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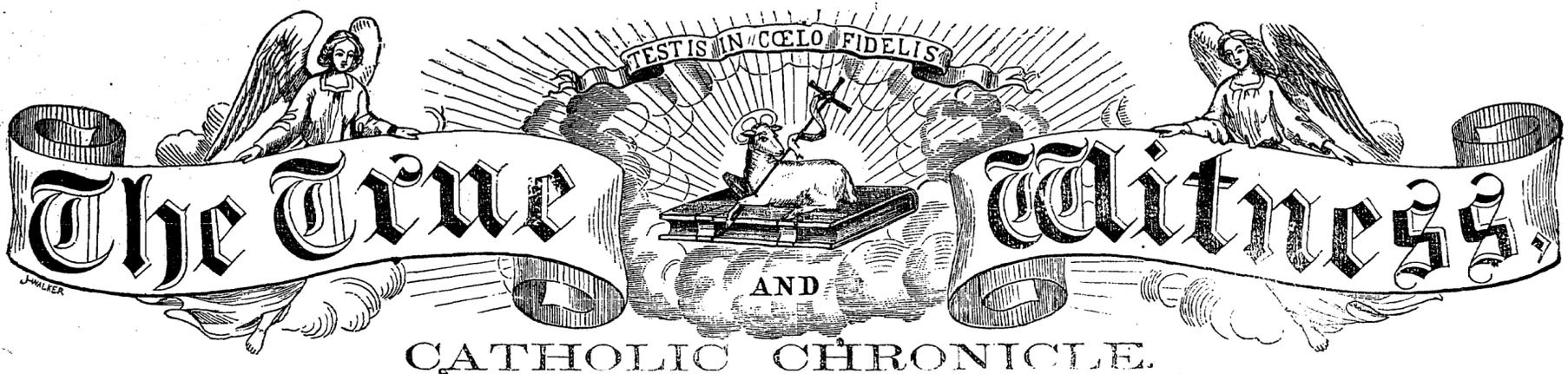
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE CONSTABULARY VOTE.

Further Disturbances Apprehended.

THE REJECTED DISTURBANCE BILL.

LONDON, August 24.—Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, Home Ruler, and Catholic member for Dun...

Mr. Gladstone will embark to-morrow on the mail steamer Grantley Castle for the purpose of making a series of short trips around the north of Ireland and Scottish coasts.

LONDON, August 24.—In the House of Lords to-night, Earl Granville, the Foreign Secretary, read a telegram confirming the news of a sortie by the garrison of Candahar.

LONDON, August 25.—Hon. P. J. Smyth, Member of Parliament for Tipperary, strongly urges the farmers of Ireland to recognize Hon. Mr. Forster's honest intentions by giving their evidence before the Land Commission.

LONDON, August 25.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell drew attention to the rejection by the House of Lords of the Compensation bill as adding to the overwhelming proofs in favour of home rule.

LONDON, August 25.—The farmers of Limerick, against the advice of the Land League, have decided to appear and give their evidence before the land commission.

CORR, August 25.—At an auction to-day of an evicted tenant farmer at Newmarket near this city, agents of the Land League prevented those present from bidding for the property.

LONDON, August 25.—While the Government is disposed to act with every degree of consideration towards the poor Irish peasantry, it apprehends more disturbances, which are mainly attributable to the mad-headed agitators; however, they are firmly determined to maintain order in Ireland at any sacrifice, and should it be necessary, compel it by the soldiery.

LONDON, August 25.—A Dublin despatch says some additional alarm may perhaps be produced in regard to Ireland among people at a distance by the disclosure of Fenianism made by the correspondent of the New York Herald. Very few, however, will be alarmed. A secret society of Irish Republicans does exist, but is comparatively harmless. The Parnellite organization is much more important.

LONDON, August 26.—From day to day comment has been made by the press throughout the country regarding the throwing out of the Irish Disturbance Bill by the peers. The latest from a provincial paper of the highest standing says: "It speaks a foregone conclusion, which, in the peculiar circumstances of the case, looks like a denial of justice to the Irish tenant farmer. It appears as an emphatic declaration that the branch of the Legislature which is composed almost exclusively of large land owners is prepared to exclaim, rather than one of their own special privileges as a land-owning class should be curtailed, even for a brief period during the presence of severe and exceptional distress."

LONDON, August 26.—A Dublin despatch says preparations to meet disturbance apprehended in the West of Ireland are continued. Among many arrangements in course of perfection to prevent uprising among the people is the erection of ironclad huts in the neighborhood of Claremorris for the protection of the constabulary while on duty.

LONDON, August 26.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Churchill demanded that Mr. Forster explain the Government's Irish policy. He said that Mr. Forster's speeches apparently indicated that it was Government's intention to introduce another compensation bill simultaneously with the Coercion Bill.

DUBLIN, August 28.—The Cork Constitution says the Government has received trustworthy information of a projected Fenian raid on Ballincollig powder mills. The men in the mills are alleged to be implicated in the plot to blow up the mill.

CORR, August 26.—Mr. Lane, a member of the Cork Land League, having offered to give evidence before the Land Commission, has been expelled from the League.

DUBLIN, August 29.—A land meeting was held at Gagne Mookler, Sligo county, to-day, O'Connor Power was vehemently denounced for not supporting Mr. Dillon in the House of Commons.

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LONDON, August 27, 6 a.m.—The House of Commons is still discussing the constabulary estimates, on which no progress has been made. There have been repeated divisions of the House and many lively scenes.

LONDON, August 28.—The interest in Irish politics has been transferred to Westminster. The all-night debate on Thursday was not pre-arranged and was developed by an impromptu observation from the Government bench.

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The English Liberals and Radicals blame the Irish for refusing the olive branch. In its ultimate effect the twenty-one hours sitting may be disastrous to the Irish party. It has convinced the present Parliament, as similar circumstances did the last, of the necessity of the right of preventing the minority from over-awing the House.

MESMERIC SEANCE.

And How it Afflicted a 'Frisco Barkeeper.

(San Francisco Post.)

The other morning, while the swell barkeeper at Baldwin's was putting an extra polish on some pony glasses, a couple of strangers entered, and, as they ordered drinks, one of them a long haired, cadaverous person, in a faded ulster, said: "Ob, it's very easily done, I assure you."

"Easy!" exclaimed his companion, with much animation; "why it is the most remarkable—the most astonishing thing I ever saw. What did you say you called it?" "Mesmerism," said the long haired man, holding his glass up to the light.

"But you don't mean to say," interrupted the other, who was making a formidable demonstration on the free lunch, "you don't mean to say, Professor, that the person subjected to the influence hasn't the faintest idea of what's going on?"

"Exactly," said the professor. "The person under the influence of mesmerism has no more self-consciousness than a cane bottom chair. For illustration, do you see that man at the corner over there? He is evidently waiting for a car—big hurry to go somewhere—and yet I could bring him into this saloon in a perfectly unconscious state in less than two minutes."

"Bet you five dollars you can't do it," said the other man producing a somewhat dubious looking V.

"Ya-a-s," added the bar-keeper, arranging his diamond in the glass, "and I'll go him twenty better he can't do it."

"Well—er—hem—gentlemen I don't want to rob you—and—ahem—I'm not sure I have that much with me," faltered the professor.

"Oh! you haven't eh?" said the cocktail mixer, winking at the bystanders, who were, also, fumbling out their coin. "Well, well, trust you. Just fire away, and if you will, you can take the pot."

"Well, gentlemen, I suppose I'll have to try anyway," and amid a variety of significant winks from the gathering crowd of bystanders, he walked to the window and began making a series of mysterious passes in the air, with his eyes fixed on the party at the corner.

"Did you ever see such a blamed idiot?" said the barkeeper. "Looks like a Santa Clara windmill, doesn't—hello! by Jove, the fellow's coming!"

The man on the corner had slowly faced the window passed his hands across his eyes in a bewildered manner and then began walking in an uncertain way across the street. "It will have more effect on him when he gets closer," said the professor.

The man entered the saloon and stood still, looking straight ahead with a vacant expression.

"I'll make him ask for a drink," whispered the disciple of Mesmer. "Just stand back, gentlemen, and sure enough, the subject walked mechanically up to the counter, and asked in a hollow voice for a little old rye."

"Give it to him—humor him in everything," whispered the professor, and the victim solemnly swallowed the drink and then stood motionless as before.

"Now I'll make him think he's an actor," said the professor, and immediately the other began to strut about and repeat Shakespeare in a tragic voice.

"Make him bark like a dog," suggested the man who had bet the five dollars. Whereupon the man began to imitate a terrier, and tried to bite a spectator, to the immense amusement of everybody. After that he was caused to do several things, such as crawling like a rooster, catching a fly and pocketing the 'pool' money, which lay on the counter.

"Make him think he keeps the bar," put in the Professor's friend, and the subject walked promptly around behind the counter, turned up his sleeves and compounded a cocktail, put the money in the drawer and counted out the change with great deliberation.

"Now," said the Professor, "we will make him put the contents of the drawer into his own pocket, then restore him to consciousness and accuse him of having stolen the money." Everybody said that would be a capital joke, and then the five dollar man thought it would be better to let him walk outside and arrest him in the street—his astonishment would be all the greater, he said.

AFGHANISTAN.

Gloomy Prospects

Candahar Surrounded by 100,000 Afghans.

PITCHED BATTLE AT GUNDIJAR.

GENERAL STEWART ORDERED TO RE-MAIN AT JELLALABAD.

LONDON, August 24.—A despatch from Bombay says that intelligence has been received there of the sortie made on the 16th by the British of Candahar against the gate on the east side of the city, which was secured by General St. John from further molestation on that side. Casualties reported to have been frightfully large, consisting of eight British officers killed and five wounded, and one hundred and eighty men killed and wounded.

LONDON, August 25.—The latest advices from Calcutta report that large bodies of Marris are raiding the country between Jacobabad and Sibi.

LONDON, August 26.—The news from Afghanistan is creating a fresh and profound sensation. Private telegrams received from Quetta and Bombay being intelligence which more than justifies the worst interpretations put upon the mixed and contradictory despatches received through official sources.

It now appears that Ayob Khan's forces have been tremendously strengthened, and the valleys around the besieged city of Candahar are teeming with warriors. It is estimated that Ayob has assembled not less than 100,000 followers, most of whom are well armed. The appearance of this host is as thought the whole country had risen at a signal and gathered to make certain the overthrow of Candahar and its native allies.

A later despatch says the Pathans at Kurrahoe have been disarmed.

Ayob's withdrawal to San Jairi does not mean that he is raising the siege of Candahar, for which sufficient hillmen and villagers remain. Ayob has simply gone to the Tarnak and Argundal valleys bifurcate, so as to be able to protect his forces from an attack in the rear by Gen. Roberts.

Ayob Khan has 5,000 capital soldiers, and counting troops from the Ghuzis tribe and irregulars, has in all probably 15,000 men. The official declarations about Afghanistan during the past week confirm the expectation that both the Kuram Valley and Khyber Pass will be given up. The question is now whether the Khyber Pass and Candahar are to be retained.

England's policy toward Persia suggests an understanding with Russia, not only on the Central Asian questions. If the English Government had anxiety about the Russian designs in Central Asia, Lord Granville would not have snubbed Persia's recent offer to England.

Should England surrender Candahar, retiring behind the old frontier, Russia may retire from the Turcoman expedition. Though few Englishmen credit her intention to forgo an ultimate advance on Herat, the hostility of the Tekkes would easily give an excuse for a forward movement after the British withdrawal.

THE HOT GOSPELLERS IN NAMUR.

A Priest Who Has the Bad Taste to Discourage Their Doling—A Mother Who Bestows Bags of Flour on Souls—And a Son Who Has Stones to Throw at Bodies, &c.

In the Witness of the 12th of August, a letter appeared in the French column headed "M. Le Cure de Hartwell a Namur," and here it may be remarked that the only religious daily reserves most of its sanctity for that particular column so sincerely does it love the French. Those choice morceaux about Oka, the Jesuits and their dark doings, and other atrocities of the Catholic appear in all their wickedness in the French column.

But to come to the letter of the 12th of August. It was dated Namur, 3rd August, and was signed H. E. F. It appears from the communication that a lady the correspondent calls Madame G.—takes an intense interest in the Presbyterian Church, at Namur, (30 miles from Papineauville), although residing herself in Montreal. Charity, however, ignores space, and most of us remember the lady depicted by Dickens in "Bleak House," who, while the hair of her own children was growing straight up through holes in their caps, was engaged sewing articles of dress for those of the natives in the interior of Africa.

Madame G.—is something like that excellent lady as we shall see anon. The Presbyterian mission at Namur, says the correspondent, is poor, but it has true friends and sympathizers at a distance. One of these is a matter of course, Madame G.—who visited the place a few weeks ago, spoke to the good

LONDON, August 31.—A despatch from Quetta says the Cabul troops have prevented Ayob Khan from retiring on Gerezik. The enemy held Takeriput Pass on the line of General Phayre's advance. General Phayro has occupied Gatal.

LONDON, August 25.—A despatch from Bombay states that news has been received from the front that two officers, most unmistakably Russian, have been taken prisoners by a picket of light cavalry. One, however, made his escape as he was being brought into the English lines. Backsheev is said to have had something to do with this, but this statement is indignantly and positively repudiated as a fabrication even in Bombay.

A despatch from Bombay complains sadly of the apparent apathy and indifference of the home authorities in not expediting the despatch of troops more rapidly than they have done. It states that the negligence exhibited fully confirms the common belief in India that those at home are utterly inadequate to the exigency of affairs as they are and bespeaks an absolute want of knowledge of the country as it exists at the present moment.

LONDON, August 30.—In the House of Commons this evening Lord Hartington announced that he had received telegraphic advices from General Roberts dated Khelat Ghilzai, 23rd inst, giving a very satisfactory account of the progress of General Roberts' movements towards the relief of the imprisoned garrison at Candahar. General Roberts states that he expected to be in direct telegraphic communication with the garrison at Candahar by the 29th instant (Sunday); further that he had made ample and perfect arrangements for supplies, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and had complete confidence as to the result of the expedition.

Despatches recite further that Gen. Roberts has reason to believe that many reports forwarded concerning the expedition have been highly colored, and that in point of fact there has been wilful misrepresentation. The casualties have been trifling, when there is taken into consideration the number of men engaged in the expedition and the difficulties under which they labor.

LONDON, August 30.—A despatch from Bombay says Ayob Khan has abandoned Mordhisar and all of the country southeast and northeast of Candahar, besides the Khojok line. The Tabelaht mutineers are looting the villages. There are serious apprehensions of a rising of the Pathan settlers in Kurrahoe, and the Government is taking extraordinary precautions to prevent it. Reinforcements have been sent from Bombay by special steamer. The Beloochees are also restless, and trouble is anticipated on the Scinde frontier. Gen. Roberts, having ordered the evacuation of Khelat-Ghilzai, took the garrison with him. All his animals are on half rations of forage. The drivers are deserting en masse, and soldiers are being detailed to replace them. Nearly all of the soldiers are worn out.

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people then, (*ces brave gens*) without distinction of creed, and distributed presents amongst them, but chiefly children's clothes. But all this was insufficient in the mind of the lady from St. Lawrence Main street, and so she concluded to have a picnic. The picnic was held on the 29th July, and the correspondents description of it is touching and eloquent in the extreme.

It was a grand spectacle to see nearly 300 persons come from afar with the intention of enjoying themselves," writes the enthusiastic correspondent, "listening to the true words of our venerable pastor in union and peace," and so on. But, alas! (we quote) the following days were different. "To make a long story short the Rev. Father Brady, *Cure* of Hartwell, came along to say Mass at Namur, which was in his mission, and of course, peace fell lowly away. It seems Father Brady saw the little proselytizing game being carried and did not like it. He referred to the female missionary from Montreal, and denounced the conduct of those who came to save souls though presents of baby linen and bags of meal, but not only that, he denounced, not in bad French and with a terrific voice, not at all like that of the venerable pastor. He denounced the school, he denounced the picnic, Madam G. and everything. The correspondent winds up his epistle, with the following advice "listen then to the counsels of a friend, though he is a Protestant—Read the bible instead of creating dissensions among the faithful and in your moments of leisure, do not forget to study your grammar and the manual of good breeding."

As will be seen from the synopsis we have given of this letter to the *Witness* the writer is thoroughly vulgar and violent, so much so indeed that we thought, we would enquire into the matter, and find out if he was also untruthful. The following are the facts as we gathered them from reliable sources.

Father Brady's mission includes Namur and Hartwell, Suffolk County, P.Q., and he had undoubtedly as much right to say Mass on the 31st, as had Mrs. G. to picnic and evangelize on the 29th. Nevertheless, there was a trifle of electricity in the air and had been for sometime back, chiefly through the efforts at proselytism of that estimable lady. It seems, that heretofore, a few converts had been made which was not difficult as a number of French communists from the old country had settled in the district, and as we all are aware it is not hard to convert that kind of gentry.

Mrs. G. had sent round circulars to both Protestants and Catholics, calling for a grand rally to the picnic, and had been busy for some time previous in her distribution of flour and baby linen, indeed a circular had been sent to each Catholic family which somewhat angered them, as they wanted neither her meal nor clothing, however poor they might be, and it is possible they might have resented the zeal of the lady and her emissaries if they had not been cautioned by their pastor to act with Christian forbearance.

Many of the Catholics attended the picnic but refrained from any overt act, although hearing their pastor and their religion harshly abused. At the Mass Father Brady celebrated on the 31st, he naturally enough referred to the attempts at discord and proselytism. Mrs. G.—attended this Mass in company with another young lady and her son, a mere boy. The boy did not, it appears, like the sermon preached by the pastor, and made many wry faces, at one time standing up and looking to his mother for approbation, a course of proceeding very unusual in a Catholic church, however, it may be appreciated among hot GosPELLERS.

It was found out after that the boy had stones in his pocket at the service, but certainly with none of the best known, but certainly with none of the best known. Father Brady warned his congregation not to send their children to the Protestant schools, as the "Evangelizers" wanted to pervert them. After mass Mrs. G.—who seems to be gifted with very great energy, had a platform put up, and brought the Protestant parson to preach on it. He was put off by the Catholics, but not by the advice of the priest, who did his best to preserve the peace and prevent bloodshed. Considerable excitement followed and threats were freely used against the priest, and he was told there would not be a Catholic in Suffolk county in three years. It may be mentioned that at the present time there are but 41 Protestant families in the mission against more than a hundred Catholic families, and that, notwithstanding all the flour and small parcels, the number of the former is decreasing, while the Catholics are increasing. With reference to the charge of asking for dues preferred against Father Brady, it is utterly untrue. He simply asked, as he had to come from a distance when sent for to administer to the sick or to baptize children, that he might be supplied with conveyance, as he was too poor to keep a horse. As regards his bad French, it may be stated that the Rev. Father is acknowledged to speak the language in its purity. He has been educated at the College of St. Theresa, and received the degree of M. A. from Laval University. Probably his enemies objected, not so much to his elocutionary powers as to the home truths he was telling. In conclusion it may be permitted us to say that we regret the *Witness* should be so prone to stir up religious feelings and sectionalism. When the *Thus Witness* gives space at all to religious discussion, it is only in defence, but if we were to be drawn away by the mis-statements and misrepresentations in the French columns of our contemporary, we should never reach the end of it.

LONDON, August 26.—A despatch from Candahar states that Nana Sahib has been captured by native cavalry. As far as is ascertainable, he has been identified by some old Cawnporees, who were well acquainted with him.

LONDON, August 18.—Premier Gladstone will, it is stated, return to London on Saturday next. His health still causes his physicians much anxiety, and they urge him to take a trip by sea to the Madeiras.

I. C. B. U.

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada, was held in Stratford, in the hall of the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Society, (No. 26. I. C. B. U.) on the 11th and 12th of August.

Before the delegates assembled in Convention High Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Roman, Chaplain of the Stratford Society.

After Mass the delegates having met in the hall of the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Society, the Secretary, Mr. John Corkery, said that owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. E. McMahon, it became necessary according to Sec. 5 of Art. IV. of the Constitution, for the Convention to elect a chairman to preside until the election of officers took place. Mr. John Coughlin, of Belleville, was then upon motion elected chairman.

The chair having been taken by Mr. Coughlin, Mr. E. O'Flaherty, read the following address—

To the Delegates of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada, in Convention assembled.

GENTLEMEN.—With deep feelings of pleasure the members of the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Society greet you with a cordial welcome. We are happy to receive you as brothers, and as representatives of the societies divided by distance in the different cities and towns of our country, but linked together by our Union.

Inspired by feelings arising from the common aims which unite us, it seems to-day in receiving you as our visitors that we are all so many friends assembled together. You have come as delegates of the various societies of our Union to promote their interests and the principles which they have at heart, and to preserve the bond which unites them together. We trust that, under divine guidance, your deliberations, governed by prudence and wisdom, will be fruitful in the direction of increasing the welfare and prosperity of all our united societies.

We are proud as members of a society which is one of the youngest in the Union, to possess the honour of having our hall as the seat of the Convention of 1880. From our hearts we welcome you among us, and we hope that having spent the short time of your sojourn in our midst, your recollections of these few days will be happy and long remembered. On our part we know that we will always look back to them with pride and pleasure, and they will be forever treasured as among the most cherished of our remembrances.

On behalf of the Society, E. O'FLAHERTY, President.

The reading of the address was greeted with applause by the assembled delegates.

The Chairman responded in appropriate terms on behalf of the visiting delegates.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention having been called to order, the credentials of the several delegates were presented and found satisfactory.

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Secretary-Treasurer presented his annual report, which, on motion, was received and referred to the auditors.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following amendment to Art. V. was made, making it section 5. "Any Society not represented by a delegate at a Convention of the Union shall pay in addition to its per capita tax the sum of five dollars, this sum to be payable at the date of the Convention. In default of payment of this sum such Society shall be liable to the same penalties as are provided in regard to non-payment of per capita tax by Sec. 3, Art. VII.

COLONIZATION.

On motion, the Executive were instructed to gather as full information as possible in the matter of colonization, with the object of forming a Bureau of information on the subject and also to prepare a scheme for colonization, to be submitted at the next Convention.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The Auditors presented a report showing the financial report of Secretary Treasurer as being correct.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected with the following result: President, J. James, Kehoe, Stratford, Vice-President, J. Coughlin, Belleville, Secretary-Treasurer, John Corkery, Peterboro.

NEXT CONVENTION.

The time and place of the next Convention were brought up, and it was decided to be held in Toronto on the third Tuesday in Aug., 1881.

300 copies of amendment to constitution were ordered to be printed and placed in copies of Constitution at present in hands of Secretary. The balance to be sent pro rata to the several societies. After votes of thanks to local Society and to the chairman, the Convention adjourned.

THE PIC-NIC.

The picnic on the afternoon of the 12th, was held in Avondale grove, a beautiful retreat in the suburbs of the town, a lengthy list of games was contested to the seemingly entire satisfaction of all, even those who had lost the prize appeared to take things in good part, and were satisfied that if they were not the winners, their friends were more fortunate.

The dancing pavilion was, however the centre of attraction, and kept its crowds driving the greater portion of the afternoon. The music supplied was excellent.

THE ASSEMBLY.

In the evening the members of the Society and their friends, numbering some 75 couples assembled in Princess Hall and thoroughly enjoyed themselves until the " wee sma' hours." About midnight an excellent supper was served in one of the rooms of the Liberal Club.

To the management placed in charge must be attributed the success of the days' entertainment. A single hitch not occurring to mar their pleasure.

The delegates will have reason to look back with pleasure to the enjoyable time they spent during their stay in the "Shakespearean City."

REV. BROTHER ARNOLD.

We had the extreme pleasure of grasping the hand of the best-known and most beloved Irishman in the Dominion of Canada on Thursday morning last—Rev. Brother Arnold, now of Montreal, but formerly of Toronto. During the residence of Brother Arnold in

Toronto he did more than all other men to instill a patriotic spirit into the Irish element in that city. He takes pride in seeing Irishmen united the world over, and wherever he is located, he looks upon it as his duty to unite them. Brother Arnold is a native of the historic Glen of Aherlow, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, and belongs to a family which has given priests to the church and patriots to Ireland; and we say it without flattery that there is no Irishman alive who loves his native land better or works harder for her independence than does this religious son of gallant Tipperary. Brother Arnold established the De LaSalle Institute in Toronto a college widely known and patronized by the best people of Canada and the United States, and which is in a flourishing condition. Brother Arnold has been offered and has accepted for his Order one hundred acres of land at the Gore of Toronto, by his Lordship Bishop Lynch, where he is about to establish a novitiate for the training of young men who have a desire to consecrate their lives to the glory of God and the Catholic youths of the country. We wish Brother Arnold and the saintly Order of De LaSalle success in all their undertakings.

Brother Arnold is accompanied on his Western visit by Brother Halward, the Director of the Order in Kingston, Ont. We hope their sojourn will be pleasant while in the Metropolis of the West.—Western Catholic.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

The Citizens of Ogdensburg to Brother Cregan.

On Sunday evening, August 15th, the Rev. Brother Cregan, now of Montreal, but formerly Principal of the Cathedral school of this city, was the recipient of a hearty oration, tendered him by his former pupils, on the occasion of his visit to the Maple City.

It was a tribute of love and gratitude by those generous youths, whom he had for years aided in their struggles to literary honors and classical distinctions. At a quarter-past seven, the reception room of St. Philip Neri's Academy was thronged with young gentlemen from all quarters of the city and adjacent country, who came to enhance, by their presence, the solemnity of the occasion. The following beautiful and touching address was then read by Master William Murphy.

REV. BROTHER CREGAN.—With cheerful promptitude we avail ourselves of this occasion, your thrice welcome visit, to give utterance to the cherished feelings long glowing in our breasts. The fruition of such favors, as marked your sojourn in our midst justifies the attempt. This we shall do briefly, and with a sincerity, precluding all mean adulation.

The burning zeal with which you were animated for our physical training, our mental and moral culture, but, more than all, the unswerving fidelity to promote and quicken our love of God and national patriotism, will disprove any imputed shallow sentimentality. We distinctly remember the many good advices and wholesome counsels, you formerly gave us, when the mission of Ogdensburg, was but in its infancy.

We assure you, Rev. Brother, the priceless pearls, which then fell from your lips, evoked a sympathetic echo in the golden recesses of our hearts. And there is no Catholic mind, nor Irish heart, in this city, which does not feel a voluntary impulse of gratitude towards the well known name of Brother Cregan. Was it not you, who, seated at your desk, in the little parlour, endeavored to respect and cherish the Irish blood which flows so purely through our veins? Yes, and a burning zeal to promote the welfare of our imperishable monuments of the burning zeal and melting generosity of your truly Celtic heart, and the unquenchable love which blazes within your noble bosom.

Oh! why were you destined to leave us? What did we do to merit passing through such a cruel ordeal? Lovingly did we back in the swathed arms of our mothers, and listen to the merry ripple of your silvery laughter, but a dark day came when you were snatched from our midst, and we were left to mourn your loss. Oh! your tutor of old, the rapid passage of years may soothe the passage of an aching heart, may ease the oppressed bosom, but on the fleshly and mortal remains, your memory shall forever remain engraved. For the short period you were allowed to remain in our midst was most fruitful in good works of all kinds. You were our benefactor, and we thank you for the kind Providence for having raised up such a man, to defend our name and our rights.

You have worked unceasingly for the good cause, and the result of an inestimable amount of moral good has been effected through your salutary influence. We therefore beg leave to thank you, we are deeply indebted to you, and we solemnly affirm we love you as grateful hearts alone can love, and now that you look upon us with that benevolent smile, so encouraging and affectionate, it both deepens our love and brightens our esteem for you, and recalls so vividly to our minds, those happy days of yore, when that illustrious and disinterested of your character, united to an enlightened zeal, always asserted itself over obvious difficulties sufficient to dismay many a brave heart, served best to elicit your stout powers.

We shall not dilate on all the good qualities which you possess even to an eminent degree. You must know, how strikingly it exemplifies our glorious motto, as he stood through the green isle, where lies the ashes of our forefathers.

Like unto him, the personal interest, vigor, and discretion thrown into every enterprise, proclaim themselves the certain results demonstrating that your energetic vitality was not inoperative. Those instances often manifested themselves in our behalf, too clearly, too luminously, to be unperceived even by the dullest eye. You were the benefactor of our fellow citizens, no less prominent, we your former pupils, delight in being able, on this propitious day to tender you our most heartfelt thanks, and humbly beg God to shower down His cherished blessing on one we love so tenderly, and as a mark of our sincerity, accept, Rev. Sir, this slight donation we make in the name of your former pupils.

The Rev. Brother Cregan rising responded as follows:—I appreciate deeply the sentiments you have just expressed; I thank you most sincerely for the congratulations which you are pleased to address me on my visit to the former field of my labours; I feel flattered by that mark of esteem, coming from such a source as it does I cannot doubt its sincerity. After so long an absence it is with great pleasure I see around me so large a number of those sprightly youths of whom I have never ceased to think. The recollections of the happy years I spent in Ogdensburg, awaken in my bosom very touching reminiscences, I shall look upon them as the brightest period of my life. But as God was pleased to call me elsewhere I bow my head to His divine will.

He then, slightly, but with evident emotion, touched on all the points of the address, and in conclusion expressed his deep sense of gratitude to those who had come so far to greet him. As soon as he had resumed his seat, a young gentleman, Mr. J. Cantfield, detached himself from the group, and gravely and slowly advanced towards him bearing a handsome present, the object of their donation, midway Mr. Cantfield halted and delivered orally a few appropriate remarks. Rev. Bro. Cregan responding, received the precious gift from his admiring and loving friends.

Then, after a few remarks from Messrs. G. Mulligan, J. H. Amos and T. Conroy, this interesting ceremony closed.

EVERY PHYSICIAN WHO HAS TESTED it in cases of dyspepsia, constipation, heartburn and colic among children and adults, pronounces MR. or MRS. MAGNESA a most efficient and agreeable corrective of a disordered state of the stomach; and especially serviceable in remedying the nausea of married women and infants. It is four times the strength of any fluid Magnesia and free from Carbolic Acid.

THE ARGARIAN OUTRAGE NEAR NEW ROSS.

A CROWN SOLICITOR AND HIS SONS SHOT.

Whilst Mr. Thomas Boyd, Sessional Crown Solicitor, and his two sons, with a Mr. Gladwell, were driving along the high road near New Ross, on Saturday, they were confronted by a party of men with blackened faces, and with guns and bayonets, who fired several shots. Two of the Boyds—the father and the eldest son—were seriously wounded, and the latter is not expected to recover. The youngest son was uninjured, though a bullet passed through his clothing. Mr. Gladwell also escaped. Three men named Whelan were arrested on suspicion of complicity in the outrage.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On Monday afternoon 9th Aug, Mr. Charles Boyd, twenty years of age, one of the four gentlemen shot at on the public road on the previous day, about two miles outside the town of New Ross, died at his father's residence, Chilcomb, from the effects of the wounds he had received. Mr. Thomas Boyd, a landed proprietor and Crown Solicitor for Tipperary, accompanied by his two sons, Mr. Evan Boyd, twenty-six years of age, and the deceased, and his nephew, Mr. Gladwell Boyd, of Kilkenny, about twenty-two years of age, were driving, shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon, along the road from Chilcomb to a small farm belonging to Mr. Boyd situated about two miles and a-half from the town, which it was his custom to visit every Sunday after luncheon. When the car arrived on one side which sat Mr. Boyd and his nephew, and on the other side the two sons, arrived about a hundred and twenty yards from a thicket on the left side of the road, a young woman was seen standing on an eminence on the right-hand side with a large red handkerchief in her hand, which she waved, apparently as a preconcerted signal of the approach of Mr. Boyd's car, while pretending to wipe her face. Suddenly from the midst of the thicket a man attired in a strange costume and wearing a mask sprang forth on the road. His face was concealed by a mask covered with a piece of red cloth, while he was clothed from foot to throat in a complete set of overalls made of canvas and in fashion of a fisherman's dress. Hardly more than a minute elapsed till two other men similarly dressed, with the exception that one of them was only concealed to a little below his waist by the canvas, emerged from the thicket, and, jumping over the ditch that divides it from the highway, ran across the road, and took their station on the opposite side, just as the car, which was being driven rapidly, came up. It was then seen that the men all carried rifles with fixed bayonets. Instantly they raised their guns, and, running forward till they were close to the Boyds, took deliberate aim and fired. So closely did the men approach the car that the point of one bayonet almost touched Mr. Evan Boyd's eye. He struck it downward, and so escaped certain and instantaneous death, for at the same moment the bullet left the barrel of the rifle and lodged in his right foot. His brother Charles was not, however, so fortunate. Disconcerted by the suddenness of the attack, he was unable to make any movement for self-defence, and received a shot in the left breast, the bullet penetrating the lung and stomach and coming out near the spine. In the meanwhile the third member of the waylaying party, who had remained on the side of the road facing the seat on which Mr. Boyd and his nephew sat, fired at the former, taking close aim point blank at his breast. Mr. Gladwell Boyd dashed the muzzle of the gun to one side, and his uncle, whose life was probably saved by this opportunity, leaning too far over as he struck the car, Mr. G. Boyd overbalanced himself and fell off the car on the ground. Quickly rising to his feet, he ran back along the road for about a dozen yards, followed by one of the assassins, who, as he ran, reloaded. Finding he was pursued, Mr. Boyd cleared by a jump the dyke that bordered the roadside, and ran at full speed across the fields. Although pursued was soon given up he continued to run for assistance as swiftly as he could in order to obtain assistance, and almost breathless he reached a cottage, and fearing that if he were captured he would be murdered, he hastily disguised himself in a suit of clothes belonging to a fisherman who lived there, and again fled as swiftly as he was able towards Chilcomb for the purpose of procuring assistance. Meanwhile, the car, which had not stopped throughout the attack, was pursued by the two remaining men who unloaded their rifles. Mr. Boyd, senior, and his son Evan, loudly shouted "Murder," but though the cottage of one of his gamekeepers was within a short distance no attention was paid to the cries for assistance, it being believed that the gentlemen were calling to dogs, while the noise of firing was ascribed to their shooting rabbits. Soon becoming distanced the pursuing party relinquished their murderous intent, and turning off the road were perceived by a milkmaid and several other persons leisurely walking through the fields in the direction of an old graveyard, in which they disappeared. Mr. Boyd, finding that they had ceased to pursue, was congratulating himself upon so fortunate an escape, when, looking round, he beheld his son Charles leaning back ashy pale, while his clothes were stained by the blood that welled from the wound in his breast. Driving rapidly forward, the farmhouse which they had originally intended to visit was soon reached, and there both the deceased and his father remained till help arrived. Besides the wound in the latter's shoulder, he, as soon as the excitement of the attack was over, perceived that he had received a gunshot wound in his back, and, as he sat on the car directly opposite his son, he believes that the bullet which passed through the deceased's body afterwards lodged in him. Later in the day Mr. Charles Boyd was removed home, carried on a door borne on men's shoulders, and, never rallying, expired at half-past one o'clock on Monday afternoon. When his clothes were examined a second hole was seen in the front of his dress, caused either by a bullet or a stab of a bayonet. The deceased, who would have attained his majority next month, had recently passed a brilliant examination in preparation for his becoming a barrister.

To-day three guns and bayonets were found hidden under some bushes, within a comparatively short distance of the scene of the outrage, and at the same place two battered masks, the torn fragments of another, three canvas slaters, and two pairs of canvas trousers were discovered. The guns were military rifles, and bear the Tower mark. On

the road where the men fired two unused cartridges were found.

Eight prisoners, respectively named John and Michael Whelan, brothers; Anastasia Whelan, their sister-in-law; Walter Whelan, first cousin; Thomas Murphy, brother-in-law; James Holden, Patrick Thompson, and Thomas Power, were in the afternoon brought before Mr. Davoren A. Milward and Colonel Molin, C.B., R.I.C., who held a private investigation. The prisoners were remanded Mr. Colfer appeared for the defence.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 26.—The Sultan is somewhat alarmed. His conviction that the European concert has broken down and a naval demonstration abandoned has been shaken by the intelligence of the last few days. He still hopes the danger will somehow be averted, and is very reluctant to take any decisive step until quite certain the Powers will employ coercion. Some naval authorities declare confidently that the danger is already past, for the united squadron can hardly be got ready before the time of the equinoctial gales, when it would be very hazardous for large men-of-war to visit the Albanian coast. This is probably one of the motives which induces the Sultan to refrain from a decisive step.

LONDON, August 27.—The new collective note says the decisions of the Berlin Conference being unanimous, admits of no discussion of modification.

LONDON, August 26.—A despatch from Constantinople says the fleet are assembling for the naval demonstration on the Albanian coast.

EDUCATION.

La Congregation de Notre Dame.

The holidays of the young men and maidens who are students of the several schools and colleges are approaching their termination. At a quarter past seven, the various educational establishments were by their most advantageously send their children. It is therefore an opportune time to call the attention of those who are interested in the educational institutions known as the Congregation de Notre Dame, on Gloucester street, that the classes for the scholastic year will be opened on the 1st of September next. This institution is now entering on the twelfth year of its establishment in this city, and during this period has given the utmost satisfaction to those who have patronized it. The numerous ladies who form the teaching staff are highly accomplished, and prepared for the responsible duties of their position. The numerous pupils which they belong—La Congregation de Notre Dame—has always been devoted to the noble and arduous work of training and educating the young. They form one of the oldest teaching orders in Canada, who by long experience have arrived at great efficiency in their special mission. One of the reverend ladies of this convent prepares and supervises the drawing perspective and principles of map drawing, which has been approved by the Council of Public Instruction, and is the first work of the kind published in this country. The numerous qualities of the reverend teachers, combined with the course of instruction and discipline of the institution, elevate the minds and souls of their pupils, who, on having completed their studies, are enabled to go forth from their Alma Mater to make their debut into the world of business, and to be the support of their parents and others who feel an interest in this convent, and would continue or extend their studies in the various branches of science, and to the studies of the institution, it may be observed that the French language, like the English, forms no extra charge, and is taught in the same manner as the other languages, and that a resident teacher of the German language will be this year attached to the institution. The high rank which this convent has taken in an educational point of view, the numerous pupils which it has yearly instructed during the long period of its establishment in the country, and the distinguished names who are graduates throughout the Dominion, are circumstances very encouraging to all who are interested in the subject of education, and who seek a first-class establishment for the education of their daughters. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the parents and others who feel an interest in this convent, and would continue or extend their studies in the various branches of science, and to the studies of the institution, it may be observed that the French language, like the English, forms no extra charge, and is taught in the same manner as the other languages, and that a resident teacher of the German language will be this year attached to the institution. 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The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company, AT THEIR OFFICES, 761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL.

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Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the True Witness regularly should complain direct to our Office.

Notice to Correspondents. Communications on all matters concerning Catholic interests are respectfully solicited, and will be cheerfully inserted, when written in conformity with the spirit of this Journal.

THE EXHIBITION.

Should any of our Subscribers in the Country desire to have Printing done for the coming Exhibition—Show-Cards, Bills, Catalogues, &c., &c., &c., an early transmission of their Orders to this Office will receive prompt and careful attention.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For September, 1880. THURSDAY, 2.—St. Stephen, King and Confessor. FRIDAY, 3.—Feria. SATURDAY, 4.—Office of the Immaculate Conception, Bp. de Necker, New Orleans, died, 1833.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As a rule, and except once a year, we do not draw the attention of our subscribers to the yellow label on the outside of their papers, to remind them of the amount of their indebtedness to the True Witness, but when we do so, as in the present instance, we expect that a cheerful and immediate response will be given.

quarrel about words if we are enabled by receiving what is due us to resume publication of a daily paper which was deemed so essential in the interests of the Irish Catholics of Canada, and the loss of which has been, and is still, so severely felt.

The annual meeting of the Post Printing Company will be held this evening at this office, when it is to be hoped something will be done towards the resumption of publication of the daily. The country desires it, and desires it vehemently. We have received letters almost innumerable from different parts of Canada, and even from the States, within the past three months, urging the necessity of the Post's resurrection, and requesting that steps should be taken to bring about that consummation so devoutly to be wished for.

In our report of the Montreal Exhibition the name of Owen McGarvey, Esq., one of our most prominent manufacturers, who subscribed \$50 towards the Citizens Fund, was inadvertently omitted.

We have received a terse and able letter from Mr. McElligott, bookseller, in reply to the communication of the Hon. John O'Connor which appeared in the True Witness of some time back, but as Mr. O'Connor is reported to be about writing a second letter of explanation we hold over Mr. McElligott's letter for future insertion.

The "Rev." Mr. Widdows is still in Dundee, but he promises to come to Canada pretty soon. He is always promising to come to Canada, and referring to it in a loving manner, as if the tyrants here had not put him three years in the penitentiary for an unnatural crime.

The British government have sent a thousand marines to the West of Ireland to assist the constabulary in preserving the peace of the island. They are to be supplied with iron huts and distributed in detachments through the disturbed districts.

Two letters appeared in the New York Herald of the 26th inst, purporting to have been written by Englishmen induced to settle in Manitoba, but who are, it seems, thoroughly disgusted with that country. One of them describes the land as an immense stretch of swamp in summer, and an immense sheet of ice in winter, and to crown all, it is infested with a dreadful swarm of mosquitoes.

Mr. FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL, the member of Parliament for Dungarvan, is a singular legislator. At one period of his history he posed as an advanced Nationalist and Home Ruler, and during Mr. Parnell's absence in America acted, to use his own words, as his "humble lieutenant."

In reference to the Canadian Spectator's comment on the West Toronto election contest, the Irish Canadian says:—The Rev. Mr. Bray has expressed in his journal a great breadth of toleration. He has claimed, we believe, to be in sympathy with the more advanced school of English liberalism.

Some figures furnished lately, by Dr. Laroque of the Health Department go to show that those who imagined Montreal to be an unusually unhealthy city labored under a delusion, spread abroad rather industriously, chiefly through our own local evening papers, which, until lately, never tired of portraying the city as next to plague-stricken.

Poor of last winter was correct. This statement was to the effect that the mortality was more apparent than real; or more strictly that it was proportionate to the number of births among infants, and consequently to the number of deaths, for it is superfluous to state the rate of mortality among infants under one year is very great, not only in Montreal, but all over the world.

Table with 3 columns: City, Birth Rate per thousand of population, Death Rate per thousand of population. Cities listed include Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, London, Berlin, Naples, Toronto, and Glasgow.

The Quebec Budget, commenting on the sayings of a Montreal paper to the effect that the young ladies of Cacouca complain of the paucity of young men at that agreeable watering place, is rather severe, but contains a good deal of truth. Our contemporary says:—

"The young ladies of that beautiful watering district can, with good reason, complain of the absence of young men there. The place has become ridiculously absurd through pomp and fashion, and this, in a measure, has been introduced through the presence there of a large number of American tourists. Our young men are too intelligent to be carried away by the extravagant styles of some of our young Canadian ladies at Cacouca, and it frequently happens that if one of the lovely "jellies" visits the laws of that summer resort, it is to take unto him a rich wife.

NOTWITHSTANDING the supreme efforts of Parnell and his colleagues, the Irish Constabulary estimates passed in the British House of Commons on Monday night, after a stalling of seventeen hours. It was, however, no defeat of the Irish party, but a drawn battle, or an honorable compromise.

not be tempted by any concession to amalgamate with any English party which was not prepared to restore legislative independence to Ireland. Lord Hartington defended the necessity for an armed police force in an ill tempered speech, which rendered all hope of a peaceful ending of the debate, impossible and both parties began preparations for a prolonged struggle.

WEST TORONTO.

The elections for West Toronto and North Ontario took place on Saturday last, and resulted as in 1878, that is to say the Toronto constituency remained Conservative, while the Ontario constituency held on to the Reform principle. There was, however, a considerable difference in the majorities—a difference which rejoices the hearts of Reformers and causes them to cry out reaction.

was defeated as a reformer, on last Saturday, on a question of tariff. At least such is our humble opinion. A general election circulates two sets of principles which so excite the public mind that the electors vote for them instead of for the individual; but in bye elections it is different. The excitement is not so great and personal worth, irrespective of politics, obtains a fairer chance.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The British House of Lords seem inclined to give their enemies—and they are many and determined—every facility for attack. They rejected with some show of scorn, the compensation bill passed by a large majority of the House of Commons, and now, so still further anger the people and the people's representatives, they have rendered the employers liability bill utterly useless by striking out its most important clause, they have also emasculated the burials bill, and are engaged in trying to render the Hares and Rabbits bill as offensive to the farmers and tenants as possible.

proved themselves of a regal race and were prepared to fight for glory and old England. But they nearly all fell on the battle fields of France and England, those descendants of the Norman chivalry and the race died out. The great majority of the present lords, English Irish and Scotch, are a mushroom aristocracy whose ancestors (if they have not been themselves), were ennobled through legal and political services and have not a drop of heroic blood in their inglorious carcasses.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

Rep'y of the Agitators to the Government.

NOT AFRAID OF THE MARINES.

MEETINGS IN THE COUNTRY.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

Annual Land meetings were held on Sunday, at which some of the speakers referred to the action of the Government, in sending troops to the West to intimidate the people, in spirited and defiant terms. The following are the reports:—

BALLINTUBBER.

On Sunday a very largely attended meeting was held at Ballintubber, a village about four miles from Castleria. Contingents arrived in military order from Castleria, Ballymo, Ballinablack, Williamstown, Glenamaddy, &c. The Ballynahans and Kiltavan bands were present. Government reporters noted the proceedings. A large body of constabulary, under the command of Mr. Newell, S.I., and Captain Wynne, R.M., attended, carrying their rifles. Banners bearing the following mottoes were borne in the different processions:—"The Land for the People," "God Save Ireland," "Behold the Dawn of Freedom," "Remember '93," &c. Opposite the graveyard was a banner bearing the motto, "Let Tyrants Remember the Grave."

Mr. M. O'Connor, tenant-farmer, was moved to the chair. Mr. James Vough proposed the following resolution:—

"That we hereby record our unalterable determination to carry on the land movement with increased vigour until our object of making the tiller of the soil the owner thereof shall be accomplished, and with a view to that much-desired result we hereby pledge ourselves to support the branch of the Irish National Land League that has been here established."

Mr. B. Kennedy seconded the resolution. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in an able speech, proposed the next resolution:—

"Resolved—That we hereby condemn the action of the English House of Lords with regard to the Compensation Bill, as being diametrically opposed to the real spirit of the British Constitution, and we will willingly clasp hands with the English democracy in agitating for the abolition of that effects institution."

Mr. J. P. Pinnigan (Williamstown) seconded the resolution. Mr. M. M. O'Sullivan, who was enthusiastically received, said they had assembled for the purpose of furthering the land movement (cheers), and also to pledge anew their determination never to take a farm from which another had been evicted, or which had been surrendered from any cause whatever (cheers).

A Voice—Spread the light. Mr. O'Sullivan—To pledge themselves never to work upon these farms, or to buy cattle or any other produce which might be sold for rent (cheers); and, above all, to resolve that they would never cease agitating and organizing until they had all the workers united in one grand brotherhood which would, without doubt, be able to drive the idlers from the land (cheers).

A Voice—To do with them. The speaker, in referring to the recent action of the House of Lords, said he never had much dependence on Parliament to settle the Irish land grievance—he depended only on the people themselves to do their own work (cheers). The resolution spoke of abolishing that institution, but it was only by practical work in the country that it could be done (cheers). The House of Lords was composed principally of men whose only qualification was that they were landlords (hear, hear). They meant to abolish landlordism as an Irish institution and they called upon the democracy of England to assert their manliness on this occasion and sweep away for ever the necessity of an English hereditary chamber (loud cheers).

A Voice—Away with them. Mr. O'Sullivan—They in Ireland could do away with landlordism in another way. They could refuse to pay rent pending a final settlement of the land question (loud cheers, and cries of "We won't"). In conclusion, he advised them to hold together to refuse to pay rent, and if any man was evicted to call upon all the tenants to abstain from paying rent until he was reinstated (loud cheers).

The resolution was carried. Mr. O'Connor proposed:—"Resolve" That we shall regard any man who will prop up the crumbling edifice of landlordism by taking land which has been rendered accursed by being the scene of an eviction as a social outcast, to be shunned by all, and viewed with feelings of abhorrence."

Mr. J. W. Walsh, in seconding the resolution, said the time had arrived when the people of Ireland should assume the attitude of men, not slaves (cheers). They had come there that day to demand a final settlement of the land question. The only solution of the land question was that which would make the cultivator of the soil the owner (cheers). They thought up to the present they had had too much big words and too little work (cheers). The settlement of the land question rested with the people themselves (cheers). Notwithstanding the threats of the British Government they were determined to have their rights. They (the Government) had tried to intimidate them by sending marines to the west of Ireland to shoot down the people, but come what would, follow what might, the people were determined to guard the harvest from the hungry wolves and greedy cormorants called landlords, and keep a firm grip on their homesteads. As one who had pretty good experience of the progress of the movement since its initiation, he knew the benefits to be derived from an organized people (cheers). He asked them from many platforms during the last eighteen months not to pay an exorbitant rent. He now asked them, in case a tenant had been evicted in their neighborhood, not to pay the evicting landlord any rent until such tenant had been reinstated.

A Voice—That's plain talk (cheers). Mr. J. M. Nally then addressed the meeting, denouncing those who had countenanced and supported informers. The resolution was adopted. On the motion of Mr. Sullivan, a vote of

thanks was passed to the Chairman, after which the meeting separated.

KEADUE.

On Sunday a meeting was held in Keadue, which is about nine miles from Boyle, County Roscommon, with a view to denouncing the system of jobbing in meadows and grass lands. About four or five thousand persons assembled around the platform, and the Boyle, Carrick-in-Shannon, and Ballyrush bands were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Cull, President of the Keadue Land League.

Mr. Thomas Moran, Ballyfarmon, proposed the first resolution:—"Resolved—That no settlement of the land question will ever be accepted as final or satisfactory by the Irish people save one that will secure to the people the ownership of the land the cultivator."

Mr. Mark Healy seconded the resolution. Mr. Thomas Brennan, Secretary of the Irish National Land League, who came forward amid applause, supported the resolution. He said: "In coming here to-day and travelling through the county of Leitrim, I was thinking that the last time I had the honor of addressing the men of that county; it was when the Government of England brought me to Carrick-in-Shannon to answer to the charge of having used 'wicked, seditious, and malicious language.' Yes; we did use seditious language (cheers) against the power of landlordism, which had so long crushed the people, and we will continue to use seditious language and to be guilty of seditious acts against the system that degrades labor and ennobles idleness, until that seditious shall ripen into revolution against landlordism, and the whole infernal system go down before the might of Ireland's awakened manhood (cheers). We want to create a social revolution in Ireland—I do not mean a bloody revolution—blood enough has been shed already, the blood of a couple of millions of our people, by Irish landlordism. But we want an uprising of all that is just, manly, and patriotic in the country against the system that has been robbing and plundering you. Irish landlords have been robbing and plundering you from your cradles. They have been robbing you of your birthright, your native land, and they have been robbing you of that independence which should raise men above the dumb-driven cattle that the American poet asks us not to be (cheers). From the time that you have been able to handle a spade you have been working for the benefit of the landlords—you have been cultivating your minds and preparing to take a creditable part in life's battle—you have been working in order to supply your selves with the mere necessities of life, and to supply the idlers with all its luxuries. Worse than all, you were taught that it was your duty to do this—that God created you merely to work and starve, and be the slaves generally of men who are your inferiors in everything but what the world calls birth (cheers). You were taught that it was a sin to murmur against your poverty, or to strike at the cause of it. We want you not to crouch down to your landlord, or to any other man in the community (never, never). This land that you tread on is yours. You have as much right to the land as you have to the free air of heaven, and any man who comes forward to take from you the fruits that you have raised from that land, you ought to treat him as a robber and a plunderer (cheers). The work of education must go on in Ireland until the humblest peasant—I don't like that word, 'peasant'—until the humblest labourer in the country shall recognize that he was born with the same rights as the peer (cheers), and that it is an insult to the God who made him, and that it is seditious against the law of Heaven, to acknowledge any heap of clay as his master (cheers). If you want to attain your rights you must act in an independent manner—there must be no begging for rights—you must act with a manliness that will strike terror into the hearts of the enemies of the people. We have evidence offered by every country in the world of what a determined democracy can do. Now, we want that determined democracy in Ireland. By the democracy of a country I mean every man who works, who lives on his own earnings, and not on the earnings of others, and I say it is his duty as well as his interest to combine against the class that is taking the nation's good away—that is, taking its wealth away—and giving nothing in return (cheers). I am not going to tell you that this can be easily accomplished. This revolution cannot be worked in a day, but it will take time and labour to upset the state of things which slavery has produced, and to rid this country from the power of Irish landlordism."

A Voice—Shoot them. Mr. Brennan—You must strike at the system everywhere it raises its unholy head. The landlords are entering into a conspiracy against your rights, and you must enter into a conspiracy against their power (cheers). But you must have organization—the men of every parish must be thoroughly organized, and ready to act as one man, and then let the word go forward of a general strike against rents, good, bad, and indifferent, until that question is settled (cheers). We have up to this advised you not to pay an exorbitant rent—we may soon ask you not to pay rent at all (cheers) until you bring the landlords to their knees, and then you will soon settle the question. You are not bound by any moral law to pay what your farms have not this year produced. The battle ground of this social movement is, I believe, not in the English House of Commons, but in the Irish hills and on Irish fields, in Irish cabins and in Irish workshops (cheers). And I believe your representatives would much more serve the cause of the people by coming down amongst their constituencies to teach them what are their rights, and organizing them for the purpose of asserting these rights, than in walking around the streets of London or even writing essays on the land question for fashionable periodicals.

A Voice—We will let the Lords know their duties. Mr. Brennan—Yes; within the last few days that aristocratic assembly of which Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell is so enamoured. A Voice—He wants to be a bishop (laughter).

Mr. Brennan—He has thrown out the Compensation for Disturbance Bill introduced by Mr. Forster. We ought to be very much obliged to these worthy citizens for their action, and I don't know whether we ought not to pass a resolution of thanks to them here to-day. Hereditary statesmen are remarkable for their precision, but I do not imagine that their lordships would play so directly into our hands, for every action of this kind but rouses the people, and I have little doubt but that these gentlemen—I will so call them—will find that they have created a flame for the destruction of their political and social power (cheers). This is a movement of the people for the people's benefit, and you should not be waiting for what are called "leaders" to do your own work. If a burglar goes to rob you, you don't wait for a member of Parliament to come and kick him out (laughter and applause). Mr. Brennan referred to the argument, that if the people

were prosperous their patriotism would vanish. They wanted to have an Irish nation which would not permit the laborer to be robbed of the fruits of his toil. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that no robber would be allowed to steal the fruits which their labors had produced from the soil (cheers). The resolution was carried.

Mr. T. M'Loughlin, Crossna, proposed:—"That we, the people of Roscommon, Sligo, and Leitrim are convinced that the system of jobbing on grass lands and meadows is a great obstruction to the settlement of the land question, and that the methods adopted for sale by tender and auction stimulates competition for land which is an encouragement to eviction, and we condemn this system as being most injurious to the interests of the tenant-farmers."

Mr. F. Beirne, Carrick-on-Shannon, seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Jasper Tully, and adopted. Mr. O. Judge proposed the last resolution:—"That owing to the all but total loss of the potato crop we pledge ourselves not to surrender our harvests to the landlords, and thereby save ourselves from the effects of another famine."

Mr. Meehan seconded the resolution. Mr. P. J. Sheridan, Tubbercurry, supported the resolution in an eloquent speech. The motion was passed. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

LISGOOLD.

On Sunday a well-attended land meeting was held at Lisgoold, near Middleton, to protest against eviction. The Rev. Mr. MAHONY, C.C., presided. A deputation from the Cork branch of the Land League attended, and the members addressed the meeting.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of landlords who dealt harshly with their tenants, calling for an improvement in the present system of land tenure in Ireland, and also pledging every farmer in the district not to take possession of land from which his neighbors had been unjustly evicted. Some of the speakers, referring to the re-jection of the Compensation Bill by the House of Lords, expressed their hope that that institution would soon be abolished, and urged on the people the necessity, as they alleged, for agitation with the Radical population of England for its abolition. This is the first meeting held in the county at which neither policemen nor Government short-hand writers attended.

Dr. Leeming in the Maritime Provinces.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

According to announcement, Dr. Leeming lectured in the Market Hall last night on Daniel O'Connell, under the auspices of the Benevolent Irish Society. The hall was crowded, and we think we express the sentiments of every one present when we say that a finer intellectual treat we never listened to. The learned lecturer held the audience spell-bound for over two hours, and at different stages of the lecture he was repeatedly applauded. He related the early history of Daniel O'Connell, referred to the disadvantages under which, as a Roman Catholic, he labored, in consequence of the penal code; gave reminiscences, which delighted the audience, of his career at the Bar—particularly of his powers of cross-examination; entered into a minute analysis of his extraordinary eloquence, proving that no orator of modern times was equal to O'Connell. He reviewed the history of the agitation for Catholic emancipation, and in language which no pen could portray, and which sent a thrill through the audience, described how he compelled the English Government, led at the time by Peel and Wellington, to sanction that crowning act of his political life. He next referred to O'Connell's agitation for repeal, to his arrest and imprisonment, and to the Irish famine, which broke down O'Connell's energies and frustrated all his plans. We believe that there is not an orator on this side of the Atlantic that could throw the same power and pathos into a speech with the rev. lecturer did into his beautiful peroration, when describing the close of the great liberator's career, and the melancholy circumstances attending his death at Genoa. We have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that Dr. Leeming fully sustains the great reputation that preceded him here. He is a splendid platform speaker, and appears to have all the qualities necessary for a great orator. He had turned the second sentence before we felt we were in the presence of a man of genius. It made one think of the great orators of a by-gone age to listen to him. We may say, in conclusion, that the lecture was extempore, the learned lecturer never having referred to a note except while reading O'Connell's address to the electors of Clare. The thanks of the community are due to the Irish Society for having, even for one night, secured the services of so brilliant and powerful a speaker. A grander tribute, we believe, was never paid to the genius and patriotism of the great liberator of Ireland, and the friend of oppressed humanity in all quarters of the globe. W. C. DesBrisay, Esq., Vice-President of the Irish Society, occupied the chair. Several clergymen were present, among whom we noticed Rev. P. Doyle, Rev. James McDonald, and Rev. Charles McDonald, of Georgetown.—Halifax Chronicle.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyst on Colman's Gertrude's Mustard. The article may just as well be kept in the closet as the only pure brand in the market. It is called "Mustard Gertrude's" that is mustard mixed with farina &c., and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article—Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every tin. 11-G

Holloway's Ointment.—Sores, wounds, ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are amenable by this cooling and healing unguent. It has called forth the loudest praise from persons who have suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure has long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows, by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever this Ointment has been once used, it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for, as the easiest and safest remedy for all ulcerous complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful effect. 3-1

Our readers who suffer from Deafness should read the advertisement of "Hear for the Deaf" which appears in another column.

Canadian News.

—Maddoc has had an elopement. —Scarcity of salmon reported from British Columbia. —Newmarket will rank as a town after the 1st December. —Dredging has been going on at the mouth of the Fraser River. —Patrolia's tax sale, Nov. 23; County Middlesex tax sale, Nov. 30. —The organ stolen from Christ Church, Sweetsburg, has not been recovered yet. —The burnt portion of Yale, B. C., is being rebuilt. Lots sell at \$1 per footfrontage. —The contractors for the Esquimalt dry dock have been advertising for tenders for material. —The crops on the farms of the Biddulph prisoners have been harvested by the neighbors. —The Humber bridge on the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway was damaged by fire on Monday. —The channel of the mouth of the Fraser River is being dredged so as to admit the largest steamers. —Mr. and Mrs. John Hart, Sr., of Perth, have celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, or "golden wedding."

The people of Galt intend beautifying Dickson Park by laying out walks, planting shrubbery, and providing rustic seats. —The Oshawa Cabinet Company is about being re-organized, and it is hoped the factory will soon commence operations again. —Messrs. D. & H. Burgess have purchased Mr. Jonas Barnes' seventy-five-acre farm, second concession Yarmouth, for \$4,000 cash. Only six new insolvency notices appear in the last Ontario Gazette, with the same number of few notices of application for discharge. —The August fair at Orangeville was well attended. Cattle brought fair prices, cows changing hands at prices varying from \$25 to \$40. —A farmer at Sarawak complains that his crop of grain this season is too heavy. He says he will be compelled to build an addition to his barn. —The Vancouver Island Placer Mining Company has been organized. Elbert gold mining has been pretty well confined to the Mainland. —Mr. Wm. Edgerton has sold his lot at Proton, No. 28, in the 15th concession, for \$2,700 cash to a Mr. Munshaw. Mr. E. proposes going to Dakota. —Within the last month Mr. Moyes, of Halton County, has made shipments of money aggregating over two tons, finding markets for it from Montreal to Winnipeg. —Through some difference among officers and members over the appointment of a secretary the Alliston Horticultural Society's show was a comparative failure. The display was fair, but the attendance meagre. —A valuable marble quarry has been discovered on lot 13, in the 5th con. of Somerville. A specimen was taken to the marble works at Whitby, and there finished and pronounced to be an excellent quality of grey marble. —Mr. T. J. Hall, of Buffalo, is mining ore in Maddoc, which he claims, contains gold, silver, and nickel. He is shipping large quantities of it to the smelting works in Buffalo, and it is reported that he has taken 300 pounds of nickel out of a ton of ore. —It is rumoured in Halifax that Sir Wm. Young has at length agreed to give up the Chief Justiceship of Nova Scotia and to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship of that Province and that other political changes previously spoken of will now take place. —"The hired man" has been at his rural pranks again near Ingersoll. This time he ran off the farmer's wife and the twins; but the husband and father succeeded in rescuing the guilty woman and the innocent babes, and bringing them back to their home. —A modern Jack Sheppard was captured late on Saturday night 22nd inst., at Montreal, by Detective Robie, of the Montreal police. His name is Maxime Chaput, a French-Canadian, eighteen years old, powerful, short, thick-set, and clever. He has served several terms in gaol, and his last exploit was the robbery of eight or ten houses during a many days of this month. Among the places he burglarized were those of Messrs. Nuttal, 162 St. George-street; Henry Holland, Sherbrooke-street; Mr. Campbell's, Palace-street. The most villainous of all his acts was that committed on Friday night last at the residence of Mr. Cadieux, Dorchester-street, where he stole some \$500 worth of jewellery and then set fire to the place. Mr. Cadieux was asleep at the time with his wife and three children, who narrowly escaped being burnt to death, as the adjoining room to their bedroom was very badly chocked before the family were awakened. The detective force has been watching Chaput several days, but he has eluded them by lying in hiding in the Mountain Park during the day, and spending the nights in burglarizing. He was captured in the Cafe St. Marie, and had a cordon of police not surrounded the building he would have escaped. When confronted by the detective he jumped from the window and came down from gallery to gallery like a cat. —The Halifax correspondent of the Globe of the 25th says:—It is rumored to-day that an arrangement which I reported to the Globe some time ago, to provide for the retirement of the Minister of Justice from the Dominion Government, has now been consummated. Lieutenant-Governor Archibald is to have a place of some kind in connection with the Pacific Railway business, Sir Wm. Young is to be Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. McDonald is to become Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. Mr. O'Connor will retire to a Manitoba judgeship about the same time. Dalton McCarthy or some other Ontario member will become Minister of Justice, and Mr. Daly, of Halifax, will enter the Cabinet, succeeding Mr. McDonald as a Nova Scotia representative and Mr. O'Connor as an Irish Catholic representative. It is believed that it was with a view to these changes that Mr. Daly assisted by Mr. McDonald, made a movement in Halifax lately. That move, however, was only successful in showing the weakness of Mr. Daly's position, and the part of the programme which assigns him a place in the Cabinet will not be carried out without grave consideration, if at all. It has long been the desire of the Government party to get Sir Wm. Young out of the way, to make way for Mr. McDonald as Chief Justice, but Sir William has been very determined hitherto in holding on to the office. If his consent to a resignation has been obtained, as now rumored, and provision can be made for Governor Archibald elsewhere, Mr. McDonald's retirement from the Ministry at an early day may be looked for. —On Monday evening, while the excursionists from Ottawa to the Field Battery picnic, near Buckingham, were preparing to get

on board the steamer to return home, a shooting affray took place, which came near resulting seriously. It appears that sometime in the afternoon while the picnic was in progress, some of the excursionists visited the residence of a Mr. Fitzgerald, a wealthy farmer in that locality, and created a disturbance. There was no further notice taken of the matter until the picknickers were on their way from the grounds to the boat, which led them past the residence of Fitzgerald. Edward O'Brien, who was in company with two ladies and a gentleman, was passing in front of Fitzgerald, and the latter deliberately walked forward and fired a revolver at O'Brien, the ball entering his left arm near the elbow, and passing out struck him on the left side, inflicting a flesh wound. After firing the revolver Fitzgerald did not make any attempt to escape, but stood prepared to fire hands upon him. O'Brien, who was so suddenly taken unawares, after recovering his presence of mind, wanted to quietly go on board, and leave the matter in the hands of the authorities, which he did. O'Brien can give no reason for the dastardly attempt on his life. As far as his assailant is concerned he does not know him at all, and says that he had nothing whatever to do with the row at his house. It is expected that the Buckingham authorities will take action in the matter.

MISERABLENESS. The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patient for doctors), is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
Vital Weakness and prostration from overwork or other causes, is radically and promptly cured by
HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specific No. 28.
Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. —Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

B. LEDOUX, Carriage Maker.
Factory and Office No. 125 and Show-rooms 131 and 133 St. Antoine street, Montreal.
By Special Appointment Carriage Maker to H. R. H. the Princess Louise and H. R. H. the Marquis of Lorne.
First Prize and Diploma awarded by the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia, 1876.
First Prize at Sydney, New South Wales, 1878.
First Prize at Exhibitions in various parts of Canada. 114 gm

DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES
Approved of by the Medical Faculty
Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.
They are Purely Vegetable.
They are Agreeable to the Taste, They are Pleasing to the Sight, Simple in Administering and Sure and Certain in their Effect.
In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.
CAUTION—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine, stamped "DEVINS."
To Mothers—Should your Druggist not keep them, I will send a box of DEVIN'S WORM PASTILLES by mail, prepaid, to any address on receipt of 25 cents.
R. J. DEVIN'S DRUGGIST, Next to the Court House, Montreal.
If you are troubled with
TAPE WORM!
ONE DOSE OF DEVIN'S TAPE-WORM REMEDY Will Drive this Parasite from the System SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerr, Watson & Co.; H. Bugden; Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co.

FARMS FOR SALE AT STE. THERESE
A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the River St. Rose.
Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barn, good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.
Terms: One-third Cash and balance to Suit Purchaser.
ALSO AT
GRAND LINE, Three Miles from Ste. Therese.
A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barn.
Terms Easy. Particulars on applying at 249 Commissioners street, or 429 Mignonne.
J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC, Huntingdon, P. Q.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANADA'S GREATEST EXHIBITION.

A MAMMOTH FAIR SURPASSING MAGNITUDE

GRANDEUR!

CITY OF MONTREAL

14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

A Programme never before excelled on the Continent. A Fortnight of Exciting Spectacles and Delightful Amusements. Eight Magnificent Exhibition Buildings, making one of the most complete Fair Grounds in America.

The Exhibition proper will embrace a Grand Display of Ingenious Machinery, in motion, showing the Process of Manufacture, together with the various Agricultural, Horticultural, Industrial and Mineral Products of the Dominion, and Contributions from the Outside World.

The Incidental Attractions are on a magnificent scale, and embrace a combination of sights which may not be witnessed again in a life time.

A Lacrosse Tournament,

Consisting of a series of exciting matches amongst the crack Clubs of the world, showing the National Game in all its perfection and presenting the finest opportunity to witness Lacrosse ever given in this or any other country.

Torpedo Explosions.

In the harbor, showing the modes of torpedo warfare with their thrilling spectacular effects.

A Superb Display of Fireworks.

With illuminations of the Mountain by Bengal fires and Magnificent aerial pyrotechnic exhibitions, including the discharge of two hundred bomb shells of the largest size, bursting in mid-air and filling the heavens with showers of gorgeous stars.

Balloon Ascensions.

Mammoth Musical Festivals.

Grand Athletic Fetes.

Electric Light Exhibitions.

Music by three Military Bands in the Public Gardens every night.

Exciting and edifying fun for the million.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE CITY.

SEE PROGRAMME. 2

JUST OPENED.

JAMES FOLEY'S New Dry Goods Store,

NO. 223 ST. JOSEPH STREET, OPPOSITE COLBORNE, With a Complete Stock of Dress Goods, Black Lustre, &c.

PRINTS!

In Endless Variety. Splendid Value in SHIRTINGS!

Millinery Goods!

Wit and Humor.

The most useful pedestrian is the man who walks up and down the room all night with the baby.

Bismarck wears a slice of pork down his back to prevent hiccough. Thus the great need great remedies.

The average public man cares nothing for the lies that may be told about him. It is the truth that cuts him to the quick.

A young lady who resides in Townsboro, when recently asked if she was a singer, replied that she only sang for her own "amazement."

Make up your mind just what you would do if your steamboat collided or takes fire and then practice on it from a two-story window.

The legs of a St. Louis policeman are so crooked that a revolver accidentally discharged in the hip pocket may wound each leg three times.

"Sam, why are lawyers like fishes?" "I don't meddle with the subject, Pomp. 'Why don't you see?' Cause dey am so fond of debate."

"Wake me," said Thad Stevens, as an un-historical speaker began to plunge into remote periods, "wake me when he comes within the memory of man."

Why is a lawyer who is conducting a disputed will case like a trapeze performer in a circus? Because he flies through the air with the greatest of ease.

If the President of the United States felt in proportion to his place as big as a policeman in his new uniform, he'd grow round-shouldered trying to dodge the clouds.

It is claimed that a man never loses anything by politeness, but this has proved to be a mistake. As an old Philadelphia lifted his hat to a young lady the wind carried away his wig.

It is said that the inventor of the threshing machine got the idea of the thing from backing down a flight of stairs while trying to manage the wheelbarrow loaded with milk-cans that fell with him.

The common house fly wears the belt for persistent perseverance. One of these creatures will go a thousand times to the same spot on a bald man's head, and yet there is nothing to be gained by it in any way.

The proprietor of a forge, not remarkable for correctness of language, but who by honest industry had realized a comfortable independence, being called upon at a social meeting for a toast, gave "Success to Forgery."

King Louis of Bavaria is an uncomfortable sort of ruler. He has an unpleasant habit of rising very late in the morning and not going to bed until the following morning, which involves sending for his secretary in the middle of the night to transact State business.

"Pray, sir," said the judge angrily to a blunt old Quaker, from whom no direct answer could be obtained, "do you know what we sit here for?" "Yes, verily, I do," said the Quaker, "three of you for four dollars each a day, and the fat one in the middle for four thousand a year."

A wealthy politician in Massachusetts used to carry a hod, and now his dinner service is of silver plate. When his boy, at the other end of the table, wishes to have speedy recognition he calls out "mort" and his plate comes down filled with all the old man's hot-house peaches.

"Mother, what's in the pot?" "A pig's head and turnips, dear." Little Mary being of an inquisitive turn, she got peeping into the pot, when she saw one of the turnips in the pig's mouth. "Mother, mother," she cried, "what's the matter?" "Oh, mother, if you don't come quick the pig will eat all the turnips!"

Naturalist's Portfolio. There is a beautiful brilliant bird in Canada called the Tanagra Rubra, or scarlet tanager. Its plumage is of the richest scarlet, with wings of jet black. It sings its plaintive tones of chirp at intervals, and when the bird is just over your head its voice sounds far off. This gift is bestowed upon him, no doubt, to protect him, and to compensate for the danger his glowing colors expose him to.

STABLE FRIENDS.—The following case of animal intelligence has been communicated by Professor Schutzenberger of Strasburg to the Revue d'Anthropologie. A gentleman owning a kitchen-garden remarked that a basket which held a quantity of fresh carrots got quickly emptied. He spoke to the gardener, who said that he could not understand it, but would watch for the thief. A quarter of an hour had not elapsed when a dog was seen to go to the basket, take out a carrot, and carry it to the stable. Dogs do not eat raw carrots, so further watch was necessary. The observers now found that the dog had business with a horse, his night companion; with wagging tail he offered the latter the fruit of his larceny, and the horse naturally made no difficulty about accepting it. The gardener seized a stick, and was about to avenge this act of too-complacent good-fellowship; but his master stopped him, in order to watch further. The scene was repeated until all the carrots had disappeared. The dog had long made a favorite of this horse. There were two in the stable, but the other received not a carrot.

SEAL ROCKS.—The seal rocks off San Francisco are well worth seeing. There is a weird fascination in them—something so hideously uncanny in the swarm of sprawling things that rear themselves about among the jagged fissures, and so utterly unlike any other known voice of the animal or inanimate nature is the hoarse, deep cry that goes up incessantly from all the million throats and preluminates over the thunders of the ocean itself. Every rock, from the base to the peak, is alive with shapeless things in perpetual motion, tumbling over each other, twisting, rolling, fighting in a clumsy fashion with their uncouth flippers, or plunging with marvellously smooth, graceful curves into boiling foam that breaks all around their rocky fortresses. Some are tawny brown or yellow, and these have had their coats dried by the sun after a few hours' basking on the rocks; but those who have just wriggled up out of the surf are a dull slaty-black, and look like animal bags of wet gutta-perch. All ages and sizes are represented, from the monarch of the colony, a gray old giant who might weigh some three thousand pounds, down to the babies who are just learning to wriggle and leap after the fashion of their mamma, and add their infant notes to the general chorus. "The sight is wonderfully interesting to the initiated."

THE BUSHMEN.—Their speech is a series of clicks, interperced here and there by harsh-sounding and utterly unintelligible guttural. In default of better food, the Bushmen will eat snakes and other reptiles, and they make a kind of bread of locusts, pounding them between stones, and kneading into cakes the

mealy substance thus produced. Although these diminutive savages present one of the forms of humanity, the South American Botocudo being, perhaps, yet a degree nearer to the animal type, they are possessed of a good deal of cunning, and even bravery of a certain sort. Thus they will not only stalk game of the smaller kinds, but even the lion itself, keeping carefully to leeward, so that their scent shall be unperceived, and creeping to within a few yards of him, when they will suddenly let fly one of their tiny poisoned arrows, and the doom of the king of beasts is sealed. In hunting the ostrich they contrive to get sufficiently near it, under the cover of a screen made of the skin and feathers of the same bird, which they advance by degrees, moving the head and neck cleverly in imitation of one of them feeding. The Bushmen are a very revengeful little people, and think nothing of ham-stringing a whole herd of cattle in retaliation for a real or imaginary grievance, and on account of their deadly, although insignificant looking weapons, the Boers are much afraid of them and shoot them down like dogs when they get the opportunity. And yet it seems as if it ought not to be so absolutely impossible to civilize these strange creatures, who are clearly not devoid of intelligence, their cave dwellings being constantly found adorned with spirited drawings of the animals of the Yeldt, traced with some kinds of coloured clays and pigments that seem to defy the defilements of time.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A BARBON.—The particulars appended are taken from a South African paper.—Mr. John Pringle, who lives with Mr. Christian Neeser in the Bauman, a few days since in search of a stray sheep, taking his double-barrelled gun with him. While climbing a mountain he suddenly came upon five full grown male baboons, and thoughtlessly fired and disabled one of the number, the others beating an animal in order to put it out of its misery, when two of the others made a rush to their wounded comrade's assistance. Pringle saw them coming when only twenty yards off, and fired his remaining barrel, in his hurry missing both, but scaring one of them away. But the other made for his human antagonist, and sprang upon him, gripping him by the shoulder with one pair of hands, and holding to his waist with the other. In a jiffy the animal had torn off Pringle's upper clothing, and was gnawing at his throat, which was fortunately protected by several folds of a silk handkerchief, and the animal's teeth being very long, prevented him from opening his mouth wide enough to get a good hold. A struggle ensued, but Pringle could not get rid of his assailant until he (Pringle) tripped and fell on his side, when, as he lay, he caught the baboon by the throat with his right hand and succeeded in getting him under. He then seized a stone and battered the animal's head until life was extinct. Fortunately for him the remaining three held aloof, or the consequences might have been very serious. Mr. Pringle, who is a strong active man, standing several inches over six feet in his stockings, tells us that he had several times had to struggle hard with strong men, but he never had a tougher job than to master that baboon. These animals are very destructive, and do great damage to lands and gardens.

potatoes.—Early corn will be ready to cut this month. As soon as the grain is grazed it is ready to be harvested, and the stalks will be much more valuable than if left to be killed by frosts. The seed for next year should be selected before the cutting has begun. The tops of the selected stalks may be broken down as a mark and left standing when the others are cut and shocked. Shocking is an important matter and should be done with care. If the stalks are not well set up and properly tied, the shocks fall in all directions and the fodder is damaged and the husking made more difficult. Bands of rye straw, or even of willow, may be used with advantage. Potatoes.—Early ones should be dug at once, rains will otherwise start them into growth and do much injury. The last brood of "bugs" should be destroyed, as it is these that furnish the early brood next season. It is a good plan to sort the potatoes as they are gathered, thus saving much labor in handling them afterwards. Sheep.—After the roots have been removed from the field, the sheep should be turned in that they may pick up the small, imperfect roots and the scattered leaves. This will accustom them to the change of food that must soon come. If early lambs are not desired, the rams must be kept from the ewes, or otherwise be aproned or "bratted." It is an important matter that the ewes that are to bear lambs should be well fed, and begin the winter in good condition. A little grain fed to the ewes now will do much to insure strong lambs. Cows that are giving milk should be fed liberally, and not allowed to fall off now, as they can not be brought up again when cold weather sets in. Some kind of feed, as bran or meal, should be used to help out the falling pastures. Corn fodder is excellent to piece out with at this season, and a patch of it should be found on every farm. It is important that the cows have a plenty of good, fresh water, especially as the herbage does not now afford the abundant juices of the spring growth. Clover seed.—The second crop of clover for seed can be cut with the ordinary reaper. Some prefer to attach a short frame of strips of wood covered with cloth to the cutting bar of the mowing machine, the clover being gathered upon the cloth and raked off. This makes a much lighter cutting machine. The straw and chaff are useless for hay, and need not be preserved, from the weather. They may be used for litter in the barn-yard or stable. Whitewash.—A good way of cleaning stables, sheds, etc., is to give them a coat of hot lime-wash. Make a barrel of the wash by slaking a bushel of fresh lime in a pork or other water-tight barrel, filling up the barrel after the slaking is done. A ready method of applying the wash to coarse work is to use a Fountain Pump, or other hand force pump. With one of these the whitewash can be thrown upon the walls, and into every corner and crevice, until every part is completely covered. Machinery.—Harvesting and other farm machinery that is to be used no more for this season should be cleaned and stored away. The bright parts may be kept from rusting by applying a mixture made by melting together one pound of fresh lard and a lump of resin the size of a hen's egg, stirring as they cool. The bearings should be well wiped, and afterwards give a thin coat of castor-oil. Sundry Matters.—Coarse herbage and weeds not in seed may be cut and placed in the barnyard as an absorbent of liquid manure. A number of little jobs can be done now that will aid greatly in making things comfortable, and will pay a good interest upon the time invested. We again urge you to attend the fairs, doing it with the eyes open to catch any new ideas that may be of use at home. There is much to be learned if the time at the fairs is rightly employed. Make it a point to go and take the family, and best of all, try for one or more prizes, and thus have a more direct interest in three exhibitions of the products of the farm.

Agricultural.

HINES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Sowing Fall Grains.—The leading farm work for this month in many localities is the sowing of the fall crops. One can not expect that the best harvest will follow a careless preparation of the soil, and an imperfect sowing of the seed. The young plants should get well rooted before winter sets in, and in order to insure this, the soil should be deep and mellow. Wheat requires a soil well pulverized, but compact, with fine tilth of the surface, for a seed-bed. There may be lumps on the surface of the soil, but the seed should not be surrounded by them, otherwise the plants will be very uneven, and many grains will not start at all. If the soil is lumpy, as it is in many cases, use a roller immediately after the plow, or after the harrow has been used once. This is the only proper use of the roller on fall sown fields. To roll the ground after the grain is sown is a mistake; it gives to the surface a smooth and pleasing appearance, but it is much more inclined to crust over; besides this, the protecting coat of snow is not held in winter as it would be if the surface was left rough. Besides having the soil in a proper mechanical condition, through the means mentioned above, it must be provided with a good supply of plant food. The young plants should be well fed, that is, have plenty of nourishment in such a condition as to be readily taken up and digested. Such food is furnished by thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure; but when it is not to be had in sufficient quantities, some good artificial fertilizer as a superphosphate may be used with profit. Selecting Seed Wheat.—Sow the best seed to be found, even if it costs a little more than that taken from the ordinary bin. It is a gain to pay double the market price for grain that is clean, plump, and has been grown for seed with special care. Much depends upon the variety.—The Clawson at the present time is taking a high rank for yield in many localities throughout the wheat growing region. The Hessian fly is the most troublesome upon the early sown wheat—that sown after the 15th of this month is not generally damaged—but it makes smaller growth before winter sets in, and so far as that goes it is a disadvantage to sow late, excepting on well prepared land. A farmer of our acquaintance (in the State of New York) for many years sowed his wheat the first week in October, and his average yield has been over 40 bushels per acre. He was first led to practice late sowing to avoid the ravages of the Hessian Fly, but the practice proved so satisfactory that it was continued after the fly had disappeared. His land was in high condition, and a top-dressing of fine manure was applied to give the young plants a good start. It may be better to sow late if a thorough preparation of the soil is thereby secured. Water Furrows.—If the land is not well drained, when all else is done in the wheat field, make the necessary furrows with the plow, for carrying off the surface water during heavy rains. Seeding to Grass.—Grass seed may be sown a few weeks after the grain. Thrifty growing timothy will frequently retard the growth of the grain if sown as early as the wheat crop, and clover seed is best sown in the spring after or with the last snow. Turnips should be kept free from weeds and the soil loose and mellow. Proper thinning is important; a single root needs from 9 to 15 inches in the row to grow to its best. On rich lands white turnips may still be sown and a good crop expected. Beets and Mangels that were sown early may be harvested this month; if left in the ground they become hollow and dry. When

pulled put them in long heaps, with the tops or straw laid over them; to be afterwards covered with earth, to protect them for the winter, or taken to the root cellar. Care should be taken that the roots do not heat at any time either in the pit or cellar. Buckwheat.—This tender crop should be cut before the first frost injures it. The grain shells badly when the plants are dry, therefore cut it in the morning when the dew is on. The cut crop after standing a few days will be dry and ready to thresh, which had best be done at once. If a machine is used, remove the concave, or the cylinder teeth will otherwise break the kernels. The grain should be cleaned at once and spread out as thinly as possible, as it is very apt to heat, and become almost worthless, if left in large heaps. Beans are injured by heavy rains; when ready pull them and stack around the poles driven in the ground; cover the stacks with straw. In pulling, leave them in rows for a time to cure, and if rain threatens they can be gathered quickly in stacks. Corn.—Early corn will be ready to cut this month. As soon as the grain is grazed it is ready to be harvested, and the stalks will be much more valuable than if left to be killed by frosts. The seed for next year should be selected before the cutting has begun. The tops of the selected stalks may be broken down as a mark and left standing when the others are cut and shocked. Shocking is an important matter and should be done with care. If the stalks are not well set up and properly tied, the shocks fall in all directions and the fodder is damaged and the husking made more difficult. Bands of rye straw, or even of willow, may be used with advantage. Potatoes.—Early ones should be dug at once, rains will otherwise start them into growth and do much injury. The last brood of "bugs" should be destroyed, as it is these that furnish the early brood next season. It is a good plan to sort the potatoes as they are gathered, thus saving much labor in handling them afterwards. Sheep.—After the roots have been removed from the field, the sheep should be turned in that they may pick up the small, imperfect roots and the scattered leaves. This will accustom them to the change of food that must soon come. If early lambs are not desired, the rams must be kept from the ewes, or otherwise be aproned or "bratted." It is an important matter that the ewes that are to bear lambs should be well fed, and begin the winter in good condition. A little grain fed to the ewes now will do much to insure strong lambs. Cows that are giving milk should be fed liberally, and not allowed to fall off now, as they can not be brought up again when cold weather sets in. Some kind of feed, as bran or meal, should be used to help out the falling pastures. Corn fodder is excellent to piece out with at this season, and a patch of it should be found on every farm. It is important that the cows have a plenty of good, fresh water, especially as the herbage does not now afford the abundant juices of the spring growth. Clover seed.—The second crop of clover for seed can be cut with the ordinary reaper. Some prefer to attach a short frame of strips of wood covered with cloth to the cutting bar of the mowing machine, the clover being gathered upon the cloth and raked off. This makes a much lighter cutting machine. The straw and chaff are useless for hay, and need not be preserved, from the weather. They may be used for litter in the barn-yard or stable. Whitewash.—A good way of cleaning stables, sheds, etc., is to give them a coat of hot lime-wash. Make a barrel of the wash by slaking a bushel of fresh lime in a pork or other water-tight barrel, filling up the barrel after the slaking is done. A ready method of applying the wash to coarse work is to use a Fountain Pump, or other hand force pump. With one of these the whitewash can be thrown upon the walls, and into every corner and crevice, until every part is completely covered. Machinery.—Harvesting and other farm machinery that is to be used no more for this season should be cleaned and stored away. The bright parts may be kept from rusting by applying a mixture made by melting together one pound of fresh lard and a lump of resin the size of a hen's egg, stirring as they cool. The bearings should be well wiped, and afterwards give a thin coat of castor-oil. Sundry Matters.—Coarse herbage and weeds not in seed may be cut and placed in the barnyard as an absorbent of liquid manure. A number of little jobs can be done now that will aid greatly in making things comfortable, and will pay a good interest upon the time invested. We again urge you to attend the fairs, doing it with the eyes open to catch any new ideas that may be of use at home. There is much to be learned if the time at the fairs is rightly employed. Make it a point to go and take the family, and best of all, try for one or more prizes, and thus have a more direct interest in three exhibitions of the products of the farm.

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