

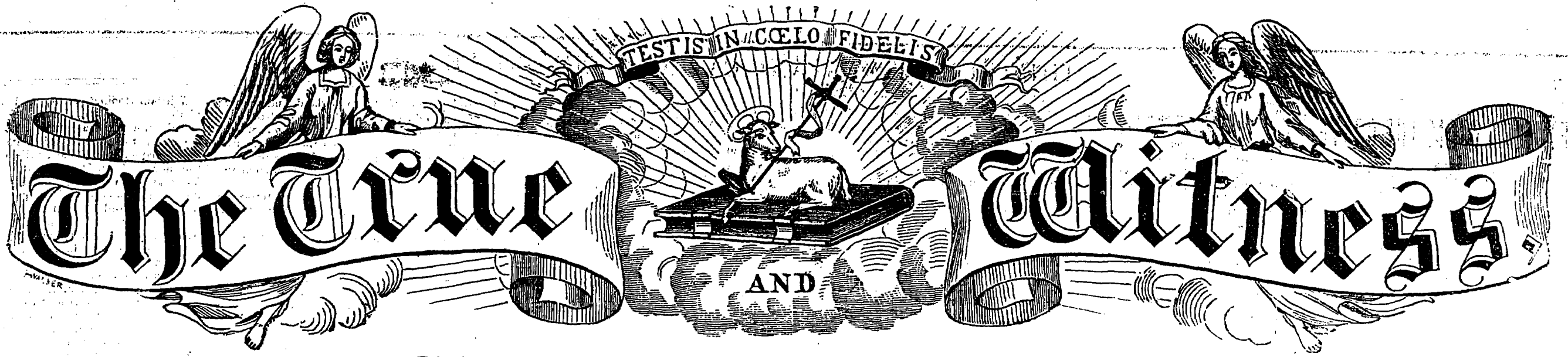
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXX.—NO. 14.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

In Memoriam.

They say the poor exile is always alone. Hence holding the memories of home the more dear.

Though say be the land which affords him a home His heart fondly turns to the scenes of his youth.

How sad is the soul of the exile on hearing That death has been busy with those he loved best.

It is true that her eyes had been dimmed of their brightness (For six years and seventy looks to the grave).

In sorrow, in sadness my tears are fast falling. For grandma the good and the just one that's down.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

Mr. Tarte Denies the Charge—The French in Canada—A Startling Rumor.

(From our own Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, November 14th, 1879.

The editor of the Canadian denies that he ever wrote in an insulting manner of the Irish, but with his usual disregard of truth asserts that the Quebec correspondent of the Post has wantonly insulted the French Canadian race.

There is a very ugly rumor floating around town, which originated in the columns of your contemporary, the Patrie, to the effect that a murder was committed in the room of one of the Ministers.

O'Connell, the Emancipator.

LECTURE BY THE REV. JAMES CARMICHAEL.

Tuesday evening, 11th inst., the Rev. James Carmichael, M. A., Rector of the Church of Ascension, Hamilton, delivered a lecture on "O'Connell, the Emancipator," under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Church.

Mr. Kirkpatrick presided. In introducing Mr. Carmichael he paid a tribute to the reverend gentleman's ability, and predicted an able, eloquent and impartial lecture.

Mr. Carmichael, on coming forward to deliver his lecture, was loudly applauded. He began by saying it was an acknowledged principle that they could never fairly judge of any great public character of the past without realizing the national circumstances under which the man grew up, and by which his opinions and conduct more or less had been moulded.

Mr. Carmichael, on coming forward to deliver his lecture, was loudly applauded. He began by saying it was an acknowledged principle that they could never fairly judge of any great public character of the past without realizing the national circumstances under which the man grew up, and by which his opinions and conduct more or less had been moulded.

Roman Catholics, as O'Connell again and again said, it he would have been called a "rebel." Mr. Peel, the great Tory Champion, would have flown at him with rushing wing, and back and talon would have torn his breast, and then he might have turned round on Mr. Peel, as Mr. O'Connell did, and called him "that slippery Orange abusive and undignified."

open, and first come first served, walk in man and women, boys and girls, and listen to the story of what they were and what they might be. Such were those aggregate meetings, which first woke up the dead, and at which the voice of O'Connell rose and fell on the ears of thousands like the swell of a great organ.

pressing the Association, the vitality of which was marvellous. At once it obeyed the letter of the law, dissolved, and with slight legal alterations appeared "fresh as a daisy" under the title of "The New Catholic Association," its spirit increased tenfold by the determined action of the Government.

O'Connell's speeches; his wit and humour; his terrible sarcasm, his gentility—all had been laid purposely aside, and bare bald historic facts alone brought forth. He then proceeded to point a moral from O'Connell's history. There were two great ways of remedying great national abuses—one by fire and sword and blood and death, by brother arraying himself against brother, by the antagonism of bodily force; the other by the bloodless revolution, by the training of the public mind and the moulding of political opinion.



RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

By MRS. HENRY WOOD: Author of "East Lynne," "Oswald Gray," &c.

CHAPTER XXV.—Continued.

"But, it so happened, that as Dr. Green left the Sailor's Rest, he was overtaken by the group who had emerged from Danesheld Hall. Apperly was among them; and Inspector Young walked by the side of Lydney. Dr. Green informed Apperly that he was wanted at the Sailor's Rest in his professional capacity, and the latter went in at once, and proceeded to the door of the sick chamber. "I am told the old gentleman wants me, who is lying here," quoth he to Sophie, who came out to him. "Yes, he is very ill," answered Sophie. "But you need not call him alone. Mr. Apperly; he is not as old as you are. You can go in."

have it safely by my side now. Apperly, continued Lord Dane, after a pause given to reflection, "it has been in my mind some time to have a detective officer down. Keen men are those London detectives; they forget me everything, and perhaps by those means I may arrive at the box. I was only waiting for my health to get better, but it has got worse instead. You shall telegraph for one this day."

thing was the accusation that she stole out at night to visit the ruins and meet her lover, my gentle, child-like Adelaide. "Danesheld never could come at the cause of quarrel between you and Ravensbird," put in Mr. Apperly, but Lord Dane went on. "My friend of mine, Colonel Moncton, had his light in the harbor. He had dined with him on board the previous evening, and on this morning he came up to call at the castle. I walked out with him afterward, and was showing him the locality. We went into the ruins, and there I picked up a small box of pink ribbon, whose centre was a pearl, which I knew Lady Adelaide had worn on the front of her dress the previous evening, for I had seen her dress for dinner before I went down to the yacht. All in an instant it flashed upon me that Ravensbird had told me the truth—for, unless she had visited the ruins the previous night, the box could not have come there. My blood was boiling over, and I determined that not a day should pass, before I had it out. I met Herbert Dane, and told him I should step into his house to smoke a cigar that evening; intending in my own mind to tax him with the treachery."

Had I known that it was Herbert, and that I myself was the true Lord Dane, the first and fastest steamer would have brought me over. I had not been friendly with brother Geoffry; he was overbearing and tyrannical, and I did not care to return, neither did I care to write. England had lost her attractions for me, and I had ceased relations with her. I knew that I should inherit nothing under my father's will—my fortune had been paid to me when I came of age. Therefore, I stayed on, giving no token home of my existence, my residence being chiefly in America, though I traveled pretty well over the globe, Europe excepted. When I found my health falling, falling probably to a fatal termination, then I turned my thoughts to home, and lost no time in returning hither. We took passage in the 'Wind,' eleven hundred tons register, New York. She brought us safely to this, my own native spot, and wrecked us on it. That was strange," he musingly added, but after a moment's pause went on. "But for my son's interest I do not suppose I should have troubled the old country again."

bringing my effects; to England, and was preparing to denounce him as my destroyer. "I say I cannot fathom his precise thoughts, and motives, but he holds that box securely hoarded in the castle—unless he has destroyed it and its contents with it—is my unshakable conviction. "Permit me," said Mr. Blair, interposing. "Will your lordship inform me what its contents were?" "They were varied, sir. Papers and documents relating to my property in America, for my money is invested there, and to that of my son. My will was also in it. All these can be replaced; but what I fear can never be replaced are the testamentary papers relating to my marriage and to my son's birth. The clergyman who united us is dead, the witnesses are dead; altogether, if these are lost, I might never be able to prove, to the satisfaction of British law, that William is my veritable, legitimate son. See you not how valuable the suppression of them would be to Herbert Dane? I cannot last long, and failing the proof of William's title he would be the next baron by right of law."

William looked at it, and then at his visitor. "From whom did you say?" "From the true Lord Dane," was the whispered answer. "And I believe I have now the honor of speaking to the future lord. Your father, in that note, bids you confide to me; he has done so. Perhaps it may be in my power to order your release. "But what can you possibly have to do with it?" exclaimed young Lydney. "You are a friend of—of him at the castle—his town banker." "You have been flourishing in Danesheld under false colors, Mr. Dane; so have I. I am not Lord Dane's (the title will slip out) banker and how the report got wind is more than I can say. I am one of the chief detective-officers of the police force. You father has called in my aid to assist him, and I am ready to assist you. First of all, what did bring you to Mr. Lester's with those companions last night?" "I cannot explain; I cannot tell you anything about it," was the quick response. Mr. Blair looked at him, doubts arising. "You could not have broken in with those men for a nefarious purpose, surely?" "I returned William Dane as he has been named by any Dane had ever spoken. "You indicated but now your cognizance of my rank; I do not forget it, I assure you, or yet disgrace it." "Will you give me your reasons for not confiding in me?" "I do not know that I need object to that," said William, after deliberating. "I could not prove my own innocence without compromising another."



IRELAND'S DICTATOR

Interview with Parnell, the Tribune of the People—Freeing the Soil—Landlords and Landjobbers.

[New York Herald.]

DUBLIN, Oct. 28, 1879.

Having met the Leader of the new Irish land agitation at one of the monster demonstrations, Mr. Parnell expressed to a correspondent of the New York Herald his gratification at the interest which "The greatest paper published in the English language," as he called it, manifested in the condition of the Irish people at home and their social and political future. On an intimation from the Herald's correspondent of a desire to learn from the lips of the member for Meath the motive, position and prospects of the anti-tenant agitation, as it is termed by the English Journals, Mr. Parnell at once invited your representative to visit him at Avondale or to meet him the following week in Dublin for the purpose of expounding for the benefit of the readers of the Herald his views on the proposed land revolution in Ireland. In accordance with the arrangement the representative of the Herald met Mr. Parnell at Avondale, county Wicklow. Mr. Parnell is tall, thin young man, of fair complexion and fair beard, a pale, firm face and a mouth speaking volumes of determination. It is the fashion to say that he looks like an English gentleman. He looks like rather what he is—a union of the American and the Hibernian man of the world. He expressed himself glad to meet the representative of the Herald again, and after a few complimentary preliminaries he entered on the subject of the Herald representative's visit.

Mr. Parnell—I understand that the Herald takes a strong interest in our proceedings over here, but I dare say, in New York, men are as ill-informed as to our objects as they seem to be in London. Herald representative—That may be, sir, but the Herald takes a strong interest in every great question affecting any portion of the human race. It only wants correct information on this great question of yours in Ireland. What do you aim at? Mr. Parnell—Just now we aim at keeping the people from starvation and emigration, at keeping them at home at all hazards. Ultimately we aim at establishing the actual title of the Irish soil on the land as its owners, not as tenants.

Herald representative—That is to say, you mean to abolish landlordism outright, as speedily as possible. But you know the British Government will not permit the landlords to be evicted. The landlords are its friends. Mr. Parnell—That may be one reason for their removal, but it is not the reason at the bottom of this agitation. They are an incubus on agricultural development in Ireland, and form an unnatural institution interfering with the natural progress of the country.

Herald representative—They have landlords in England, and the same charges would apply against them; but the English people do not make it. Mr. Parnell—That does not alter our right to make our own question, even if the circumstances under which landlordism exists were not different here.

ENGLISH AND IRISH FEELINGS.

Herald representative—How do the circumstances differ? Mr. Parnell—The majority of the people in Ireland live by the land. In England they do not, and therefore do not feel the pressure of landlordism so keenly, though they are beginning to feel it now. In England the landlord holds quite a different relation towards his tenants. He makes all improvements at his own cost, and thereby has a direct interest in the profits. In Ireland the landlord is merely a rent receiver, and does nothing to earn anything from the land, but takes the result of the tenants' capital in the shape of rent. When he buys, he buys the right to the occupier's earnings, for without the occupier the land would earn nothing. The Irish occupier builds and makes his own improvements; he makes a business for the landlord, without any aid from the landlord. A number of tenants spend their capital and the labor of their lives, and while they continue merely to make out a decent existence in prosperous times they between them supply the landlord with a large income, which enables him to live luxuriously without any labor of any kind. When they leave the land they leave the landlord all the results of their capital and their labor, for which he has done nothing but accept and spend the rents they have paid him. They stand in altogether a different position from the English farmer, who takes a going concern, with all the fixtures necessary for the business, from the landlord—the land ready prepared, in fact, to yield its products—at a fixed remuneration. The cases are altogether different.

Herald representative—Then you look upon the Irish landlord as an unnecessary institution? Mr. Parnell—Not only unnecessary, but injurious. He is the creature of a bad system, and that system must be got rid of for the sake of the people. The landlord will go with the system and be all the better for the change. He will be a useful member of society and be able to add something to the wealth and happiness of the country. Landlordism does neither and cannot do either.

Herald representative—Then I may take it that the ultimate end of the movement of which you, Mr. Parnell, are accepted as the leader in Ireland, is to get rid of the system of Irish landlordism? Mr. Parnell—You may. Herald representative—You are denounced in the English journals on another count—for advising the people to pay no rents. Mr. Parnell—I never advised the people to pay no rents. What I did and do advise them to do is not to pay the landlord more in bad times than they can really afford. The past three seasons have been bad; the profits of the good years have been partially eaten up by the landlord, while the tenant has been enabled to live somewhat better than before; and I say to the tenants: Ask your landlord to reduce his share of the result of the years' farming, as you have been compelled to reduce yours. If he says no, then I advise the tenant to offer arbitration as to the amount that ought to be paid under the circumstances. If the landlord refuses that, I simply advise the tenant to keep whatever money he may have in his pocket and to stick to the land at the same time. He has as great a right to live and to retain his means of living as the landlord has to his rents.

THE LANDLORDS' RIGHTS.

Herald representative—But, according to notions over this side of the world, the landlord has a claim to the possession of the land when the tenant cannot pay. Mr. Parnell—Legally that is so; but that is the sort of law we complain of. It makes the landlord the authority to grant the tenant a license to get a living, and to claim from the tenant, as the price of the license to live, a

yearly rent. If we admitted the legal theory it would mean that we admitted the right of the Irish landlords to evict from the land the greater portion of the farming population whenever hard times interfered with their ability to pay rent. That would be monstrous, and that is the first idea we resist in this agitation. The idea is immoral and tyrannical. No country could prosper in which it is put into practical operation. But it is the notion on which the relations between landlord and tenant have been conducted in this country. The serf of the soil—for in the most cases the farmers are nothing else—have been taught to accept it. They have known of no other theory. The first thing this agitation has done is to open their eyes and to give them courage, to make them feel that they have rights, and that there is another side to the question, and a strong one, in their favor. To give them a sense of independence and hope which may place them above fear and induce them to preserve with the movement for a change of owners in the land is another step which I hope we have accomplished. The tenants now know that there is a public opinion with them, and that they are the authors of a serious problem for English statesmen and Irish landlords. They know they have raised the greatest question of the hour in British politics.

Herald representative—But suppose the landlords as a body maintain their legal rights and do evict their non-paying tenants? Mr. Parnell—They will not attempt it, that is my belief; not, at all events, on any large scale. If they did then the crisis of the question would come all the sooner, and we should be so much nearer the solution. There is one thing upon which the mind of the tenant class is fully made up. The people will not and must not be turned off the land, and they have the feelings of the towns with them. There will be no crowding brigade business in Ireland. You may depend on that, unless, indeed, the English Government should openly undertake to make war on the people in the interest of the landlords, and that I deem to be too improbable an event to be seriously thought of.

Herald representative—There are no public signs of any such action by the landlords. On the contrary, there are many of them offering reductions in their rents. Mr. Parnell—That is a direct result of this agitation. Before it obtained public support the landlords did not reduce their rents. When I told the people to pay no rents without a reduction the landlords began to reduce, and not till then. But I wish to point out that, though a reduction of rent is a temporary alleviation of the evil, it is not a cure for the disease, one of the causes of which is landlordism itself. We must get rid of the cause of the system before the cure can come. What we want is to put the people in such a position as will save them from the periodic appearance of famine and enable them, from their own accumulated business, to bear the strain which may arise from the occasional depression in the business of farming. That we can only have by a peasant proprietary, by which we mean a transfer of the ownership of the land from the class called landlords to the tillers of the soil themselves. To accomplish this we want organization, for which we have the material in the people themselves, and we want money, which we in Ireland have not, but the Irish outside of Ireland will, I hope, help us in that direction.

THE APPEAL TO AMERICA.

Herald representative—That, I may take it, is the object of the address "to the Irish race" which you and your colleagues have issued, and which was telegraphed, to the Herald. Mr. Parnell—That is the object of the address—to obtain the financial aid of the Irish in America and elsewhere.

Herald representative—But the Irish at home cannot expect the Irish abroad to provide the money to buy the whole of the land of Ireland. They could not subscribe the millions required, even if they would. The amount would be enormous. Mr. Parnell—We don't ask them to subscribe for any such purpose. It would be a very wild scheme indeed if we proposed to effect the settlement of the land question in that way. I am told there is a notion abroad that we want by a general subscription by Irishmen all the world over to raise the capital ourselves to buy out the landlords. Now, we are not lunatics over here. We mean to have the land, but we have a practical method of getting possession of it.

Herald representative—For what, then, do you appeal to the Irish Americans? Mr. Parnell—For money to organize and sustain the movement over here. We won't get rid of landlordism by merely asking for its removal. We must press the subject home and keep at it until it becomes the interest of the landlords themselves to compel the British Government to take them out of their false position. The farmers in Ireland have not had such an opportunity, with the ability they now possess to utilize it. The English cannot say now—they never could fairly say it—that with a little over five millions the country is over-populated. They said that in 1847, you know, but we are two and a half millions less now. If we were over-populated then it was because the conditions under which the land was held were such as to prevent the proper development of its products by the industry of the people so as to provide sufficient food for the population. If they say we are over-populated now, they only show that those conditions are more indefensible than ever, and are altogether unnatural. Belgium can support a much denser population than even England itself in a condition of more equally distributed comfort. France, Prussia, can support their populations and accumulate capital, but they are enabled to do so because the soil is owned as well as worked by the occupiers—because they have got rid of landlordism, in fact. We say we can do the same thing in our degree under the same conditions, and we mean to obtain those conditions. That is our answer to the over-population fallacy. But we must bring our answer home tangibly—bring it home to every landlord in the country. For that purpose we must keep up the movement in every county in every town, and in Parliament and out of it, in the press and on the platform. We must be prepared to resist the demand for exorbitant rents, generally and in individual cases, and we must resist the demand by sustaining the victim in refusing to pay them and still keeping him on his land. Conducted vigorously, we will thus teach the landlords that they are not the only class entitled to obtain a living out of the land; and persevered in, the landlords must learn that they can only remain landlords by consenting to a very material reduction of their incomes—in fact, such a reduction as will make it to their interest to sell out to the tenants before matters become worse for them.

Herald representative—It is generally complained that even with the rents at present charged, men are always found to give increased rentals for vacant holdings: How can you put an end to that? Does it not show that the land has even a higher value than the landlord at present obtains for it? Mr. Parnell—You are referring to another course generated by the land system—the land jobbers. We must ostracize them socially, and we can do it by public opinion. We cannot blame the landlord for dealing with the land jobber, who is generally the small tradesman of the town, who has made money in business and has no other outlet for it, and looks upon the occupation of land as the only other calling to which he can take. It gives him interest for his money—the money which he has made in other business from which he retires. Or the jobber is a farmer starting with capital who requires additional and adjoining land to complete his business. But his very existence is a reversal of the natural order of things. The land should be the manufacturer of capital, not an abyss swallowing it up. What the retired tradesman or the capitalist is able to do with land by the money made in the town, the occupier of the land should, under equitable conditions, be able to do by the profits of his labor. But, instead, the profits have gone in improving the land for the landlord, who sells the capital of the tenant sunk in the improved land to the land jobber, thus developing another evil of a radically evil system. The landlord robs the tenant and sells the plunder to the land jobber. Is not that an immoral transaction, condemning by the very fact landlordism in Ireland altogether? The land jobber will go when we get rid of the system which has produced him.

Mr. Parnell—You are referring to another course generated by the land system—the land jobbers. We must ostracize them socially, and we can do it by public opinion. We cannot blame the landlord for dealing with the land jobber, who is generally the small tradesman of the town, who has made money in business and has no other outlet for it, and looks upon the occupation of land as the only other calling to which he can take. It gives him interest for his money—the money which he has made in other business from which he retires. Or the jobber is a farmer starting with capital who requires additional and adjoining land to complete his business. But his very existence is a reversal of the natural order of things. The land should be the manufacturer of capital, not an abyss swallowing it up. What the retired tradesman or the capitalist is able to do with land by the money made in the town, the occupier of the land should, under equitable conditions, be able to do by the profits of his labor. But, instead, the profits have gone in improving the land for the landlord, who sells the capital of the tenant sunk in the improved land to the land jobber, thus developing another evil of a radically evil system. The landlord robs the tenant and sells the plunder to the land jobber. Is not that an immoral transaction, condemning by the very fact landlordism in Ireland altogether? The land jobber will go when we get rid of the system which has produced him.

LANDLORDISM MUST GO.

Herald representative—Well, having ripened the question for solution as far as making the condition of things existing longer unbearable, how do you propose to get rid of landlordism? Will you ask the State to evict the landlords? Mr. Parnell—It practically comes to that, and may be very glad to be evicted from a bad business. It may be done in various ways, not one of them smelling even faintly of justice or revolution. Stein did it in Russia, and the French people required a revolution to accomplish it.

Herald representative—You would, I suppose, ask the State to turn the landlords into rentiers, to give them the purchase value of their lands in consols, and then sell to the tenants, extending the instalments of the purchase money over a long period in the shape of rents to the State? Mr. Parnell—No; I would not ask the State to do even that much. It is not necessary. A much simpler plan would be to pay the landlords two-thirds of the purchase money down and allow them to draw the other third by instalments from the estate over a number of years. Why should they receive all their capital at once? Herald representative—How would you get the State to produce the purchasing capital? Mr. Parnell—The British Government can borrow to any extent at four per cent. Taking the present purchase value as twenty-two years' rental, the tenants would pay for thirty-five years in thirty-five instalments at the rate of two-thirds to the Government and paying one-third rental to the landlord, either through the Government or directly. This would not only pay back the capital to the Government, but pay also interest and the working expenses of the same. At the end of thirty-five years the tenant or his lineal representative would become owner in fee forever, and all paying of rent would cease. The landlord would lose nothing, he would obtain the full value of his land interest in the bond, and would be forever freed from dependence on the prosperity or the non-prosperity of his tenant for his income. He would have two-thirds of his capital at once realized to invest in any security he liked, and probably he would invest in Government securities. It would take just a generation to make the occupiers of the Irish soil owners without recourse to revolution or without "robbing" the landlords or interfering with the rights of property, or doing any of those dreadful things the English papers or the public men charge us with intending to do. The principle is already at work in the operation of the Bright clauses; but then the tenant has to provide purchase money, and to borrow. With the plan I suggest the land would revert to the occupier in process of time, and revert without any hardship to the landlord.

Herald representative—Well, Mr. Parnell, the plan seems feasible, but the British Government might not feel disposed to borrow capital to buy up all Ireland at once, and the landlords might object to selling. Mr. Parnell—The Government could provide the whole capital if Parliament decreed it, and the landlords must obey the State. If Parliament decreed their disestablishment they would be reduced to Hobson's choice. At all events, Parliament could easily take the £5,000,000 surplus of the Irish Church, add £10,000,000 more to it, and start the process with £15,000,000 in hand. There are landlords enough in Ireland now who would gladly sell out. As long as the agitation continues the value of their rights will go down. It has gone down at least two years in purchase value during the last six months, and in time they would get no one to purchase.

Herald representative—Would you take the purchase valuation at the present rentals? Mr. Parnell—Decidedly not. In some cases the rentals may be fair enough; in many they are not. There are and have been rack rents. The proper way would be to assess the fair valuation of the lands through a duly constituted public tribunal, whose award should be final and the basis of the amount of purchase. But there are, as you see, matters of detail, and there are various modes in which the end can be accomplished. What we want immediately is to demonstrate that a settlement on some process involving the extinction of landlordism in Ireland is a necessity, and the only sort of settlement which can be final, and that the people are not willing to suffer for ages while the result is being arrived at by gradual and easy stages. That is why we want help from America, to enable us to keep on demonstrating this—to protect any victims whom the landlords may attempt to sacrifice, and to give the people the courage which will come from the knowledge that they are not unaided.

Herald representative—There are many sections of Irishmen in America, Mr. Parnell, who think that the best way is to get rid of the British Government altogether. Mr. Parnell—Well, even they are agreed that the one great thing, if we are to have a self-governed Irish people, is to keep the people at home and to make them the owners of the Irish land. It is the first great step toward nationhood.

Herald representative—It is said you intend going to the United States to address your countrymen, and ask their aid to the movement, and their active sympathy, too. Mr. Parnell—Yes; I mean to leave this side for America about the middle of November. I will spend two months among my countrymen, addressing them at public meetings, and I hope to return in time for the meeting of Parliament.

EXPECTATIONS OF AID.

Herald representative—Do you expect much aid from Irish Americans? Mr. Parnell—Yes, I expect much aid from Irish Americans.

Mr. Parnell—I can't say what I expect. I dare say they will receive me in a friendly way at all events, and I can only tell them what we are trying to do, and how and to what extent they can help us. If they believe that we are right in desiring to place the Irish people in the possession of the Irish soil then they will help us generously if they see that our method of doing it is practical. There are computed to be ten millions of Irish in the States and Canada. If they could send us \$100,000 a year for five years, it would not be half a dollar a family in all, and it would go a long way in enabling us to win.

Herald representative—But your people here would, I suppose, do something financially. Mr. Parnell—Of course; but they are poor and cannot do all. It will be a big struggle—the biggest Ireland has yet seen of its kind.

Herald representative—But it has been said that the Irish would do better by helping to bring out your Irish farmers. We have lands for them and no landlords. Mr. Parnell—True; but the Irish farmers don't want to go, and won't go if they can help it. One thing we have made up our minds to here, and that is, there will never be another exodus, never another famine. Besides, it is not the interest of the Irish in America or of the laboring classes to invite another half million or so of Irishmen to settle in the States, increasing the labor supply and reducing thereby the pay for labor. It is said you have thousands of idle men in your cities. Send them to till the untilled lands. It is plainly the interest of the Irish in America to enable the Irish at home to stay in Ireland. But they do not desire to look at the question of interest. Their desire is to see a prosperous Ireland ruled by Irishmen, and all the movements in which they have been enthusiastic have had that object.

Herald representative—How would the settling of the occupier on the soil of Ireland as owner do away with American competition, which is admitted as one of the causes of the present crisis? Mr. Parnell—By taking away the drain of landlordism the occupier could produce more cheaply, and sell to the home consumer at as low a rate as the American can. Of course American might say they don't want to lose our market or to add in producing Irish competition against them in England, but America has other markets to sell her produce in, and the profits of our land system with peasant proprietary would go into our towns to create manufactures and commerce and means of exchange with the States. In any case, with the use of the wealth produced from her own soil, Ireland would, with her own capital, be enabled to make herself the great transit station for the commerce between America and Europe, and vice versa. Ultimately the States would gain more from us and we from the States than by another exodus.

Herald representative—Rumors are afloat that troops are coming on here to meet disturbances and protect the landlords in clearing their estates. Will the people resist? Mr. Parnell—The people will simply stay where they are. There is no idea of using force. If any disturbance comes the Government or the landlords must begin it. I don't believe they will provoke bloodshed. If they do it will be their crime, not ours. The movement will go on peacefully, but determinedly and unalterably.

This closed the interview between the Herald representative and the member for Meath, who expressed his gratification again and again at the interest which America takes in the condition of Ireland.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 13.—After nine hours' discussion, every point in each article having been objected to over and over, the articles of agreement were finally signed at midnight for the race between Hanlan and Courtney, on December 9th, at Washington. The race is to be two-and-a-half miles and return, for a purse of \$6,000, offered by Soutle. Each party deposits \$500 with the referee, which is to be paid to the party who starts in the race in case the other party does not start. Mr. Blake is to be the referee, and in case of any outside interference during the race, if it affects the result of the race, or for any good cause, may order the men to row over the course again, on the first favorable day, under original conditions. Hanlan agrees from the moment the word "go" is given in the race, he will waive his present claim to the \$6,000, provided both he and Courtney start at the word "go," and the \$6,000 shall go to whomsoever the referee decides to be the winner; but, in the case either he or Courtney fails to start at the word "go," it is distinctly agreed that Hanlan does not waive his claim to the \$6,000. Within five days from the 13th November there is to be placed in the hands of the City Bank of Rochester, endorsed with instructions to the bank to pay the same on the presentation of the certificate bearing the endorsement of the referee and the winner of the race. In no case shall the referee deliver the certificate to either Hanlan or Courtney, unless they both start at the word "go," but will return the same to the donors. Any commissions, percentages, donations or incomes of any sort whatever from any railroads, hotels or outside source whatever, shall go to the winner of the race. Judge Wheeler, City Attorney of Rochester, was subscribing witness. Courtney left at 8.30 to meet an engagement at Ithaca. Capt. Sullivan, of the Rochester police, signed the articles in Courtney's stead. The race was fixed for December 9th, to give the men three weeks' training. Hanlan leaves on Friday for Toronto. Both Hanlan and Courtney expect to start for Washington early next week. Hanlan will be the guest of the Annapolis Club, and Courtney of the Potomacs.

COME TO TERMS. Hanlan and Courtney Agree to Row on December 9th for \$6,000—Conditions, &c.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 13.—After nine hours' discussion, every point in each article having been objected to over and over, the articles of agreement were finally signed at midnight for the race between Hanlan and Courtney, on December 9th, at Washington. The race is to be two-and-a-half miles and return, for a purse of \$6,000, offered by Soutle. Each party deposits \$500 with the referee, which is to be paid to the party who starts in the race in case the other party does not start. Mr. Blake is to be the referee, and in case of any outside interference during the race, if it affects the result of the race, or for any good cause, may order the men to row over the course again, on the first favorable day, under original conditions. Hanlan agrees from the moment the word "go" is given in the race, he will waive his present claim to the \$6,000, provided both he and Courtney start at the word "go," and the \$6,000 shall go to whomsoever the referee decides to be the winner; but, in the case either he or Courtney fails to start at the word "go," it is distinctly agreed that Hanlan does not waive his claim to the \$6,000. Within five days from the 13th November there is to be placed in the hands of the City Bank of Rochester, endorsed with instructions to the bank to pay the same on the presentation of the certificate bearing the endorsement of the referee and the winner of the race. In no case shall the referee deliver the certificate to either Hanlan or Courtney, unless they both start at the word "go," but will return the same to the donors. Any commissions, percentages, donations or incomes of any sort whatever from any railroads, hotels or outside source whatever, shall go to the winner of the race. Judge Wheeler, City Attorney of Rochester, was subscribing witness. Courtney left at 8.30 to meet an engagement at Ithaca. Capt. Sullivan, of the Rochester police, signed the articles in Courtney's stead. The race was fixed for December 9th, to give the men three weeks' training. Hanlan leaves on Friday for Toronto. Both Hanlan and Courtney expect to start for Washington early next week. Hanlan will be the guest of the Annapolis Club, and Courtney of the Potomacs.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 13.—After nine hours' discussion, every point in each article having been objected to over and over, the articles of agreement were finally signed at midnight for the race between Hanlan and Courtney, on December 9th, at Washington. The race is to be two-and-a-half miles and return, for a purse of \$6,000, offered by Soutle. Each party deposits \$500 with the referee, which is to be paid to the party who starts in the race in case the other party does not start. Mr. Blake is to be the referee, and in case of any outside interference during the race, if it affects the result of the race, or for any good cause, may order the men to row over the course again, on the first favorable day, under original conditions. Hanlan agrees from the moment the word "go" is given in the race, he will waive his present claim to the \$6,000, provided both he and Courtney start at the word "go," and the \$6,000 shall go to whomsoever the referee decides to be the winner; but, in the case either he or Courtney fails to start at the word "go," it is distinctly agreed that Hanlan does not waive his claim to the \$6,000. Within five days from the 13th November there is to be placed in the hands of the City Bank of Rochester, endorsed with instructions to the bank to pay the same on the presentation of the certificate bearing the endorsement of the referee and the winner of the race. In no case shall the referee deliver the certificate to either Hanlan or Courtney, unless they both start at the word "go," but will return the same to the donors. Any commissions, percentages, donations or incomes of any sort whatever from any railroads, hotels or outside source whatever, shall go to the winner of the race. Judge Wheeler, City Attorney of Rochester, was subscribing witness. Courtney left at 8.30 to meet an engagement at Ithaca. Capt. Sullivan, of the Rochester police, signed the articles in Courtney's stead. The race was fixed for December 9th, to give the men three weeks' training. Hanlan leaves on Friday for Toronto. Both Hanlan and Courtney expect to start for Washington early next week. Hanlan will be the guest of the Annapolis Club, and Courtney of the Potomacs.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 13.—After nine hours' discussion, every point in each article having been objected to over and over, the articles of agreement were finally signed at midnight for the race between Hanlan and Courtney, on December 9th, at Washington. The race is to be two-and-a-half miles and return, for a purse of \$6,000, offered by Soutle. Each party deposits \$500 with the referee, which is to be paid to the party who starts in the race in case the other party does not start. Mr. Blake is to be the referee, and in case of any outside interference during the race, if it affects the result of the race, or for any good cause, may order the men to row over the course again, on the first favorable day, under original conditions. Hanlan agrees from the moment the word "go" is given in the race, he will waive his present claim to the \$6,000, provided both he and Courtney start at the word "go," and the \$6,000 shall go to whomsoever the referee decides to be the winner; but, in the case either he or Courtney fails to start at the word "go," it is distinctly agreed that Hanlan does not waive his claim to the \$6,000. Within five days from the 13th November there is to be placed in the hands of the City Bank of Rochester, endorsed with instructions to the bank to pay the same on the presentation of the certificate bearing the endorsement of the referee and the winner of the race. In no case shall the referee deliver the certificate to either Hanlan or Courtney, unless they both start at the word "go," but will return the same to the donors. Any commissions, percentages, donations or incomes of any sort whatever from any railroads, hotels or outside source whatever, shall go to the winner of the race. Judge Wheeler, City Attorney of Rochester, was subscribing witness. Courtney left at 8.30 to meet an engagement at Ithaca. Capt. Sullivan, of the Rochester police, signed the articles in Courtney's stead. The race was fixed for December 9th, to give the men three weeks' training. Hanlan leaves on Friday for Toronto. Both Hanlan and Courtney expect to start for Washington early next week. Hanlan will be the guest of the Annapolis Club, and Courtney of the Potomacs.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 13.—After nine hours' discussion, every point in each article having been objected to over and over, the articles of agreement were finally signed at midnight for the race between Hanlan and Courtney, on December 9th, at Washington. The race is to be two-and-a-half miles and return, for a purse of \$6,000, offered by Soutle. Each party deposits \$500 with the referee, which is to be paid to the party who starts in the race in case the other party does not start. Mr. Blake is to be the referee, and in case of any outside interference during the race, if it affects the result of the race, or for any good cause, may order the men to row over the course again, on the first favorable day, under original conditions. Hanlan agrees from the moment the word "go" is given in the race, he will waive his present claim to the \$6,000, provided both he and Courtney start at the word "go," and the \$6,000 shall go to whomsoever the referee decides to be the winner; but, in the case either he or Courtney fails to start at the word "go," it is distinctly agreed that Hanlan does not waive his claim to the \$6,000. Within five days from the 13th November there is to be placed in the hands of the City Bank of Rochester, endorsed with instructions to the bank to pay the same on the presentation of the certificate bearing the endorsement of the referee and the winner of the race. In no case shall the referee deliver the certificate to either Hanlan or Courtney, unless they both start at the word "go," but will return the same to the donors. Any commissions, percentages, donations or incomes of any sort whatever from any railroads, hotels or outside source whatever, shall go to the winner of the race. Judge Wheeler, City Attorney of Rochester, was subscribing witness. Courtney left at 8.30 to meet an engagement at Ithaca. Capt. Sullivan, of the Rochester police, signed the articles in Courtney's stead. The race was fixed for December 9th, to give the men three weeks' training. Hanlan leaves on Friday for Toronto. Both Hanlan and Courtney expect to start for Washington early next week. Hanlan will be the guest of the Annapolis Club, and Courtney of the Potomacs.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 13.—After nine hours' discussion, every point in each article having been objected to over and over, the articles of agreement were finally signed at midnight for the race between Hanlan and Courtney, on December 9th, at Washington. The race is to be two-and-a-half miles and return, for a purse of \$6,000, offered by Soutle. Each party deposits \$500 with the referee, which is to be paid to the party who starts in the race in case the other party does not start. Mr. Blake is to be the referee, and in case of any outside interference during the race, if it affects the result of the race, or for any good cause, may order the men to row over the course again, on the first favorable day, under original conditions. Hanlan agrees from the moment the word "go" is given in the race, he will waive his present claim to the \$6,000, provided both he and Courtney start at the word "go," and the \$6,000 shall go to whomsoever the referee decides to be the winner; but, in the case either he or Courtney fails to start at the word "go," it is distinctly agreed that Hanlan does not waive his claim to the \$6,000. Within five days from the 13th November there is to be placed in the hands of the City Bank of Rochester, endorsed with instructions to the bank to pay the same on the presentation of the certificate bearing the endorsement of the referee and the winner of the race. In no case shall the referee deliver the certificate to either Hanlan or Courtney, unless they both start at the word "go," but will return the same to the donors. Any commissions, percentages, donations or incomes of any sort whatever from any railroads, hotels or outside source whatever, shall go to the winner of the race. Judge Wheeler, City Attorney of Rochester, was subscribing witness. Courtney left at 8.30 to meet an engagement at Ithaca. Capt. Sullivan, of the Rochester police, signed the articles in Courtney's stead. The race was fixed for December 9th, to give the men three weeks' training. Hanlan leaves on Friday for Toronto. Both Hanlan and Courtney expect to start for Washington early next week. Hanlan will be the guest of the Annapolis Club, and Courtney of the Potomacs.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 13.—After nine hours' discussion, every point in each article having been objected to over and over, the articles of agreement were finally signed at midnight for the race between Hanlan and Courtney, on December 9th, at Washington. The race is to be two-and-a-half miles and return, for a purse of \$6,000, offered by Soutle. Each party deposits \$500 with the referee, which is to be paid to the party who starts in the race in case the other party does not start. Mr. Blake is to be the referee, and in case of any outside interference during the race, if it affects the result of the race, or for any good cause, may order the men to row over the course again, on the first favorable day, under original conditions. Hanlan agrees from the moment the word "go" is given in the race, he will waive his present claim to the \$6,000, provided both he and Courtney start at the word "go," and the \$6,000 shall go to whomsoever the referee decides to be the winner; but, in the case either he or Courtney fails to start at the word "go," it is distinctly agreed that Hanlan does not waive his claim to the \$6,000. Within five days from the 13th November there is to be placed in the hands of the City Bank of Rochester, endorsed with instructions to the bank to pay the same on the presentation of the certificate bearing the endorsement of the referee and the winner of the race. In no case shall the referee deliver the certificate to either Hanlan or Courtney, unless they both start at the word "go," but will return the same to the donors. Any commissions, percentages, donations or incomes of any sort whatever from any railroads, hotels or outside source whatever, shall go to the winner of the race. Judge Wheeler, City Attorney of Rochester, was subscribing witness. Courtney left at 8.30 to meet an engagement at Ithaca. Capt. Sullivan, of the Rochester police, signed the articles in Courtney's stead. The race was fixed for December 9th, to give the men three weeks' training. Hanlan leaves on Friday for Toronto. Both Hanlan and Courtney expect to start for Washington early next week. Hanlan will be the guest of the Annapolis Club, and Courtney of the Potomacs.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 13.—After nine hours' discussion, every point in each article having been objected to over and over, the articles of agreement were finally signed at midnight for the race between Hanlan and Courtney, on December 9th, at Washington. The race is to be two-and-a-half miles and return, for a purse of \$6,000, offered by Soutle. Each party deposits \$500 with the referee, which is to be paid to the party who starts in the race in case the other party does not start. Mr. Blake is to be the referee, and in case of any outside interference during the race, if it affects the result of the race, or for any good cause, may order the men to row over the course again, on the first favorable day, under original conditions. Hanlan agrees from the moment the word "go" is given in the race, he will waive his present claim to the \$6,000, provided both he and Courtney start at the word "go," and the \$6,000 shall go to whomsoever the referee decides to be the winner; but, in the case either he or Courtney fails to start at the word "go," it is distinctly agreed that Hanlan does not waive his claim to the \$6,000. Within five days from the 13th November there is to be placed in the hands of the City Bank of Rochester, endorsed with instructions to the bank to pay the same on the presentation of the certificate bearing the endorsement of the referee and the winner of the race. In no case shall the referee deliver the certificate to either Hanlan or Courtney, unless they both start at the word "go," but will return the same to the donors. Any commissions, percentages, donations or incomes of any sort whatever from any railroads, hotels or outside source whatever, shall go to the winner of the race. Judge Wheeler, City Attorney of Rochester, was subscribing witness. Courtney left at 8.30 to meet an engagement at Ithaca. Capt. Sullivan, of the Rochester police, signed the articles in Courtney's stead. The race was fixed for December 9th, to give the men three weeks' training. Hanlan leaves on Friday for Toronto. Both Hanlan and Courtney expect to start for Washington early next week. Hanlan will be the guest of the Annapolis Club, and Courtney of the Potomacs.

rels were quite neglected. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been fair, but not excessive. There was a slight revival in business on Monday, but since then some reaction has taken place. Speculators have held aloof, and confidence is somewhat shaken by an increase in the visible supply in America. Holders, however, have been upheld by the rise in prices in New York, and there has been no disposition to force sales. On the whole there has been only a retail consumptive demand which was satisfied at previous price. The sale of English malted barley was checked by liberal imports of French and German barley. Malt was neglected, and prices were slightly easier despite the comparative absence of arrivals. The arrivals at ports of call have been large. Wheat is in a state of suspension, buyers holding off pending further arrivals, and prices are fully 1s per quarter lower on the week. Malt was in fair demand at about 3d per quarter decline. Business in wheat for shipment was very limited at about 2s per quarter decline. Malt and barley were easier. The sales of English wheat during last week amounted to 36,553 quarters at 50s 3d per quarter, against 52,867 quarters at 37s 8d per quarter for the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending November 1, were 1,085,766 cwt of wheat and 279,336 cwt of flour.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

Abdel Kader has died at Damascus. Prince Gortschakoff's resignation is assured. 90,315 Catholics are resident in the Ottawa district. London. Labanoff will succeed Schonvaloff at Princes. Military preparations are making in the Caucasus. The French Ambassador is visiting Bismarck at Varzin. The Chaudiere Steam Fire Engine Company offers its engine for sale preparatory to disbanding. The British Consul at Philadelphia will institute an enquiry into the cause of the collision of the Champlain and Octavia. Mrs. Jas. Adams, of Lancaster, N. C., deliberately murdered her five children and killed herself through marital infidelity. Chief Shavimat, of the Utes, says, with reference to Gen. Crooks, "He no tell lie; me like him," and wants him as peace mediator. An unusual number of recruits are offering to join the "B" Battery, which is now stated to be considerably in excess of its strength. The new Internal Economy Committee of the Quebec Legislative Assembly is composed of Hon. Messrs. Lorange, Lynch, Flynn, and the Spunker. There is reason to fear the resistance which hitherto baffled all the efforts of the British Ambassador to Turkey will be prolonged, and the country will continue to sink gradually, until some catastrophe produces a radical change in the situation.

THURSDAY.

Ross D'Erina is in Winnipeg. The Czar has postponed his visit to Cannes. Bishop Walsh, of London, celebrated his silver jubilee yesterday. A. W. Gordon, a Scotch delegate, has purchased 200 acres in Manitoba. A Hamilton man named Dineen fell from a third story window, and was uninjured. A new railway is to be organized to extend the Nipissing Railway to the Snowdon mines. Dunzick harbor is to be enlarged and converted into a naval station for the German fleet. Prince Bismarck and Count Schonvaloff meet before the latter returns to St. Petersburg. Quebec is to have a new boot and shoe factory which will afford employment to 700 hands. Recently the Roman Catholic church at Belleville has been three times broken into at night.

FRIDAY.

Wheat is 75 cents in Winnipeg. Sydney coal mines are in full blast. Russia is soliciting Italian support. Sir Leonard Tilley goes to Quebec next week. The British fleet await sailing orders at Malta. The last tons of the season have



The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST"

761 ORAIG STREET, MONTREAL, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company.

MONTEAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.

CALENDAR. THURSDAY 20—St. Felix of Valois, Confessor. FRIDAY 21—Presentation of the B. V. M. Bp. BARRY, Savannah, died, 1850.

NOTICE. Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Notice to Farmers. Farms, lands and real estate of all kinds change hands every year, more especially during the fall and winter, and in order that buyers and sellers may be brought together as much as possible, the proprietors of the TRUE WITNESS-A paper which has a large circulation amongst the farmers of the Dominion—are prepared to offer reduced rates for advertising farms, lands, live stock, &c., during the coming fall and winter. Terms made known on receipt of copy for advertisement.

Publishers' Notice. Mr. W. E. Mullen, of this paper, is at present travelling through the Province of Quebec in our interest. We recommend him to the kind consideration of our friends and subscribers, and trust they will aid him in every possible way to push the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on under the name of M. C. Mullen & Co., as printing and publishing the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS, has been transferred to "THE POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY," which will print and publish the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS and carry on the business of General Printers and Publishers.

We have not yet learned if there is to be any real opposition to the election of the Hon. Mr. Flynn, Minister of Crown Lands, in Gaspe. Of course there is a sham candidate in the person of some mysterious individual who is to astonish the Hon. Mr. Flynn, but who, at the last moment, will be invisible. There is no fear of Mr. Flynn's re-election, and hence we shall say nothing for or against it at present.

This American Secretary of the Interior will shortly launch on the country a small army of supervisors, who will take the census for 1880. The expenses attendant on such a great work will amount to \$3,000,000, and will, it is thought, be one of the most important ever undertaken. It will be most minuted in its researches, and show the great resources, industries, manufactures, agricultural statistics of the United States as they have never been shown before. But it will do more than this, it promises to change the political aspect of the Union, and do away with such expressions as the solid north and solid south, or, if not, add to them a solid west. The marvellous growth of population in the western States is beyond all proportion to the increase east, north or south. In some of the western States, notably Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and California, the ratio of representatives in the electoral Colleges as well as in Congress will be doubled. While the Atlantic seaboard gained only from Europe since the last census, the teeming West has gained from the other cardinal points of the Union and from Europe as well. Hence there cannot be any longer a solid South which must unite with the North to preserve the balance of political power against the ever increasing Occidental States. The New York Star says in reference to the coming census:—

"Congress will have a grave problem to solve on the change in representation which the new enumeration will render necessary. Already the number of members is very large. If it should be decided not to augment it, which we think would be the wisest course, the Southern and Eastern States will nearly all lose members, while the West will gain what the two older sections may lose."

The Land Agitation in Ireland. Until a war breaks out among the European Powers, or between any two of them, Ireland will give us all the sensational news we shall require if awful and sanguinary rumors can be called such. A despatch of yesterday, for instance, informs us that the Colonel of the 67th Regiment stationed at Birr, in the County of Leinster has received warning that a large force of anti-renters will attack the Barracks

and explode the magazine. Reinforcements have been at once telegraphed for, we are told, and great excitement prevails. Of course it does, for exploding a magazine, round the ears of a man does not tend to make him cheerful and happy. It was kind of the person giving timely warning to the gallant 67th though we fear somebody has blundered and sadly mixed up the war in Afghanistan with the war in Ireland, for in another telegram we are told that a body of 500 men numbering 1,000, who attacked the foraging party of the 67th Regiment, were routed by General Macpherson at the Junction of the Panasher and Cabul Rivers. We know that the 67th Regiment is only a single battalion, and must therefore conclude it was the Castle back from Dublin who sent on the startling intelligence from Dublin to London, who was excited, and not the garrison of Birr, in the County of Leinster, except indeed that it is possible the Afghans have carried the war into the enemy's country, and that there are two rivers in Ireland named respectively "Panasher and Cabul." But speaking in all seriousness of such a serious subject it is to be feared the Irish Executive—facetiously so called—are resorting to the old tactics of trying to excite a rebellion in order to crush the land agitators and secure the landlords in peaceful possession for another decade or so. The Castle has been drafting large bodies of troops from England lately, principally dragoons and artillery, and now, it is to be presumed, have enough to commence the work of coercion. The rumored attack on a barrack will furnish an excellent excuse as any other to the Jingos. Most of our readers will remember the period from 1865 to 1869, and the reign of terror between those years, when the finding of a percussion cap by the police frightened old dames of both sexes, and the seizure of an old pipe in the thatch of a house, probably a relic of '88, threw the landlords into pretended convulsions. There was a shadow of excuse for coercion in those days; there is not the slightest at the present time. Parnell and his friends have inaugurated a policy of passive resistance to save the people from another great famine; the landlords demand their pound of flesh, and as the landlords have the sympathy of the brutal Tory Government, an attack on Birr naturally follows, with coercion and forced payment of rents, and then three cheers for Irish tamine the second. Mr. Parnell wants to conserve the Irish people, to root them to the soil; the landlords want their rents, and are utterly indifferent what becomes of those who pay them. Here in America the sympathies of the people are with the oppressed, but there exist some newspapers, who, although never weary of praising the French and Prussian land systems and the present proprietary they have brought about, condemn the Irish people in severe terms for attempting to obtain the same blessings. Time, which cures all things, will, it is to be hoped, settle the Irish land question, and at the same time effect a change in the opinions of our able Canadian editors of the Ottawa Citizen, and other small fry, who at the present are so witty and ferocious upon the poor tenant farmers of Ireland.

The Fly on the Wheel.

We have watched the career of our esteemed contemporary the Ottawa Citizen of late with surprise slightly tinged with disgust. We remember the Journal which is the organ of the Conservatives, in that suburb of New Edinburgh called Ottawa, when it was fainting for pap and scraggy from poverty, and we notice the change to its present fat state—so to speak—with the satisfaction all philanthropists must feel at the progress of the indigent. It was not in its scraggy days that its editor was Mayor and obtained a percentage on local contracts as the price of servile editorials, but it was in those days its editor wrote a prize poem for O'Connell Centenary, and breathed fine patriotic feelings about Ireland, which in after times perhaps gained him a number of foolish Irish votes when he ran for Mayor. Through the efforts of this Hercules of the Canadian press, the Government of Mr. Mackenzie was broken and shattered, and its prototype, Sir John, became first Minister. Then it was that our esteemed contemporary grew fat and swelled itself as large as the national elephant itself. Then it was that, with one arm it protected Lord Beaconsfield, and with the other annihilated the Irish agitators, and still continues to annihilate them daily. Canada grew too small for the editor's genius, and his wings grew to such an enormous size that they covered the world. France heard the flapping of the eagle's wings, and Russia covered at the touch of its talons. As for—Ottawa and its pitiful business, they were altogether ignored as prey too mean for such a noble bird. It settled the affairs of Spain after an evening's repast, and when it came out in the morning it gobbled up Turkey at a déjeuner a la fourchette. It was like—and is still like—the fly that fancies it is weighing down the ox when alighted on its horn; it is like the maternal frog in the fable which burst herself; it is like a toadstool which imagines itself a mushroom; it is, finally, like a parvenu who chooses to think he has had an ancestor. For our part, we should not notice the tricks of the puffy little sheet if it pursued its proper course, which is crawling in the track of Sir John and Sir Charles and Sir Leonard, but when it turns aside and makes itself ridiculous by abuse of men, whose shop strings it is unworthy of tying, we become foolishly angry. It would be asking too much if we requested the Citizen to mind its own proper business, and confine itself, as of old, to such local questions as the election of that important official called

Mayor of Ottawa, or the extension of water pipes, or the last escapade of Julia Ring, for while the present Government is in power it will, and must, persist in being an organ, but at the same time might in common decency cease attacking the starving Irish tenants. Not that they, or their advisers, are aware of the existence of the influential organ called the Citizen, but that it is just possible the able editor may once again run for Mayor, which would be a misfortune, as the friends and sympathizers of the said tenants might not, in that case, think fit to vote for accomplished five years pensioner of the Departmental printing contractors.

Who Will Have Constantinople. Russia poured out blood like water on the slopes of the Balkans, in the Shipka Passes, at the sanguinary Plevna, and elsewhere, and spent more money than she could well afford, and for what but to aggrandize Austria. She saved Austria from conquest by the Hungarians in 1848, just as Sobieski and his Poles saved them two hundred years before from the Turks; but nations are never grateful, and neither event prevented Austria from sharing in the partition of Poland, nor in snatching the fruits of Russia's victories from her grasp. Austria is a peculiar Empire. It has been formed, not by conquest, for the Austrians, though good soldiers enough, have been notoriously unsuccessful in war, but by marriages, and alliances, and treaties, in which somehow or other a Province is always slung to her which no other power is in a better position to keep. In this manner she obtained Bosnia and Herzegovina, just as she had her other heterogeneous provinces time after time. This devouring property of Austria has alarmed the Balkan Principalities, which, it is reported have either formed, or are about to form an alliance to check her advance. Gallant little Montenegro, which resisted the power of the Turk so long and so successfully, does not like to be swallowed up by the great Hapsburg boconstricator, neither does Bulgaria, which has suffered so severely from foreign oppression; neither does Servia, which has made such tremendous sacrifices. These principalities are gravitating towards one another for protection, and together, with Roumania, are likely to form one powerful Slav State, which may, in time, have Constantinople for a capital, and drive the detested Moslem across the Hellespont altogether. This would not be dreamed of a year ago, when Russia herself had her desire fixed on Constantinople; but the Austro-German alliance has taught the great northern power that they are not prepared to see her advance any further towards the Bosphorus, and she may consequently conclude that the best thing to her own possession would be to have it in the hands of a kindred and friendly people—terms which are not always synonymous. What is almost as certain as anything still in the future is that the "sick man" will have to die, and that some one other than the Turk will reign in the ancient Capital of the Roman Empire. It is just possible that some fine morning or other we shall hear that England, with her usual audacity, has made a dash on Constantinople during the night and captured it. If she saw the Sultan's power utterly collapse, or that a mob had taken possession—one of the probabilities of the near future—a telegram from Salisbury would send a British fleet past all the guns on either side of the Bosphorus in a jiffy, and once fixed in possession there she would stay and complete the turning of the Mediterranean into a great British lake. But England would scarcely take this bold step without having first obtained the assent of Germany and Austria. These powers would prevent Russia bringing an overwhelming army to drive out the audacious islanders. Such a step would, however, arouse the anger of France and Italy, and a war could scarcely be avoided. It would be better for all parties if a European Congress quietly told the Turks to take themselves over to Asia and give the Empire to the Slavs. Whether they do or not, the probability is the Slavs will ultimately take Constantinople without their consent, except indeed, as we have hinted, England may occupy it by a coup de main before they are prepared. One thing certain is that Europe is on the eve of a mighty struggle, all the nations are arming to the teeth by land and by sea, while all their diplomats from our own Lord Dufferin to Prince Bismarck are telling the sweetest of peaceful lies and essaying to throw diplomatic dust in the eyes of their opponents. After the coming conflict of arms has ceased it will be found that Constantinople will have changed hands.

THE CLARK MURDER. Reported to Death. St. Johns, N. B., November 16.—The reported murder of Mrs. Clark at Glen Cove, on the Pokisk Road, has created considerable excitement. It appears more likely, however, that the woman was burned to death. When the Coroner entered the house of the deceased, a terrible sight was witnessed. Lying on the floor with her head against the wall, almost in the fireplace, and the limbs contracted, was the lifeless body of a woman, with nothing on it but a chemise. The body was terribly burned and disfigured by fire, but the features were easily recognizable. A few feet from the body, on the floor, was a bed, upon which the woman had evidently been lying. There was a strong smell of paraffine in the room, the woman's chemise being entirely covered with it, and the bed in some places. Various rumors were current among the neighbors as to

HOW THE FATAL AFFAIR OCCURRED, some placing the crime at the door of some suspicious characters who had been around, and others contending that it was the result of accident. From a careful examination of the premises, however, it appears quite clear that the latter version is correct. The woman had evidently been retiring for the night, and had endeavored to light the lamp by reaching from the bed to the fireplace, when the oil spilled on her clothes and at once set her in a blaze. How she subdued it, however, without burning the bed seems a mystery. Even her chemise was only burnt in one or two places. The lamp was found lying on the floor alongside her, the globe being on a bench a short distance off. A married daughter of the deceased, who lived with her, states that she had left the house about 6 o'clock last night to visit a neighbour, leaving behind her mother and her little child about two years old. Owing to the night being dark, she did not return home until 10 o'clock this morning, when the horrible sight met her view. The little child was

STANDING ALONGSIDE THE CORPSE, and in its childlike simplicity was patting the dead woman on the back, and wondering what was wrong with her. The sight rendered the daughter insensible for a time, but as soon as she recovered she went to a neighbour's and told the story. The Coroner empanelled a jury, which adjourned until Monday after viewing the remains.

Proposed Irish House of Commons. A despatch from Dublin says:—At the meeting of the Irish National Convention Committee yesterday, they resolved to reconstruct the Irish House of Commons on O'Connell's plan, viz., to consist of 300 members elected by manhood suffrage, and to meet in 1882 at the latest.

ENGLAND'S EASTERN POLICY. The British Fleet—The Cabinet Accepts the Porte's Explanation.

LONDON, November 15.—The St. Petersburg Gossip expressed the belief that England has put forward a question of reforms to mask the real cause of the dispatch of the fleet to Turkish waters, namely, to secure domination in Turkey. It says: "If the Sultan were to dismiss his Minister of the Interior, Mahmud Nedim Pasha, he might receive a further portion of grace, but he would at the same time become an English vassal. The Porte has empowered vessels of the powers not desirous of English domination in Turkey to enter the Sea of Marmora, and the dispatch of the English fleet is thus deprived of its threatening character."

AFGHANISTAN. LONDON, November 17.—A despatch from Constantinople says, soon after conferring with Prince Labanoff, Russian Ambassador, the Sultan ordered the re-equipment of all forts in the Dardanelles.

THE FRENCH CABLE. A Successful Landing Effected.

NANSET BEACON LIGHTS, Mass., November 16.—At seven o'clock a.m. the Faraday was sighted, and at eight she anchored a mile from Nanset Beacon Lights, adjoining which is the proposed landing place for the cable. A boat was launched, and George Von Chauvin, the engineer of the New French Cable Co., and its representatives in America, went to the ship, and shortly after Messrs. D. H. Bates, President, and Thomas Swinney, Vice-President of the American Union Telegraph Company, with whose lines the new cable will connect, were taken out to greet and welcome Captain Iratt, of the Faraday, and Mr. L. Leffler, the agent of the Siemens Bros., contractors for laying the cable. The work of arranging the shore end of the cable upon the pontoon is now progressing, and shortly after the cable was on the land, where a trench had been dug, and a temporary building placed to receive the instruments used for recording the signals. Subsequently signals were exchanged with the ship, the officials connected with the Cable Company, and the American Union Telegraph Company, together with M. P. Mague, Inspector of the French Government telegraph lines, and Count Donahof, of the German Legation, went on board the Faraday, which proceeded at once to the buoy, 17 miles distant, where the final splice was being made. When this is done the French cable will be complete from Cape Cod to England and France via St. Pierre. The new French Cable Company has had remarkable success, and has, it is said, been enabled to get its cable manufactured and laid at something less than one-fourth the cost of the existing cables.

laying, as well as perfect insulation, there is no parallel to this enterprise in cable history, it being only seven months from this very day since the concession to the Cable Company was granted by the French Government. The steamer Faraday returned from making the final splice, this afternoon. The party assembled on the beach left for Boston. Previous to starting, Cable Director Brugiere and Engineer Von Chauvin wired thanks on behalf of the Cable Company to Secretary Exarls for the liberal action of the American Government, by which means the cable was landed under very favorable circumstances.

COGUA AFFAIRS. New York, November 16.—A Havana letter, dated 8th instant, says 3,200 insurgents under Angel Guerra made a foraging expedition on the 4th instant in the vicinity of Holguin. The Spanish General Valera, with 2,300 men, met the insurgents at Barrancas and lost 200 killed and wounded. He retreated to Haigun, and was cooped up there and incessantly harassed by the insurgents. General Blanco, with 4,200 men, marched to Valera's relief. The insurgents then raised the investment of the place, having sacked several stores in the outskirts of the city, besides capturing valuable booty from Valera's command. Part of the Cuban force branched off under General Benitez, crossing the line between the Eastern Province and Camaguey for the purpose of invading the latter. At Los Guasimas a muster camp was established in an inaccessible spot to rally the country people to their standard. The main column headed toward Puerto Principe, where plenty of cattle and recruits can be obtained, with mountain region near in case of necessity. A vigorous, relentless campaign will be inaugurated, extending to San Miguel de Baga and Nuevitas, where the sugar estates, telegraph and railway will be destroyed. Secret emissaries have proceeded into Cuno Villas to prepare the white natives and entice the slaves in Remedios, Trinidad and Cienfuegos to repair to the mountains and be mustered into the revolutionary army. A thousand yeoman from Trinidad Valley are said to be congregated in the mountains ready for an invading force. This extending territory of hostilities is most fatal to the Spaniards, who have to scatter their army into fractions in order to guard important seaports and protect the sugar estates at El Ciego. The main body of the insurgents made a desperate onset upon the rear of the Spanish relieving force, as it was approaching Holguin, and threw it into confusion. The firing lasted over an hour, after which the insurgents withdrew under cover of the darkness. There is great consternation among the loyal people. Reinforcements are being hurried forward to the scene of the invasion. Even Volunteer regiments are being pressed into the service until the arrival of recruits from Spain, which are slow in coming.

THE GANG OF PROSELYTISERS. "Roe, Brothers, Roe" Mr. EBBOT, After England had stripped Ireland to the skin, she sent an army of gutter-snipes, evangelical, holy boot-blacks, Exeter-Hall-inspired barbers, converted jockeys, and some phenomena of Bible-pounding who had trained their muscle in the mines of Cornwall—(where they don't know Christ, but 't'other fellow)—to rob Erin of her soul. England, in fact, emptied Newgate to convert Ireland. Their theological training consisted in studying the mysteries of soup-making, and how to harangue contributions from the pockets of old women who had failed to get husbands, and, therefore, were biliously inclined to throw themselves into the good cause, id est, in the arms of the aforesaid gutter-snipes, billiard-markers and inspired pugilists.

Aristotle tells us that amusement is necessary for men and that a little now and then, like salt, seasons our life. Now, since the days that a flock of geese saved Rome, by their gabbling, has there been anything funnier than the antics of silly ganders who desire to destroy Rome, and who have made Ireland their headquarters? Only think of it! Harry VIII., Elizabeth, the ungrateful Stuarts, Cromwell, William III. and twenty others, backed by the whole power of Britain, her wealth and her terrors, failed to damn Irish souls by heresy, yet Ruvs. Jack Straw, Gudgeon and Roe are going to succeed! "Oh! sweet brethren and sisters! please, now, do, ah! do; just one shilling for the conversion of the Irish!" and the man of God clasps his hands convulsively, rolls up his eyes beseechingly and thinks of how the devil he will pay his hotel bill if the modest shillings be not forthcoming.

Rev. Roe is from Liverpool, England. [As all the world knows, Liverpool is one of the great centers of moral light in England. There are no heathens, thieves, prostitutes, bummers nor backsliders in that famed town. It is not quite as moral as Eden, but still it may be called an evangelical phenomenon; and all this is principally due to the amazing Gospel energy of such Boanerges as Ruvs. Roe and "pards." Like Alexander Maguans, Rev. Roe and pards, after having conquered the kingdom and stronghold of Tomrarak—a euphuistic name for the devil, invented by our Esquimaux brethren—they cast about them for other worlds to conquer, and lo! Popish Ireland in the selected battle-ground. But alas! terrible difficulties face the evangelical champions, Don Quixote's wind-mills were nothing to it. Rev. Roe shall tell us one "staggerer."

"There are upwards of 800,000 persons in Ireland who speak Irish, one-fourth of the number being under 20 years of age." "Do you mind that now? There are, by the most authentic accounts, over 200,000 families who speak Irish in Ireland. Now, the average of five to a family is admitted by all statisticians, which makes a million of persons speaking the Gaelic tongue in Ireland. But what's 200,000 more or less to an evangelical man of God, whose pockets are gaping for contributions? And "one-fourth of them are under 20 years of age." Do you understand the full force and meaning of that addendum, good reader? Young people, influences will and them, therefore, soon be "willin'." A bowl of Protestant soup and an Evangelical hunk of bread will fetch 'em; those callow Gaels, every time!

And a shilling, ah! brethren and sisters! a poor, paltry shilling, will provide several bowls of soup and bread, ad libitum, for those interesting youths under 20 years of age! Will you walk into your wallets and shell out? You will, you will.

But what is all this compared with what follows? "Upwards of 100,000 cannot speak any language but Irish; and the minds of these persons can at present be reached only through the medium of the one language which they understand!" "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" Here's profundity! here's richness! Those who only understand Irish can understand

only Irish; "Ladies, don't be afeared; you see, this is but a lion's skin; I'm Bottom!" And honest bottom took to roaring "as any sucking dove," greatly to the edification of his hearers." Rev. Roe, your logic is as heretical as your religion. I sincerely trust the contributions will not be as weak as your argument.

The means employed by the Irish Church Society for the better damnation of the Irish people are as follows:—The Primer: the Holy Scriptures; the Book of Common Prayer One, two, three, and away we go!

1st.—The Primer. No doubt the Primer furnishes the anxious inquirer with a list of Protestant doctrines and an enumeration of evangelical sects. Tinkers, Jumpers, Shakers, Leapers, Ranters, Howlers, Lutherans, Calvinists, Knoxists, Mormons, High Church, Low Church, Broad Church, No Church, Baptists, Methodists, Primitives, Reformed, Reverend, Wesleyan, Episcopalian, Liberal, Modified, Corrected, Enlarged, Quakers, Unitarians, Congregational, Plymouth Brethren, Manonites, Quaker Chickens, Holy Youths, and Ripping, Roaring, Flaming Trapeze Revivalists and the Jumpers' only dogma is to Jump; the Shakers to shake; the Ranters to rant; the Howlers to howl; the Lutherans to rant; the Calvinists the Minister, with the congregation considered the second doctrinal point; the Knoxites, smashing the Cross; High Church, high tone; Low Church, low spirits; Broad Church, a capacious stomach; Methodism, yelling enthusiasm, &c., &c. You'll not forget, good Rev. Roe, to set forth and enumerate the whole of the animals in the evangelical menagerie, in order that the enquiring Celt may fit a religion to his morals, for, though soup may agree with all stomachs, religion does not. Of course, I mean the religion of the Primer. By Jove! Since Cromwell's army brought the itch to Ireland that unfortunate country has never been so eminently blessed as she is to-day with her Rev. Ruvs, Jack Straw, Gudgeons, and the swarm of preachers issued forth from Ardret! Where are those missionaries? Who has heard of them? Will some Irish paper enlighten us on the matter? And there were just 40 of them, neither more nor less. Strange coincidence!—There were 40 thieves in the history of All Hallows.

2nd. The Bible. By what authority does Rev. Roe presume to continue distributing a book which the doctors of Protestantism have pronounced to be full of errors? Is there not a Committee of Revision sitting upon the Bible now—Laymen, lawyers, skeptical philologists, English gentlemen who imagine they are Bishops, and professors from the school of Tyndal, Spencer & Co.? How does Rev. Roe know but that there are many dogmatic errors in the present, unvarnished Bible? Will he dare give such an unceremonious code to his followers, or offer error as the word of God? Moreover, how does Rev. Roe know that the Bible is God's word? What authority vouchsafes the Book? Can he prove its authority? [The Pearl edition of the Bible, printed in 1653, by an Evangelical soul named Field, contains, according to Disraeli, six thousand errors. King James' version is just as bad, and it is to remedy this that the Parliamentary commission is now sitting. Will Rev. Roe and followers stake their salvation upon the work of distributing a Book, manifestly and admittedly full of errors? And, these are the apostles of modern proselytism! Men who preach as a certainty what they are doubtful of themselves! But I forgot,—the shilling contribution explains all!]

3rd. The Book of Common Prayer.—Radically and essentially changed, added to and taken from, ten or a dozen times. Though each change, even in essential doctrines, was clamorously claimed to have been made, under the direct guidance of the Holy Spirit, the Book of Common Prayer is one of the most absurd, contradictory and laughable monuments of mere human folly that history presents to our consideration. What must be thought of a so-called Church getting up a book as the plain exponent and embodiment of her doctrines and practices, and then falling to, tooth and nail, to tear it to pieces as unworthy of belief? Will Rev. Roe and friends deny this? Dozens of Saints' festivals in the calendar, prohibition of meat on all Fridays throughout the year, abolition from sins &c., &c., &c., and blessings, too, mind you! How the dickens can men who don't know how to bless themselves bless their neighbors? The fact is, the Book of Common Prayer was concocted much too near the Catholic times in England. The Church, by the grace of an Act of Parliament, should have waited until the light and warmth of God's true church had faded and died in England. Let them get up such a book in our day, and, "five shillings to one on't!" it will rank like one of John Stuart Mill's rationalistic essays, or like a dream poem by that old heathen German, Goethe.

These be the moral pabulum that Rev. Ruvs and "pards" attempt to cram down the throats of the Irish. Religious quacks, they don't know the adulterated Evangelical drugs they are dispensing. But, like all quacks, they make money by the enterprise. They advertise themselves like the Buchu and Pili meo, only, instead of terrific posters, they make pious "statements," to parallel which one must go to the pages of Munchausen or read Gulliver's travels. The only converts they make live on the island of Barataria under the benign rule of Sancho Panza. Learn Irish, Rev. Roe, learn Irish!—and common sense.

FR. GRAHAM.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache is Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. TESTED BY TIME.—FOR THROAT Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, & BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHISCS have proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

NO ONE SHOULD TRAVEL WITHOUT BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is good all the time for diseases incidental to travelling. A few drops will destroy the evil effects resulting from the use of strange waters and may often save life. Druggists sell it.

A DOSE OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBITS or Worm Lozenges creates great constipation among the worms, which twist and twist in the stomachs, of many children, and even adults. There is nothing in these Combits which can injure anything but the worms, and nobody cares for them. 14-2

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years, with never-failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

MORE FACTS.—Teacher—"In commemoration of what did the Jews keep the Passover?" Sharp Boy—"In commemoration of the Israelites passing over the Red Sea."

WHEN DOTY IS A PLAUROUS.—Scenes: "Lodge Circus.—'Timid Little Lady.'" Policeman, the road is so crowded, do you mind seeing me across?" Policeman (angrily).—"Mind, miss! Shouldn't I like to!"

THE END.











Carboline. THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND. WONDERFUL Discovery. CARBOLINE! A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum as now improved and perfected.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum and which affects completely and radically in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tend to fall out.

THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative. READ THE TESTIMONIALS. DEAR LAMBERT & Co. I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal Superior Court. De Marcebo Meloch, of the City and District of Montreal, with consent on behalf of Joseph Alphonse Hudon, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, and the said Joseph Alphonse Hudon, of the same place, trader, Defendant.

Legal. THE "TRUE WITNESS" - IS THE - Cheapest Catholic Weekly Printed in the English Language. Its Price is only \$1.50 Per Annum, or \$1.00 for Eight Months.

NO CATHOLIC FAMILY Should be without a Good Newspaper like the "TRUE WITNESS." You can subscribe now; the sooner the better.

Miscellaneous. Agents Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. 4000, Montreal Nov 10, 1878.

THE Loretto Convent of Lindsay, Ontario. Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa Gaitedue, and Rideau valleys.

OWEN MCGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE.

EDWARD STUART, PRACTICAL FURRIER, Corner of McGill & Notre Dame Streets.

General Agents for Canada. H. HASWELL & CO., MONTREAL, Que.

Soap, Candles, &c. D. PHELAN, MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES.

Musical Instruments. JOSEPH GOULD HAS REMOVED HIS PIANO WAREROOMS TO No. 1 Beaver Hall Square.

NORDHEIMER'S PIANO WAREROOMS. Messrs. A. & S. NORDHEIMER respectfully inform the Public of Montreal, and vicinity, that they have opened their NEW WARE-ROOMS in Nordheimer's Hall.

BEATTY. Pianos Another battle on high prices Basing War on the monopolist renewed.

THE COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder. Is manufactured under the patronage of the CONSUMERS OF CANADA!

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Bearings.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.

EDWARD STUART, PRACTICAL FURRIER, Corner of McGill & Notre Dame Streets.

Advocates. DOHERTY & DOHERTY, No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal.

Medical, &c. POND'S EXTRACT. THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

Female Complaints. No preparation is called for by the majority of female diseases than the Extract.

MoVEIGH'S SOVEREIGN REMEDY. Please read the following testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel - Dear Sir, - I have much pleasure in stating for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel - Dear Sir, - I have much pleasure in stating for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel - Dear Sir, - I have much pleasure in stating for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel - Dear Sir, - I have much pleasure in stating for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal.

Medical. EYE AND EAR. DR. L. O. TRAYNER, O.F.S.A., LONDON, ENGLAND.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLIC SURE CURE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. Vital Weakness and prostration from overwork or other causes, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specific No. 28.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. TRADE MARK. Will promptly TRADE MARK.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Soothing and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL.

Wonderful Improvement. JACOB'S LITHOGRAM. PATENTED 16TH JULY, 1879.

One Hundred Impressions can be Taken from "One Original." After a series of experiments, conducted at great cost, and involving much labor, Jacob's Lithogram has been so completely perfected.

Science has at last given us an article of Yeast free from the faults of the varieties heretofore in use - Liebert's Prepared German Compressed Yeast principle purified and compressed.

A late gallant Irishman, who sometimes amused the House of Commons and alarmed the ministers with his braggadochio (Mr. Montague Matthew, I believe), set an ingenious example to those who are at once forbidden to speak, and yet resolved to express their thoughts.

THE INTERNATIONAL WATER. Canadian Vessels in American Waters to be Accorded the Same Privileges as Native Boats.

Pond's Extract for Pain. Almost by word of mouth alone its reputation and use have spread through half the households in the land.

An Ontario Hypochondriac. In the city of Ontario lives a man whose sole disease is dyspepsia. His peculiarity is that he always feels the diseases of anyone with whom he is talking.

THE PLEASURE OF BATHING IS GREATLY INCREASED by mixing in the tub half or even a quarter of a bottle of MURRAY & LAMONA'S FLORIDA WATER.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND FILLS - These pure vegetable disinfectants contain no element that is not restorative, cleansing and antiseptic.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested it with wonderful success on thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-creatures.

JACOB'S LITHOGRAM. After a series of experiments, conducted at great cost, and involving much labor, Jacob's Lithogram has been so completely perfected that it is not alone more durable, but so altered as to be more perfect than the patentees of this wonderful and time-saving apparatus is enabled to offer a guarantee with each Lithogram sold providing the directions for its use are carefully followed.



