monument. There is really no occasion for any monument on his grave. It is the men who are in danger of being lorgotten who need monuments right away .- Texas Siftings.

A gentleman, in conversation with a lady,

aunted the grace and wisd

proceeded by the Thames embankment, Pall ing-place. "Is she pretty?" asked the lady. " Not so bad," he answered; "indeed, she resembles you somewhat—in look."— Le Figuro. Strasburg, as its German rulers claim, has 15,000 more citizens than before the bom-

bardment, and, therefore, must be flourishing under the new rule. But then, the new city limits include many hitherto outlying suburbs, and is twice the size of the former Strasburg.

The Roman correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle writes: "General Garibaldi has written a wild letter to the Patrix of Floronce, in which he says that the Italian flag must be cleansed of the mud with which it was befouled in the streets of Marsellles. He adds that Bismarck must be left alone to csjole the Pope, and that the treaty with the

Bey must be torn up. Any excuse, they say, is better than none, and many and various are the excuses offered for getting drunk. The London Globe informs us that a Mr. Sheddon, charged with the offence at Lambeth Police Court, was able at any rate to assign a novel reason for his want of moderation. He and some friends had met to express their sympathy with Mrs. Garfield, and the expressions took the form of too liberal potations.

A new submarine cable, the most northerly in Europe, is to be laid between Thurso, in Caithness, and Ireland, passing by the Faroe Islands. The chief office in Iceland will be at Reikravik, and the line will connect at Stappen, the chief town of the Nester-Amt, and with Madruvei in the Norder-Amt. The estimated cost of the cable, the plans for which have been prepared at Copenhagen, is about £260.000.

-Newgate Prison, one of the old landmarks of London, is to be pulled down. Clerkenwell Prison will become in future the central lock-up for London malefactors, and the courts of law, which comprise what is known as the Old Bailey, will be enlarged so as to cover the space now occupied by the prison. It was a hideous object, black with smoke, though only just a century old, and a decided defacement to a great thoroughfare. It was built by Dance in 1782, just after the Gorden riots, who had but one idea, to make it impregnable. In its front many noted oriminals swung tubere. Thistlewood sexulaimed: "I shall soon know the last great secret," and Fauntleroy, before his fall, communicated the secret of where to buy the best Curacos.

Mr. Thomas Pawer O'Connor M. P. for Galwaylowhovie mow in this country is 32: vears of age. His father, Thomas O'Connor, was the proprietor of a racket court and ex-tensive billiard rooms in the city his son represents, and was highly respected as an upright citizen, an unswerving nationalist, and personally was popular with men of all parties. He had some of the oratorical gifts of his son, who took his degree with distinction at the Queen's University, and was educated for the bar, but preferred the profession of journalism, and is an able editorial writer. His life of Lord Beaconsfield, his first literary effort, has been pronounced by Mr. Labouchere in Truth the best of the many written. and Lord Beaconsfield himself bore testimony to its strict accuracy of facts. Mr. O'Connor's family have tor some years resided in Athlone.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

Gorgeous leaves are whirling down.
Homeward c mes the scented hay,
O'er the stubble, sear and brown,
Flaunt the autumn flowers gay;
Ah, alsa!
Bummers pass
Like our joys, they pass away.

Fanned by many a balmy breeze,
In the spring I loved to lle
'Neath the newly-budded trees,
Gazing upward to the say:
But, alas!
Time will rass,
And the flowers of spring must die!

Oft my maiden sat with me,
Listening to the thrush's tone,
Warbled forth from every tree
Ere the meadow hay was mown:
But, alas!
Summers pass—
Now, I wander all alone!

Love, like summer time, is fair.

Decked with buds and blossoms gay;
But upon this autumn air

Floats a voice, which seems to say,

"Loves, alas!

Also pass,

As the summers pass away!"

GEORGE ARNOLD.

ARREST OF PARNELL

[Continued from second page.] What is the reason of this gross outrage? I again ask; has the conduct of Parnell, since the prorogation of the English Parliament, been different to what it was before? Consult the most extreme Government journals and you will find that, if possible, he has been proof: What I may call an Irish Parliament (I sincerely wish it had been such) met in Dublin a few weeks since. On that occasion what was the conduct of Parnell as the recognized leader of the Irish people? As you are aware there was a strong feeling in the Convention that the people of Ireland should repudiate the apology for a Land Bill which had been thrust upon the country, but Mr. Parnell, described by the English press, as a dissolute ruffian, and intemperate demagogue, declared that so long as there was any question as to the utility of the Land Bill, it ought not to be repudiated. But he advised the people to suspend their judgment until such time as the cases which he had instituted to test the efficacy of the Bill had been decided in the Courts and then to govern themselves accordingly. Now I ask you, gentlemen, could snything be more moderate, could anything be more reasonable, could the man to whom the people had confided their cause have been faithful to his mandate and yet more fair to the other side? And what has been his reward? I grieve to be obliged te say it, but the experience of the past shows, it seems to me, that in view of the facts, the only rational conclusion we can come to is, that the Land Bill could not stand the test prepared for it, and hence is unworthy the acceptance of the Irish people. Gladstone is to day apparently triumphant and Parnell is in prison, but this triumph will be of short duration, for al-though Parnell is in prison, there is not in Europe to-day a potentate who can count by half so many loyal and devoted subjects, nor who wield a sceptre by half so powerful as the inmate of that prison cell, the captive chief of a cause supported by twenty millions of Irishmen throughout the globe and backed by the moral support and influence of the whole civilized world. (Great applause.) And now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, as many other speakers are to follow me, I shall no longer trespass on your kind attention. Allow me but a word in conclusion. The time has now come to show that we have understood the lesson taught by with the gravest danger, and that it needs but the merest excuse to plunge the whole of Ireland into the horror of war and bloodshed. But I have no fear for the issue, for our countrymen have profitted by the sad experience of the past, and knowing that the eyes of their illustrious chief are upon them, they will be faithful to the policy traced out for them, no matter what aggravation they may receive. And then, as it will be impossible to imprison all Ireland, as was can never be declared without a legitimate cause, and as the present state of things in Ireland cannot possibly continue forever, this great agitation must and will be crowned by a great and glorious victory. Only let the agitation continue in future as it has done in the past, and the time will soon come when peace and prosperity will rain in that old land, and the old classic halls in College Green will once more resound to that sweetest of all music to the Irish ear-the eloquence of Irish legislators in their own local Parliament assembled, passing 1rish laws for an Irish nation. (Enthusiastic ap-

plause.) Mr. Fleming said that Mc. Parnell was arrested by Gladstone because his vanity was hurt; he drew a comparison between the two men, in favor of the Irish leader, and said no one should despair of a country so united. There was a vast charge between O'Connell's time and now, for then there was not a real Irishman in the Dublin Corporation, while to-day that body passes a resolution bestowing the freedom of the city on the man Mr. Forster calls a dissolute ruffian. (Applause)

Mr. H. J. KAVANAGH was the next called upon to address the audience. If apology were necessary, he said, for speaking here tonight his was that he was an Irishman, and as such in common with the brothers of his race in Ireland, England, United States, in Canada and throughout the whole civilized world, he was indignant at the tyrannical abuse of power, by which the man in whom the people of Ireland had put their trust deprived of liberty and thrown into prison without any beter reason than that he contradicted the Premier of England. (Applause.) All are agreed that during the whole of the present century the Government of Ireland has been fruitful only of bad results. Irishmen are satisfied that so long as their country continues to be ruled from abroad, so long will that Government be unsatisfactory, to say the least of it. It was determined to ask the privilege of home rule or self-government. (Cheers.) This was refused, and little hope seemed to exist that the agitation would amount to anything. The failure was ascribed to the fact that on account of the extreme poverty of the Irish at home, and of. their abject dependence on the landlords, a class always opposed to the best interests of the masses of the people, it was next to impossible to return to Parliament a sufficient number members to carry the measure. Mr. Butt, the leader of the party, died, and his successor was Charles Stewart Parnell (cheers). Mr. Parnell believed in home rule and does so still, but he saw in order to obtain it some means had to be devised to relieve the masses. from their poverty and, in other words, he saw

the class who had always been their worst made it evident to the Irish and to the whole world that the land laws of Ireland should be changed and changed as had been done in other countries where similar abuses had existed, by the creation of a peasant proprietary. But, by past ex-perience, the British party and their leader in Parliament knew that their demand for legislation in this direction would be treated with neglect by the English Government, and therefore he determined first to compel it to listen to him, and for that purpose he harassed and impeded English and Scotch legislation and introduced his famous system of obstruction in the English House of Commons, and persisted in this so obstinately that at last the English thought it was mined to arouse the people to a sense of their immense rents they were paying to the landlords were unjust and not to be continued, and for this purpose he organized the most seen—he created the Land Lergue of Ircland. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Kavanagh then went on to describe the objects of the League and the work it had already done. The Irish leader, he continued, saw also that the Irish people had friends in America by the million, who were willing, but knew not how, to assist the oppressed people of Treland. He determined to make use of this, and visited America, recommending all Irishmen, and all men who loved justice and hated oppression, to enroll themmore moderate than ever. And here is the selves as members of branches of the Irish Land League. In every city of the United States and Canada branches were established. from which large sums of money have since constantly poured into Ireland for the maintenance of constitutional agitation, which was to be continued until Irishmen had obtained such legislation as would enable them

to live in Ireland like men and not like beggars, that will enable them to refuse unjust demands for rent, will raise them from poverty and enable them to earn enough to live on and educate their children as they ought to be educated. How far the Land League has been a success is known to all. It succeeded to such an extent that the English Government saw that they had to do something; that something was the Land Act. Now it must be admitted, said Mr. Kavanagh, that there are people who are convinced that this Land Act is a great boon. If it is the thanks are due to Mr. Parnell and the Land League. There are others, however, equally entitled to an opinion, and these happen to be the vast majority. These think the Land Act is insufficient. Mr. Parnell is of this opinion, and has thus greatly offended the British Premier. Mr. Parnell says we shall accept it for what it is worth, and give it a trial and it will be the business of the Land League to select certain cases for the valuation of land by the commissioners under the act, and we shall see by

breaks out into eulogy of Mr. whom he thinks worthy of all praise. Mr. Parnell continues his work of organizing branches of the League throughout the country. For this, Mr. Parnell the chosen of the Irish people, the man who obtained whatever there is good in the Land Act, the man who for the past year has done more to preserve the peace of Ireland, more than the whole army of occupation, the man who has preached to an incensed and been met by English statesmen, not only at naturally excited people the uselessness of the present time, but from time immemorial. an appeal to arms, and their duty consequent. He would not tell how O'Connell had been Parnell. This struggle will continue, and its success will depend upon strict adherence to the constitutional policy inaugurated by Parnell. Let it be remembered that the prince of the dependence of the continue and the property of the peace, this man, the idol of the peace, the peace, this man, the idol of the peace, this man, the idol of the peace, demanding a trial, and showing why he should be freed, is arbitrarily deprived of his liberty and cast into prison. The speaker then asked the audience was it astonishing miniously failed. (Applause.) Everywhere under these circumstances all Irishmen, no and in every attempt the Irish people had matter where they were, should resent this insult to common justice and the Irish race. (Applause.) When the New England States revolted had they as much to complain, and vet to-day there is no one to blame them. But there is no use to speak of war when war would be folly. Besides, the man to whom Irishmen owe obedience to-day, has advised peace—and who tells tells them that to rebel would be to adopt the very course that their enemies wish them to follow. Once before England drove Ireland to rebellion in order to crush it. Irishmen have not forgotten the terrible lesson, and they will adhere patiently to their leader's council, will continue to show to the world not only their own capacity for self-government under the greatest trials, but when their passed, for the Irish people were this time decountry demands it they are willing to endure

the result of these cases how much more we

want. This has been Mr. Parnell's action in

the matter. What happens? Mr. Dillon

secedes from the Lesgue and Mr. Gladstone

of one's country. (Applause.) Mr. Dillon, but praise from some men in such a Kavanagh concluded his speech as follows: "But should we only be content to grossest insult. Mr. Dillon had, accordingly, express thus our indignation? No. If we flung back this praise with contempt. (Apdo nothing more than this I consider we have plause.) He had shown himself worthy of been but ready with words that cost nothing. his patriotic father, and a true Irishman to The task of the Land League in Ireland is the backbone. (Applause.) We see every not completed. It will and must go on, and day the attempts of an English aristocracy if we are indignant with the Government that has put such insults upon our race, that ality, but in this attempt they would fail, as has imprisoned our chief because we confided to him our cause, then let us be true people were ready to fight for their liberties to him as he has been true to us. The and rights. (Applause.) The speaker con-Land League here is his own foundation. cluded by reminding his listeners of the Let every Irishman in Montreal who hates the British Government for its acts of tyranny towards our country join the League, and thereby contribute with his moral support

patriotism and greater heroism than

agitation for Ireland's just rights. (Immense applause.) After Mr. Kavanagh's speech, loud calls for Mr. Curran went up from all parts of the hall, and as that gentleman, who moved from his seat in the audience, and ascended to the platform, he was greeted with a perfect storm of cheering. When quiet had been restored, Mr. Ourran proceeded to say that he had come there not to make a speech, but to listen to the addresses of those who had been selected to speak to the meeting. He congratulated the chairman on his temperate and eloquent remarks, and thought it was a matter of congratulation that his references to constitutional freedom in Iraland had met with such rousing cheers from that large and representative Montreal audience. Referring to the past nistory of Ireland. he thought the most superficial observer might note that there was something Providential in the preservation of the national sentiment, for when the penal laws had done their work of demoralization the Irish Protestants, headed by Grattan and ending with. Emmet, the great-grand-children of them who | crime it could be called—of loving his counhad been planted in Ireland for the purpose | try too well. What did the Irish people ask for? of demoralization, were the first to strike a It was simply for life. (Cheers.) A revolublow for national independence and tion might come in a couple of years, and

countrymen the most hideous of their chains enemies. (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell saw and (great cheering). Before he had disappeared made it evident to the Irish and to the whole from the scene, others came forward who kept alive the national sentiment; but after the sad days of 1848 and 1849 there seemed to be a deep cloud over the land until Isaac Butt, another Irish Protestant, and the great champion of Home Rule, made himself heard in the halls arouse the Parliament of England to a sense of justice in its dealings towards Ireland, but he spoke his eloquent philiples and his logical and strenuous efforts to empty benches. It was not till Charles Stewart Parnell (loud and prolonged cheering), a descendant of the role of obstructionist that the claims of Ireland were deemed worthy of attention He would not detain them with the history of better perhaps to listen to the Irish- that career, with which they were already man and try to dispose of him acquainted, but he would say that the imby half measures. He secondly deter- prisonment of the Irish chieftan had sent a thrill of indignation throughout the hearts of just rights, and to make them aware that the Irishmen all over the world. Mr. Gladstone in his recent speeches had praised O'Connell, but had not O'Connell seen the prison gates closed upon him? (Loud cheers.) It was a powerful institution that Ireland has ever safe thing to praise a dead hero, and seen—he created the Land Lergue of Ireland. the man who could weep over the tomb of Beaconsfield, who had branded him as a blunderer and a plunderer, was no doubt willing to eulogize the patriot whom his predecessors had imprisoned, just as he to-day had iacarcerated the leader of the Irish race. (Loud cheers.) He would not discuss the question that had been so admirably treated by the chairman, but he would say that the imprisonment of Parnell was the greatest political blunders of the century (great cheers). That imprisonment the and incarceration of the other leaders had removed from them the responsibility they labored under to Itishmen all over the world. The movement might have languished during the tedious process of test cases, and if the test cases were not a fair criterion, the press of the civilized nations would have condemned the Land League. But Parnell and his associaties had been imprisoned it seemed as though the Government was afraid to meet the test to which the bill was about to be subjected, and in a few months when the Irish leader emerged from prison he would do so to head any new movement he might inaugurate with the whole heart, the whole soul and the whole strength of the Irish people throughout the world at his back. (Prolonged cheers.) The Land League might become a thing of the past; back.

without it no movement would ever have

been set on foot to ameliorate the condition

of the Irish tenantry, but the spirit of the age

would lead the people upward and forward

and in common with men of every creed and

origin who loved fair play and desired the

peace of the empire, and the prosperity of

Ireland he hoped the day would soon dawn

when an Irish parliament would legislate for

the tenants and restore the pristine glory of

the Irish people. (Tremendous cheering.) Mr. F. A. Quinn, on coming forward, was received with decided favor. He opened his remarks by alluding to the true Irish eloquence of the speakers who had preceded him He said he had in his pocket a coin dated 1763 and another dated 1881. The first named piece had existed when that glorious act had been performed at Yorktown-(great applause) - when sword in hand, after a bloody struggle, a great people secured their liberty. (Applause.) The speaker would not go into the principles and aims of the great leader of the Irish people, for they were the principles and aims of true Irishmen the world over (applause.) He would not draw attention to the fretful arrogance and resorts to force by which the Irish movement had accomplish the contemptible object he had in view, that of belittling Ireland's greatest leader. (Applause.) In this he has ignomade to assert their rights, the policy of coercion had been used against them. (Hear, hear.) Were they now to be content when an abortive attempt at a Land Bill which the English Government wished to force down their throats with hired bayonets? Were they to see their leader imprisoned and themselves insulted? Were they to stand calmly by and see the land of their forefathers over-run with an armed force and every attempt made to terrorize the people? Could they continue to see that people periodically reduced to the sufferings of famine, and not use their last efforts on their behalf? Were they to submit to their being governed by a people who hated them? No; the time for reconciliation had termined to fight to the bitter end to obtain insults and provocations, a spectacle of higher the glorious object of constitutional liberty they had in view. Gladstone the other day lives offered on the battle field had gone out of his way to praise John crisis as the present might be considered the flung back this praise with contempt. (Apand a reptile press to crush out Irish nationthey had done in past ages, for the Irish Greek fable of a bird which, having its wings scorched by the fire, returned to it only to rise brighter and more brilliant from the flames. He honed the bird of the Trish and his money to the continuation of the nationality, which had been scorched so often, would one day rise never to fall again.

Mr. Quinn sat down amidst much applause Mr. P. J. Coyle next stepped forward on the platform and addressed the meeting, when he said that it might become him rightly at this late bour to simply say that he agreed fully with the gentlemen who had already spoken, but on an occasion like this it became a free man in a free country to give expression to his opinions. Henry II. gave permission some seven centuries ago to his English subjects to invade Ireland and civilize the Irish. Seven long conturies had passed since then and not a score of venrs ever elapsed that the people of Ireland did not rise up in revolt to protest against the usurpation and let the invaders know that the soil belonged to them. (Applause). As

he understood it, they were here to-night to pass a resolution of indignation in reference to the arrest of Charles Stewart Parnell. It was looked upon as a mild measure for the British Government to take. Not many years ago Parnell would have been marched to the gallows for the crime-if until the people were made independent of stricken from the limbs of his Catholic fellow his rulers. (Applause.) Did not Beacons too much.

field not long since stigmatize Gladstone as a disturber of the peace and a dismemberer of the Empire. He is now at the top of the ladder, and is punishing Parnell for the crime of which he stands arraigned by his late rival. The general principle as accepted in Canada was that the majority should rule. Here we have Liberals and Conservatives. If one of Westminster. (Cheers.) He had sought to party did not please the people, the other was put into power. Was that the way in Ireland. No, for the minority ruled the majority. He thanked God that the people had at length risen in their might, and that their voice was heard all over the civilized world. Ireland of to-day was not the Ireland of '48, Cromwellian plantation, had assumed the though that was good enough for the time. In conclusion he did not believe that moral sussion could alone carry the day. They had agitated peaceably, and they could see the result to-night. England is the first to use violence, which may have to be used to liberate Ireland. (Great applause.) Mr. Coyle closed his eloquent address by reading a poem from the pen of Thomas Davis, the last verse of which is here appended:

A nation's right, a nation's right-God gave it, and gave, too, A nation's sword, a nation's might, Danger to guard it through. 'Tis freedom from a foreign yoke, 'Tis just and equal laws. Which deal unto the humblest folk As in a noble's cause. On nations fixed in right and truth,

God would bestow eternal youth.

Mr. PATRICK CARROLL, ex-President of the

Montreal Branch of the Land League, on arising was greeted with applause. He said he did not like to hear Gladstone abused in the manner he had been during the evening. (Laughter.) A great deal of peace had been spoken and much comment had been made upon the policy of moral sussion; he, however, did not believe that Ireland would ever achieve her liberty by that means. (Hear, hear.) Irishmen would have to fight for it, as they had often done before. (Applause.) We had been told that O'Connell was imprisoned, and Emmet and Orr hanged. Were we to live to see our great leader served in a like manner? No, every means at the disposal of the people would be used against the Government until Parnell leased. (Loud applause.) Science gives chance to work materially for our rights and liberties, and if all other means falled we would be obliged to resort to it (loud applause). It was, therefore, the duty of every true Irishman to become ac-

act accordingly when the time arrived for Mr. Carroll sat down amid enthusiastic ap-

quainted with these scientific means, and to

plause. The CHAIRMAN then read the following resolution, which was carried unanimously :-Resolved,-That we, the Irishmen of Montreal, declare that the conduct of the British

Government in imprisoning the elected and recognized leader of the Irish people, for no other reason than his having fearlessly acted upon the programme adopted by the Irish nation in convention assembled, meets with our unqualified condemnation; that no words are strong enough to express our indignation at this despotic proceeding; that, while condemning the act of England's Premier, this meeting urges upon the Irish people the duty of following out the line of conduct laid down for them by the imprisoned chief, and of persisting in carrying out the policy of the Land Loague that has reduced the British Government, as a last resource, to means of endeavoting to terrorize the Irish nation that would disgrace the despotism of the most absolute of tyrannies; and that we here solemnly renew the expression of our never failing confidence in our people's leader, and our assurance that we will assist our country. men, by every means in our power, in whatever course they may adopt to bring the present great struggle to a successful termination, and to secure for the Irish people the Land, the Law-making and the Government of Ireland.

Mr. Mungovan, of the Irish Canadian, in response to repeated calls, arose and in a neat speech complimented the League in Montreal with having so many eloquent speakers. He cordially endorsed their views, and felt assured that, if the cause of Ireland rested in their hands, they were lawyers enough to convince even an English jury in their favor.

the Irishmen of Hemmingford couched in the following patriotic terms: "The Irishmen of Hemmingford with you. Hurrah for Parnell and God Save Ireland!" (Loud cheers.) Another telegram from Mr. Patrick Ford,

The Chairman then read a telegram from

of the Irish World, whose name was loudly cheered, announced that Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. for Galway, would be among them on November 9th. (Thunders of applause.) Mr. Donerry remarked that from the en-

thusiastic nature of the present meeting he had no doubt but that Mr. O'Connor would receive a real Irish welcome. (Hear, hear.) He then invited all those in the Hall who were not members of the League to come jorward and enroll themselves. A large number responded to the call, the receipts being close on \$150.

INCIDENTS.

An individual seated in one of the front seats, who had been noticed giving demonstrative approbation to the remarks of some of the speakers, interrupted the meeting several times for the purpose of protesting against the abuse heaped upon the English Premier.

Mr. Donerry stepped forward and remarked that the principles of the lrish National Land League were emphatically in favor of the rights of free speech, and as such they would be glad to hear any defence of Gladstone, if that gentleman would wait until the regular programme had been concluded. Towards the close of the proceedings Mr. Doherty called upon the gentleman, but he failed to respond.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

That terrible scourge among children may be speedily cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All forms of bowel com-plaints, nausea and vomiting, from an ordinary diarrhes to the most severe attack of Canadian cholera, can be subdued by its prompt use. It is the best remedy known for children or adults suffering from summer complaints. 10-2

POPE LEO AND THE LAND LEAGUE. London, Oct. 21.—Great pressure is being exerted by English and Irish Catholics to obtain a strong condemuation of the Land League manifesto from the Pope. It is said that the Papal Secretary of State informed enquirers that the Pope was sorely afflicted by the conduct of a portion of the Irish clergy, but can only interfere to certain degrees in questions more especially concerning local ecclesiastical authorities.

A GENERAL DEFEATED.

A Mrs. J. G. Robertson writes: "I was sufering from general debility, want of appetite, constipation, etc., so that life was a burden; freedom for their native land (loud Gladstone would be hurled from power, and lafter using Burdock Blood Bitters I felt better

Speech at the Reception of Mr. P T. O'Connor in Boston.

[From the Boston Herald.]

Fellow Citizens:-I remember a similar gathering under this roof, when we came together to welcome Dillon and Parnell to their labors on this side of the water. Mr. Parnell has an imperative engagement which keeps him from being with us (applause and laughter), but we give the same welcome to these gentlemen, and we hope that as they go west the ywill find, as he did, that the wave and the heart of their welcome grow stronger and heartier every mile they travel toward the setting sun. (Applause.)
Our friend said he was not surprised at

the recent action of the Administration in England. Well, we at a distance are like the old listener to the college debates in Latin; he was at a distance because he didn't understand the language, and we are 3,000 miles off. When some one asked of him what use was his attendance and how he judged the debate, he said: "I have no trouble; I watch the two men keenly, and the man who gets mad first has no argument. We all remember that (Applause). twenty years ago, under this roof the men who could not be answered were mobbed. So I think that, in England to-day, the men who cannot be answered are put in jail. (Applause.) If Mr. Gladstone could have answered Parnell, he would have appealed to argument, civilization, and intellect to right him. He felt himsel: weak in argument, and appealed to force. Now, as I told you on that occasion you cannot shoot an idea. Neither can you imprison an idea. The moment the man who represents it is within four walls, every humane eye, every enlightened heart, every glorious aspiration, centres upon him, and he becomes the pivot of the intellectual and moral move ment of the age. (Applause.)
Thank God that Gladstone arrested Par-

nell. He lifted him from being the head of the Land League to being the head of the great moral and humane movement of the age. (Applause.) But it was no surprise to me that Mr. Gladstone committed the final blunder of arresting his great antagonist. You have reminded us, sir, that in that great struggle when freedom hung in the critical balance in these forty States the voice that came from the great leader of the Liberal party was an amen to Jefferson Davis, who tried to turn this free republic into a slaveholding despotism. (Applause.) wonder that the same man to-day should do his utmost to perpetuate slavery among the peasants of Ireland? I don't believe there is a drop of liberal blood in all of Mr. Gladstone's body. (Applause.) From the crown of his head to the sole of his feet there isn't a drop of blood that looks forward-not one; everyone looks backward. (Applause.) In his youth he was a firm and unyielding Tory; and the Jews have a proverb, "Don't trust a convert, even to the third generation." (Applause.) The Jews might quote Mr. Gladstone as sufficient proof of the truth of their ancient proverb. He thinks he is going to subdue Ireland. Well, men, the latchet of whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose, have tried that job 400 years and failed. (Applause.) Cicero said to a Roman bully, "I have laughed at Cataline's sword; what do I care for yours?" So Ireland may say to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Cromwell could not conquer me, nor William III.; and I forced Wellington for the third time in his life to surrender; what care I for this windy Tory in a weak skiff? (Applause.)

Mr. Gladstone sees daily, as our friend said, 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of men and women, heart-broken and poverty-stricken, on the soil of Ireland. He may cover it with troops from Belfast to Cork and from Dublin to Connaught, but he hasn't reached Ireland as she lives in these patriotic breasts; he has not reached the 10,000,000 burning hearts who have never forgotten their native land. Besides, the civilization of the age is fighting for Ireland. The Illinois farmer can put down a quarter of wheat in the market of Liverpool twenty shillings cheaper than the English farmer can do it; and that takes the rivet out of the landed aristocracy of Great Britain. (Applause.) The fiery cross of land reform lightens the hill tops of Scotland; the waters are flooding the world. What is one man, what is one administration, against the spirit of the age? Why, this serene and beautiful spirit laughs at a race, or a great name, when it sets itself in oppo-

sition to the great movement of civilization. Do you remember, in that old legend of the northern mythology, where a giant undertakes to drink up what seems to be a tiny stream But, as he proceeds in the task, he finds the stream connects with the great ocean, and he is trying the vain and superfluous task of drinking up the ocean. Now, Mr. Gladstone sees only 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 Irishmen; he doesn't see the great spirit of humanity, the civilization of the age, behind her; and he might as well try to drink the ocean as to attempt to conquer the ilving spirit which for 400 years, nay, for 700, has asserted itself. (Applause.) He is engaged in a task which, considering the race, is impossible. You may weigh it against what gallant and persistent race you please, you may take Poland, the most gallant people in Europe, that flung the Turk back into Constantinople, and saved the cross from the crescent; and yet Poland is a name trodden out within the limits of 200 years of Russian oppression. For 700 years depopu lated, starved, trodden under foot, Ireland. with the cross of her faith in one hand and the emblem of her nationality in the other, has defied the most obstinate and mos triumphant kingdom on the face of the earth (applause), and she stands to day the pivot of British politics, on which turn and by which are judged the great civil questions of the leader of the English race. And yet this boaster undertakes to do what, for 700 years Englishmen have tried to do and failed. (Applause) Oh, no; oh, no, Mr. Chancellor. You may thrust starving women and dying men out of their homes; you may stamp, out everything that is happy in Ireland; yes, perhaps for a moment you may stamp out fresistance, but liberty knows nothing but victory. (Applause.) Looking out on the present and judging by the past Ireland will, stand, happy and prosperous when Gladstone's name will rot with Wetterburne, Lord, Eldon and Lord North. (Prolonged applause.) r in ...

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. 1 had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not that Home Rule itself would be worthless cheers). O'Connell had then appeared, and those whom he now oppressed would become than for years. I cannot praise your Bitters recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y .- American Rural Home.

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Don't Know Half Their Value."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS Onres all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and builds up the entire system when broken down by disease. 10-2

A NEW INFERNAL MACHINE. London, Oct. 20.—The latest infernal machine discovered by a Glasgow postman turns out to be made of springs and wheels. the mechanism of a large moveable toy ship.



Novralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Eackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

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tues of the finest drugs. such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniform-PECTORAL. ity of results. Itstrikes at the foundation of all

pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Ciergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of Aven's Cherry Pectary, the effects of Aven's Cherry Pectary of progress and applications are an TORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the pro-tection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious,

soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered. which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply scated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may contile the average the last results. It is a confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, ingrequents will allow. Emilient physicials, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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Lowell, Mass. BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL Wholesale Agents,

Manifesto of the Land League— No rents until the leaders are released—General indignation against the Government.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—The phase of the excitement in Dublin has entirely changed. Originally caused by political arrests it has Originally consider of political across to has must be said all classes join. This is the only thing now talked of, and, if possible, the attitude of the police may cause disturbances which mere political resentment never would have done. Mr. Forswho had come to protest against "the ostenta. wno nad come to price force," with some impolice nau thing again if necessary, finally me same Lord Mayor and others out of the waving the actual discourtesy. It was certainly galling to the Chief Executive of the city and to the Corporation that they should not be consulted regarding the peace of the city, and when they ask the British official who administers the city police they are sum. maily dismissed. As an eye witness on both nights I can testify to the wanton brutality of to police. It was dangerous to go out into the teets, not on account of the mob, but on acpant of the police. Crowds of rowdy boys firing the streets to night as before, but the police are kept out of the way. The idea of moderate sympathy among Dublin men may be gathered by the fact that the liberal members of the City Council held a meeting to day to offer Mr. Parnell the freedom of the city. Of forty-five liberal members composing the City Council only twentyfour attended. The vote stood seventeen in favor and six against offering the freedom of the city. Of course all the conservatives would vote against it. According to my notification of Saturday the business of the Legue is transferred to Holyhead. The executive, consisting of Messrs O'Connor, Healy, Biggar and possibly Egan, will manage the affairs. Mr. P. J. Sheridan, the released suspect, will be Secretary. It is signifiantly suggested to-day that the government has foreseen the removal of the offices to England, for under the warrants of treason for which Mesers. Parnell, Sexton and others are arrested the escaped leaguers may be arrested anywhere on British territory. They are entitled to trial in England, however, which perhaps may be worse for them. The arrests to day were important, though the mmes are not widely known. Mr. Lytham was one of the most active of the League organizers. The others—eight or ten in number-are secretaries or organizers. The iring by the police at Limerick resterday was with blank cartridges. I saw to-day the quartermaster of the Scots Grays who had just inspected a detachment of the Grays who had neturned from Limerick. He says that notwithstanding the accounts of stone throwing they had not a scratch on them.

DUBLIN, Oct. 19 .- The Land League manifesto says: "Only one constitutional weapon now remains in the hands of the League. It is the strongest, swiftest, most irresistible of all we hesitated to advise our fellow-countrymen to employ, until the savage lawlessness of the English Government has provoked a crisis in which we must either consent to see the Irish tenant farmers disarmed of their organization and laid once more prostrate at the feet of the landlords, and every nurmur of Irish opinion suppressed with the armed hand or appeal to our countrymen at nce to resort to the only means now left in Government to the people. Do not be daunted by and Navy of the United States now at York-the removal of your leaders; do not town. The Secretary of War and Secretary let yourselves be intimidated by threats of uilitary violence; it is as lawful to refuse to my rents as it is to receive them. Against he passive resistance of the entire population military power has no weapon. Funds will e poured out unstintedly for the support of who may endure eviction in the course of the struggle. Our exiled brothers in America may be relied upon to contribute, if necesary, as many millions of money as they have contributed thousands to starve out Indlordism and bring English tyranny to its tates. You have only to show you are not unworthy their boundless sacrifices. One more crowning struggle for your land, your homes, your lives, a struggle in which you have all the memories of your race, all the hope of your kindred, and all the sacrifices of your imprisoned brothers with you."

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of Four test by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS.
WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will slieve the poor little sufferer immediately spend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever ued it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, perating like magic. It is perfectly safe to se in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL. BY OPENING CEREMONIES -- PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S BEMARKS-SPEECHES FROM THE FRENCH DELE-

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[G26

SALUTED," YORKTOWN, Oct. 19 .- At 10:40, while the larine band played, Blaine and the French and German delegations in full uniform intered Lafayette Hall. They passed through he aisle on one side which was a line of pilitary officers, with Senators, Congressmen and other persons of distinction on the other. At the end of the Hall the President was het by Blaine, and the two gentlemen walked through the aisle bidding good morning to hose present as they passed. They then returned, and in a few moments the party tarted for the grand stand, Atthur and Hunt uniform next in line, Hancock and staff fol-

Centennial Hymn was sung by a chorus from Baltimore, Bickmond and Washington. President Arthur was introduced by Blaine, and he then delivered the address. He said :- Upon this soil a hundred years ago our forefathers brought to a successful issue their heroic struggle for independence, and there was established, and as we trust made

secure, upon this continent for ages yet to come, the principle of Government, which is the very fibre of our political system-the sovereignty of the people. The resentments which attended, and for a time survived, the clash of arms have long since ceased to animate our hearts. It is with no feeling of exultation over a defeated foe that to-day we ment never to the Lord Mayor and the summon up the remembrance of ter's reply to the Lora mayor and the summon up the remembrance of Corporation to-day will exasperate the those events which have made hely people still more, and it is difficult to predict the consequences. Mr. Forster predict the consequences. Mr. Forster predict deputation of the Corporation, received a deputation of the Corporation, find a harbour in our hearts now so proand sympathy which our national bereavetious display of police of the state of ment has evolved from the people of England patience, and total under orders, and would do and their august Sovereign, but it is altogether fitting that we should gather here to refresh our souls with the contemplation of the unfaltering patriotism, sturdy zeal and sublime faith which achieved the results we now commemorate; for so, if we learn aright the lesson of the hour, shall we be incited to transmit to the generation which shall follow the precious legacy which our fathers left to us—Love of liberty protected by law. Of that historic scene, which we here celebrate, no feature is more prominent, none more touching, than the participation of our gallant ellies from across the sea. It was their presence which gave a vigorous impulse to the hopes of our countrymen when well nigh disheartened by a long series of disasters. It was their not le generous aid, extended in the darkest period of the struggle, which sped the coming of triumph, and made the capitulation of York- 866; Dominion of Canada, 8,710; Chine, 976; town possible a century ago. To their descendants and representatives who are here present as honored guests of the nation, it is my glad duty to offer a cordial welcome. You have a right to share with us the associations which cluster about the day when your fathers fought side by side with our fathers in the cause which was here crowned with success, and none of the memories awakened by this anniversary are more grateful to us all than the reflection that the national friendships here so closely comented have outlasted the mutations of a changeful century. God grant, my countrymen, that they may ever remain unshaken, and that ever henceforth with ourselves and with all the nations of the earth we may be at

> Mr. Outrey, French Minister said : Coming to this Yorktown Centennial we come to celebrate a day which ended that long and bitter struggle against a great nation, now our mutual ally and friend, who here, as under all skies where her flag has floated, has left ineffaceable marks of her grand and civilizing spirit." Concluding, he thanked the Government and people for the welcome extended to the representatives of France. The Centen-nial Ode was sung by a chorus. Harrison Mullard, of New York, sang "God Save our President from Harm.'

> Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, then delivered an oration.

Morquis de Rochambeau said :- "Citizens of the United States you have invited us to celebrate with you a great achievement of arms, and we did not hesitate to brave the terrors of the ocean to say to you that what our fathers and brothers did, we their sons would be willing to do to-day." Baron Steuben made an appropriate speech,

which was loudly applauded.

The following order was read by Blaine at the celebration:—"In recognition of the the country and two dollars and a half in the the the celebration:—"In recognition of the friendly relations so long and so happily subeft in stating between Great Britain and the United its and good will between the two countries for its and good will between the two countries for twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean the longed and of such inexhaustible depth, that the sub-longed and of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. hands of bringing this false States, in the trust and confidence of peace ing that to many poor people a reduction of and brutal Government to its same good will between the two countries for the grand brutal Government to its same good will between the two countries for the grand brutal Government to its same good will between the two countries for the grand and redeem your pledges has a first of the profound respect enterpossibly in the execution of the special favorite of the testing the Land Act, feels bound to advise lady who sits upon the British Throne, it one way they gained in another, and they the tenant farmers of Ireland from this day is hereby ordered that at the close of these assisted the introduction into Catholic forth to pay no rents under any circumstances ceremonies, commemorative of the valour families throughout Canada and the United to their landlords, until the Government re- and success of our forefathers in their pa- States of a Catholic paper which would delinquishes the existing system of terrorism triotic struggle for independence, the British fend their religion and their rights. and restores Constitutional rights to flag shall be saluted by the forces of the Army

> (Signed), CHESTER A. ARTEUR, By the President, JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

of the Navy will give orders accordingly."

SCIENCE IN FULL PROGRESS.

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

(From the Montreal Gazette, December 24th,

1880.)
We are pleased to notice that a grea many of our best citizens have bought Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and, to satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. Sauvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we can speak with our own authority of it. We think that such a method, which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a well-learned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instrument free of charge.

Common Sense in Medicine.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Bouvielle, the Parislan physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his resileading. Next came Blaine escorting the dence among us, is meeting with excellent french delegation followed by the German success. Already the doctor has had hundelegation, General Sherman with his staff in dreds of patients, who have given his system billorm next in line, Hancock and staff fol- a trial, and, so far as we have learned, with lowing. After a general handshaking the both satisfaction and benefit. Dr. Souvielle Ceremonies opened with prayer by Bishop makes a departure from the usual methods of cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and Harris. He invoked a blessing upon the treating diseases of the air passages. He request those of them who have not, to follow United States and France, but did not refer to contends that the proper mode of treating their example at once. Germany at all, except in conclusion when he them is by inhalation and absorption, not by "POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. Prayed that God would bless the Crowned pouring drugs into the stomach and thus up- 741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

Heads of the world. The Point Dexter setting and disarranging one part of the sys-Centennial Hymn was sung by a chorus tem in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal.

TRIED AND TRUE!

·How sad to contemplate the fact, that for the sake of gain, would-be philanthropists have introduced patent medicines and drugs sent to their graves through the use of such compounds. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters have come before a discerning public, without any loud trumpeting. They have been tried and have not been found wanting. They are daily gaining in public favor, and for dyspepsia, jaundice, and biliousness have no equal.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS. Washington, Oct. 19 .- The Bureau of Statistics reports that during September there arrived in the Customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco, 69,924 passengers—of whom 58,452 were immigrants, 8,380 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 3,002 aliens not intending to remain in the United States. Of this total number of immigrants there arrived from England and Wales, 8,997; Ireland, 5,633; Scotland, 1,971; Austria, 1,043; Belgiam, 241; De mark, 460; France, 613; Germany, 19,608; Hungary, 490; Italy, 1,162; Netherlands, 548; Norway, 1,953; Poland, 195; Russia, 795; Sweden, 3,703; Switzerland, and from all other countries. 488.

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The remedy that has stood the test of time is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Almost infallible to cure dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and every form of summer complaints.

TRUE WITNESS FOR 1882.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

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

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

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer

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

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

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50. Our readers will oblige by informing their

friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

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

The True Witness will be mailed to clergy-

man, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their 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. We other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalt on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of

five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties subscribing for the TRUE WITNESS between this date and the 31st December, 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further infor-mation please apply to the office of The Post Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting— By a thorough knowledge of the natural a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' hills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well (vile compounds) which are advertised to cure fortified with pure blood and a properly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Verily they nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold have their reward. Thousands are abnually only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co. Homospathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

In Cyprus the law courts are shortly to be reformed, and judges are coming from England to preside over the new tribunals.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE 22nd November, 1881, HOUSEHOLD USE

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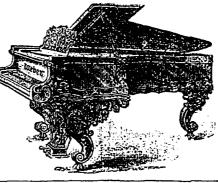
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song-ora, from the in-imitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kel-logg, and artist after artistleaves our shores, the last kindly odien from the deek of the parting steamer is in variably wafted to Weber."

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ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

& TORY JOURNAL ON THE SITUATION-IT IS A QUESTION OF SEPARATION-LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 22.—The Express, a Conservative organ, says :- "If the government suffer themselves to be defeated Ireland is lost to the English Crown. The struggle now precipitated involves the whole of the various issues which the politics of this country have been bringing up of late years and more than those issues. If the government be defeated it government of England is in its life and death conflict, involving as one of its possible results the declaration of an independent Ireland, with fleets and armies established at the very door of England." This is perfectly true. If no rents are paid a million men could not evict the nation and keep them out of their houses without levelling every peasant's house to the ground. Even this would not benefit the landlords, for they would get no rents, and when the Irish landlords are driven out the the English connection ends. Therefore the question which is on every man's lips is, will the "no rent" manifesto ke obeyed? A square answer to that is, in many counties it defended to the bitter end. The communistic doctrines disseminated during the past two years have fascinated the people. They will not easily give them up. Rents will be paid at first secretly, then with more boldness. But in parts where the feeling is strongest no one can predict the final issue.

This is not armed rebellion. The physical force party was never less prepared for action, the British garrison never stronger. The force which the government has to deal with is imperceptible as animacula, impalpable as air. The head is cut off, but the body continues to wriggle. Chopped into small pieces, each part would remain animate. That is, l'arnell and the leaders in jail, each League branch will be fighting for itself. Public meeting and public utterance being crushed secret meeting and secret utterance follow. If the government puts down the land war means must be used the severity of which Mr.Gladstone never contemplated. The people are beginning to say that the time has come when England cannot ignore the five millions of Irish in America, however much it may be her desire or America's interest to disregard them. The sinews of war supplied thence are doubtless the mainstay of the movement, and the landlords' organ confesses to-day that the government cannot yet stop. The events of the past week have made the blood of thousands of moderate Irish leap in their veins. It drags sympathy from even many who confess that Mr. Parnell should never a allowed to go as far as he went But in England there has gone up from the Conservatives and Liberals one great cry of clamoring approval. It is confidently predicted by political observers that revulsion of feeling will follow, and Mr. Gtadstone and the party he represents will go down with the rise of sympathy for the Irish prisoners."

Agricultural.

SUGGESTIONS OF AND FOR THE SEA

It is difficult to tell just what kind of weather November will bring. We are likely to have hard frosts, some snow storms, and a foretaste of the coming winter. The fine, mellow weather of October often lingers, and a long Indian Summer may allow the doing of a large amount of out-door work. All in all, this is a month when much may be expected in fair weather and foul, and therefore it is all the more necessary that every good day be taken advantage of, and every bad one be provided against. Should any of the work that properly belongs to last month, be still unfinished, such as sowing winter grain, husking corn, etc., it should be pushed to completion at once. The wheat that is sown in early November does well, though late sowing has nothing in itself to recommend it. Rye may be sown so late that there is only time, before the freezing weather sets in, for the plant to get a fair start. Cornhusking can be done in the barn at any time, but it is more pleasant and profitable to do this work in the field during warm weather. Much grain is thrashed in this month, partly because the thrashers were not earlier available, and the work now is not so pressing. Some farmers suffer from not speaking for the thrashers early in the season. Those with large grain farms may have their own machine, and thus be independent of those who go from farm to farm. Farmers with only a small amount of grain, may do their own thrashing, by hand, and thus make good use of stormy days. The bid. importance of planning for work for days when the help must be in-doors, should be do (ex-div), 195; 45 regular, 1983; 25 do more fully appreciated. There are many things about a farm that may then be done

The harvesting of the roots is largely done this month. The beets and mangels are protected from the light, early frosts by their broad leaves, but so soon as the leaves drop down, growth ceases, and the roots should be dug. Much labor can be saved in removing the roots from the soil by the use of a subsoil property of the roots from the roots from the roots from the soil by the use of a subsoil property of the roots from the roots plow, running it close to one side of the row thus loosening the roots, when they can be pulled unbroken and with ease. Horse labor should be used upon the farm wherever it is available. The pitting of the roots was treated last month. There is danger in making the heaps too large. Trenches four feet size, and there is no heating if thorough ven-

become worthless, and when thinly spread they become dried and valueless. A moderately thick layer of them spread in some shady place is the best for keeping them fresh and palatable. This is a time when the weeds-if left to grow-will have gone to seed, and such should be gathered and burned -not thrown on the manure or compost hesp. All young weeds, sod and refuse from the root field, etc., may go into and add value to the compost heap. If there is a muck bed at hand, a quantity of muck may be taken out and placed in a dry place to undergo the "weathering" necessary to fit it for a fertilizer to the soil, or better still, as an absorbent of liquid manure in the stable and feeding shed. If muck is used in the farm economy, there should be a muck heap, that is, a supply that has been subjected for a season to the action of the elements, before it is used. Should the season continue to be dry, draining of swamp lands will be in order. It is a serious error to dig the ditches so narrow as is done in many cases. A wide ditch, with very sloping edges, is the only kind that will last for any length of time. It is far better to do thoroughly what isidone, and leave the work to be taken up the next

NOTES ON FARM STOCK. It is nearly time to consider the winter feeding of farm stock, at leas this is the month to make all the plans and get everything in order for the cold season that will soon be at hand. The question of winter feeding in all its bearings is an important one. There is a constant outgo of fodder, is not home rule which will be the result, but and the problem is to so govern the expension. Therefore diture that the best returns may be obtained. diture that the best returns may be obtained. we do not go too far when we say that the Not only must the animals be "kept," but they must be kept well, that the opening of the new year of pasturage may not find them run down, or, as it is termed, "spring poor." Aside from bringing the stock through in a healthy and vigorous condition, there is the manure to be considered. This should be a good dividend upon the winter's outlay, and therefore it should have a place in the plans for winter feeding. It cannot be too strongly urged that the best manure is made under cover. The same system which gives the best protection and care to the animals will insure the most satisfactory returns in the manure from them. Feeding for manure is more and more to be a leading factor in the winter keeping of farm animals. A plenty will be. Rents will be refused and holdings of the best feed, a free supply of pure water and warm quarters, are three essentials in

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

profitable winter farming.

Mr. Jas. Carey, of Grafton, Ont., sold to Mr. Daoust, on the 17th inst, 32 hoge at \$7 per 100 lbs, and also sold 12 cattle at \$30 per

Constitutions of iron are undermined and destroyed by lung and bronchial disease consequent upon neglect of a cough. A foolhardy disregard of that warning symptom is unfortunately very common, and that is the main reason why consumption figures so conspicuously among the causes of premature death. A timely use, inwardly and outwardly, of Thomas' Eclectric Oil, a benign, pure and undeteriorating anti-spasmodic, soothing and healing agent, indorsed and recommended by the faculty, is a sure, prompt and inexpensive way of arresting a cough or cold. Besides being a pulmonic of acknowledged excellence, it is a matchless anodyne for rheumatic or neuralgic pain; cures bleeding or blind piles, sores and hurts of all kinds, and remedies kidney troubles and lameness or weakness of the back. Some of the most experienced and best known stock-raisers and owners of "crack" trotting horses recommend it for diseases and injuries of horses and cattle.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1881.

Money loaned on stocks at 5 to 6 per cent call. There was a fair business in sterling exchange at firmer rates namely, 8 3-15 to 8} prem for 60-day bills between banks, 8% counter and 9 demand. Documentary was quiet at 7% to 8 prem. Currency drafts on New York were drawn at 1 to

3-16 prem. The stock market in the morning was irregular. Bank of Montreal at noon was to easier in bid at 1983; but Ontario advanced 1 to 571 bid : Commerce 11 to 1403 bid; Montreat Telegraph 1 to 126 bid; Richelieu 1 to 43 bid; and City Passenger 6 per cent to 126 bid. The extraordinary rise in the latter stock was due to the passing of the motion at last night's Municipal Council meeting.

Morning Stock Sales-50 Montreal 199: 100 do (ex-div.) 196; 20 do 196}; 25 regutar at 199; 25 Ontario 563; 118 do 57; 60 Merchants 1281; 4 do 1281; 25 do 128; 25 do 128; 50 Toronto 165; 25 Dundas Cotton 115; 50 Commerce 140; 50 do 140]; 335 do 141; 375 do 1411; 200 do 141; 225 Oity Passenger 127; 100 Montreal Telegraph 127; 100 do 127½; 30 do 126¾; 25 Richeltou Men's 43¾; 130 do 43¼; 75 do 43¼; 25 do 43; 43 do,spli Montreal Cotton 161.

In the afternoon Bank of Montreat, Ontario, Merchants and Richelieu were respectively ! lower in bid at the close as compared with noon prices. Commerce fell ½ and Montreal Telegraph 1 per cent. in bid. Gas was steady at 140 and City Passenger at 126

Afternoon Sales-25 Montreal, 1987; 25 (ex-div) 105½; 10 do, 198½; 100 do, 198½; 75 Untario, 57½; 6 do, 56¾; 1,000 do, 57; 70 Merchants, 128; 25 Molsons, 116; 100 Commerce, 140½; 25 do, 140½50 do, 140½; 50

Adams, 146; Am. Ex, 97; C. S., 59\(\frac{1}{5}\); O. C. & I. C., 21\(\frac{1}{5}\); C. B. Q, 136\(\frac{1}{3}\), D. & H., 109\(\frac{1}{6}\); D. & L., 1271; Erie, 431; pfd., 881; N. & St. Jo, 961; pfd, 1131; Ili. C., 139; K. & T.,

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The wholesale markets have on the whole been fairly active and the continued immunwide and four feet deep are of a suitable ity from losses by business failures is a healthy and encouraging feature in the situ- for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. tilation is provided for. The covering of ation. The movement of farm produce is work.—There is a fair demand for all kinds earth should be made firm, and pressed assuming larger proportions weekly, but the from manufacturers, and the market is steady. smooth upon the outside that it will shed the various rallway companies are unfortunately Greasy Cape, on this market, is firm ar 200 to

for cows, and especially the young stock. If scarcity of cars, and the Grand Trunk has stacked in large heaps they soon decay and given notice that it cannot spare conveyances for the movement of apples, cabbages potatoes, &c., from Montreal to the United States until after the 1st of November. Breadstuffs, provisions, dairy produce and dry goods have ruled quiet, but in the majority of other staples we note an improved enquiry and a hardening of prices.

GROOERIES.—Business continues in fair volume and a large business has been done in canned tomatoes, stocks of which are all in second hands and held at \$1.55 to \$1.60. Teas are unchanged in tone and price:-Japan, common, 22 to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c; fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar .-The market has ruled easier again. quote: Granulated, 93c; Yellow refined, 75c to 83c; Porto Rico, 74c to 75c; Barbadoes, 75c 73c. Coffee is still dull. Mocha, 32cto 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracaibo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 171c to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 12 c.

FRUITS .- The speculative operations in Valencia raisins keep the market firm at about 91c. A steamer has arrived from the Mediterraneau with a large supply of fruit. Currants are worth 7c to 74c; layer raisins, \$2.95 to \$3; loose muscatel, \$3.10 to \$3.15; new figs, 16c; sultanas, 12½c to 13½c; filberts, 91c to 101c.

Spices .- Pepper keeps about steady, the corner" in the United States being still maintained. Prices in New York are said to be easier for pepper, cloves and pimento. Cassia, per lb, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 90c.

Syaurs and molasses are about steady. We quote for Bright syrups 62c to 68c; medium, 55c to 58c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molasses -Barbadoes 57c to 59c; Trinidad, 50c to 52c; sugar house, 36c to 40c.

IRON AND HARDWARE -Travellers are doing well and the leading hardware houses are full of orders. Tin plates are firmer, prices having risen 18 per box in England. Zinc is also firmer. Pig iron is strong at former prices quoted. The following are quotations :- Pig iron, per Coltness, \$23.50 to \$24.50; ton, mens, \$23 to \$24.50; Gartsherrie, \$23 to 24 50; Summerlee, \$23.50 to 24 50; Langloan, \$23.50 to 24.50; Eglinton, \$23.50; Carnbroe; \$23.50 Bars per 100 lbs, Siemens, \$2 to 2.25; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1.90 to 2: Best ditto \$2.15 to 2.25; Swede, \$4 25 to 4 60; Norway, \$4 00 to 5 00; Lowmoor & Bowling, \$6 25 to 700. Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3.25; other brands, \$3 25 to \$3 50; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, \$5 50 export at 4½c to 5c, and within the past few to \$6; ditto, IX, \$7 50; ditto, D C, \$5; ditto, DX, \$7. Coke, IC, \$4 75 to 5. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, chard distillery at Prescott. Mr. Kennedy and cotter shippers took saveral lots of to 5. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcol, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets No. 28, best, \$7 to 7 50; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 35 to 250; Sheets, best brands, Boiler Plates, \$3 00 to \$3 50. Russia Sheet Iron per 1b, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shot, \$6 to \$6 50; Steel, cast, per 1b, 111c to 121c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4; do Tire, \$3.50 to \$3.75 ; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2.50 . Ingot Tin, \$26 to \$27. Ingot Copper, \$17 25 to 18 50. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 50; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Coil chain, \$\frac{3}{6}\$ inch, \$5 50; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.60 to 1.70. Cut Nails:—Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.45 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.70 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.95 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.20 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.95 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.45 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, 2.95; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.45.

LEATHER .- The demand continues good for hest grades of sole, but black leathers are dull and easy. There have been no recent ship-ments from this market. No decided improvement is looked for in the demand until Western jobbers come into the market to stock up again. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c.; ordinary, 241c to 251c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24½c; No 2, ordinary, 22½c to 23½c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c calfekins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c.

BOOTS AND SHORS-Sorting up orders are giving satisfaction, and business is in a healthy condition. Remittances are up to the mark. We quote:—
Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25;
do,split brogans, \$1 to \$1 10; do buff congress,
\$1 80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; do cowhide boots, \$2 30 to 2 35; women's split balmorals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 10 and 1 40; do prunella, 50c to \$1 60; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, 90c to \$1.15.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The market has ruled quiet, but is generally steady for leading chemicals in sympathy with the British markets. We quote: Bi-carb soda at \$3.10 to \$3.20: sods asb, \$1.50 to \$2.00; sal-sods, \$1.10 to \$1.20; bi-chromate of potash, $13\frac{1}{2}c$ to trim for the time when they will be needed; do, 140; 25 do, 140; 50 do, 140; 50 do, 140; 50 do, 140; 50 do 140; 100 to 33c; caustic soda, \$2.40 to 2.50; harnesses to be cleaned and oiled; grain to be fanned; wood to be split, and many other jobs that can be done as well when it rains, as during the brightest sunshins.

Ommerce, 140; 25 do, 140; 50 do, 140; 100 to 33c; caustic soda, \$2.40 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; slum \$2.75 do, 43. sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, 90c to \$1.10; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 53c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3.00; morphia, \$2.50 to \$2.60; castor oil, 10c to 101; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$1.50 to \$4.75.

FISH.-A cargo or two of Labrador herrings have been sold here at \$6 per bbl, and about 3,000 bbls were forwarded to Chicago. Nova Scotia split herrings are quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per brl for No.1; dry cod, \$4, and green, \$4.50 for No. 1; \$3.75 for No. 2. No. 2 mackerel, \$5.00 to \$5.50; white fish \$4.75; salmon trout \$4.50. No. 2 split herrings, \$4. Salmon is steady at \$20; \$19 and \$18

rate. The tops of the roots make good feed not equal to the coession by reason of the 22s; Australian, 25s to 26s; Canadian pul-

led, A super, 33c to 35c; B super, 28c to 32c;

Hines are quiet at \$9.00, \$8.00 and \$7.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins, firmer at 90c to 95c; calfekins, 12c.
Oils.—Newfoundland cod is quiet at 45c.

Steam refined seal, 47½c. Linseed oil is worth 73c for raw and 75c for boiled. Petroleum is steady and active. Car lots are queted at 23½c to 24c, and single

bbl. lots at 25½c to 26c.
SALT.—The market is firmer. Coarse is quoted at 571c to 621c. Factory filled, \$1

to \$1.10; Eureka, \$2. Hors. -The shipment of 60 bales was made to Liverpool within the week and there were

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-Oct. 25.

sales reported at 201c to 21c.

The markets to-day were poorly attended on account of the wet weather. Prices were without much change from last week, and the principal business transacted was in meats and dairy produce. In consequence of a scarcity of cars on the Grand Trunk, the export of apples and potatoes to the United States cannot be resumed to any extent until after the first of next month.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; cornmeal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65; moulie, do, \$1 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 00.

GRAIN—Oats, per bag, \$1 to \$1.10; peas, per bush, \$1 to 1.10; beaus, per bush, \$1.60 to \$2.25; buckwheat, per bag, \$1.20 to 1.25.

VEGETARLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 65c to 75c; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onions per bushel, 50c

bushel, 750; per bbl, \$2.50; Montreal cab-bages, per 100, \$3 to \$4; indive, per dozen, 50c; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c: Montreal turnips, per bushel, 50c; Montreal tomatoes per bushel, 75c; marrows each, 10c; beets per bushel, 50c; spinach, 75c per bushel; Brus-

sels sprouts, \$1.20 per dozen. FRUIT.—Apples per barrel, \$1 25 to \$3 50; Concord grapes, 5c; Almeria, \$6 per keg cranberries, 50c per gal.

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

Poultry-Fowls, per pair, 25c to75c; ducks per pair, 80c to 90c; chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c; turkeys, per pair, \$1 50 to \$2; geese \$1 10 to \$1 25 per pair; spring turkeys, per pair, \$1 25.

MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 10c to 13c mutton, 7c to 10c lamb, forequarters, 8c lamb, hindquarters, 10c; veal, per lb., 9c to 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 15c lard per lb, 14c to 153c; sausages per lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 to \$9 50 beef, hindquarters, per lb, 7c to 8c; beef forequarters per lb, 5c to 7c.

Fish. -Lake trout, per 1b., 10c to 121c; pike and lobster, per lb, 10c; white fish, per lb, 10c. to 12c; halibut, per lb, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per Ib, 6c; mackerel, per 1b, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per 1b, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per 1b, 12½c to 15c.

Game.—Woodcock is quoted at 75c to 80c

per brace, plover at \$2 50 to \$3 per doz, and partridges at 65c to 70c per brace

MONTREAL CATPLE MARKET-Oct. 21

The market has been fairly active since last report at prices previously ruling. Mr. McShane bought over 100 head of cattle for export at 41c to 5c, and within the past few other shippers took several lots of export cattle at 4½c to 5c. Good fat sheep were worth 4½c to 5c and hogs ruled from 6¾c to 7½c, the latter price being paid for extra choice. Ocean freights for cattle are £2.10 to £3 and for sheep 6s to 6s 6d. Butchers' stock at Viger market was in fair supply and quoted at 21c

to 41c according to quality. a following are ship "Lake Winnipeg" for Liverpool, Price & Delorme. 34 cattle, 500 sheep; G. Geary, 152 cattle; J. Dunn & Co. 19 cattle, 353 sheep. Per steamship "Buenos Ayrean" for Glasgow, F. Shields, 200 cattle. Per steamship "Corunna" for Loudon, Price & Delorme, 430 cattle, 942 sheep. Per SS "Montreal" for Liverpool; C M Acer & Co, 168 cattle; D McIntosh, 51 cattle; G Geary, 62 cattle; Davidson & Co. 280 sheep Jas McShane, 500 sheep. Total exports this week 1,106 cattle; 2,575 sheep; previous week 469 cattle; 1,148 sheep. To date 40,987 cattle and 58,031 sheep.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-Oct. 22 Only 30 horses were shipped from Mont. real to the United States last week, and the demand row existing is light. At the auction sale yesterday at the Corporation stables there were sales of common steeds at \$21, \$35, \$32 and \$55. N. Garlock, Seward Valley, N.Y.; C. H. Hanson, Lowell, Mass; C. F. Trask, Me., and John Randel, New York, were the only American buyers here since our last. The following are the shipments of the week: -October 15th, 1 horse, \$100. October 17th, 2 do, \$220; 3 do, \$190. October 18th, 10 do, \$874. October 30th, 9 do, \$985. October 21st, 5 do, \$390.

Bronchitis.

From John Flagg, Esq., of Bennington, N.H. "Three years since I was very much re duced with a dreadful cough, which resulted in Bronchitis, affecting me so severely as to render it difficult to speak in an audible voice. To this was added severe night sweats, and I was tearful of going into a decline. After recourse to various remedies, to no purpose, I made use of Dr. Wistar's Bal-SAN OF WILD CHERRY, a few bottles of which fully restored me to health. Since that time I have had several severe attacks of cough, but the Balsam has always removed them. I always keep it by me, and should not know how to do without it." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all drug-

gists.

tolling over mich at work, to resolved brain nerve and use Hop B. suffering from any in tion; if you are mar young, suffering from ing on a bed of sick Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating. Thousands die an nually from some form of Kidney disease that migh Have you due pepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, discass of the stomach, blood, him or nerves D. I. C. frer ornerves fou will be uredifyound lop Bitters Sold by drug-gists. Send for Circular, If you are sim-ly woak and wspirited, bry if it may NEVER HOP BUTTER

ROBERT LUBBUCK, Cedar Rapids, writes: "] have used DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL both for myself and family for Dyphtheria with the very best results. I regard it as the best remedy for this disease, and would use no

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New Black French	Cashmere, 55c.
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New Black French	Cashmere, 58c.
New Black French	Cashmere, 59c.
New Black French	Cashmere, 61c.
New Black French	Cashmere, 63c.
New Black French	Cashmere, 68c.
New Black French	Cashmere, 78c.
New Black French	Cashmere, 74c.
New Black French	
New Black French	Cashmere, 78c.
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