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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 15.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Irish Land War.

"BOYCOTTING" 2,000 LANDLORDS

Spread of the Land League,

ENDORSED BY THE IRISH BISHOPS. Liber.

Cabinet.

WHIGS RADICALS.

LUNDON, November 17 .- All the members of the English Cabinet were present this afternoon at the Council held to consider the state of affairs in Ireland. Lord Derby is in this city.

A despatch from Dublin says great satisaction is felt in that city over the abandon-ment of the expedition of tenants of the Lough Mask estate.

LCNDON, November 17.—The Marquis of Sligo has removed all his valuables from Westport, and will live in London until the agitation in Ireland is ended.

LONDON, November 17 .- The Times, in a leading article this morning, commenting on the reticence of Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. John Bright, M. P., at the opening of the Reform Club at Birmingham last night, says:—It was known that the condition of Ireland was the subject of ministerial deliberations, and it was tinually pouring in from all parts of the well understood that there were serious dif- island. terences among members of the Cabinet as to what should be done. Rightly or wronglyand in this case we believe rightly—the bar as follows:—

Uirmingham Ministers, Bright and Chamber-lain, were credited with a resolution to relations—absence of weapons at the meeting widow and her children had not been turned and in this case we believe rightly—the

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian denies that differences exist in the Capinet, and says Mr. Bright is most anxious that coercion should be avoided, but nnts complete trust in the discretion of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster. It is understood that Mr. Forster has, within the last few days. renew d the pledge that if coercion is necessary it shall not be introduced without remedial measures. Mr. Bright, whose absence on Monday excited comment, will attend to-day's Cabinet Council upon the question whether the policy of relying solely on ordinary law in Ireland was to be maintained.

A number of Fenian leaders are reported as being in Paris. Stevens, the Head Centre of the Fenians, is expected to arrive early in

Dunlin, November 17 .- At a meeting of Catholics at Belfast, they expressed their sympathies for the Land Leaguers.

London, November 18 .- The Cabinet again separated without deciding upon any measures for Ireland. The Ministers are divided as to what policy to pursue.

Dunlin, November 17.-Lord Kenmare's tenants refused to pay any rents that are above those paid by the tenants of Sir

Richard Griffithss. EOSTON, November 17.—The Globereceived the following special cablegram from Charles Stewart Parnell, which it will publish in the morning:-" Dunlin, November 17.-To the editor of the Boston Globe: The result of the now infamous Mayo invasion by landlord hirelings, with these always constant allies of the Tories, the Orangemen, shows the impossibility of defeating the patriotic and powerful combination that is now organized all over Ireland against the tyrannous sway of unjust landlords and their agents. Seven thousand troops will be occupied probably for 14 days in securing the crops on Boycott's farm at Lough Mask and in protecting their own communications. The job in hand will cost British tax payers \$15,000 per day, and possibly the expense may not fall far short of \$250,000 altogether. The daily expense, it is now estimated, will make every pound of potatoes saved cost Britannia a quarter of a dollar. There are 13 other landlords or landlord agents to be 'Boycotted' in the neighborhood of Mayo, and it is calculated that this new method will be adopted by the people towards 2,000 Irish landlords and their agents before Christmas. The people are it is now too late to stop the onward tendency of the movement for popular rights by such a step. Indeed, at any time during this agitation such a step as the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act would be one of doubtful utility. The Government is delaying the prosecutions and evading the issues of them by refusing to give full particulars respecting

Dustin, November 18 .- Mr. Parnell has issued a circular to his tenantry, saying that in order to avoid 'the effect of the errors of

a very vague nature."

charges. Whatever of such is given out is of

question is settled on the basis of the principles adopted by the Land League, no tenants should be asked to pay higher rent than Dublin, November 21.—Mr. Biguar spoke Griffiths' valuation would call for.

Mr. Parnell has issued a circular announcing the reduction of the rents of all his ten- pated. auts to Sir Richard Griffiths' valuation, commenced in 1826, until the land question is settled according to the principles of the Land

London, November 18 .- Alarming rumors merchant of Loughrea, which arrived from limerick, was robbed on Tuesday night. On the same night according to a despatch from Tralee, a party of men with blackened faces and long beards visited houses at Cardal, near Castle Island taking guns wherever they found

Additional troops have been ordered to Balliurobe. Some of those there have been directed to be in readiness to proceed by forced marches to Galway. These orders Dissensions in the British it is supposed, have been issued in consequence of the recent importation of arms to

> Truth says :-- Newspapers howl for the sus-pension of ordinary law in layor of exceptional coercion—so did Italian papers when brigandage was rife in a large portion of Italy. "Anyone" Cavour said, "can govern in a state of siege." It may possibly become necessary to govern Ireland in this fashion, but resort should not be had thereto until every other means has been tried and failed,-until the grevious wrongs of the Irish have been met with legislation.

> Mr. Gardner, a landlord in Galway county, was tarred and teathered by a large boby of armed men last night.

> Duelin, November 18 .- Michael and Patrick Moore have been arrested charged with the murder of Mr. Wheeler, land agdnt, at Oula, n the 12th of November.

The city of Waterford will present Mr. Parnell with the freedom of the city on his

News from Ireland continues to be alarming. The condition of the unhappy land, instead of improving, seems to grow worse every day. It is now teared on all sides that the peasantry throughout the country are arming, and are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to defy the authority of the Government. Alarming rumors are con-

The special correspondent of the London Daily News wrote to that paper from Castle-

sist to the utmost—we may say to the last, of the last two Sundays has attracted great out up to the present time. It is not known attention. From perfectly trustworthy information I gather that appearances are in this matter more than usually deceitful. It is impossible to doubt that the large population of this county is armed to the teeth. Since under certain circumstances, they would the expiration of the Peace Preservation Act be unable to free themselves from the nethe purcuase of firearms has been in lessant. At the stores in Westport where carbines are sold more have been disposed of in the last five months than in the ten previous years, and revolvers are also in great demand. The favorite weapon of the peasantry, on account of its low price and other good qualities, is the old Enfield rifle bought out of the Government stores, shortened and rebored to get rid of the rifling. The work of refashioning the superannuated rifles and adapting them for slugs and buckshot has. I hear, been performed for the most part in America, whence the guns have been reimported into this country in large quantities. It is believed that the suppression of arms on the occasion of large gatherings is due to the judgment of popular leaders, who are naturally averse to any display which would afford the Government a pretext for disarming the people There is, however, no doubt that the people of the district are more completely armed than at any previous period of Irish history. A ten-shilling gun license enables any idle person to walk about anywhere with a gun on his shoulder, but this privilege is rarely exercised. Two morning ago four men passed in front of the Railway Hotel at Westport with guns on their shoulder, but such occurrences are very rare, the only individuals who carry weapons ostentatiously being landlords, agents and the Royal Irish Constabulary affording them "protection." This protection is always granted when asked for, but many landlord have an almost invincible re pugnance to go everywhere attended by armed police. Lord Ardilaun, I hear, has organized a little bodyguard of his own people, in preference to being followed about by the tall, dark figures now frequent everywhere in the county Mayo from Achill to Newport, from Ballina to Ballinrobe and from Claremorris to Westport. Still. anything like a "rising in the west" is regarded here as

aimed only at the terrifying of landlords. Dunlin, November 20 -Accounts received here from various parts of the country by agents for property represent the state of the country as still more disturbed and demoralized. The combination against the payment of rents is extending into districts hitherto organized, and with such organization the peaceable, and the terrorism which follows battle is won already. Dissensions are ru-olosely in the wake of the Land League is moured in the British Cabinet in regard to steadily breaking down the opposition of the the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, but law-abiding classes. Tenants who do not pretend to be unable to pay rents meet their iandlords defiantly, and refuse to pay more than Griffiths' valuation, and in some cases decline to pay at all, or demand an arbitrary abatement.

chimerical, and the arming of the people as

Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P., speaking at a public meeting in Galway, said that when the objects of the Land League shall have been attained, the Irish people will have a more noble view-to wrench themselves from the rule of England.

Dunlin, November 21 .- Michael Davitt, who has just returned from America, spoke at | been decided by the Cabinet to do nothing statements by anyone professing to represent Mallow to-day. The police have been unable whatsoever after the meeting of Parliament. him, he wishes the tenantry to understand to convey the five men arrested at Loughrea which has been ammoned for the first week France, and crowds went to see the last of of religious communities driven from that in his opinion, henceforth, until the land to the Galway gool, because the cars owners in January, a month carlier than usual. them. It was next to impossible to enter France.

at a land meeting at Mayo Bridge to-day. where a large number of Orangemen partici-

At a meeting at Ballaghader to-day Mr. Dillon promised America that the Irish people next year would be as one and destroy landlordism.

London, November 21 .-- Parnell has issued are continually pouring in from all parts of an appeal to the American people hoping that Ireland. A despatch from Craghwell states that a box containing six rifles, belonging to cure a radical settlement of the Land ques-

> The solicitor for Egan, Secretary of the Land League, and one of the persons against whom prosecution has been instituted, today handed the Crown offi er an affidavit sworn to by Fgan asking for the attachment of the Ev ning Mail for publishing articles calculated to prejudice the trials of the tra-

> While a Land Leaguer was addressing the people from a cart at Ballina, County Mayo, today, the police attempted to arrest him for obstructing the street. The mob interfered and a sanguinary fight ensued. Several of the police were wounded; but, being reinforced, they charged on the crowd and arrested the Land Leaguer.

> London, November 22.—The cause assigned for the arrests near Loughres, County Galway, is that the men now in custody assisted at the reinstating of an evicted family. It appears that about a year ago a widow named Dempsey and ber five children, residing at Klyeber, near Loughren, were evicted from a farm. It was afterwards taked by a man named Kennedy, but the house in which the widow lived was levelled. Last Sunday night a number of men gathered upen the ferm and built a cosy cottage of the ruins. By six o'clock in the morning the house was finished. Subsequently a meeting was held, at which a Mr. O'Halloran took the chair, and

occupied a place beside the chairman on the platform. Many thousand farmers attended from Loughrea and Portumus, and several bands were present. Mr. O'Sullivan, Secretury of the Land League, was also present. Mr. Kennedy, who up to this time had been referred to in the neighborhood as a "grabber," came forward and announced that he had surrendered the Dempsey farm, and by doing so had forfeited over £100. It is stated that the men who had been arrested include the chairman of this meeting and four others who had helped in the building of the cottage. The men have been lodged in G Iway gaol, upon whose information the arrests were made.

A correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the Irish bishops have told the Pope that, cessity of supporting the Land League agitators.

LONDON, November 19 .- Evictions at Durham continue to be carried out with great cruelty towards the families of miners. Eighteen more families have been turned into the street. Snow was falling at the time, and the suffering of the children was most intense.

The Times, in a leading article this morning, says " That if the Cahinet, or a majority of its members, should be compelled to accept what, as we have said, the Irish executive deems indispensable for the performance of its functions, we trust there will be no unwise attempt to obstruct or censure that course if the Government should not deem it nece-sary to apply for extra powers. It is apparent that they must be prepared to face a storm of opposition when Parliament meets, which will seriously imperil the prospects of a just settlement of the land question."

it is reported the expense of the military part of the Boycott relief expedition will be levied on the county Mayo.

Dublin, November 19 -The Anti-Land League movement is progressing in Ulster. Malachi Coffery has been arrested for the murder of a case taken at N-w Ballas I st night. A policeman was shot at aud-wounded at West Point. The County Clare farmers have combined and will prevent hunting there this season.

LIMERICE, November 19 .- Last night a caretaker who, with others, had been placed in charge of a farm near New Pallas from which a tenant was recently evicted, was shot dead while sitting at his fireside.

It is stated that the real object of Mr. Parnell's trip to Paris is to have interviews with certain prominent Feuran leaders. The proceedings of both Mr Parnell and his allies, if they are indeed his allies, will be closely watched by the French authorities.

(From the Gazette's European budget.)

LONDON, November 20 .- The present position of the members of the G vernment-I have very best authority for the statementin reference to the Irish question is this:-Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor ; Earl of Kimberley, Secretary for the Colonies; Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, and the Duke of Argvil, Lord Prive Seat, are as one in considering that the time has come for the suspension of the habeas corpus, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, is also of their opinion, and has earnestly pressed the adoption of this vigorous measure. On the other hand, this proposal is as energetically opposed by the representatives of the radical element-Mr. Bright. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade. These gentlemen would, I hear, have resigned their portfolios if Mr. Gladstone had not taken their side. It has consequently

coming more frequent and more serious, and sible. There was great animation in the tenants who are willing to pay their rent are convent; friars came and went constantly in treated with as much severity as the landlords. In fact throughout the western portion of the sister island a literal "reign of terror" prevails. It is his special knowledge terror" provails. It is his special knowledge of these facts which makes Mr. Forster, though one of the strongest of Radicals, an advocate for stringent repressive measures. A session of old Whigs and friers are deeply beloved. They all are the control of the strongest of the control of the strongest of Radicals, an advocate for stringent repressive measures. A session of old Whigs and friers are deeply beloved. They all are the control of the strongest of the sures. A session of old Whizs and friars are deeply beloved. They all are moderate Liberals from the Cabinet, thorough men of the world, well read, charmthere is every reason to believe, ing talkers, are most charitable, and exert an would be contemplated without much regret; indeed probably hailed with extreme satis-have never before seen in Paris such an faction by the Radical section. It cannot be assembly of beautiful women as was last doubted that whenever again Mr. Gladstone is driven to choose, as he was this week, between the Liberals and Radicals he will side with the latter. If Messrs. Bright and Chamberiain had resigned, as they seemed very likely to do a few days ago, the Cabinet would infallibly have been broken up; whereus, if the Whigs were to withdraw, their places would invariably be filled by Rudicals. The victory therefore remains with the representatives of Birmingham, who practically gevern the country; but it is not unlickely that the Cabinet, as at present composed, will survive the winter. An old Liberal of high position privately confides to me his opinion that Lord Beaconsfield will be Prime Minister again in less than twelve months. The late Premier himself I have reason to believe, is quite firmly convinced that the present Administration is fast bastoning to its ruin, and with his useful astuteness, he has advised the managers of the Conservative party against holding public meetings or indulging in much criticism of Gladstone's policy. "Let them alone," he says, "and they will bury themselves." His advice has certainly been taken, for Conservative demonstrations nowa-days are rarely heard of. Yet I can see no trustworthy signs of any remarked reaction in public opinion, and I must frankly say I have no doubt Lord Beaconsfield deludes him relf as he did before the late election. Meanwhile he write- novels. It pleases Lord Beaconsfield greatly at present to go back to

his daily amusement of nevel writing. CORK, November 21 .- Michael Davitt, returned from the United States, brings the tender of the freedom of the city made by the ing the action, and expenses were limited to Municipality of Chicago to Parnell. Davitt one-half. says he was everywhere well received. The public opinion of America was undoubtedly avourable to the Irish land movement. Americans needed education on the subject and hence the necessity of having representatives of the League in America. The Land League must compete with the fandlord organs of Irefand and England in securing the favourable opinions of Americans. Landfords were sending copies of their journals to rican papers. Davitt said he would give his attention to combatting these efforts. A good deal of work was yet to be done in America. He thought such progress had been made there that the interest of the movement would not suffer by his absence. It was important to the movement that Americans should be convinced the Land League did not give the slightest encouragement to outrages.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Pope approves of the views of the lrish bishops as stated in the memorial explaining their conduct in regard to the agitation to Ireland, and it is expected that he will soon make a public announcement to that effect.

In consequence of the conpromise arrived at with Russia, the Vatican will immediately act with a view of filling the vacant sees it Poland, and in making appointments will consider the claims of persons recommended by the Russian Government.

Wissirg, November 21. - Intelligence from Battleford brings tidings of the death of the Rev. Father Hert, O M J., who is reported to have died of exposure and fatigue while out on a hunting expedition after getting lost the plains. The body was found by the Mounted Police on 15th of October not far rom Battleford.

Halifax, November 22 -Archbishop Hannan, assisted by Rev. Fathers Murphy and Gillis, blessed the medals of the ladies Teaching Society in St. Mary's Cathedral after vespers last evening, and presented them to the members. The modal, which is the badge of the Society, is a Multese Cross, wrought in silver, and handsomely engraved.

Kingston, November 22.—At the service Sunday in St. Mary's Cathedral the Rev. Father Twohey, Chancellor of the diocese of Kingston, read the following circular letter: -Reverend and denrisir,-I am in receipt o another letter from our Bishop elect. will be consecrated on Sunday, 21st just., in the Church of the Propaganda. The archbishops of Cashel and Dublin will be uselstant prelates, and several Irish and English prelates will honor the occasion by their presence. His Lordship requests your frequent prayers and those of your people ou Sunday that abundant blessing may be poured out upon him for both his own special benefit and that of the diocese. Please ask your congregation to join you in appeal to the Pastor of pastors and the Immaculate Virgin Mother that every grace may be given him abundantly for the discharge of his episcopal functions; that the divine preparation of his mind and heart and his entire being may be such as to enable him to fulfil his mission of his episcopate most acceptably before God, and that his rule may be for the special benefit of all. Yours, Ray, and dear sir, very respectfully, (signed), J. Farrelly, Administrator. I have seldom seen a more touching sight

than: I witnessed Sunday in the Franci-cans' Convent. There was a widespread opinion visit to England is said to be to confer with that the Franciscaus would be expelled from the Catholic authorities as to the settlement

Meanwhile outrages in Ireland are daily be- the yard-to enter the chapel was imposcarriages. Whenever a friar appeared everybody knelt, and, as with one voice craved: "Father! give us your blessing!" The friar immeuse and very widespread influence. I assembly of beautiful women as was last Sunday collected in the Franciscans' chapel. Everybody sent to the altar to be blessed, ings, beads, medallions. There were a great many old, poor men, who were subbing bitterly and saying: "But us! but us! what is to become of us? When we need anything we have only toask here to get it. Here we breakfast. Here we dine. Here we get fuel in winter. Clothes all the year round. When the good friars go away where shall we apply?
Who will care for us?"

SCOTCH NEWS.

A shocking tragedy occurred in Glasgow on 31st October. A woman named Brown, while in a state of frenzy, brought on, it is supposed, by over-judulgence in drink, threw her two children out of the window of her house in Ciyde street, Anderson. She was prevented from jumping over herself, and was taken to the Western Police Office. One of the children, a girl of five, died ulmost inamediatedly, and the other, a boy aged two years, died in the afternoon.

Lord Lee heard evidence in an action for leclaration of marriage raised by Mary Rae or Mackay, Eninburgh, against a commercial traveller named Mckay. In the course of the case a document was produced signed by both parties declaring themselves to be married, and several letters were put into procees in which defender called pursuer his guardian angel and his darling wife. The action was not defended. At the conclusion of the evidence his Lordship granted decree, but he thought pursuer had been ill-advised in bring-

The proof has been ordered in the Court of Session in an action raised by Mrs. Margaret Goldle M'Knight, or Boorn, Edinburgh, against her husband, George Patterson Boorn, in which she asks for decree of separation and aliment. Parties were married on 5th October, 1877, and lived happily together for two years, but they appear to have had some difference because pursuer would not consent to keep open a confectionary shop on Sundays and sell sweets. On account or her refusal detender is said to have maltreated his wife to such an extent that she was in danger of her life. Defender denies the allegations of ill-t-eatment, and says that pursuer condoned and forgave any ill-treatment which she supposed she had received from defender.

The Caledonia Railway Company are understood to have in contemplation the construction of a line branching from the Clusgow and Greenock section at Paisley Racecourse Station, touching at Inkerman, Linwood, Over-Johnstone, and terminating, for the present, at Kilbarchan. Negotiations for acquiring lands are said to be in a state of completion, and the work may, therefore, be expected to be shortly in progress. The line will be an undoubted convenience to the villages in question, and will also, owing to the nature of the industries carried on in them, be remunerative to the milway company, who are credited with having in view a still greater extension of the present project through Ayrshire, Dumfrieshire, on to a junction with the Carlisle section of the system. On November 2nd a lecture was delivered in

the Music Hall, Motherwell, by Mr. John Ferguson, Glasgow, on the Irish land Motherwell brass band was also in attendance. Mr. M. Clark, Glasgow presided. Mr. times are probably the cause. Ferguson, who was received with great applause, said that 25 years ago Mr. Cobden had declared that the man who emancipated the land would confer a greater blessing on England than had been done by the repeal of the Corn Laws. Legal gentlemen alleged that the land was free, but that was not the case. The landlords were a useless class, and cost 150 millions per annum to support them He thought the working class should try and get rid of that great incubus landlordism. He would refer them to the land system of Prussia where a revolution of the brain, not of the bullet, had carried it out. He considered there was no necessity to borrow 150 millions to pay off the landlords. 30,000 of them held all the land in Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 30 million. Land is not a chattel in the same way as other commodities: it belongs to the neonle. and he asserted the doctrines of Cobden on the subject of land were upheld by all writers on the Continent. The following motion was proposed by Mr. Smith, and unanimously agreed to, viz. :- "We hereby declare our entire approvat of the aims and objects of the Irish Land League, and our determination to assist by every means in our power the movement carried on so gallantly and patriotically by Mr. Parnell and his brave assistants."

Martin Gilbert was a drunken bully at Sturgeon Bay, Wis. After a riotous day in the barrooms of the place, he went home and pounded his little brothers and sisters. The neighbors borrowed two dozen whips at a store, and with them Gilbert was lashed to a distance of several miles out of town.

The Count de Chambord is about to visit the Duke of Norfolk at Aruadel Castle, where immense preparations are to be made for his reception. One of the motives of this

Round the World.

-In 1830 the wool clip of the world was estimated at 320,000,000 pounds; in 1678 at 1,586,000,000.

-A Joint Stock Association has been formed in London to develop Borneo, ... The directors have gone out there.

-Mr. Fawcett, Postmaster-General of England, has, blindness notwithstanding, lately landed several heavy salmon.

-The imports of Great Britain up to date exceed those of last year by over \$250,000,-000, the exports by over \$150,000,000.

-The experiment of keeping a detail of policemen in readiness to answer urgent calls made through the telephone is being made in Chicago.

—Mme. Rachel, of "beautiful-forever" notoriety, died suddenly in jail, and the jury returned he verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

-A torse rolled in a brook at Topsham Me., and was unable to get up. His body made a dam, which raised the water, and he was drowned.

-The Empress Engenie has just sold her villa at Biarritz, and the extensive grounds attached to it, to a Spanish building company for 3.000,000 france.

-Lord Kimberley, the English Colonial Secretary, has decided to make a change for the better in the conditions under which Cetywayo is living now.

-John Bright, in spite of all his Quaker antecedents, was beheld a fortnight ago moved to tears by Modjeska's impersonation of Mary Stuart at the Court Theatre, London.

-In the last Agricultural returns of Great Britain the growth of woods and forests is shown to be going on very fast, and in the last five years has increased by half a million acres.

-Dr. Wm. H. Benson of Virginia says that he has seen an angel, from whom he received some correct and novel religious doctrines; and these he will embody in a new creed. -The first wife of Bishop Pickney of Mary-

land was twenty years his senior. Hiss Lucy Hunter of Washington, whom the Bishop is soon to marry, is twenty years his junior. -Mr. D'Oyly Carte has brought the entire

now being performed at the Strand, London, to this country, and is arranging for its proauction here. -A marriage license was returned to the County Clerk at Onawa, lowa, with a re-

dramatic right of the Opera of "Olivette,"

quest that the fee paid for it be sent back.
The writer explained that the girl eloped with another fellow. -A St. Louis boy spent a dollar of the money that he had collected for his father,

who whipped him for the offence. The youngster went directly to the river and drowned himself. -The great German General Von Moltko

reached his 31st birthday on the 26th of October. He received on the occasion a most magnanimous congratulatory telegram from the Emperor of Austria. -A woman at Columbus, Ohio, left a dish

of concentrated lye where her baby drank some of it. During the several hours that the little one survived in agony, the mother sat motionless, with her hands over her face, and when it was dead she arose from ber chair a hopeless maniac. -Miss Bird, the traveller, remarked to be

Japanese factotum, "What a beautiful day!" and soon afterward, note-book in hand, he said: "You say a beautiful day f is that better English than a devilish fine day. which most foreigners gay ? ' -There has been an extraordinary increase

of suicides in Switzerland. In 1878 there were 540 suicides; in 1877, 590; in 1878, question. About 500 were present. The 642; and in 1879, 701. This list gives one in every 4,000 of the population. The hard -When Joseph Schmalzbauer was reconfly tried for burglary before one of the Courts of

Vienna, it came out that during his term of service in the Austrian jarmy he had received 10,000 stripes with the military cat, and 355 blows with the five-foot rattan. -Tower Street Hill, London, is always.

sprinkled with gravel to ease the horses by funds left by Miss Lisetta Reist, and now it is proposed to go and do likewise elsewhere. New York would be none the worse for a similar sprinkling in some parts. _At Ponte Tresa, an Italian Custom

House officer having failed to obtain the consent of the father of his betrothed to their marriage, the engaged couple fastened themselves together and plunged into the river. Their bodies were found the next day.

_A Mons. Loilet has been recently dredging in the Sea of Galilee. It has a depth of over 800 feet, and contains twelve species of fish. The majority of these species have the singular habit of hatching their eggs and sheltering their young in their mouths.

-Salmon fishing on the Columbia River, Oregon, is very dangerous, owing to cortain tidal peculiarities. Two hundred men at least are reported as lost during the pastseason. Over eight hundred boats are employed by the canning companies, and over four thousand men at the cannerles.

-The boys in the gallery of a St. Louis theatre did not like the Zemilia in "Mazepped" They hissed and hooted at her awhile, and finally tore up the benches, the fragmenty of which they threw at the unfortunate soldiess. She was hit by several of the missles and the performance came to a riotous close.

-Mr. Elliot of Abbeymains, Sootland, lately received from his landlord, Lord Blantyre, a check for £948 7s. 64. with a letter in which he said that he believed in consideration of the very bad times, he had for fifteen years been over-rented. His rent had been \$8,000 a year.

REDMOND O'DONNELL;

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

OHAPTER VII .- CONTINUED.

"Just this that she has some secret in her possession which you are airaid she will tell, and the secret concerns my mother. The is trading on that secret in forcing berself into this house, for you dislike her as much as I do, Sir John Dangerfield, only you won't own it. I am to be kept in the dark, it Besing. Very well! I don't want to pry in to your mysteries, only you can't expect me to shat my eyes to what goes on before them That woman has some secret which you are afraid the will tell, and you pay her large zeros for keeping it, and that secret concerns my mother. Don't look so thunderstruck, papa! I won't turn amateur detective, and try to find it out, and I will be as civil as it is in human nature—such human nature as mine-to be, only don't try to pass off that creature as an old friend or anything of that sort. And get her out of this house as soon as you can, for all our sakes."

And when Miss Dangerfield walked out of the room in offended majesty, Sir John was les to enjoy the Times as hest be might after learning his sharp-sighted daughter's discov-

Katherine turned in her saddle now and leoked after her pony phaeton and its occu.

pant

Bow I do dislike that woman, Gaston! she exclaimed.

And you're an uncommonly good hater, ma belle," Mr. Dantree answered, coolly. "You can love, but you can bate also. In the bliesful days to come, when I am your lawful lord and master, it shall be my Chris tian endeavor to teach you better morality I know several people whose enmity I should prefer to yours."

"I could never be an enemy of yours, Gaston-never! Do wnat they might, I never could hate those whom I once loved. My likes and dislikes come at first sight. I de. tested that woman from the moment I set eyes on her."

"Feminine Instinct, I suppose. There is ne love lost between you, darling. I've canght her looking at you at times when she thought no one was watching her, and -- well, it wasn't a pleasant look, either, to give or receive. She smiles a great deal, but it isn't a very mirthful smile, and she's the sort of weman to present you a dose of strychninand a kiss together. What does she do at Somewood? Ap old friend of his, I think Sir John said. He didn't loook at her in a very friendly manner, by the bye, as he said it She is a most unwelcome intruder, it is easy to he seen, to Sir John as well as to you Why, then, does he not give her her conge?"

"Ah, why, indeed," Katherine repeated. with a frown; "I wish some one would tell me why. There is some secret understand. ing between them that I cau't fathom. I wooder if pap ever committed a murder, or a fergery, or some interesting crime of that post and that this little human cat has found it ont, and holds the secret like the swerd of Dam-what's his name-suspended over his hend by a single hair. That would be like the plot of a modern novel."

"Like the plot of a modern novel, perhaps but not in the least like Sir John Dangerfield. Still I think you're right, Kathie; there is a secret understanding, and if that maderatanding relates to a crime, I don't believe Sir John ever committed it. The dear eld dad doesn't over and above like me, my dashing; still he's a game old bird, and never did mortal man or woman wilful wrong in his life, I'm positive. Doesn't our florid little widow often attude in an odd sort of was to your mother, Kathie? Now, it strikes me the secret for there is one-involves

. I think it very likely, indeed," responded Escheriae, " and I told pape so only yester-"You did ! And what did he say?"

" Bothing satisfactory-only lost his tempes a chronic loss with him stuce Mrs. Vavand advent. He used to be the dearest old love, but he's become completely demoralinne since that woman's been in the house. Who always talks as if she had been an intimate # lead of my mother's, and papa fidgets, and wincer, and turns red and pale by turns, and mever says a word. Mysteries may be Very miteresting," said Miss Dangerfield with a irewn, " but I'd rather have them neatly bound in cloth than live in the house with them. One comfort is, she is going to leave Smrawood before-

Katherine blushed, and laughed, and broke

"Well, ma belle, before when?"

"Before-oh, well, before we are married! How, Guston-on the public road, sir, don't! Bu all very well to knew that the sins of the fathers shall be visited on the children, and will that, but it's nowhere in the catechism. that the inconvenient friendship of the mothe shall, and I devoutly wish our visitor in Jones! I never saw my mother that a can monifiedt. I never heard papa speak much allows her, and everybody tells me I don't lank the least in the world like her-I don't leak like paps either-Colonel and the late Man. Dange field were both bandsome. No, I den't want a compliment-not even your eyen, Guston, can make me out other than

miles and plain. And," with a little droop

of the head, a little falter of the young voice,

"I never wished in all my life as I have

whiled to be beautiful since... I have known

"My dearest Kathie," Mr. Dantree said, pulitely, struggling with a yawn, ' for a very sensible girl, as girls go, you can talk precious monetase sometimes! Sallow and plain! I confess I should never have found it out if you had not told me. You don't want to be cast in the mould of the stereotype British yeang lady, I hope, with a face like a pink and white wax-doli, and a head more hollow. I can only say if you had you would never

have bewitched me. " 6-saton," Miss Dingerfield said, " do vou knew what they say in Castleford-what Mrs Vavanor says about you?"

"Not at present," answered Mr. Dantree. with his customary imperturbable sang froid, -mothing good though, I'm quite certain,"

"They sav-it is almost an insult to you to repeat it...that it is not Katherine Danger-Reld you leve, but the beiress of Scarswood." She looked up to see some outburst of indignation—to bear an indignant denial. But Mn Dantree only smiled benignly.

"You don't think that is news to me, do you, Kathie? Of course, they think why Shouldn't they ... I would myself in their place. My dear child, you are seventeen and haven't seen much of life-I'm seven and twenty and have seen it in all its phases. And I tell you no poor man, such as I am. ever married a wealthy wife yet, that the same wasn't said. He may love her with the punnian of a s cond Romro—it will make no difference. She is rich, he is poor, and it us turn'ly follows he must be a mere mercenary fortune-hunter. There were people in

only wanted Pauline for her fortune, until he proved his disinterestedness. Of course they say I'm a fortune-bunter and adventurer-I would be very greatly surprised if they did not. Your father thinks so-Mrs. Vavasor, knowing how she would act in my place, thinks so-your cousin Peter, furious with his late rejection, thinks so. But you- Kathie-my darling-" he bent his pathetic

not; if you do-then here-this moment bid me go, and I will obey ." "Gaston-what nonsense! If I believed. would I be at your side now? I should die

if I doubted you.' Mr. Dantree laughed a little cynically. "No. you wouldn't die, Kathie. Broker bearts went out of fashion with Paul and Vir-

ginia and our great grandmothers. You'c not die, Kuthie-you'd forget me in six months for-what you could easily find-a better man." Mr. Dantree was right, it would have been

very easy to find a better mar, but Katherine Dangerfield was seventeen, and the glamour of a melodious voice, of Spanish eyes, and a face like some R-m brandt picture was upon her, and her whole heart was in the words. "I would never torget. When I forget you

things earthly."

Something in her tone, in her eyes, moved him. He lifted one of her hands and kissed

"I am not half worthy such love and trust as yours. I am a villain, Kathie-not fit to kiss the hem of your garment. My life has been one long round of

"Reckless days and reckless nights— Unholy songs and tipsy fights "

But I will try-I will-to make you happy when you are my wife. And the sconer that day comes now the botter. Miss Dangerfield, resuming his customary careless tone, "are you aware it is beginning to rain?"

It had been a fitful October day-now sunglesnis, now gray gleom. Katherine looked up at the sky, and one great drop, then and ther fell upon her face. The whole sky was dark with drifting clouds, and growing each instant darker. The storm which had been brewing all day was close upon them.'

"And we are five miles from Scarswood, and in five minutes the rain will descend in torrents. Gaston, what shall we do? I had rather not get drenched, papa will scold "

"And I had rather not get drenched even with out a papa to scold. Drenching includes influenza, watery eyes, and a tendency to talk through ones nose, and is not an interesting complaint. Can't we run to cover somewhere? You know everybody in this neighborhood. There's Major Marchmont's voucer-aren't those the ivied turrets of Marchmont Place I behold through the truen ?"

"My dear, I understand your hesitation The gallant major did his best to snub me the other day, but I'm of a forgiving turn and don't much mind. I think I could endure that old officer's grim looks more easily than the raging elements on the open downs. Suall we make for Marchmont?"

"No," said Katherine; "if you can endure Major Marchmont's insults, I can't. We can do better than that—we can go to Bracken Holl w."

"With all my heart. Where is Bracken

Hollow?" "Not a quarter of a mile off. This way, Gaston, or we shall get the drenching after of the wet October evening. ail. The place belongs to my old nursethe came with us from India, and papa gave her the place to end her days in, and to get rid of her; she and Nicon, my maid, led a perfect cat-and-dog life. Quick, Gaston! Good gracious, what a deluge!"

The rain was falling in torrents now. 11. child of a bogie. Why, I wonder?" derim furly flow before it-and Mr. Dantree followed his leader. They were close to the coast; far away the white foaming sea heaved any cause-yet. its duli booming on the shore mingled with

"Here we are!" Katherine cried; "and we have got the drenching after ad." And then Gaston Dantree looked up and

beheld Bracken Hollow. A long, low, black-looking house, lying in a shettered green bodow, close to the shore. the brake or bracken growing thick and high all around, and tall elms shutting it in. An eerie spot, with the eternal thunder of the nea clone down below the cliffs; a lonely spot, with no other habitation near

Gaston Dantree was in no way a superstitious or imaginative man, but now as be looked, that chill, creeping feeling stole over him—that impressible shudder which makes somewhat before midnight. people say, "some one is walking over my grave," thrilled through him.

" A ghastly place enough, Kathie," he said, learing off his horse; "a murder might be day was grawing near when a more splendid committed here and no one be the wiser." "A murder was once committed here," Ka-

therine answered; "a terrible murder. A young girl, no older than I am, shot her false lover dead nuder those funeral elms They took her, tried her, condemned her, and keep tryst here still."

Gaston Dantree still stood by his horse, looking with extreme disfavor at the black cottage, at the blacker trees.

"A horrible story, and a horrible place. don't know why, but if vou'll brileve me, Kathie, I feel afraid to enter that house. I'm not a coward in a general way, and once, out dead man, a fellow who had cut his own about it; but I'll be hanged if I want to enter here. If I believed in presentiments say some awful fate was going to befall me

at Br cken Hollow!" "Gaston, don't be a goose, and don't be German and metaphyeical. Some awful fate will overtake you at Bracken Hollow, and that speedily if you don't come in out of the rain-an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.'

She skurrled with uplifted skirts into the low porch, and her lover slowly followed. Katherine knocked loudly and imperative-

ly at the door "She's deaf poor soul," she said. "Its the only one of her faculties, except her tenth, that she has lost. Are one's teeth one's faculties, Gaston ?"

"Yes, my dear, and extremely important about dinuer-time. I cau't say I envy you: ex-nurse the cheerful spot in which she is spending the lively remainder of her days Ah, the door opens. Now for the presiding witch of Bracken Hollow. Bracken Hollow -there's something ghostly and gloomy in

the very name." A tallold woman, hale and erect, with irongray hair and preternaturally bright eves held open the door and looked stolidly at her two visitors.

" How do, Hannah? Get out of the way, vou hospitable old soul and let us in. You needn't mind if you're not dressed for company-considering the weather we won't be fastidious. Any port in a storm, you know. This is Mr. Gaston Dantree, Hannah. You've beard of bim, I dare say."

is going to win?" Old Hannah reared herselfa little more up. right and transfixed the Louisianian with her | this, that always win." Agens, perhaps, who said Claude Melnotte brilliant little eyes.

"I've heard of Mr. Gaston Dantree yes, Miss Katherine, and I'm glad you've brought triumphantly, a few minutes after. "Your

him to see me." "You don't seem to be very cordial about a Vavasor for an enemy." it then; you don't say you're glad to see him."

"I'm not a fine lady, Miss Katherine-I don't tell polite lies. I'm not glad. You're going to marry him, they say-is it true?" "Well, yes," Katherine laughed, good-naliquid dark eyes upon her, "you surely do turedly, "I'm afraid it is. You pity him, devil drops into eight thousand a year and nursey, don't you? You took care of me a the finest place in the county."

> lings lover; "I pity you! Only seventeen, and trouble, trouble, trouble before you." It was not an easy matter to stare Mr. Gas-

has to expect.

ton Dantree out of countenance as a general thing, but his eyes fell now before old Hannah's basilisk gaze. "Confound the bag!" he muttered, turning

Katherine was fond of her old nurse-too fond to be irritated now by her croaking. "Don't be disagreeable. Hannah," she said; and don't stare in that Gorgon-like way. It's rude, and Mr. Dantree is modest to a fault. See how you put him out of counten-Sit down here, like a d-ar old thing, ацсе.

to the window; "wust does she mean?"

"The rain is holding up now, Kathie," her lover said, "I knew it was too violent to last. In ten minutes it will have ceased.

you'll have lots of time before the rain holds

Come, we can go." He could not account to himself for his everish haste to leave this place-for the hear the light falling on the cinders in the sudd-n and intense dislike he had taken to grate, the ceaseless beating of the rain on the

this g im old woman. "I'll go and see to the horses," he said, and moke a cigar in the porch, while you talk to your nurse."

He quited the room. Katherine looked atter the graceful figure and negligent walk with eyes tull of girlish admiration; then she turned to Hannah Isn't he handsome, nursey? Now confess;

you're sixty or more, but you like handsome people still, don't you? isn't he just the very handsomest man you ever saw in all your life?" "He's rare and handsome, Miss Kathie,"

the old woman said, slowly; "rare and handsome surely. But, my little one, don't you marry him. It's not the face to trust it's as false as it's fair." "Now Hannah, I can't listen to this-I

really can't. I thought you would have wished me joy, if nobody else. Everybody says horrid things-nothing is too bad to be said of Mr. Dantree-and all because he is poor and I am rich-tortune-hunter, adventurer, talse. It's a ame "It's the truth, my bairnie. Be warned,

and draw back while there is yet time" Miss Daugerfield arose with calm dignity. It wasn't worth while losing one's temper with old Hannab.

"Good-by nursey-I'm going. You are disagreeable to day, and I always go away immediately from disagreeable people. I shall send you those flannels, though, all the same. Good-by." She was gone as she spoke. The rain had

nearly ceased, and Mr. Dantree was waiting for her impatiently. His dusk, Southern face looked straugely pallid in the gray twilight

"Come, Kathie," it will rain again preently, and night will fall in half an hour The sooner we see the last of Bracken Hol-

low the better." " How frightened he is of Bracken Hollow!" Katherine said, laughing: "like a

"Why, indeed? Why do you hate Mrs. Vavasor, Katherine? She hasn't given you

"I do not like you Dr. Fell. The reason why, I cannot tell. I can't tell you why. but I never want to see Bracken Hollow again."

She looked up into his face. What a darkly mondy expression it worel It half spoiled his beauty. And all the way home, through the chill, rainy gloaming, old Haunah's words rang like a warning in her cars; "False as fair-false as tair !"

CHAPTER VIII,

A LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS

MR, DANTREE dined at Scarswood, and rode 'omeward through the wet darkness

It had been a very pleasant evening, and the Louisiaulan was in the best possible

spirits as he rode hack to Morecambe. The shode than Morecambe would be his-when he would reign supreme at Scarswood Park. The governor can't hold out very long

now," Mr. Dantree mused. " After thirteen years of hill life in India his liver can't be the size of a walnut-and then he's apoplec hour her, and they say those ghostly lovers tic. Your short-necked, florid-faced, healthylooking old buffers are always tracile blos some; it's touch-and go with them at any moment, And he's taking his daughter's engagement to my noble self desperately to tieurt-be's been breaking every day since. I wonder what's up between him and the little widow? It wouldn't be pleasant if she should turn out to be a first wife, or some-West, slept a whole night in a room with a thing of that sort, and at his death produce an interesting heir or heiress and oust Mrs throat, without feeling any parricular qualms | Dantree. It looks suspiciously like it; she's got a strong claim of some kind upon him, and he's more afraid of her than he ever was now, or if there were such things, I should of the savagest Sepoy out yonder. I wish I could get at the bottom of the matter, before I commit myself further and slip the ring over Miss Dangerfield's finger. Not that it matters very greatly-neither matrimonial nor any other fetters ever could bind me. It may all turn out right, however, and I may reign grand seigneur of Scar-wood. Rather a change in a few mouths, for a penniless penny-a-liner. Marie's the only drawback. If ever she finds this out, there'll be the

devil to pay in New Orleans." Miss Dangerfield had been rather surprised when on entering the drawing-room that evening, after her wet ride from Bracken Hollow, she found her cousin Peter playing chess with Mrs. Vavasor. It was the first time since their quarrel that he had entered the house. She went over to him with the frank. girlish grace that always characterized her.

and gave him her hand. "Welcome back to Scarawood, cousin," she said; "I began to think you had quite deserted us. Is it to the claims of kinship or to the fascinations of Mrs. Vavasor we owe

the present visit, I wonder?" "A little of both, Kathie, and a consinly derire to offer my congratulations to the future Mrs. Dantree. I wish you both every hanoinesa

He did not look at her as he said it, and something in his voice struck unpleasantly on Katherine's ear. "You are very good," she said, a little coldly. "May I overlook your game? Who

"I am of course. We come of a race, Ka-But Mr. Dangerfield was mistaken.

"Check!" Mrs. Vavasor cried, sharply and race may always win except—when they have

Katherine's eyes sparkled. "Try again, Peter," she said: "a Danger-field never yields!" "I fear I must; I am no mutch for Mrs. Vavasor. Ah! here is Dantree-lucky dog! I must go over and con-gratulate him. It's not every day a poor

"Katherine dear, suppose you try," Mrs. Vavasor gayly exclaimed, "and vindicate the decade of years or so, and you know what he "I pity you!" Old Hannah answered, with honor of the Dangerfields. I play chess second solemn, prolonged stare at her nurse- pretty well, but who knows-you may become more than a match for me.'

"Well," Katherine said coolly, "I think in the long run I would. I have a great deal of determination-okstinacy perhaps you might call it-and when I make up my mind to do anything, I generally do do it." "Such as marrying a handsome tenor

singer. Don't be angry. Katherine. Mr.

Dantree is worthy of you, I am sure. Now, then, for a pitched battle between you and me, and woe to the conquered!" There was a sneering defiance underlying her words—a sardonic gleam in her black eyes that Katherine understood. There was

more at stake than a simple game of chess; and tell me all about the rheumatism, and they looked at one another steadily for an inwhat you want me to get you for the winter ; stant, then began the game. The two gentlemen approached. Peter Dangerfield took his plac behind the chair of that of Kathie. They stood like two seconds watching a duel, and neither spoke. A pro-

the widow; Mr Dantree leaned lightly over found stilln as filled the long, velvet-hung, lamplit drawing-room, in which you could glass. Which would win?

The widow, it seemed. In the gleam of the lamp-light there was a flush on her cheek that was not all rouge, a sparkle in her black eyes, not belladonna. She wore a winecolored silk, decollete, and her plump, white shoulders and arms shone like marble; the rich, ruby-red jewels flashed on her fingers, on her neck; a bracelet of fine gold and rubies encircled her waist, and a crimson rosenestled in the shining, inxurious blackness of hair. All crimson and black-with a fiery intensity of purpose flushing her face-and that peculiar glittering smile of hers on her thin lips. Gaston Dantree thought of some beautiful Circe-some fatal siren come on earth to werk ruin and darkness.

"And yet, after all," be thought, "I believe in my soul Katherine is more than a match for her. How cooliy-how to coughly calm and self-possess d she sits, not one pulsbeating the quicker-while the eyes of her enemy are on fire with her devilish determin ation to win. In a long drawn battle of any kind between these two, I'd back the beiress of Scarswood."

Then more and more absorbed in the came he forgot even to think. He bent over until his crise black curls touched Katherine's cheek. She glanced up at him for a second -her still face brightening-a faint color coming in her cheeks.

"A drawn battle is it not, Gaston?" she said, "and a true Dangerfield prefers death to defeat."

Mrs. Vavasor saw both look and smile, and savage resulution to win at all hazards possessed her. She knit her straight black brows, and bent to the game, her lips compressed in one straight red line. She hated Kutherine at that moment with an intensity she had never felt before. How coolly she sat there making ber moves, with a face of marble, while she was thrilling in every vein with a fever of excitement. And how she leved that man behind her, and how happy she was in that love

"And to her mother I owe all I have ever suffered-the sin, the sorrow the shame! Pray Heaven they may fix the wedding-day speedily, or I shall never be able to wait! I wonder how i have waited all these year. and years. Ah! a false move, my lady, a false move. The victory is mine!"

But the exultant thought came too soon Katherine's move, made after long deliberation, certainly looked like a false one-the widow answered in a glow of triumph. second later and she saw her mistake-Katherine's false seeming move had been made with deliberate intention. Her eyes flashed for the first time-she made a last rapid pass and rose conqueror.

"Checkmated I" she cried, with a slight laugh of triumph. "I knew I should vanquish you in the end, Mrs Vavasor!"

"Dinner!" announced the butler, flinging wide the door, and Miss Dangerfield took the arm of Mr Dantree and swept with him into

the dining-room. "You did that splendidly, Kathie," he said You have no idea how proud I am of your conquest; and she was so sure of winning. She hates you as those little venomons

women only can bate—do you know it?" "Certainly I know it," Katherine reponded with supreme carel samess. "I have known it ever since I saw her first. She hates me and could strychnine me this moment with

all the pleasure in life." "But wby, I wonder?" said Mr. Dantree, you never knew her before she came here-

on never did anything to harm her?" "My dearest Gasten, it is not always the people who have done something to harm us we dirlike most. We detest them because we detest them. Mrs. Vavasor and I are antagonistic; we would imply hate each other under any circumstances. How hent she was on winning that game, and I-I should have

died of mortification if she had." "Take care of her, Kathie! that woman means to do you injury of some kind before she quits this house. Whether it be for your mother's sake or your own, doesn't mattershe means to barm you if she can.

Katherine threw back her head with an imperial gesture. Let her! I am not alraid. If it comes

did five minutes ago. She can't take you from me, Gaston," with a fine gay laugh "can she? Anything else I fancy I can bear." He stooped and answered her in whispered

words, and Katherine's face was quite radiant as she took her place at the table. Mrs. Vavasor followed with Mr. Danger field. She had risen from the table and

taken his proffered arm, quite white for an instant through all her rouge. He saw that pallor beneath paint and powder. "And you are beaten after all, Mrs. Vavasor, and by Katherine Dangerfield! Your

same of chess meant more than a game of chers-is it emblematic? She's fearfully and wonderfully plucky, this cousin of mine. Will she come off victorious at other games than chess, I wonder?" She looked up at him for one moment, and

all the passion, the rage, the hatred, smouldering within her, burst forth. " I'll crush her !" she cried in a furious

whisper. "I'll crush her! And the day is very near now. This is only one more item shall pay off all—the uttermost farthing, with compound interest."

"And stab through him," Peter Danger-

strike is the one that proves him the traitor beaven. Then came New Orleans and my and fortune hunter he is I believe in my

soul it would be her death." "I shall strip her of all-all-loverfather-name even I will wait until her wedhaughty, high-spirited herress of Scarswood, how will it be with you then?"

Sir John was in his place—a darkly moody host, amid the lights, the flowers, and the wines. Mrs. Vavasor was even in higher spirits than usual. Mr. Dangerfield was talkand disposed to be at peace, with the world and all therein, even Mrs. Vavasor. She loved, she was beloven-all life's greatert happiness is said in that. For Mr. Dantree, the was simply delightful. He told them inimitable stories of life in the Southern States, until even grim Sir John relaxed into interest, and after dinner in the drawing room sang for them his favorite after-dinner song. When the Winecup is Sparkling Before Us," in his delicious voice, that enchanted even those who hated him most. The plane stood in a shadowy recess down at one extremity of the long room-Katherine and he had it all some flemsy feminine handiwork. Mr. Daugeifield sat beside her, turning over a book of photographs and Sir John, lying back in his easy chair, kept his eyes closed as though he were asleep. His tace wore a worn look of care-be was watching those two shadowy figures at the piano, and as he listened to this man's voice, so thrillingly sweet, as be looked at his face-the lamplight streaming on his dusk S, anish beauty, he scarcely wondered at Katherine's infatuation

" Fairer than a woman and more unstable than water," he thought, bitterly, "and this is the reed she has chosen to lean upon through life! My poor little Kathie, and I am powerless to save vou- unless-I speak and tell all. Heaven help you if this man

ever finds out the tinch " "Sing me something Scotch, Gaston," Katherine said. She was seated in a low fauteuil, close beside him, her hands lying idly in her lap-her head back among the cashions. It was characteristic of this young udy that she had never done a stitch of fancy. work in her life. She was quire idle now, perfectly happy-listening to the howling of the October storm to the park, and Mr. Dantree's exquisite singing.

"Sing something Scotch-a ballad. If I have a weakness, which is doubtful, it is for cutch songe,"

Mr. Dantice heard but to obey. He ran is fligers lightly over the keys, smited slightly to himself, and glanced balt-maliclously at the girl's supremely contented

" How well pleased she looks," he thought I wonder if I cannot change that hisatuexpression. Many women have done me the honor to fall in love with me, but I don't think any of them were quite so hard hit as you, not even excepting Marie." He played a prelude in a plaintive minor

key, wonderfuil) sweet, with a waiting under -train, quite bear breaking, and sang. His we changed and darkened, his voice took a pathos none of his hearers had ever heard be-"A weary lot is thine fair maid-

"A weary lot is thine fair maid—

a weary lot is thine?

To pull the thorn thy brow to braid

And press the rue for wine.

A lightsome eye, a souther's mien,

A feather of the Lit coin green

No more of neyou knew,

My love:

No more of me a ou knew. "This morn is merry June I trow, The rose is buy ding thin,
But she shall by on an winter snow
Eve we two meet again!
He turned bis conver as he spoke
Upon the river shore—
He gave the relus a shake and said:

Adleu forevermore My love!

Adieu forevermore. It died out fairt and low as the last ca dence of a funeral hymu. And then be glanced at Extherine. He had changed the expression of that sensitive face courtly- it lay brok now against the ruby red of the velvet, as colorless as the winter snow of which he sang. He arose from the piano with a

iaurh. "Kathie, you are as white as a ghost. I have given you tile blues with my singing, or bored you to death. Which?

She laughed a little as she rose. "Your song was beautiful, Gaston, but twice too sad—it has given me the beattache. It is too suggestive, I suppose, of man's perfidy and woman's broken trust. I never

want to hear you sing that again." It was late when the two gentlemen bade good night and left. Mrs. Vavasor took her night lamp and went up the plack oaken stairway, her ruby silk trailing and gleaming

in lurid splendor behind her. "Good-night, Kathie, darling-how pale and tired the child looks. And you didn't like that divine Mr. Dantree's last song? It was the gem of the evening to my mind-so suggestive and all that Bonne suit et bonnes reves, ma belle"-Mrs. Vavasor had a habit among her other gusbing habits of gushing out into foreign languages now and then - and try and get your bright looks back to-morrow. Don't let your complexion fade for any nan-there isn't one on earth worth it. A demain / good night.

"A lightsome eye, a soldier's mien
A feather of the blue,
A doubler or the Lincoln green,
No more of me you knew,
My love,
No more of me you knew!"

And with a last backward glance and still singing the ominous song, brilliant little Mrs. Vavasor vanished.

Mr. Gaston Dantree rode back to his temporary home at Morecambe in very excellent spirits. What an ut commonly good-looking, tescinating sort of fellow he must be that all the women should lose their heads for him in to that, I may beat her at her own game, as I this fashion. Smely the gods who presided over his destiny must have been in a most propitious mood when they created him their bright particular star.

"I've always heard it is hetter to be born lucky than rich, and gad! I believe it. I was born a pauper. My mother vended apples in the streets of New York; and my father-well, the less said about him the better. He bequeathed me his good looks, his the age of eight, I ran wild about the streets; then my pretty face, and curly head, and artistic way of singing 'Oh, Susannah l' attracted the attention of Mrs. Weymore, rich, childless, sentimental, good-natured, and-a fool. I was sent to school, tricked out in velvet and ruffles, kissed, praised, petted, flattered, spoiled by all the ladies, young and old, who visited my toster mamma; and, by Jove! they've been at it ever since. Then at sixteen came that ugly little episode of the forged check. That was bushed up. Then followed the robberr of Mrs Weymore's diamonds, traced clearly home to me. They would not overlook that. I inherited my added to the long account I owe her. She | light-fingered proclivifies from my father as well as the good looks they praised; but they wouldn't take that into consideration. Then for four years there was the living by my field said darkly; "the surest blow you can | wits-doing a little of everything under | lised world,-Lummas Indicator.

new, and, I flattered myself, taking regnomen of Gaston Dantree, my literary ventures, and their success in their way. And then after three years more came old De Lansac and ding-day and strike home then. When her Marie—poor little Marie. I thought I had cup of bliss is fullest and at her very lips I found the purse of Fortunatus then, when, shall dash it down. And, my brilliant, lo! the old fool must up and get married And, as if that weren't enough, there must follow an heir, and adieu to all Marie's hopes and mine. Then I crossed the Atlantic to try my luck on this side the pond, and I believe I've accomplished my destiny at last, as lord of Schrawood, at eight thousand a year, ative and agreeable, Katherine was happy, I believe I shall be a equare peg, firring neat and trim into a square hole. Karherine's a drawback-exacting and romantic, and all that bosh-but everything as we wish it is not for this world below. The old gentle-man will go toes up shortly. I shall take the name of Sir Dantree Dangerfield, sink the

Garton, and live happy for ever after" Mr. Dantree was still singing that hallad of the faithless lover as he ran lightly upstairs to his room. He threw off his wet overcoat, poked the fire, turned up the lamp, and saw on the table a letter.

Now a letter to the bandsome tenor singer was not an agreeable sight. Letters simply to themselves. Mrs. Vavasor vas busy with meant duns or else—He snatched it up with an oath. This was no dun; it was some-thing even worse. It was superscribed in a woman's hand, and was post marked New Orleans.

"From Marie, by Jupiter!" he exclaimed. blankly. "Now, how the dev-ah, I have it. It came to my address in London, and the unblishers have forwarded it here. Shall I open it, or pitch it into the fire unlead? Dence take all women. Can they never let a tellow alone? What a paradise earth would be without them !"

He did not throw the letter into the fire. how-ver. He threw himself into an easy chair instead, stretched forth his splashed riding boots to the blaze, and tore it open. It had the mark of being brief at least, and remarkably to the point:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16th, 1869.

GASTON:- Are you never going to write t-are you never coming back? Are you ift or are you faithless? The last, surely; it was doe in keeping with all the rest. Does you dead stience mean that I am described and it rever? It so, only say it, and you are free as the wind that blows. I will never follow you—never ack such of you. No man alive—though he were ten thousand times more to me than you have beer—shall ever be used for find lit; by me. Come or stay, as you choose; this is the last letter I shall ever trouble you with Refurn this and all my other lette s—my picture also, if I am described, but, oh, Gaston! Gast n! have I deserved this?

That was all. The woman's heart of the writer had broken forth in that last sentence, and she had stopped, fearing to trust herself. Mr. Dantree read it slowly over, leoking very calm and handsome in the leaping firelight Plucky little girl!" was his finishing com-

ment; "i is bard lines on ber, after all that's past and gone. But there's no help for it, Marie. "I bave learned to love another—I have broken every vow-we have parted from each other-and your heart is lonely now! and a I that sort of thing. I wonder if I ever had a beart! I doubt it. I'm like Minerva, a heart was left out in my make up; I never was really in love in my life, and I don't want to be. Women are very well as stepping-stones to fortune, fame, ambition; but for love in the abstract-bab! But poor little Marie! if I ever did approach the spooney, it was for her; if I have it in me to care fo anything or anybody but myself, it is for

And then Mr. Dantree produced a little black pipe, loaded to the muzzle, struck a msee, and fell back again to enjoy himself. He looked the picture of a luxurious Sybarite, lounging negligently among the cushions

before the genial fire.
"And I know she'll keep her word," he muttered reflectively. "No breach of promise, no avenuer on the track in this case, Guston, my hoy; all nice and amounth, and going on velvet. That's a good idea about sending back the letters and photograph. I'll act upon it at once. A married man's a fool who keeps such souvenirs of his backelorhood loos- about. And Kethre isn't the sort of girl either to stand that species of nonserse-she's proud as the deuce, as becomes the daughter of an old soldier, and as fealout

as the devil." (To be Continued.)

Followay's Cintment and Pills .- Coughs, Influenza. - The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza, the Pills taken internally and the Ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic this treatment is easiest, satest, and surest. Holloway's Pill and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the overgorged air tubes, and render respiration free without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Su h are the ready means of saving suffering when efflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints by which so many are seriously and permanently afflicted in most

THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

countries.

Lying beneath an apple tree Sir Isaac Newton raw an apple fall to the ground. His enquiring mind led him to investigate the cause, and the result was the promulgation of the theory now known as the law of gravitation a system which at once won the assout of the learned world, and by means of which the motions of all the known heavenly bodies are explained, and those of the vet unknown can be determined. A singularly comprehensive principle is that propounded and carried into practice by Rolloway. He divides all the usual diseases into two classes-those arrising from imperfect action of the digestive organs, and those proceeding from impurities of the blood. These two classes of disesse he treats by means of his celebrated Pills and Ointment, two skilfully prepared remedies which have been most successfully used in all the habitable parts of the globe. His unparallished success has made his name a household word not only in his native land, but throughout the length and breadth of the world. Countries where proprietary medicines voice, and his-loose-fitting morality. Until are forbidden by law have relaxed their stringent regulations in his favour. True merit is always at length recognised. the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, physicians, statesmen, monarchs, a nation of enlightened freemen, has sanctioned, used, and extolled them. They are fixed facts in medical history. Is not this better than having light under a bushel? If anything is worth knowing it is worthy of being universally known. So thinking , Hollaway proclaims the virtues of his medicines through the press, and fortune, fame, and gratitude of millions bave been his reward. In making these statements, we are guided by an cornest wish to benefit the sick and suffering of all nations: and in directing their attention to the wellattested curative properties of Hollowny's remedies, we only reiterate facts and opinions which are patent to three-fourths of the civi16.1、李明·4.4(1)。2.2 m 2.1 m 2.

Monday's Meeting's -Great Demonstration in Limerick.-Speeches of Mr. Paruell, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Big-

The land demonstration at Limerick on Monday was in every respect one of the grand at that has ever been held in connection with any popular agitation in this country. It is scarcely too much to say that since the days of O'Connell there has never been a mass meeting more representative, influential, or enthusiastic. The meeting was held in a large field, about a mile south of the town. All the morning crowds of people poured into the city. Many hundreds of horsemen ar rived, banners and g rlands were everywhere displayed, bands played, and on all sides the people showed the most wonderful interest in the proceedings. The procession to the place of meeting was in itself a most brilliant demonstration, and nothing could have been more striking or more significant than the earnest and attentive appearance of the meeting when the assembled crowds met together. Concord and harmony everywhere prevailed, and the reception accorded to Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, O'Sullivan, O'Shaughnessy, and Synan, M.P.'s, was extremely enthusia tic. It would be impossible within reasonable limits to do justice to the magnitude and importance of the demonstration. Amongst its chief features were its enormous and representative contingents from Clare, numbering many thousand farmers. Then came the Labourers' Society, the Limerick Congregated Trades with their bands, the sandmen of Limerick, the Boherbuy national brass band, the Pig Buyers' Society, the Independent Order of Oddfellows, the St. Manenin's temperance band, the temperance societies of Limerick, the Victuallers and Pork Butchers' Society, the Victuallers' band, the Ancient Orders of Foresters, the Foresters' band, carriages of the mayor and the tenantry, now finds the tenantry banded members of the corporation, the fire brigade, in uniform, with engine, &c., and carriages of their rights (hear, hear, and cheers) Do containing the Parnell Reception Committee; not, then, let us waste these enormous forces the Limerick Central Land League, the Newport pational band, the lipperary contingents, lity and what, if obtained, would only the Newcastle band, the Rathkeale mechanics' band, and the county Limerick contingents, &c. The route was through Mulgrave street Cathedral place, New road, Vereker's place, Clare street, along Charlotte quay, through Bank place, Butland place, Patrick street, (loud cheers). I believe that within two Upper William street, down High street, across Ball's bridge, through Mary street, Nicholas street, by the Treaty Stone, along the North Strand, across Wellesley bridge, up through Brunswick street, George street, Richmond place or Crescent, and the Military road, to the field in which the meeting was held. Mesers. Parnell, M.P.; O'Shaughnessy, M.P.; W. H. O Sullivan, M.P., and a Synod drove in an open carriage. The weather was favourable in the morning, but unfortunately before the proceedings were far advanced it became extremely cold, wet, and unpleasant. There was no platform erected, and the speakers addressed the meeting from different vehicles in the crowd. It was with very considerable difficulty that the reporter succeeded in catching the observations of some of the speakers. The Government reporter, however, was specially invited to a place on the carriage of the committee.

The Bev. Marcus Cleary, of Bulgaden, was

moved to the chair amid cheers. The rev. chairman, having expressed his gratitude to the assembly for the honour they and to bring the strong force of public had conferred on him in raising him to the position of chairman, said that grand meeting showed clearly that the people of Ireland were grateful to Mr. Parnell, and showed their discernment of the man of energy, ability, that, and not until then, the English Parliad termination people to a great, an entire, and a tremendous victory (loud cheers.)

Mr. J. Finucane, secretary of the Limerick | C.C., Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, M.P., and other Branch of the Land League, read the following telegram which he had received from The O'Gorman Mahon, M. P.:-

"Thanks to you and the Limerick Land League for invitation to meeting and banquet on ist Nov. Inability to travel deprived me or the gratification of attending the Clare land meeting. It still exists; thus, I regret to say, debarring me from uniting with you all in demonstrating affectionate confidence in Mr. Parnell at a moment when Saxon-framed laws are so strained with the object of invercesting the at a moment when Saxon-framed laws are so stained with the object of incarcerating the man who, having crossed the ocean, aroused American sympathy, was honoured by foreign senates, rescued from the pangs of starvation thousands of poor Irish people, and has succeeded in fixing the eyes of the civilised world on the protracted wrongs of Ireland. If Parnell be a conspirator so am I also, in common with millions of Brother Irishmen at home and abroad, who, I hope, never will rest content until our plundered rights are fully restored."

Mr. Synan, M. P., in supporting the first re-Solution, delivered a lengthened Speech. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M. P., next addressed

Mr. Parnell, M.P., in speaking to the resolution, said-Fellow countryman, I thank you for this grand and magnificient demonistration (cheers), one which I think was not even exceeded in size and anthusiasm by that which the beautiful city of Cork, which I have the honour to represent, offered me a few weeks since (cheers).

A Voice-A cheer for rebel Cork (cheers). Mr- Parnell I apply myself at once to the resolution which you have under your consideration, to say that I am one of those who believe that the labourers of Ireland can only be raised from their present degraded and suffering condition by making the land free to ground fon the farms on which they labour a very short way to meet the question (hear). little too much from me. He has rather invited me to enter into a discussion with hlm as the best way to settle the Irish land quetion (cheers). I have so often refused to lay down plans until the people who are to carry out my plans will listen to us, that I think Mr. Synan's conscience must almost have pricked him a little when he asked me to break through a rule which I have so repeatedly adhered to. 1 will however, say shortly, in reference to the very able speech with which he has favoured us-a speech which is founded, as he as told you, on the experiences of tventy Years—that I wonder that the experience of of expecting the English Government to Irish tenants and the Irish landlords. We have seen that every action taken by every settlement of the land question, every declaration by all the foremost statesmen of the day-by Gladstone, Bright, Forster, and now loseph Cowen ---

A Voice-Three cheers for Cowen. Mr. Parnell-Repeatedly renewed at all times during the discussion of this questionthat we have seen that every declaration occupied by the Mayor (Mr. M. O'Gorman). LAYS OF THE LAND LEAGUE. fredom? Must we be told that if Cinderella from these statesmen has been a refusal on the part of the State to fix the rent between the

laudiord and tenant. They have told us that

they are willing by indirect action to put the

bargain by fining the landlord as they do un-

der the Land Act when he acts unjustly to a

on better terms, but they have always refused,

and declare that they will never make the

contract between the landlord and the

tenant (cheers). These are some of

me to abandon the old platform of the three

F's. I believe that platform to be untenable. You have got the men-Mr. Synan had ten men to vote for that in 1870-ten men

out of 650. Has he been able to press his

claims with such force and vigour since then

that he hopes to convert that minority of ten

within ten years to a majority of 650?

(Cheers.) No. The legislature will do this

for you-will ratify the settlement that you

achieve for yourselves (hear, hear.) It will

not reduce your rents for you; but when you

have reduced them yourselves it will come

in, and by Act of Parliament render the con-

tinuance of this agitation unnecessary for the

purpose of getting them reduced (cheers).

Let us then adopt a sensible land platform

(hear, hear). Let us adopt a platform which

will enable all classes in this country to

benefit by it-the labourers as well as the

tenent-tarmers (hear, hear) It will get rid

of a system which has been tried and found

wanting in every country in the world.

they got rid of their landlords in France.

They got rid of them in Prussia. They got

rid of them in Belgium-why should we not

get rid of them in Ircland? (Loud cheers.)
Are they worth keeping? (Loud cries of

country rendered almost unnecessary, they

rher tell us, the exile of hundreds of

thousands of our people? But our people are

not to day powerless as they were in '48

(cheers, and cries of "Right"), and an unex-

ampled series of bad seasons, which in '48

was used by the landlord class to exterminate

together for the assertion and pressing home

perpetuate confusion and disunion between

two classes in this country (hear, hear). You

have now an opportunity of getting rid of the

laudlord system, not, as my friend Mr. Synan

says, in a generation or so, but very soon

vears von will see a part of the work which

you will see within that period the resump-

tion by the State of the titles in the land

which it has granted through the Landed

Estates Court to and jobbers (cheers), and do

not let anybody far one moment suppose that

these things are impossible or are for such a

remote future—they are very much nearer

than many of us suppose; but the nearness

and completeness of this settlement depend

entirely upon your own exertions (cheers);

and what we ask you to do for this winter is

to push down the rents-to lower the rents

Mr. Dillon, M.P., the Rev. Father Sheeby,

"That we demand as a strict right from the

gentlemen having spoken, the following

resolutions were adopted en bloc:-

(cheers).

selves.

honor.

cheering).

A Voice-So we will.

J.P.; Alderman P. Synon. Town Councillors—Robert M.Donnell, J.P.; John Cronin, tenant in a better position to make his own John F. Moloney, T. G. O'Sullivan, M.D.; Alfred Wallabe, Daniel O'Connor, John Hayes, James Nolan, Jerome Counihan, J.P.; Jos. tenant. They are willing to give the tenant | P. Macnamarra, J. J. F. Browne, Patrick an opportunity of making his own contract Riordan, Daniel Synan.

The town clerk having read the resolution of the council, the mayor addressed a highly complimentary speech to Mr. Parnell in explanation of the presentation; after which the considerations which have influenced Mr. O'Shea spoke. Mr. Parnell then rose to return thanks. Having spoken of the beauty of the casket and of the importance of muni-

You, Mr. Mayor, in your address, referred to the fact that last session I was honored by being made chairman of the Irish Patliamentary party. I confess that I had very great doubt as to the expediency of allowing myself to be placed in nomination for that position, as up to the last moment I thought it better that some member of greater age and experience than myself should occupy a position that requires great moderation, skill, and experience. However, events went against my intentions in this respect, and I was compelled to accept the position of Parliamentary chairman, and try and make the most of it. My reason for alluding to your reference to this is to point out that the last session of Parliament was the first time in the Parliamentary relations between England and Ireland that it was possible to maintain an Irish Liberal party together in the face of the demoralization and corruption which the Whigs always attempt under such circumstances. I could not describe to you the attempts that were made by English statesmen, high in office, to sap the integrity and independence "No.") Has not their maintenance in this of our party. But I am proud to think that the majority-fully two-thirds-of the Irish members elected on independent platforms, pledged to stand aloof, in the words of the great Isaac Butt, from all English Governments and remain independent of all English main true to the end. I amnot one of those who believe in the permanence of an Irish party in the English Parliament. I feel convinced that sooner or later the influence which every English Government has at its commandin trying to effect what is both an impossibi- the powerful and demoralizing influencesooner or later will sap the best party you can return to the House of Commons. I don't think we ought to rely too much on the permanent independence of an Irish party sitting at a distance from their constituencies, or legislating, or attempting to legislate, for Ireland in Westminster (cheers). But I think it is possible to maintain the independwas done by the famine undone-I believe | ence of our party by great exertions and by great sacrifices on the part of the constituencies of Ireland, while we are making a short, sharp, and, I trust, decisive struggle for the restoration of our legislative independence (cleers). And I wish to say here again what I said last night at the banquet, when the press were not present, that if we after a reasonable time, and after having been enabled to use those methods a hich we may desire, and which we deem essential and necessary for the purpose -it we fail by Parliamentary action in Westminister in obtaining the restoration of our Irish Parliament, I should consider it my duty to return to my countrymen to consult with them as to the action which we ought to take (cheers), and to decide whether the re-

Mr. Parnell-To combine among your-A Voice-They have processed us, your Mr. Parnell-Why, if you are afraid of a process you had better go out of the country altogether (cheers)-to combine among yourselves, and to offer the landlord a just rent oninion to bear moon any man who deres to the power of settling the land question this winter in Ireland, and when you have done English Government such an immediate settlement of the land question as will save us from a capicious raising of rents and eviction, and which will ultimately make the cuitivators of

a capricious raising of rents and eviction, and which will ultimately make the cultivators of the soil also its owners.

"That we hereby ask our representatives to see that in the future Land Bills provision is made to secure for the labourers comfortable houses and a plot of ground sufficiently large to grow potatoes for themselves and families.

"That, whereas the English Government has hitherto refused to protect our interests from rapacious and unscrupulous landlords, we hereby, in public meeting assembled, resolve to protect ourselves by the adoption of the following programme:—lst. Never to take a farm from which a tenant has been unjustly evicted; to hold no communication either with the man who violates this rule or his family. 2nd. To withdraw our custom from any shopkeeper, either in Limerick or in any town or vi lage in the county, who either sells to or in any other way accommodates such a person; and, finally, to refuse per niesion to all rackrenting landlords and bad agents to shoot or hunt over our lands.

"That this meeting condemns the conduct of those members who violate the piedges given by them at the general election to support Mr. Parnell in all important Irish questions, and that it earnestly appeals to their constituencies to call for the immediate resignation of those miedge-breakers.

to call for the immediate resignation of those pledge-breakers.

"That the many thousands of farmers and labourers and others comprising this great meeting hereby pledge themselves to become members of the National Land League, and to establish branches in every parish in the county; and we hope that the priests of every parish in the country will actively aid their parishioners in this holy work."

In the evening Mr. Paruell and several other members of Parliament were enterall (cheers). However, I have no objection to | tained at a dinner in the Athenaum. Tickets the legislature giving them an acre or two of of invitation were issued to the representatives of the press, but on their arrival it was (cheers). At the same time, I think that goes found that no proper accommodation was provided for them, and under the circum-My friend Mr. Synan has, I think, expected a stances the members of the Dublin and Cork reporting staffs retired from the room.

CONFERRING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

On November 2nd Mr. Parnell was presented with the freedom of the city of Limerick. The occasion was naturally regarded with the very greatest interest, and the | part of Ireland once more peopled by a pros-Town Hall was crowded to excess by citizens and corporators. The members of the Town Council met shortly after one c'clock, most of them wearing their official robes. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and Mr. Parnell received a most entwenty years has not taught him the futility | thusiastic greeting. The casket in which the resolution of the Council granting Mr. Parcome down and fix the rents between the nell the citizenship was enclosed is a masterplece of artistic beauty and is made of a piece of oak belonging to the ancient cathedral of English Liberal Government towards the Limerick. To Mr. H. O'Shea, who designed it, the greatest praise is due. It is very seldom a work of the kind possesses anything like the grace, finish, and appropriateness that characterise it: Every detail is suggestive of very great artistic power, and, apart from the great honour which its contents indicated, the gift must naturally be regarded when the Land Bill of 1870 was first brought by Mr. Parnell as a most valuable and interforward, and again during the last session of esting specimen of Irish art. Mr. R. Parliament when the Compensation for Dis- O'Shaughnessy, M. P., and Mr. W. H. O'Sul- can be found equal to Dr. Baxter's Man-

Aiderman Patrick Hogan, John J. Cleary

cipal institutions he said :--parties, remained sound, and, please God, re-

presentatives of Ireland ought any longer to continue parties to the sham of Parliamentary government, so far as Ireland is concerned. which takes place in Westminster (cheers) And if the decision of the country was that we might no longer continue on these lines, it would be the duty of the people of Ireland to take a farm (cheers), and in this way you have direct us as to what lines or method should be adopted under the circumstances. But when we are there, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, means at our disposal. Let us keep our selves so far as we can from being demoralized by the influences of that character which so abound in the neighbourhood and atmosphere of Westminister, and let us always remember that we have at our backs a noble and a suffering people, with a splendid history, containing amongst themselves all the elements of nationhood; and let us reflect in all our troubles that it is a noble task to serve this Irish people (cheers), and that we who are born in these days have an opportunity of serving her with less sacrifices and at less risk than our ancestors could. 10 you, on your side, organise yourselves, and support us with your organization (cheers). Strike down-put your hands on the men who backslide (hear, hear). Show those who play into the hands of the English parties that they can only do so at the risk of the loss of the power of being able to do so in the future, and in that way you will be giving us all the support you can for the purpose of helping and furthering our exertions. The land questiou, to which the mayor has also alluded, is a great and pressing question. I am convinced that the result of this move-

> tion of it. I should not like at present to hazard any guess as to what the solution will be. In fact I feel sure that it is increasing in completeness from day to day, and that the completeness of the solution will depend on the completeness of the organization of the tenant farmers and of their own determination. The shopkeepers of the towns are not the least interested in this question. No one who goes through Limerick can help observing the evidences of former trade and manufacture which he sees on every side, and when we go out into the country and see the ruined homesteads and places where families once lived-the consumers of manufactured articles which the shopkeepers of Limerick used to sell them in days gone by, but sell no longer-anyone who sees this cannot help seeing that to the decay of the agricultural resources of Ireland is due also the decay of the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of Limerick. May I wish to you, Mr. Mayor, and to Limerick, a return of your ancient glory and your ancient prosperity, and I trust

ment, which is now only commencing, will be

to necessitate, to enforce, a very radical solu-

(applause). EPPS'S COOOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Bervice Gazette.

"Old only in cackets labelled—" James Eups & Co., Hom 'pathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use: afternoon use.

that before many years have gone by we may

see those vast prairies which abound in every

perous and thriving population, who will be

the best support of the dwellers in the towns

As a remedy to purify the blood, nothing turbance Bill was under discussion—I say livan, M. P., were present. The chair was drake Bitters. Price, 25c per bottle.

OUR PLANTATION.

I. Now that force and foul intrigue
Would strike our patriot banners downUp, men! up, and spread the League
O'er all the land, from town to town! Plant it here, Plant it there. Plant it, plant it everywhere!

Wheresoe'er the upas tree
Of British land law casts its shade,
There let tyrants quake to see
The branches of the Lougue displayed.
Plant them here,
Plant them there, Plant them, plant them everywhere!

With those branches we shall form Strong defence for all who need
Shelter from the howling storm
For hearts that faint and limbs that bleed
Plant them here,
Plant them, plant them everywhere!

The writer, when he had got to this point, was interrupted by the visit of a member of the G Division, bringing to him a copy of an induct ment and a subpount to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday, the 5th of November, to answer the charge of ha ing with other ersons, unlawfully and wickedly nevised, contrived, and intended, complied, combined, and intended, comprised, combined, confederated, and agreed to impover h and injure divers large numbers of the subjects of the Queen, whose names are to the Attorney-General unknown, by inciting and procuring divers other large numbers of the liege subjects of our said La-y the Queen not to pay their rents, and not to have any intercourse or communion with persons who should bi- for any goods or cha tels taken in execution and offered for sale according to the exigency of writs of fiera faccias or clvit bill court decrees, but coshum them at all times and in all places as if affected with loathimes and in all places as if affected with loath some disease. Having expressed his acknow-ledgements for Queen Victoria's compliments and seen the polite officer depart, the writer thus concluded his lay:—

Every branch of these shall be
A rod to it an honest hand,
To smite the toes of liberty
And scourge the spoilers from our land,
Plant them here,
Plant them there

Plant them, plant them everywhere!

Plant them in the kindly soil—
They shall grasp it with their roots,
They shall yield us for our toil
Golden store of glorious fruits.
Plant them here,
Plant them there, Plant them, plant them everywhere !

"THE O'DOWD."

Dien Boucleault's new Irish Drama.

London, October 23, 1880.

Mr. Boucicault has set London theatrical audiences a-thinking with his play of "The O'Dowd," and more than, that, he has made the critics angry. He has consequently done two very desirable things toward insuring the startling fact that the basement of the whole success of his play. "The O'Dowd" has become a political drama, with very little in it | 100 by 12 feet; from this the north and east except the general outline to remind one of wings extended, each with returns and sub-"Daddy O'Dowd," as it was represented in wings. The north wing, where the fire New York six or seven years ago. At one time during the performance it seemed as if this wing was used far maio patients, 270 of there was going to be a disturbance in the whom were there confined at the time of the theatre. There were cries of "No politics," but the vast majority of the audience gave convincing proof that they had no objection to the home truths about Irish affairs being thrust at the stalls and dress circle.

And what are the political opinions that have given such offence to the critics? Truly let us do all that men can with the weapons harmless enough and true enough, and they are, or were on the second night of the performance, loudly applauded by the audience generally. Thus, when The O'Dowd suddenly makes his appearance with his son's affianced bride at the London lodgings, and is interro-

gated by the money lender :-Ramsey Leake -I know you Irish farmers are not to be judged by the coat on your backs. You make a poor show for fear the landlord should raise the rent on you. Eh? The O'Dowd-I'm my own landlord, sir. I wish every Irish farmer could say the

This was the first sentence to evoke the hisses of a few among the audience. The O'Dowd makes known proudly that he is wealthy.

same.

Ramsey Leake-£20,000, and in land, too.

The O'Dowd-You would not think it to look at me? Ramsey Leake-I thought you Irish were ? 100d 03

The O'Dowd-So we are. God help us! Poor as milch cows, whose milk goes to market and whose calves are took away. Ramsey Leake-But you are rich?

The O'Dowd-Because I was my own master, working wid all my heart for my own flesh and blood, so I never measured my labor by the hour, but by my hopes. When I saw before me a life that was a life, and not

weeks' wages. The strongest passages are, however, in the third act, representing an intensely amusing Irish election scene that takes place in the market square of a town in Galway. At the moment of a contested election a crowd are discovered surrounding the hustings built up in front of the principal hotel. While the comic incidents and dialogue proceeded all went well. The speech of the unpopular candidate, Colonel Manus Muldoon, was saluted with all the ridicule and repartee for which Irish mobs, are celebrated. Then the popular candidate appeared on the platform -the idol of the people, the son of The O'Dowd. He began to speak; a dead silence ensued; it was the pause before the outburst. It is impossible to convey the sensation created by the following lines; a thunderbolt falling through the roof of the theatre could scarcely have taken the audience more

by surprise. Mike-My gallant opponent has told you Ireland cannot support her population. Fifty years ago she supported over eight millions; now there are less than five, yet there are too many! Then she was a nation-now she is population. Then she was a sister—now she is a domestic servant—the Cinderella of the family. Must we be told that our people encumber their native land, which can be put to a more profitable purpose than to raise mon? For speculation claims the soil as bet- will be cared for here. ter suited to a sheep walk, where the carcass butchers of Europe can fatten sheep on our hills and stable cattle in our deserted homes 1

All-Huroo! Mike-And where shall we go? Why, we thriftless vagabonds, that were changed on their arrival on that shore into thrifty, hardworking, invaluable citizens, the life blood of American labor, a source of American wealth millions changed? Was it climate, or was it lult., on one of the Bahama Islands.

does not like her place in the family she had better go?

All—Freedom! Mike-

A time there was ere Ire and's grief began, When every rood of ground maintained its man; But times are changed, and now a sordid trade

Usurps the soit and bas ishes the spade.
One master grasps the whole domain alone,
While, scourged by famine from his humble
home. home,
The starving peasant leaves his cabin door
And seeks with bleeding heart a kinder shore
Histed land! to hastening like a prey.
Where few grow rich and multitudes decay!

So spoke the Irish prophet-bard a century

From one part of the audience there went up a cry of deprecation, but from an overwhelming majority a roar responded-such a roar that one toared that an "unpleasantness' would result. But "the year had it," and when the scene closed in and Mr. Boucleault was called forward, "the pit rove at him." If there was a dissentient voice it was inaudiole. In the fourth and last act is the scene of "the Interdict." The O Dowd has been dispossessed of his estate by the English money-lender and turned out to die in a ditch. The posses or, Ramsey Leake, is interdicted by the population; no one will work for him or serve in his house; no tradesmen will sell to him; the beggar drops the money given to him as alms by the man who is tabooed by a conspiracy of the people. Again at this scene the murmurs arose, and again they were put down. When Mr. Boucicault entered for the last scene he took the audience by surprise. The vacant madness and misery of the old man was not the kind of artistic effort they expected from Conu; the applause was suppressed by voices that evidently expected some explosion of fun from Myles na Coppaleen, but when the catastrophe arrived and the ship drifting on the rocks was saved by the daring seamanship of the young O'Dowd they caught at the intention, and then the pit and gallery, and even the entire audience, joined in applause that seemed as if it would never end. As regards the acting, the London critics agree in giving him unstinted praise for his wonderful powers of character delineation. All through the drama the spectator is compelled to laugh white the tear-the dew of the heart, as The O'Dowd so poetically terms itglistens in the corner of his eye .- Loston

THE ASYLUM FIRE. A TERRIBLE SCENE.

St. Peter, Minn., November 17 .- The

theory generally accepted is that the asylum fire started in the basement of the northwest corner of the building, some holding that it was caused by the stub of a cigar or fire from the pipe of an attendant; others, from the bursting of agasoline pipe, and still others from the steam coil pipe. It must have burned some time before discovery, which took place about eight o'clock, when one of the attendants observed smoke coming through the registers. The investigation that followed disclosed the north wing was in flames. First and most important is the central building, four stories, started, was three stories in height, 150 feet long, with two returns 40 by 70 and 30 by 60; fire. Through this wing and returns the flames spread rapidly, and a scene of confusion and wild terror ensued. The blinding smoke, the shricks, maledictions and maniacal laughter of the frightened inmater, the clatter without, the pressing crowd of people and the thousand and one things incident to such occasions made the scene a frightful one, in the presence of which the officers and help of the institution were for a time powerless. Of the citizens of St. Peter, one among the first to reach the burning building said, "Oh, I can't describe the horrible scene; there were men at the windows in the third story, some looking calmly at death and others making grimaces at death ; the moans and screams of the dying were terrible; I entered with an attendant, and we met a man, whom we rescued; just as we were leaving we saw another, and I was about to grab him when he rushed back in the midst of the flames and smoke to his door I was nearly suffocated; I went around with the attendant to another room, and we got one man half dead and another dead, suffocated; I went around to the north side of the building, and saw five or six jumping up before the windows on the building; two of Dennis' men and I got an axe; this was in the first story; we succeeded in breaking through two cells of bars, and rescued two more men; I then ascended a ladder to the second story, and after working 20 minutes, got a hole through; this room contained a Frenchman; he worked like a giant in helping to break the window open; I got him out and then myself; two or three others went into the hall, and found one man dead; we heard a man groan, and went through con-siderable smoke and dust, and in a room about 10 by 12 we found a crib, on which lay a man, his hands and feet tied, whom we rescued It was scenes like this that we encountered everywhere; the groans, shrieks, and mad peals of laughter are still in my ears." This man's story is but a reflex of a series of others. Efforts to remove patients, especially the more violent, were thwarted by their mad obstinacy, and the lives lost were mainly due to this. A few in their removal succeeded in escaping, carrying consternation to the peodle of the town, but most of them were safely secured in parms and other vacant buildings. Of those who have escaped it is believed all have been recaptured. Several were found badly frozen, and amputation will probably be necessary in two or three cases. The fate of one poor man, who was literally roasted alive, fairly illustrates the terrors of the scene. He occupied a room on the third story of the wing where the fire started. As

the flames crept up towards his living grave. he stood peering through the bars with the seeming calmness and fortitude of a martyr. Shafts of fire darted upward and almost licked his face, still he was unmoved, merely dodging the flames as they leaped towards him. The total population of the asylum is 583, of whom 243 were males and 240 females. The section of the building destroyed was occupied exclusively by males. Some of the patients will be sent to country poor houses and a few to Rochester, and the remainder

WIVES AND MOTHERS, DO NOT FORGET THAT MILK OF MAGNESIA remedies nausea more thoroughly than any thing else, that it thoroughly remedies infantile constipation, acidity of the stomach and colle, and that it is excan follow the three millions that have tremely palatable, wholesome and inexpressive. crossed the ocean. Those worthless idle, In cases of Indiaestion and dyspepsia, from which so many suffer, Milk of Magnesia is the only positive relief and cure.

-The British big Victor, on the voyage and prosperity! How was the nature of those | home to Nova Scotia, was wrecked on the 26th

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Legal Notices

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF Montreal. In the Superior Court. Dame Eamlife Provost, wife of Jean Olivier Longtin, farmer, of the Parish of St. Constant, said district, and duly authorized to ester en fuertee, plaintiff, vs. the said Jean Olivier Longtin, defendant. An action in separation as to properly has been instituted in this cause, on the tenth day of November Instant.

Montreal, 10th Nov., 1880.

enth day of November 1880.

Montreal, 10th Nov., 1880.

J. E. ROBIDOUX,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court. No. 5. The fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty. Present, The Honorabie Mr. Justice Papineau. Expanse—On the petition of Dame Alice alias Alix Dufresne, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Bruno Stenvenu, in his life time of the same place, tailor, to be sent into provisional possession of the estate of Narclesse Dufresne, of the said City of Montreal, laborer, now and for several years past absent from Canada; the said Alice alias Alix Dufresne being one of the four presumptive heirs of the said Narclesse Dufresne and acting for herself, orly, in the present matter. It is ordered upon the petition of the said petitioner fyled on the Twentieth of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, that notice be twice given in two of the newspapers published in Montreal, to wit, in French in La Putrie, and in English in the True Wirness, to all persons having any claims against the said estate of the said abcentee to fyle the same duty authenticated, before this Court, within two months after the last insertion of the said notice; failing which judgment shall be rendered purely and simply upon the said demand.

(By Order)

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON,

Order) HUBERT, HONEY & GENERON, P.S.C. 112

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Mont-real. Superior Court. DAME MARIE CHANTIGNY, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Cavalli alias Cavalo, trader, of the same place, and duly authorized a ester on justice, Plaintiff, Vs. the said PIERRE, CAVALLI alias CAVALO, trader, of the same ester en justice. Plaintiff, Vs. the said PIERRE CAVALLY alias CAVALO, trader, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been entered in this cause, on the first Day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Montreal, let September, 1880.

BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU,

S10,17,24,N1,8,15

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

GATHOLIC CALENDAR For November, 1880.

THERISDAY, 25.—St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr. FRIDAY, 26.-St. Peter of Alexandria, Bishop and Martyr. BATURDAY, 27.-Office of the Immaculate Con-

SUNDAY, 28.—First Sunday in Advent Epist, Rom. xiii, 11-14; Gosp, Luke xxi. 25-35. Fr. Dn Poisson killed at Natchez, 1729. -Vigil of St. Andrew. St. Saturni mus, Martyr.

App. Kenrick, St. Louis, 1811. TUESDAY, 30.-St.

For December, 1880. WEDNESDAY, I.-Feria.

LANDLORDISM AND ITS FRIENDS. Within the past week or so English Tory opinion concerning the Land League and its doings has been considerably modified, but then even the Jingo papers could not keep their voices pitched to such a screaming key for any length of time. It would be too much to expect, and, therefore, they have come down a few octaves until Parnell shakes another red rag in front of them. To give them nothing but their due, however, they have some shame left in them, and they, besides being tired shricking, had the grace to succumb to the overwhelming force of public opinion which formed around them. The great literary periodicals, to which the deepest thinkers in England are contributors, came out with articles in favor of Land Reform. The Fortnightly Review, the Contemporary, the Ninetcenth Century, and the sober, sensible Statut, all contained one or two articles each on the Irish Land Question, which did not all correspond with the truculent views of the landfords. They have now outrages, to term the Irish people a nation of assassins, and to call upon them to hold their peace or fight for the land they want so much. It has been hinted to those heroic would prevent the murder of three men, three women and four children, not to count the number of dead infants found on the streets by the police, in one week. Another cause of their change of conduct is the prononncement of the Irish Bishops at Rome, which endorses the Land League. However those London journals may view the relig ionof the Irish hierarchy, they know that they world, and that it would not be without overwhelming reasons they would countenance, in the slightest degree, such revolutionary movement as Parnell and his associates are trying about it—the Land Movement is a revolution. ary than the land agitators contemplate. But why? It certainly was not that they loved the alliance of the Tory lords. The the tenant's lights. How could they be who slights his own country will never make a they can possibly be. Why, for instance, should And now we are informed that the Czar is Otherwise, seeing that landlordism was a good Canadian citizen.

monster; a boa-constrictor which was covering the nation with saliva in order to destroy it. But they did not see the way to success, and they knew that partial attempts end in total failures. They have realized that the present movement is thoroughly national, that all Ireland demands it, and that its leaders and the people keep strictly within the constitution. They have given the land agitation their blessing, and His Grace Archcishop McCabe sinks out of sight in the shadow of the Castle, ashamed and mortified. The London papers we refer to have done exalting him, and the next time we hear of His Grace it will, perhaps, be in line with his

illustrious confreres. Another cause of the modified tone of the London Times and the lesser thunderers is the failure of the Boycott expedition to provoke the people to attack. Captain Boycott is an Englishman-a needy adventurer-who went to the West of Ireland twenty years ago to improve his desperate fortunes. It is a poor place to go for such a purpose, but so is India a poor country, and yet many Englishmen wring millions out of the natives. Boycott is a man of nerve and courage, utterly devoid of feeling or humanity, the very man to make a good agent, and an agent Lord Erne made bim- of his Mayo estates. The Captain improved his position, rackrented some of the tenants, evicted others, and consolidated their farms into one, which he kept himself, and acted in such a brutal manner as to cause the tenants to "Boycott" him. Orangemen from the North, commanded by the Earl of Erne's son, marched to his rescue, surrounded by an army of horse, foot and artillery. The tenants in this crisis showed their discipline, their union, their strength and their patience; they did not fire a shot, did not lift a finger, and yet they have nchieved a famous victory. They have drawn the eyes of the whole world upon them and their condition. They have gained the sympathy of the police and the soldiers, of the Liberal press, of the European people; they have made the Orange fanatics, thickskinned and all as they are, blush for very shame, and, in a word, they have put the thin wedge in the revolution. "If it cost one hundred thousand pounds sterling," says financial John Bull, "to have a farm protected, DOMINION and UNITED STATES to how much will it cost to have a hundred salidisubscriptions and collect amounts | thousand of them protected? The landlords are very dear, good children, they are too *TRUE WITNESS." To active and trust- | dear, and they must go; I am sorry for it, worthy men a liberal commission will be | but they must go, the pet lamps are too dear." paid. For further particulars apply to | The public, the soldiers, the Orangemen, the newspaper correspondents, that is to say, the whole world, now see the beauties of landlordism, and they have condemned it. They have said "cut it down, it has cumbered the earth too long." The Jingo papers will still, of course, protest and find other names for the agitators, but it is of no use, Boycott has killed landlordism. John Bull has found it too costly, and it will shortly repose as a corpse on the dissecting-table, an uglylooking corpse at that. Who will be sorry for it? None.

Y. I. L. & B. SOCIETY.

At their meeting held on Wednesday night

the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society voted the sum of two hundred dollars to the Parnell Defence Fund, one hundred to be collected from the members by assessment, and the other moiety to be taken from the funds of the society. In voting the last hundred dollars they had to suspend the constitution and give a month's notice or the money would ere this be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Parnell Defence Fund in Dublin. Need we say that this action on the part of the society reflects upon it everlasting credit? Need we say that this action should be imitated by all the Irish societies in Canada having claim to a spark of patriotism or love for the land of their fathers, for we can almost hazard the statement that not one out of every twenty of the Young Irishmen ever saw the green hills of Ireland. It is another proof, if any were required, that love of Ireland is indestructible in the breasts of her children, and not only that, but of her children's children. The reason of this singular feeling is because Ireland is unfortunate and needs assistance. If she were prosperous the descendants of Irishmen would be proud of her, but they would not love her half as well. ceased to vilify Parnell, to manufacture just as the sons of Englishmen born here in Canada care little for the old country, simply because it does not need their care. Naturalists, tells us that when the progeny of the brute creation journals that the less they said about murders | arrive at a state in which they can look and outrages in Ireland the better, until a after their own interests their mothers come it is not patriotic in any one section to keep reform were effected in happy England, which to view them as strangers, but if any accident aloof from the responsibilities of office, and, befall them which renders them unable to look after themselves the maternal affection returns and they minister to the wants of their offspring as before. This is precisely | population of this Province, and yet we are the case with Irishmen and their descendants abroad, only that the order of things is reversed, for instead of the mother aiding the children it is the children who turn warmly to the mother in her affliction. And she is are one of the most conservative bodies in the | a beautiful mother, deserving of all love and consideration. It was not the unkindliness of her heart or the barrenness of her breasts which drove her children to foreign shores, they were wrenched to bring about. For there can be no mistake her bosom by the iron hand of the landlord. But however this may be, Heretefore the Irish hierarchy sternly set the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit their faces against agitations less revolution - Society of Montreal has acted a noble part. Long may it prosper and continue to act and measures. It is a mortal pity that there patriotically, for certain it is that young men is not also some means of looking after other with heart enough to turn to the land of reason was that the movements were not na. their fathers in its affliction will never prove visious, wood and coal, but let us hope that as tional in the true sense of the word. Not recreant to the land of their birth, and the science advances it will bring with it a Dolgorouki, much to the disgust of the that they have not always been advocates of converse holds equally good, the Irishman remedy for making all dealers as honest as court, the imperial family and the anistocracy.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The report comes from Ottawa that the

Honorable R. W. Scott is to receive the an-

pointment of Sheriff of Carleton County vice

Sheriff Powell removed. This appointment

rests with the Ontario Government, and

whether Mr. Scott receive the position or

not it must be admitted that the Ontario

Government is making an effort to prove

their impartiality in the matter of paironage.

Ontario is the most Protestant province in

Canada, and for a long time the Catholics re-

siding in it found it difficult enough to ob_

tain justice at the hands of its Government.

As a general rule the colonies follow the

example of the mother country, and copy

from its politics, literature and manners,

which is natural enough, though at times they

rise above the narrow prejudices and class de-

crees of old England and strike out for them-

selves, as, for instance, in the adoption of the

ballot. We know that an invincible preju-

dice exists in England and Scotland against

Catholics, and that it is impossible for one of

that prescribed religion to enter Parliament

for a British constituency be he ever so wealthy or elequent. It is true the Emancipation Act qualified them for Parliament, but acts of Parliament however potent as legislation cannot change the heart of man or eradicate its prejudices. Until the appointment by Mr. Gladstone of Lords O'Hagan, Rinon and Kenmare to high places under the Crown, the Catholics were almost excluded from important positions. And the prejudices extended to the colonies, especially to Canada, where although one of them occasionally held a portfolio it was only at intervals. Until of late, it has oftener been the case that the Euglish-speaking Catholics, notwithstanding their numbers in the country had no representative in the Federal Government. But this prejudice against Catholics is not confined to Canada. We have never yet seen a Catholic President of the United States, and the late election for Mayor of New York, when 40,000 Democrats scratched Mr. Grace's ticket because of his religion, is enough to convince us that toleration is but slowly extending itself. But to neturn to Ontario. Within the past few years the Catholics of that Protestant province have been very fairly dealt with considering all the circumstances. Mr. T. McCrosson received the appointment of Warden of the Pentanguishene Penitentiary, Mr. J. D. Merrick the Shrievalty of Russel and Prescott Counties, Mr. W. H. Waller. the Registrarship of Carlton County, and now it is reported that the Hon. R. W. Scott is to be appointed Sheriff of the same county. As regards the patronage at the disposal of the Federal Government we are justified in complaining, and our justification would be all the stronger if Sir John A. Macdonald could not point to Quebec and say: "Why there are your own co-relgionists, the French Canadians who rule the province, what do they do for you? Do they not carefully exclude you from office? Can you name me two important positions they have allowed you to fill? When death removed the Recorder of Montreal, who was an English speaking Catholic, did not my friend Mr. Chapleau put one of business the merchant defends himself by in England and come out first, and then they juto the bracing November air and felt better. his compatriots in his place? Why then do saying the practice is forced upon him, but grew a little uneasy. Once more Courtney was I passed several laborers on their way to you complain to me and say you are excluded from your proper share of office because you are Catholics. Besides, have I not reason that salesmen and store clerks who It was after this our Yankee cousins began to made the Hon. John O'Connor President of the Council and Secretary of State?" Which | people who haggle, and those who do not. is all true. And so we are forced to the con- There is no doubt a little force in this, but cover what the Australian Trickett could do. parts. It was nothing to see an old man clusion that the Province of Ontario, where the Orangemen are so formidable, is more young man spending his time behind a coun- great New York dailies head their sensational liberal than the Province of Quebec, where good and pious Catholics rule the roast. It is strange, but it is true. But the dominant what they seem in this christian land and clement in Quebec is not illiberal towards all. age, and it would be a great benefactor and between Canada and the United States; it is nell, Parnell, you have a great deal to answer It willingly gives the Anglo-Scotch element a fair share of what is going, it elects them to Parliament, it takes them into the Cabinet-Perhaps it cannot afford to be just to all sections, and therefore excludes that which it sees the Federal Government also excluding that do in all branches, which his intelligence Nevertheless the English Catholic-speaking and sagacity will detect in due season. element in the Province of Quebec is too powerful to be despised. Its weakness in one respect is its strength in another. It is so scattered through the constituencies as to be unable to return representatives to the Legislature, but, on the other hand, it can elect or deteat any one party when united, as it will unite if it once realizes the exact situation. We are aware that our argument is open to serious objection. It may be said that place and power are contemptible things and degrade those holding them, and that it is the English Catholic element alone which clamors for them, and this, in fact, is also true Nevertheless we want our share of the degradation . as for the clamoring, the other elements have no occasion, for very good and sufficient reasons. We are about one-sixth of the almost unrepresented.

THE TRICKS OF TRADE.

The energy of Mr. Whitton, weights and measures Inspector, is having its results. Formerly one had to take what one got in weight was suspected to be too light, or the measure too small, but now " we have changed all this," at least Mr. Whitton has, for the store-keepers bave to look very sharp, and give just measure or subject themselves to Truly thrage progresses. the vigilant eye of the Inspector of weights branches of industry besides groceries, pro-

like to see solved, knowing that the merchant who sells at the cheaper rate receives a legitimate profit. Or why, when a person goes into, let us say a furrier's and asks the price of a scal skin cap, he is told it is worth \$20, but on account of certain considerations it will be given her, or him, for \$18, and why further is it that she or he can ultimately secure the prize for fifteen dollars, that is to say ten per cent less than it is worth and fifty per cent less than was first asked? Either the vendor must have been indulging in what the French politely term a petit mensonge de Marchand, or he is actually giving away his goods atan "immense sacrifice." This is unjust to either the vendor or the vendee, but we strongly suspect it is to the latter. An honest straightforward man goes into a store for instance, and asks for a certain article. It is given him and he pays for it and departs. Let us suppose he has purchased a pair of gaiters for five dollars. Immediately after another man goes in, also honest, but somewhat shrewd, and also asks for a pair of gaiters. A pair precisely the same in make, texture, size and quality is placed before him and he is told the price is five dollars. Why, I bought a pair like this at Blanks last summer for three dollars, "remarks the shrewd man, and I am not prepared to pay any more for it now." After a good deal of haggling he obtaing the goods for \$3.25 and goes home happy. Now in these two transactions, supposing the first cost of the article to have been say \$2 50 each pair of gaiters, a legitimate per centage has been gained on the latter and an illigetimate one on the former, or leaving the tricks of the trade out of the question the man who paid down his five dollars like a gentleman has been cheated. We do not for a moment suppose that a tariff of store prices can be regulated by government, but what we wish to point out is that there is an immorality per rading nearly all branches of trade at the present day, which is enough to make people uneasy and which is constantly increasing. We would be doing gross unjustice to a good many merchants however, wholesale and retail, if we did not exempt them from the haggling and legal cheating, for there are many houses in the city with only one price, and in the long run it pays, for honesty is the best of policy in business, whether a man sets out on that principle for profit's sake or because he is really honest is none of our concern. There are a great many people who will not and cannot haggle or cut down prices, and they are always victimized except when they strike a store that is like themselves above huckstering. It must be admitted in dealing with this subject that the fault rest, in a great measure, with the purchasers themselves, for it is their behaviour which makes the tradesman a huckster. They are never happy or satisfied except they can beat down the price and the tradesman is therefore bound to rise it in the first instance in self defence and bring it ultimately down to the mininum; and this is where the unknow their trade can tell at a glance the miser. The reformation does not of course come into the province of the weights and measures Inspector, but there are other things

MR. JOHN ROBERT has kindly consented to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS at St. Phillipe, County Argenteuil, P. Q., and is empowered to enroll subscribers and collect money as sucn.

GEO. P. ROWELL, & Co., publishers of the well-known newspaper directory, No. 10 Spruce street, New York, are now at work preparing their edition for 1881, which it is estimated will surpass all their former efforts in that line, and that is saying a good deal.

Queen Victoria visited Ireland in 1849. She coasted around the island six or seven days and wrote to her uncle the King of Belgium :- "I am so well pleased with the Irish, who are much gentler and tamer than I had been led to expect, that to recognize and reward their loyalty I have resolved to confer the title of Earl of Dublin on the Prince of Wales." And yet they say the Irish are a grateful people.

THE French are a clever and inventive people, but they are not above adopting the ideas of other nations when they are useful. The "Boycotting" of the Irish landlords has, the stores and rest thankful whether the it seems, pleased their fancy immensely, for we understand by cable that it has been resolved in the South of France to "Boycott" and ostracise all those having hand, act or part in the expulsion of the religious orders.

Wuat between births, marriages and deaths the poor Czar of Russia is kept constantly in hot water. Every one said he was about to die when he married the Princess

in some stores for exactly the same article as with the consent of the heir to the throne in others is one of the mysteries we would | The whole affair is wrapped in impenetrable mystery, but it would not be surprising if the Czar has been poisoned by his heir, as many of his predecessors have been before him. It is srongly suspected that Nicholas was also poisoned by the court party. Notwithstanding the veneering of civilization that covers the barbarism of the Russians, the old saying still holds good, "scrape a Russian and you will find a Tartar." Neither will it be surprising if before many years, or indeed many months, a revolution takes place in the Muscovite empire which will shake society from its foundations.

> THINGS are not always what they seem even in aquatics. Trickett and Laycock went to England from Australia, the former to contest for the championship with Hanlan, and the latter to try his luck generally among the swells of the rowing world. Trickett has been badly beaten while Laycock's star is rather in the ascendant, and he now challenges both Wallace Ross and Hanlan with a fair prospect of winning if his challenge be

We regret to have to ann unce the death of Mr. John Patrick Boyle, eldest son of Mr. Boyle editor and proprietor of the Irish Canadian. The deceased young man was exactly eighteen years of age, and his talents gave great promise of a brilliant career had he been spared. Mr. Boyle has our sincerest sympathy in his bereavement, as indeed he has of every Irishman in Canada who appreciates his sterling worth and his inflexible honesty.

THE arrival of Brother Arnold in Montreal, after his business tour through Canada and the States, has given great pleasure to the people of St. Ann's, among whom he is so deservedly popular. A reception comthe most popular citizens to express the pleasure felt by the people at his return, and this committee having accomplished that graceful duty resolved to do something more practical than welcoming the Reverend Brother home. They resolved, in fact, to organize for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness of the building erected last summer as a home for the brothers, and in carrying out this project they have concluded, as one step towards it, to have a concert in Nordheimer's Hall on the 13th of December. We understand that for such a laudable purpose Nordheimer's Hall will be given free well, and we have no doubt St. Ann's good citizens will do the rest.

THE AMERICANS are a modest, self-denying people, remarkable for the absence of selfassertion among them. They have a popula-They brought Courtney out twice and saw him beaten with dismay and surprise. Prehim a Lavater. Things are evidently not tory," for, after all, was not Hanlan born on reformer who could effect a change which all an affair of villainous custom houses, so would injure no one but the rogue or the hurrah for the great American oarsman. Hanlan is now, therefore, annexed to the United States. But if he were beaten what would happen? Something like this would appear in the New York Herald, though not perhaps in big bundle who laughed so boisterously that such excellent English :-- We knew all along the woods rang again with the echo and even that the Canuck would come to grief when a the chattering crows shut up in cheer amazereal oarsman was pitted against him. We ment. He laughed, ye gods, how he did sympathise with our blue-nose friends in their sorrow, but let them be thankful their wretched British province could furnish even | right to be curious or impertinent—and as I a second rate oarsman whom fortune favored until she discovered he was only a Canadian." But now, as we have remarked Hanlan, is an

> The British Government is taking great care that the speeches for the prosecutors in the cases against the Land League shall not become public before trial. Each compositor is guarded by a detective; the printer is sworn to secresy until after the speeches have been printed, the proofs are sealed up and the type distributed.

American, and so let us all be joyful.

We have received a very handsome picture and a faithful likeness of England's greatest orator and statesman, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, from John Cameron & Co., Publishers, London (Ont) Advertiser. It is given to the Advertiser's subscribers as a Christmas gift, and a good one it is.

There was considerable excitement on the Produce Exchange, New York, yesterday, owing to the sudden freezing of the Eric Canal, by which 7,000,000 bushels of grain were locked in the ice. Sales were large and rapid at a heavy advance. It is said should no more of treight get through by the canal, a patronizing a paper by buying it for a cent permanent advance on wheat, six to ten cents, cannot be avoided, as the frozen shipment was the heaviest of the year. The total grain at this port is 9,263,000 bushols against 13,-139,000 last year.

 Subscribed on Sanday night
 \$ 38 00

 TRUE WITNESS Donation
 50 00

 A Wexford Quebecer
 25 00

 E. L.
 50

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES OREGAN.

MR. EDITOR, -I am now in the middle of

things in this unfortunate country. I am also a baronet and have an estate, but up to this I have not received any benefit from either title or property. It is too early to commence despairing or I would say I was hasty in leaving Canada. But if any revenue is not coming in to me there is a splendid field for expenditure. Hardly a day passes that I am not assessed for something or the other. At one time I am called upon for a subscription to the county ball, at another my annual fees towards the Buzzards, and ther for the relief of a fellow of the name of Boycotte, an Englishman who is playing the very deuce away down in Mayo. I have, through the instrumentality of Rackrent, and by paying ten per cent interest, managed to effect a loan of a thousand pounds, but if the drain now going on be kept up that sum will not last very long. Now if I could only enter into some kind of a compromise with my tenants it would be all right, but this the constitution of the County Buzzards peremptorily forbids. Thoughts something like the foregoing kept running through my brain on Saturday night when a rap came to my door and a servant entered and told me a lot of farmers were down below waiting to see me. I then recollected it was the night of the appoin ment, and I descended in rather an unquiet state of mind. There were from forty to fifty farmers present, and I could see a look of resolve about their mouths and eyes which did not indicate an early settlement except I accepted their conditions. Mike Connolly acted as spokesman,

"Look here, Sir Myles, we have come to make a settlement and pay our rents. We hope the local blood-suckers have not yet had time to taint you with their idiotic ideas on rent and land, and that you will, like a decent boy, accept Griffith's valuation. I'm sure you don't want to be "Boycotted" for refusal, and I may inform you that the divil a penny at all will you resave of our money if you wait another month. That Parnell is a very determined gentleman, and he may at mittee was appointed from among some of any moment change his mind and order a suspension of cash payments."

"Gentlemen, your proposal is insolent in the extreme. It seems you have no respect for rank in this County of Limerick. Never mind, your tune will be changed when the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended and martial law proclaimed all over this rebellious country. I emphatically refuse your offer; gol"

The farmers withdrew a little and consulted. I fondly imagined they were coming to their senses and that my firmness had overawed them, but I was mistaken.

"Good-bye, Sir Myles," said Mike Connelly, the probability is that you will hear from us again," and they all rode away. I retired to my apartments and went to

bed, I slept, but my sleep was unquiet. I dreamed of corpses strewing the mountain by the proprietors and the use of a piano as side in all directions, among whom I recognized Lord Castlehack, Colonel Pumpnose, and several of my Buzzard friends, each having two heads and a tail of enormous length, and saw myself among the number with my head stuck in an empty sugar barrel. I am not an adept at interpreting dreams, but I grew uneasy and longed for the morning to tion of nearly 50,000,000, but out of that come. Perhaps, I thought, the country is up immense host they could not furnish a man slaughtered. When the morning came 1 to beat the Canadian Hanlan on the water. found by the Cork Examiner that most of the Buzzards had gone to England, and that I was consequently left to bear the brunt almost alone. "Come," thought I to myself, dispel vious to the first race they were confident, for those gloomy fears, take a walk Myles, and justice to the fair and square purchasers comes | is it not well-known that Americans can whip | the exercise will do you good. Suppose they in. When taxed with this tergiversation in all creation? They saw the Canadian tried have all fied to England, what is that to you a

that after all the off-band customer is not backed against Hanlan on the historic work, but none of them saluted me, except to cheated so often as one would imagine for the Potomac, and the American collapsed utterly | say, "A fine morning, sir." Truly the shadow aristocracy is departing from the land. When I was a youngster running round and claim Hanlan as their own, but before they little anticipating I should be a baronet excommitted themselves they waited to dis- traordinary respect was paid to rank in these with caubeen in hand standing for an hour in we cannot believe that the mere fact of a The result is another victory, and now the the mud talking to the mounted landlord or agent, and "honoring" him to the top of his ter for a certain number of years, makes of reports of the race: "A great American vic- bent. Indeed, I know several old chaps who cultivated front-locks in order to have something to pull when speaking with the great for, both in this world and the next, but the most diabolical of your acts has been the severance of the ties that bound the tenants to their natural protectors the landlords, of whom I am one

> I had not walked far when I saw in a laugh! Nothing that I ever heard before came near it. I approached to learn the cause of his meniment—a landlord has a came nearer I saw the tears roll down his cheeks. "It must," said I to myself, "be some peor landlord whom Griffith's valuation has driven mad, but yet he is devoid of that fine cast of countenance so peculiar to Irish landlords. I shall question him."

"Friend," said I, "may I without offence demand the cause of your merriment that I may laugh with you?"

He turned his eyes full upon me, that is as full as a man laughing heartily can do, but only laughed all the louder. I grew indignant, but soon felt that example was contagious, and I too began laughing, I brought all my pride to bear; I said, "what, you a baronet found laughing with this low bred fellow; think of your station; think of philosophy; frown with all your might and bite your lips." I did, but 'twas no use, and I laughed loudly, convulsively; ye gods how I did laugh. I knew I was making an ass of myself, but I could not help it. I made another effort. I caused my memory to travel back to the failures of my life and their melancholy consequences, my treatment by the bosses on the Lachine Canal, the fate of my uncle in Labrador, the fizzle of the Scarecrow and the subscription of Mr. Smallsoul, and I might have succeeded but for the last. It seemed so irresistibly comic—the idea of every day-that my laughter became furious so furious that I beat No. 1 all hollow. At one time I thought I was becoming insane. While still on the high key and undecided whether to stay and see the thing out or run away a number of men advanced in our direction, and by a mighty effort 1 controlled

"Well, you idiot," said I to No. 1, augry at having lost my dignity, "can you tell me

what you are laughing at? "No, can you, perhaps the boys coming this way will answer your question." As they drew nearer I saw they were

masked, and I trembled. "Boys," said the laughing man, it is not 2 00 Boys," said the laughing man, 1 100 likely you could find his honor (with a sneer)

at the Killmallock Hotel, for here he is, and by St. Bride, I nearly killed myself laughing at the absurd idea of him coming and put-ting his head in the lion's mouth. Sir Myles, allow me to introduce you to the Vigilance

Committee." "Stand up Peter," said one of the men, and the laughing man arose from a seat, which I now observed to be a small cask on which rested an old feather bed.

"Sir Myles," said the same speaker, "you you have been in America and most likely seen the process of tarring and feathering? No, I'm astonished, well, you shall see it my larry buck, and the only thing we are sorry for is that the other "Buzzards," all but Lord Smallbrains have escaped. In future we shall render the manufacture of imaginary outrage by the county Buzzards unnecessary as we shall supply them with real ones.

"You would'nt dare offer me such an indignity."

"We shall see : Mac, do your duty." Mac was a gigantic figure in the crowd who advanced at the word of command, and before I could say Jack Robinson, had me on the ground gagged and bound. He then took a whitewash brush from under his coat, dipped it in the tar bucket, and in an exceedingly short space of time I was covered with that useful article much against my will. "Boys" said 1," leave off and I shall accept

Griffith's or any other valuation." "No, no, go on Mac, roll him in the jeathers, and I was rolled with a vengeance until I had absorbed every one of them and was

covered from top to toe." " By the great Tim McCool, Sir Miles, but you are now a real buzzard and no mistake." "If he were put in a hen roost the hussar and dragoon he recommends would'nt know him from the turkey-cocks they were bound

to protect." "If he ever goes back to Canada and keep to this dr sa he won't require an Ulster to protect him during the long winters out there."

"Arrah, how well our landlord looks in his new attire." "Oh, then the devil thank him, fine

feathers make fine birds." "Yes, indeed, Tim Ma bouchal, the young baronet from Canada is the kind of bird Peter Whelan our schoolmaster used to call a rura avis.

"Faith, I think myself he will turn out to be a fine lark."

"Musha, shut up Mike Lanagan, and don't thry to be witty. The part of the country you come from can't afford it."

"Oh, bad cess to you Patsey, but you're hinting at a Kerry eagle because Mike is

from Tralee.' "Well, just wait till we give him the first toss, Terence avic, and he'll go so near Heaven, that tis a bird of paradise he'll be coming down."

The leaguers thought this fine humor and laughed long and heartily, but so did not I. I had laughed enough half an hour before to do me the rest of my natural life, while some of them were indulging in those remarks at my expense. The pain inflicted on me I did not feel so much, but my soul swelled with rage at the indignity.

"Now Sir Myles," said the tall scoundrel, African despot was most cordial. "you are tarred and feathered, not perhaps as well as we could wish, but under the circumstances you have no reason to complain. I learned a little of the trick on the banks of the Mississippi." "Now boys we can't ride stalled in Chicago with most imposing cerethe gentleman on a rail, because it is not convenient, but tossing on a blanket is au blanket. There, that's elegant, one, two. three, up he goes."

It would be gross exaggeration to say that thought at one time I never would reach my anniversary of the foundation of the Society. elevated position, and when I was up I feared aver come down. teresting to the student of psychology to know some of my sensations. Well, they were not pleasant by any means. I did not find much time for philosophic speculation, but I could not for the life of me help thinking that my tellow-countrymen had a singular in one of my ascerts to be changed into a ton of dyamite so that I might blow my persecutors into sausage meat, while during another toss a more wonderful performance was that I actually composed a quatrain which if I remember aright ran like this :-

Tis pleasant to come home to die, After some years abroad well spent, Tis pleasant to be tossed sky-high, In blankets, on account of rent.

After a dozen tosses accompanied by as many cheers and groans the miscreants left me on the ground and dispersed to their virtuous homes. How I got to mine I know not but I do know it took three men seven hours to scrape me. I am exhausted and can write no more, but something strikes me that when the troubles are all over, the sovereign will recompense me, always supposing there is any sovereign left.

Yours sorrowfully,
MYLES O'REGAN. Killmallock, November 11th, 1880.

THE REV. DR. LEEMING, who has won the title of the Australian orator, delivered a lecture last Wednesday in Nordheimer's Hall, on Shakespeare. The reverend gentleman possesses the highest qualifications fitting him for his task. The word lecture, in fact, is not the term to convey the representation movements and imposing appearance. His voice is clear, musical and sympathetic; when he is picturing the sad and touching portions of his theme he is simply irresistible. sometimes he swells his voice to its full comtire assembly. As an actor and a delineator truly a grand display of dramatic power. That recitation alone, delivered by Dr. Leeming, is one of the greatest treats we could possibly receive. In matter and manner Wednesday's entertainment was an unqualified success.

The ball alley, No. 53 St. Antoine street, is and commodious, and what is yet more, it is lighted with gas of nights, so that play can be had at all hours. Its attractions draw great crowds daily, and hundreds of young men are practising the manly game of hand-ball in this fine alley.

| establishment who had kindly assisted in the proceedings. As the boys went out they were

Personal.

-Hon. Mr. Chapleau is ill. -Eesconafield's new novel, " Endymion, has been sold for \$50,000. -It is now stated that Mr. Parnell's visit

to France is to see his sister. -The Hon. Mr. Caron has been elected by acclamation for Quebec County.

-The trial of the Biddulph prisoners has been fixed for the 24th January. -The Boston Pilot says the Orangemen of

Ireland are only carpet-baggers. -Hon. Messrs, and Mousseau Caron have

been re-elected without opposition. -Nicholas Flood Davin is tecturing on

the British House of Commons in Ottawa. -More than \$1.500 have, up to this, been collected in New York for James Stephens.

-His Holiness the Pope has approved of the Irish Bishops' subscription to the Parnell Defence Fund.

-The Rev. Father Vignon has succeeded the Rev. Father Sache as Superior of the Jesuits in Quebec.

-Translations of Mill, Spencer and Darwin are common in Japan, where the "Origin of Species" has a large sale.

-Mr. F. E. Ennis, of Quebec, has been appointed Secretary of the Public Works Depart-

men vice Chapleau resigned. -Mr. Parnell is carrying the war into Carthage. He has organized a branch of the

Land League in Fermanagh. -Sara Bernhardt will not act in any city in Canada but Montreal. She has refused \$2,000 to play one night in Toronto.

-Edith O'Gorman has joined the Independent Catholics of New York. Let the I. C. accept our warmest congratulations.

-Moody and Sankey spent eighteen days in Salt Lake City, on their way to San Francisco, holding crowded meeting daily.

—A Liverpool paper announces that Mr. Hayes will visit England next year and occupy the pulpit of eminent Wesleyans.

-- The poor Duke of Sutherland owns only 1,176,454 of land in Sutherlandshire alone, while the Duchess owns 149,879 acres in Ross!

-The Rev. F. A. de Gaspe, a retired priest, for some years living at Levis, has fallen heir to a large fortune by the death of his aunt in England.

-The Queen would like Mr. Gladstone to get Parliament to pay the debts of the Prince of Wates, but the Premier does not see his way through it. -A brother and sister have become hus-

band and wife, at Youngstown, Ohio. Learning that they were to be prosecuted they have fled together. -Father Gavazzi, whose conduct created

so much excitement and bloodshed in Canada over thirty years ago, contemplates another visit to this continent. -Mr. Gladstone and Sir Bartle Frere met

by accident lately at the Benchers' dinner. Mr. Gladstone's demeanour towards the South -Archbishop P. A. Feehan, appointed by

the Pope first Archbishop of Cnicago, will soon arrive in the United States and will be inmonies.

-So many persons commit suicide by excellent substitute Here, Murty, let three jumping off the three bridges across the Tiber, of the boys and yourself spread out the at Rome, that a philauthropical society keeps boatmen at each bridge in order to rescue the

-Alderman Thibault has been invited to I was sent a mile high, but as I hope to be deliver an oration before the St. Jean Baptiste saved I went more than half, as my affidavit, Society of Nashua, New Hampshire, on Thurssent to the castle faithfully testifies, I day evening on the occasion of the 10th

> -Mrs. Ritchie, Thackeray's daughter, still occupies a house in Young street, Kensington, near the one which was Thackeray's home from 1847 to 1853, and in which he completed "Vanity Fair," besides writing "Pendennis" and "Esmond."

-Mr. Bradlaugh will attack the pension method of reforming the land laws. I prayed list at the next session of Parliament. It he hesitated scmewhat, explained that he might have been all very well to give Marlborough, Nelson and Wellington large sums of money, but why continue pouring it on the heads of their degenerate descendants?

-The graduating classes in the Faculty of Law of McGill College held a meeting Saturday afternoon for the election of a valedictorian. Mr. Edmund Guerin, B. A., was almost unanimously elected to be the representative at the next Convocation.

-The latest story about General de Cissay is to the effect that, in 1875, at the time of her intimacy with the Minister of War, Mme. de Kaubach bought new furniture to the amount of 83,000 francs, and as neither she nor the General was in a position to pay this bill, it was settled by a well known army contractor, who naxt day received an order from the War Department for boots to the tune of 9,000,000

CITY NEWS.

THE NEWSBOYS MADE HAPPY. On Wednesday night last, Mr. Carsley gave the newsboys their annual treat at his establishment. The boys assembled to the number of 110, and there were also 11 girls and a few made by him. He is more than a lecturer. adults. The repast consisted of coffee, cake, He is writer, speaker and actor combined in sandwiches, and bread and butter; the ladies one. As a writer his style of composition on the staff of the escablishment serving the places bim among the most famous masters entables, and the gentlemen the coffee. After of the English tongue, and many productions doing justice to the good fare, the boys were of his are justly regarded as models of the briefly addressed by Mr.2 Carsley, who exhighest eloquence. As a speaker he cannot pressed the pleasure it gave him to entertain be surpassed; his commanding presence is a them once more. He introduced Father great set off, and before he utters a syllable Callaghan, who pointed out to the boys the his auditors are cuptivated by his graceful importance of being guided by good importance of being guided by good principles. He said they had an angel watching them, and God was ready to help them, if there is a depth of feeling in every tone, and they would avail themselves of His assistance. He spoke of the temptations they would meet with in life, and said Julius Casar had a dog upon whose collar were the words "I belong pass in an outburst of passion, then it sinks to Casar," so when tempted to do evil they to a stage whisper, heard throughout the en- should say, "I belong to God." Songs and eadings followed, a comic nigger performof Shakesvears he has not a superior amongst | ance by Mr. Beauchamp took the boys' fancy the many eminent tragedians who are now exactly, a duet by Miss Nib and Miss Bergeant before the public. His rendering of "Shamus | was much applauded, as was also a comic O'Brien," which he gave at the close of his reading by Mr. Franklin, and the National lecture, took the house by storm, and was | Anthem brought the entertainment to a close. During the evening the Rev. Mr. Hall addressed the boys, telling them there were in trial in which the four prisoners have been the room three gentlemen-himself one of found guilty. The first one was upset on the them-who were once very much what they ground that it was a special commission, and are now. They liked to hear of great men that the warrant authorizing the Judge to who left a lot of money to be applied to good hold it was not read at the opening of the objects, but better still were those who, like Mr. Carsley, did good work with their money now complete, and is, undoubtedly, the finest | while they lived. Mr. Garfield, who was going alley in America, perhaps in the world. It to be President of the United States, was a is covered over with plate glass; it is ample | poor boy like them once, but he worked his way up. Mr. Hall gave them various useful exhortations. Later in the evening Mr. Hall said Mr. Carsley had requested him to express his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of the and, in a word, all the ornaments that go to

each presented with a suit of underclothing, including muffler and socks, and the boys left highly gratified.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Land League was held Sunday afternoon in St Patrick's Hall, corner Craig and Alexander streets, Mr. P. Carroll, President of the League, in the Chair.

The Executive Committee reported to the meeting that they had decided to invite Mr. Redpath to lecture here at his earliest convenience. A letter was read from Mr. Edward

Murphy, enclosing \$10, which entitled him to be elected an honorary member of the League. The names of 79 new members were then read. Among them were several ladies, two

Englishmen, three Scotchmen, and twelve Protestants. The Executive reported to the League that they had, on Friday, sent £50 to the Land League in Ireland, and \$50 of that was from

the TRUE WITNESS. The Chairman stated that the Young Irishmen's Literary Society had voted \$100 for tue Land League, and they also intended to get

another \$100 from the members. It was decided to establish a branch of the League in St. (unegoude, in response to a request that had been made by some friends

of the League in that locality. The Chairman then called upon Mr. F. A. Quinn to make a few remarks. He said that they thould do right and act right, so as to get public opinion on their side. The papers who said that the demands of the Land League were outrageous, to-day say that their petitions should be granted. He thought that the success of the Land League for the past four or five weeks showed that public opinion was being cultivated a good deal. He referred to a clergyman in this city, who, he said had come amougst us four or five years ago, and who had now come to their side. This gentlemen had lately lifted up his powerful voice in pleading for the cause of Ireland. He referred briefly to the Boycatt troubles, and thought there were more who needed to be Boycotted. The Land League was a grand scheme. It

was a scheme which would be favored by the English press and English writers. He had met those who said it would be better to use this money for charitable purposes in the country. But he thought that Irishmen, no matter where they were, look upon Ireland as their Mother country, and help her in time of need; and, if they did so, they would still be a people, although scattered all over the

loyal Canadians by loving Ireland. The Chairman said that Ireland was a part of the British dominions, and we, as British subjects, should feel bound to see that all British subjects were rightly treated. Here in Canada we had ten Governments for a population of four millions and-a-half, and in Ireland, where they had a population of five millions, they had no Government. He did

world. It would not make them any the less

not consider that was just. MR. DENIS MURNEY said that he was glad to notice that the Liberal press in England was beginning to advocate the rights of Ireland. He was glad to be able to say that Protestant opinion in Ireland to-day was with them. Public opinion in England was changing in regard to the matter. Mr. Forster was one of the first to cry out for justice for Ireland.

The Chairman reported that \$50 had been received at the meeting by the Treasurer. although only seven collectors had been heard

The meeting adjourned. - Montreal Herald

A striking example of the innocence characteristic of young people from the country was offered by a couple, evidently newly married, who arrived at one of the leading hotels yesterday. The loving swain, radiant in blue silk necktie, escorted the blushing bride-to use that conventiona term-equally resplendent in dress of a similar hue, up to the office, and in bashful tones enquired for a room, " one room, as he carefully put it. The clerk assured him of his ability to comply with the modest demand, and asked him to register; and seeing that wanted him to write his name in the book. This the young man did, but gave only his Christian name, "Edmund." "The lady ?" queried the clerk. "Ah, yes," said the bridegroom, and at once inserted the name "Isabel" next his own. What the young couple's surname may be is still a matter for surmise. The hotel clerk only knows them by the touching autograph of the Benedict, which records that Edmund and Isabel are gracing the hotel with their sweet prsence on their honeymoon tour .- Montreal Gazette .

BREVITIES.

An English hussar who received twentysix lance wounds at Balaklava is alive and appears none the worse for them.

According to the London correspondents Jerusalem is to have gas, street cars, passenger elevators, and a telephone exchange. Liverpool and Manchester are to be con-

nected by telephone, and London is to be added to them in the course of a short time. The Oxenians who performed the "Agamemnon" at Oxford last June intend to give three performances of the play in London, at

St. George's Hall, in December. At least a hundred million of bricks have been destroyed by the late rains in the Kent, Middlesex, and Essex fields alone, yet the output has been greater than ever this year.

Of the nine counsel who represented the Crown at the O'Connell trial only our-Sir Joseph Napier—survives; while of thirteen of prisoner's counsel, four—Lord O'Hagan, Mr. McDonagh, Q. C., Master Fitzgibbon, and Mr. O'Hea-are still alive.

Toronto, November, 18.—The Mail this morning has the following, dated New Westminster, B. C., 17th. The three McLean brothers, Charles, Archie and Allen, and Hare. were found guilty to-day on all the counts in the indictments against them for the murder of Ussher and Kelly, and sentenced to be hanged on the 17th January, 1881. Time will be given for their counsel to send in a petition against the sentence; the usual report in such cases will be forwarded to the Governor-General. The prisoners took the matter quietly, and received their sentence quite unconcernedly. This is the second court.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SENECAL, FRECHON & Co., 252 Notre Dame street, are now recognized as the best manufacturer, of Church Ornaments in all Canada, and they have few successful rivals elsewhere. They also supply statues, statuettes, 15 5 proceedings. As the boys went out they were! Notre Dame street.

CORRESPONDENCE

SOMETHING RATHER STRANGE.

To the Editor of the THUE WITNESS. Dr. McCarthy of this village was called upon by a young man named Daniel Murphy, who desired him to prescribe for some disease of the stomach with which he was afflicted. The doctor, upon examination, discovered that there was some living thing in his stomach, and revealed the very startling news to his patient. He instructed him to fa-t as long as he could, then to take the medicine prescribed. He did so, and a huge lizard was forced to give up his strange abode. It seems that the young man had previously consulted other doctors, who pronounced his ailment an injury arising from overlifting. Brechin, November 22, 1880.

LETTER FROM BELLEVILLE.

To the F ditor of the TRUE WITNESS: Sin,-We are delighted in Belleville to hear that the Post is going to visit us again. We have truly suffered a dark interdict during its suspension and hail its advent again with sires to row on the Thames course for the much pleasure. The unswering fidelity of the Post to Catholic interests in the past will | challenge cup and £200 a side, and he has commend it to our hearty support in the future. I feel that every Irish Catholic in the Dominion should become a subscriber to the Post and thus show tangibly that we are alive to the good work of the Catholic press in fighting the battles of our faith and race.

Dr. Leeming, the great Australian orator, will deliver a lecture in this city next week on the subject of "Mary, Oseen of Scots." The Rev. lecturer comes heralded to us with much fame as an orator, and I think we may safely

expect a great treat. The Catholic Literary society of this city. which had suspended work during the summer months, is in active operation again Essays, readings, addresses and debates form the programme of each evening. The officers of the society are in themselves a sufficient guarantee that its future success is ensured. The subject debated at the last meeting of the society was : " Resolved, that the statesman is a greater benefit to his country than the soldier." The debate was vigorously and ably sustained throughout. Mr. T. O'Hagan led in behalf of the affirmative. Prof. Denys, for the negative. The chairman, Dr. Murphy, ruled in favor of the nega-

The Separate Schools of the city are in a flourishing condition, and every effort is put forth to make them a grand success. Two silver medals are offered this year for competition among the pupils—one being presented to the boys by Mr. J. S. Ryan, the other to the girls by Mr. T. O'Hagan, Principal of the Separate Schools. A scholarship often dollars has also been donated by our esteemed pastor, Verv Rev. Father Farrelly, to each pupil from the fourth class of the schools who passes the High School entrance examination.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIE, -In looking over the TRUE Witness of this week I see an account of a marriage celebrated in Rouse's Point, in which there are some mistakes which I think should be corrected.

In the first place, the young gentleman's name is "Thomas Goodman," and not "Thomas Waish." In the second place, the ceremony was performed by the pastor, Peter J. Devlin, with Rev. T. E. Walsh as one of the witnesses. All besides is correct. I thought it better to acquaint you of the true facts lest there might be some trouble hereafter. Hoping you will excuse me for troubling

you, I remain your obedient servant, ROUSE'S POINT, Nov. 20, 1880.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

My DEAR Sir,-I am delighted to hear that the "Post" is to visit us again. Many and many a regret I can assure you was expressed in this city at its demise. We can ill afford in this Province and our Sister Province of Quebec to be without a Catholic Daily. We support liberally many an institution in our midst which does not show its returns so tangibly as the good catholic paper. But to my mind the "Post" had many special claims on the Catholics of this Dominion particularly the Irish Catholics-and that was its fearless and persistent champloning of that great movement, now in Ireland, to lift millions from the state of abject serfdom

beautify and decorate a church. No. 252 | For sale by booksellers and newsdealers

BY TELEGRAPH.

NAPANEE, November 20.—Edward Navin, a laborer employed by Fred Hall, two miles this side of Bath, is supposed to have been murdered in his own house last night. The particulars, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows :- Mrs. Navin this morning went to Hall's residence, and said Edward was intoxicated last night, and fell on the stove, and from the stove to the floor, striking his head against the axe, and splitting his head open, bled to death. Mr. Hall drove to Napanee at once, and notified the police and Coroner Cook, who proceded to Navin's to hold an inquest, and bring Mrs. Navin here. The general supposition is that Navin came home intoxicated, and not bringing any liquor for Mrs. Navin, a row ensued, resulting in Navin's

LONDON, November 21.—The Sportsman has the following:-"Laycock, in his challenge to Hanlan, says he must soon return to Sydney, and therefore hopes Hanlan will afford him an opportunity of ascertaining who 's the best sculler in the world. Laycock dechampionship of the world, the Sportsman posted £50 for the match. Laycock also his defeat in the international regatta, and says he will row a match with Ross on the Thames any day of the present week for £1,000 or £1,000 a side."

London, Novem er 21 .- The Right Honorable Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of England, died today in the 78th year of his age. In September, 1871, Sir Alexander was appointed to be arbitrator on the part of Great Britain under the stipulations of the Washington Treaty to the settlement of the Alabama claims.

Paris, November 17 - The best posted politicians here predict that a closely contested and hard fought political battle will result from the present complications in Government affors. A policy of isolation has been inaugurated throughout the country towards those who participated in the execution of the decrees for the expulsion of the Jesuits. They are severely debarred from society, and denied social recognition. LONDON, November 18.—Baroness Burdett.

Coutts has granted £2,850 to Cape Clear fishermen, to enable them to start operations the coming season.

The date of assembling of Parliament, it is now supposed, will be determined by the course of events. The Queen's protracted stay in Balmoral elicits the usual hostile comments from the press and society. It obliges Cabinet Ministers to journey thither at a moment when the gravest decisions have to be taken in London. There is also gossip over the fact that the Queen's delays at Balmoral to attenu Gillies' entertainment prosort to the more ceremonious life of Windsor Castle.

Dunlin, November 10 .-- At the weekly meeting of the Land League to-day Egan stated that the traversers intended to proceed against the Express and Mail newspapers for attempting to prejudice the jury and prevent the traversers from receiving a fair trial. An additional reward of £50 has been offered for the discovery of the murderer of Lore Mountmorris. A telegram from Ballinrobe states that 400 additional troops will be sent there immediately. The Land League refused to sanction the expedition to Lord Erne's house because of the excited state of the country.

BRUSSELS, November 16 .-- There is good reason to believe that 8,000 rifles were shipped recently at several Italian ports for Ireland. The ritles were purchased in Switzer-

land by Irishmen from the United States. Paris, November 19 .-- Grave rumors of another Nihilist conspiracy, even more terriperhapsere many days, we shall have news cia catastrophe that may cost the Czar and many eminent people their lives. The Czar has lost much of his popularity since his morganatic marriage. Several high officials attached to his person are believed to have

relations with the Nihilists. Sr. Peter, Minn., November 19 .- Debris to the depth of ten feet covered the scene of the late fire at the insane asylum. In the temporary dead frouse is a heap of baked bodies, scorehed and blistered beyond recognition. A confused mass of legs, arms and other portions of human frames are scattered about the floor. In many cases nothing remains but a charred mass with the resemblance of a head on it. It will be buried to-day, except

BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c.

Tuese Savings of Mine, by Joseph Parker, D.D., London. Published simultaneously in Eugland and America. The American edition is issued by I. K. Funk & Co., New York, though a special arrangement with the author. Dr. Deems has written an introduction for this edition. Price in paper, 40 cents; cloth. \$1.00.

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS BOOKS COMPLETE, illustrated with 16 full page engravings, will soon be issued in two numbers of the Standard Series, (I. K. Funk & Co., New York) for 25 ceuts each. The same will be finely bound in cloth, in a single volume, as a holiday book, and sold for 75 cents. This is a capital book to present to children, as well as people of older growth. SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY .- The richly illus-

trated November number of Scribners's Monthly, the Decennial Issue, appears in a new cover, and brings the twenty first volume. The increasing popularity of the magazine is strongly evidenced by recent sales. A year ago the monthly circulation was about 90,000 thousand copies; during the past nine nonths it has averaged 115,000. while the first edition of the November issue. writes that he heard Ross is dissatisfied with is 125,000. The first Part of the now famous serial by Eugene Schuyler, "The Life of Peter the Great," was finished in October. With November begins Part II., " Peter the Great as Ruler and Reformer," which will be an advance, in point of popular interest and wealth of illustration, upon the part already published. To enable readers to secure Part I. the publishers make the following special offers to new subscribers after October 20th, who begins wth November. (1.) New subscribers may obtain, for \$5.00, Scribner's Monthly for the coming year, and the previous nine numbers, Feburary to October, 1880, which include Part I. of " Peter the Great," Mrs. Burnett's "Louisiana," etc. In accepting this offer, twenty-one numbers will be had for \$5 00 (2) They may obtain the previous twelve numbers of Sertbner's, elegantly bound in olive-green cloth (two volum-s), containing Part I. of Peter the Great, all of Cable's novel, "The Granissimes," with the numbers named above, and a year's subscription, for \$7.50 (Regular price, S10 00.) All book-sellers or news dealers will take subscriptions and supply the numtiers and volumes mentioned in the above specials offers, without extra charge for postage or express; or the publishers, Scribner & Co., 743 Broadway, New-York, mny be addressed direct. The regular priceof Scribner's is \$4.00 a year, 35 cents a number.

Sr. Nicholas Fon 1881-5,000 for England, 100,000 for America-St. Nicholas, the charming magazine for boys and girls, edited by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, has increased so ferring unconventional amusements of that mubh in size and number of pages during the part year that the publishers have been obliged to issue the yearly volume in two parts, instead of one as heretofore. As to its circulation, they report a gain of 10,000 in the average monthly editions of 1880 over 1879. The announcements for the coming year include a capital serial story for boys, full of exciting adventure, "In Nature's Wonderland," or, Adventures in the American Tropics; Stories of Art and Artists, by Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement, a faithful outline of the history of European art, with many illustrations; "Phaeton Rogers," a delightful and humorous serial by Rossiter Johnson; "Mystery in a Mansion," a six months' serial; The Treasure Box of Literature, directing and encouraging young people in the best reading; The Agassiz Association, fully explained in the November number; "Two English Queens," by Mrs. Oliphant; "The Land of Nod," a children's operetta, with music-full of charming tableaux and effects; a series of beautifully illustrated ble and more carefully organized than any ballads for young folks, beginning with the of the plots hitherto discovered, are affoat Christmas number; a special budget of falcy here. It is to be feared that, ere many weeks, stories, by Frank R. Stockton—the first of which is in the November number; an Indian story, by "Bright Eyes," the Ponca Indian maiden; a splendid holiday story, "A Christmas with the man in the Moon," by Washington Gladden. Open-air Papers, stories of sports and games will be continued. with alt the popular departments. Subscriptions beginning with the November issue will include "the wonderful Christmas number," of which the edition will 5,000 in England and 100,000 in America. The price of this number, to be issued about November 30th. will be about 30 cents. Regular price \$3.00 a year; 25 cents a number. For sale, and subscriptions received, by all dealers, or the publishers, Scridner & Co., 743 Broadway,

New York.

was it leafest and persistent champleous is the floor. In many cases nothing remains of that great movement, nor in Ireland, to lift millions from the state of adout serious and the characteristic control of the portion of the portion of the portion of the portion of the characteristic control of the portion of the port

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

FATHER TOM BURKE.

The Great Preacher Delivers a Pertinent Sermon to a Large Audience in Liverpool-The Educational Question and the Expulsion of the French Jesuits

The Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O. P. presched on Sunday moining, October 17, at St. Francis Xavier Church, Salisbury street, Liverpool, in aid of the Catholic elementary schools of the district. The subject of his discourse was education, a matter of all engressing importance at the present day. In his treatment of it he displayed to great advantage those qualities which have gained eminence for him as an orator and expositor of momentous topics. He was listened to by a large and attentive congregation. His sermon was grounded on the words of our Lord, Render unto Casar the things that are Omear's, and to God the things that are God's. After explaining what was the object of the Jews when eliciting this answer from the Saviour, the Rev. preacher said:

The Son of God, the Incarnate Wisdom of the Father, had laid down the great eternal principal that man-Ohristian man-had his duties to Casar as well as to God. By Casar was meant the powers that governed us and ingliated for us, the authority that ruled us. the world in which we lived, the society in which we moved and of which we formed a part. To all these we owed certain dutiesthe duty of obedience, of the observance of law, and of loyalty to our country and its rulers—a duty which sometimes obliged us under extreme circumstances to expose our lives and shed our blood in defence of that country. On the other hand the Son of God distinctly declared that our first duty was to Sod, who made us and gave us whatever made life sweet and pleasant; nay more, that the very tribute which we paid to Cæsar should be paid to him, not through fear, but for consclence sake, and therefore from the principle of our free allegiance to God. This was the doctrine of the Catholic Church. It was somewhere ignorantly—he hoped not maliciously -sale that the Church preached disaffection to the State and disobedience to the law. But it was the Catholic Church that treated the virtues of loyalty and patriotism, and every ther virtue that tended to make man an orment to the society and country in which lived. Let them search the history of the world and they would find that the virtue which existed to-day unto the resurrection and ornamentation of States derived their origin and salvation from the teachings of the Catholic Church. There were, again, others who asserted

that Casar must get everything and God

nothing. And the men who made this strange

assertion were to-day in position and in power, and were able to make good their assertion by their acts. The consequence was that the Christian world was grieved and scandalized to see illustrious bodies of the first and best citizens of the State ignominiously cast forth and ejected, simply because they professed to be servants of God. Desidedly they were the first members of the State. Let them take, for instance, Catholic France. The best blood of that nation slowed in the veins of men consecrated to God, especially in the great society of St. Ignatius. In the hour of their country's danger they were in the front of the fight, and they faced death, in the most terrible form, that they might bring consolation and succor to the wounded and the dying. They were acknowledged to be the most enlightened and learned citizens in that land; yet to-day we heard the strange doctrine that there was to be no room or place for them, because they professed to be servants of God. No other crime was proved or even alleged against them. We were not told that they were preaching rebellion, because they were teaching the opposite virtue of loyalty. We were not told that they were immoral men; they were actually accused of inculcating too strongly the Christian virtues of purity and morality. They were accused of no crime nor of what any sane man would consider such, but simply of being consecrated to God, and on the principle that Casar-this worldmust get everything and God nothing. But the lessons of patience and heroic endurance wato death, and of unextinguishable love for mankind, those servants of God had learnt of Him who endured for us death upon the Cross. and who when His lips were quivering in the agony of death, prayed to His Father in Heaven for his murderers. The Jesuits and the other religious bodies took it as a matter of course to be persecuted like their Divine Master; but still they proclaimed with Him that whilst Cosar was to get his due -our loyalty and obedience-God was also to get what was due to Rim-our love, our hearts, our souls. Upon the coin referred to in the Cospel of the day, Casar's image was stamped, and therefore Christ said, "give it to him whose image is upon it." In like manner, upon the soul and heart of man was deeply engraved, not only by the hand of nature but by the higher hand of grace, the image of the Eternal, and therefore we must give the soul and being to Him in whose image it was made. And when our Lord laid down the principle that we have a two-fold allegiance —one to God, the other to our country—He did not set up conflicting claims. The Church must teach, as a portion of its doctrines, the necessity of paying tribute and allegiance to Casar; and Casar in his turn, if he were wise, would defend the Church, and protect her and give her freedom. Although the hand of Casar was from time to time heavy upon the Church, yet there was one great demand that both Church and State made with equal vehemence—the demand for education. They cried out that they could not live among an uninstructed people. Education was the great want of the day. It was to further the cause of education that they had assembled

The Fathers of that community, the pastors of that church appealed to them to help the great work of educating the children of Liverpool. The object nearest and dearest to their hearte was that not a single child in that district might be left uninstructed and uneducated. They cried out for this as priests, as ministers of the Church; they said to the children of the Church: 'Your first duty is to provide for the education; our first duty is to impress this upon you, and to labor every day of our lives for the accomplishment of this work. The Church cannot exist unless \$1,000,000 will be deposited with the Governher children are educated." And the State also said, "We must educate." The reason why both Church and State cried out for education was a very simple one, namely, because a man without education, a man who struction, the value of which, including had been entirely uninstructed, was unfit for either human or divine society, unfit for this world and the world to come, and, except \$25,000,000 and a land grant of 25,000,000 50 cents. with respect to his external appearance, was acres. The land is valued at \$2 per acre, so unworthy of the name of man. He was unthat the gross subsidy with the completed governable; and therefore the State said, "If sections represents the sum of \$105,000,000. you wish me to govern, you must allow me to The road is to be completed in ten years from educate." Man was the connecting link be- Lake Nipissing, its eastern terminus, to Buztween the two great orders of beings created | zard Inlet on the Pacific coast; but there is a | take something, sir," said the lady; "you

the entirely material: in him body and soul were united. The body was formed of the from the breath of God-a spirit like to God, and in God's image; man was, therefore, capable of knowledge, a being created for love, gifted with free will, dowered with grace and intended for eternity. And, as the body required to be fed in order that the child might live, so also the soul required its food in order that it might live; and this food was knowledge and Divine grace. Man was created to know, and if the soul was neglected it remained dwarted in its infancy. The unconsequently no idea of obedience to law; called out for satisfact on which was unlaw- Government will reserve 25,000,000 luted and its power destroyed. The uninstructed man turned fiercely upon the society tust neglected him; and they should never criminal the child whom they refused to instruct. If they did not send him to school he would find his own way to jail. It was trace all the moral evils of this world to the fountain head of ignorance. The greatest crime ever perpetrated since the world was created—the crucifixion of the Son of Godwas attributed to ignorance; for our Lord, when he foresaw that crime, wept over Jerusalem tears of sorrow-not for the threaten d destruction of the city, but the ignorance or her people. If the State gave only secular education, the preacher contended the State could not command obedience from the people. for where obedience had not been planted it would never be found. There might be non-Catholics who ignorantly believe the Catholic Church was opposed to education, and to them he would say the Catholic Church cannot exist without education. Every practice she insisted upon her children obeying pre-supposed them to be educated. But her idea of education was very different to that of the State. Whilst every symbol, or flyure, or image in a Catholic schoolroom was placed there to lead the mind to holiness, not all the sciences would stem one passion or check one vicious habit, because secular knowledge affected the intellect and never touched the heart. This must be the work of religion, and if they used not these means of oridling the passions, they only half educated their youth. Without religion, the children would return from school despising even their parents, for they had not learnt the first principle that must guide them, " Honor thy father and thy mother." This was the essential difference between the views of the Church and those of the State, and the sons of St. Ignatius were exiled from France be cause in the Jesuit schools it had been attested that religious education was pre-eminent, and that the educational State establishment of France could not compete with them in their educational schools. Next to the priest in those times the schoolmaster was most hunted down. But in spite of persecution the sacred flame of learning had been kept burning. And yet how strange that in these times it should be difficult for the priest to get Irish parents in England to send their children to school. How was it that so many Irishmen were merely hewers of wood and drawers of water? The Irish were not a stupid race, emphatically they were not. Their disregard of public opinion, and their indulgence in drunkenness and every other vice, was caused by a neglect of education. He exhorted his hearers not to betray the souls of their children by this neglect. The congregation might ask him what reward they would receive if they helped the Jesuit school. He would not speak of rewards in this world. If they gave a cup of cold water to the thirsty personages. When the comedy was concluded positor to local correspondent, there were should have a reward in the life to come and all the promises made for feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, were as nothing as compared with the promise that chose who instructed others to righteousness should shine as stars in the firmament for all

CANADA PACIFIC.

Names of the Members of the Syndicate Their Contract and Their Prospects.

A despatch from Ottawa, dated Tuesday last, contains the following information. The arrangements with the Pacific Railway Syndicate having been concluded Parliament will meet in December to ratify the bargain. The House will adjourn over the Christmas holidays and meet again early in January. The arrangement is still a state secret, but the following particulars may be relied upon: One division of the syndicate is composed of Canadian capitalists, the chief among them being Mr. George Stephen, President of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. Angus, formerly manager of that institution and now general manager of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway; Hon. Jas. Cochran, the well known Quebec cattle breeder, and Mr. McIntyre, formerly a dry goods merchant in Montreal and now the controlling spirit of the Canadian Central Railway, which will be the Montreal branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. These gentlemen are the principal subscribers, but it is probable that they represent others. For instance, it is understood that Messrs. Stephen and Angus represent the interest of Mr. Donald A. Smith, formerly chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company and one of the wealthiest men in the Dominion. Two years ago Messrs. Smith and Stephen bought the St. Paul and Pacific Railway from the Dutch (Amsterdam) bondholders, and as it is the high road and gateway to Manitoba they have made enormous profits from the influx of emigrants and freight into that province. The English division is limited to Morton, Rose & Co., the agents of the Dominion Government in London. Sir John Rose, at one time Finance Minister of Canada, was a member of the firm for many years, but he withdrew from it some time ago, eaving his interest to his son. Mr. Greenfell is the senior partner of the firm. The American division is Morton, Bliss & Co., the New York branch of Morton, Rose & Co. The French division is composed of Reinach & Co., of Paris, and Frankfort and the Societe-Generale. The syndicate will be a paid up Societe-Generale subscribes one half, £5,000, planting an appetite for strong drinks. 11-4 000 sterling; the Canadian capitalists one fourth, or \$12,600,000, and Morton, Rose & Co., with Morton, Bliss & Co., and Reinach & Co., the remaining fourth. A guarantee of ment, to be forfeited should the syndicate fail in its contract. The Government hand as 1 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to over to the syndicate the sections of the one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. Court & Co., road already completed or in course of con-

roughly speaking, 1,000 miles in length, from Manitobs to the Booky Mountains, shall be slime of the earth and was merely animal in finished, equipped and running within three its appetites, passions, and desires. But in | years. The syndicate will control the comthat body there was a soul that had come | pleted sections, run them and be responsible for the running expenses until the completion of the road in 1891, when the Government will take possession. It is provided that the syndicate shall make no pooling traffic or other arrangements with American roads without the consent of the Government, subject to ratification by the Dominion Parliament. These are the main features of the scheme so far as the syndicate is concerned. Sir John Macdonald announced on his return from England that the road would be instructed intellect had no idea of law, and | built from end to end without asking the Canadian people for a dollar, and and hence when the passions grew apace, and | this is how he proposes to do it: The tul, the will of the uneducated man was pol- acres in blocks, alternating with those granted to the syndicate, and this land will be thrown upon the market as the prairie section of the road is building, at \$2 an acre, forget that they should have to maintain as a | and it is believed the land will bring a nuch more. This will give him \$50,000,000 a sum sufficient to pay the cash subsidy to the syndicate and to recoup the country for money this that led St. Thomas to say that we could already spent on the undertaking. It will be seen that the success of the whole scheme turns on the ability of the Government and the syndicate to dispose of the lands to settlers. This year the emigration to Manitoha and the North West was nearly 50 per cent. below Sir John Macdonald's estimate of last session; but the members of the syndicate say they will establish agencies in every corner of Great Britain, and that Reinach & Co. will look after the emigration from Germany. The portions of the road completed or in course of construction, which will be handed over to the syndicate, are as follows:

Total..... 818 Professor Macoun and other authorities estimate that there are at least 200,000,000 acres of good land in the North-West, so that after satisfying the land grant to the syndicate and their own reserves, the Government will still have 150,000,000 acres to dispose. It is proposed to sell enough of this to enable the Government to construct branch roads running north from the main line, and to improve the navigation of the Saskatchewau and other rivers. There is no doubt that the syndicate arrangement will be ratified by Parliament. The Government have a majority of nearly 90 in a House of 206 members; and, moreover, many members of the Opposition approve of the bargain, since it rids the country of an enormous

BRINSLEY SHERIDAN. When Sheridan was in distress, in early life, one of his resources was that of writing for the fugitive publication of the day, in which he was materially assisted by his wife; and many years after his entrance into the sphere of politics he was heard to say that, if he had stuck to the law, he believed he should have done as much as his friend, Tom Erskine: but (he continued) I had no time for such studies. Mrs. Sheridan and myself were often obliged to;keep writing tor our daily leg and shoulder of mutton; otherwise wa should have no dinner." One of his friends, to whom he confessed this, wittily replied: "Then I perceive it was a joint concern." When the "School for Scangal" was performing at Drury Lane Theatre with uncommon applause the first season, Cumberland sat in the stage box, and was observed never to smile at any of the good things which the author had put into the mouths of the scenic prised that the audience should laugh more immoderately at what could not make me As there are social traitors in all smile." circles, this sarcasm was conveyed to Sheridan, who very coolly observed that Cumberland was truly ungrateful for not smiling at his comedy, as he had seen a tragedy of Cumberland's at Covent Garden Theatre but a fortnight before, and had laughed from the beginning to the end!"

NOT A BEVERAGE.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester them."-Rochester Evening Express on Hop

MUCH SIOKNESS, UNDOUBTEDLY with children, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. BROWN'S VERMI-FUJE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Sold by all druggists; 25 cents a box.

EXCELLENT ARTICLE.-MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestim-able; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, USE DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND FURGATIVE PILLS. Purely Vegetable.

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY .- "BROWN'S BRONCHICAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchical Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.

FOR INDIGESTION NOTHING IS BETter than BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and family Liniment. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible balling which is experienced by the sufferers, capital of \$50,000,000. Of this sum the and strengthens the stomach, without im-

> On account of the new measure law, which compels us to sell by the Imperial measure, the price of our Altar Wine will be \$1.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than the old measure. The price remains the same, as 1 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to 245 Notre Dame street.

At a collection made at a charity fair lately held in an American city a lady offered the plate to a rich man, to contribute something. I have nothing," was the curt reply. "Then by Almighty God—the entirely spiritual and special proviso that the prairie section know I am begging for the poor."

THE AMERICAN JOURNALIST

For the mass of people to-day, the journalist, or, more familiarly, the newspaper man, and his life have the same farcination that or ought to do, and both acting as teachers.

to journalists, but we refer to the typical average journalist, the man whose work is or has been done in all parts of his paper. He comes from being more used to the light of a lamp than of the sun. In a crowd the experienced and observing newspaper man can these peculiarities, and especially by the peculiar roving eye, which has been taught to take in everything at a glance, while apparently half closed and seeing nothing, as its owner walks through a street with unusually rapid walk; for our journalist is always a rarid walker. In his personal habits he is obliged to be correct, or sink out of sight. irregular habits can stand the strain of writing and thinking clearly from late at night until early in the morning, and our average American journalist of to-day does not drink as he used to although, like many other brain-workers, he is often subject to a periodical spree of a day or two. He does, however, generally smoke like a furnace, and the more furiously as the night goes on. A newspaper office late at night is no place for a disciple of Trask. Profanity is his besetting sin, but this he most often practices when he discovers, too late too change it, that through oversight he has used a singular for a plural, or has omitted the conclusion of an elaborate premise, and that his writing has gone before a hundred thousand readers, more or less, in a mangled form. In education he is now-a-days, more often than not, s college graduate. A great New York daily once canvassed its staff-at a time when a certain Harvard boat crew captain, who, by the way, is now a reporter on a newspaper. put an insult upon reporters by classing them with loafers-for the purpose of seeing how many college graduates were connected with it, and it was discovered that from comsixty-five bachelors of arts, gradu versities, from Harvard and Beaver Dam to Heidelburg, Upsala and Moscow. A college education, apart from its merely refining influence, our journalist finds of most value to him from the ability that he has gained of putting his finger upon a fact so to speak, and in his knowledge of historical parallels, which enables him to make deductions by analogy. This, of course, is apart from the special value of special studies to a journalist, and refers simply to the general utility of a college education; for so far as general writing and editorial style go, the containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but he has been taught. So far as his journalistic education goes, the broader it is the better. college-bred novice in a newspaper office soon It is apt, however, to be like a very broad river-shallow, running rapidly, with a deep sells them, and the physicians prescribe pool here and a sand bar there, but all making to one end. His reading is the reverse of

Quintilian's advice, to read multum sed non multa. His chief merits are readiness, adaptbility and abstraction. He must be, and generally is, ready, if necessary, to write a leading editorial, which shall be compressed, and compensive, upon the causes of the downfall of the Polish Empire, at half past two in the morning, and at the same time listen to the merits of the "boss Amazon Troupe," as they are laid down by its advance agent, who puffs vile tobacco amoke and smells of lagor beer. He must stand ready to write a half column "obituary" of General Ignatical, though he may never have heard of him before, and must be ready to cut the halt colum short without apparent abruptness, in order to help the night editor in padding an important telegram from the seat of war in the Southwest. In m mory, he must be able to carry in his head anything that has been in the paper within a week, so that old news may not be reinserted, and he must remember what has recently been said or written on any given subject within a given time. He must also be a consummate actor, able to act as if he knew nothing of a subject, while he knows all, in order to get the person to tell what he knows. In the art of putting leading questions he must be at least as expert as an ordinary criminal lawyer. In conversation he must be able to hold his own on the subject which his listener is most conversant with, and this he very often does by very rapid "cram," especially for an impor-tant interview. He has the cant terms of art at his finger ends, and knows chiaroscuro from morbidezza, and an etching from an engraving. Of foreign languages he has enough smattering to utilize French and German newspapers, and perhaps can struggle through with an Italian publication. The theatrical argon he is perhaps more familiar with than with art or religion, and he can give an intelligent idea of the construction and motive of a play. Strange to say, sontiment and sympathy play a large part in this worldly-wise gentleman's character, and tears will be seen sooner in his eyes at a pathetic piece of acting than in those of the persons around him, and it is this sentiment and sympathy which enables him to put himself en rapport with a person whom he wishes to interview, and so he is enabled to draw the

unhappy victim. His sense of honor is

higher than he is generally given credit for.

Fidelity to his paper is a secred thing to him; wild horses may tear him asunder be-

fore he will reveal office secrets. So far as

the public is concerned his sense of honor is

peculiar, and he generally justifies a breach

of confidence on the ground that the importance of the news to the public overrides any private consideration; but in general his promise not to tell certain things is to be reiled upon, especially when he is allowed to

the actor and his life possess. There is some analogy between the two; for the cause of the fa-cination is the same. It is in the selfrevelation which they both exhibit; the one by showing the public what it is, or ought to be; the other telling the public what it does The analogy is continued in that they both work at night and both are in a measure impersonal; the one always appearing before

the pu lic in a character not his own; the other rarely appearing personally before the public at all.

delights in puzzling and bewildering them when he has a chance. Money will not bribe him as a rule, but when hard up the temptation to say something that he does not In saying this, the Greeleys, Raymonds and Danas are not meant, so far as it relates to be dull, and he never writes personal letters, because, in both cases, it is a waste of good copy. So far as his office work is con-

cerneu, he must be able to go through a is the man about whom the least is known, hundred or more "exchanges," and cut the articles which will be of interest to his paper, and he it is who, under one name or another, and to boil them down or expand attaches the "constant reader" to the paper by h.s judgment as to what the "constant them by re-writing. Of perspective in treating of a subject he must reader" wants to read. As a type of the American journalist of to-day, we take the have a good idea, especially of the one who in theatrical parlance would be importance of local news, and this knowcalled the "general utilityman," though the ledge of journalistic perspective is also one of the most valuable of his acquirements. He journalistic general utility man ranks higher must be familiar with proof reading; know and is more useful and valuable than his how many words go to a line in type from thesirical brother, and commands higher pay. agate to brevier; how many lines make a Our average American journalist of to-day may "stick," and how many sticks make a column, be taken to be from twenty-five to thirty yeas of age, and perhaps he is rather thin and so that he can literally write to order by the inch. He must be able to summarize the round shouldered. He is well and quietly dressed, though his hat is apt to be more news, and to write head lines, which is one recently bought than his coat, or his trousers of the hardest knacks to acquire satisfacwill be newer than his boots, which may torily, simple as it may seem. Outside of the have their heels unblacked, since he probably office he must be able to write in the baggage-car of a fast train, or on his hat, or blacks them himself. He is apt to have a clean shaven face, except a Mephistophelian anywhere that pencil and paper can be held moustache, and his face has a noticeable and used, and his writing must be intelligent and picturesque in description, so far as pospallor peculiar to those who work at night. He is most noticeable for his eyes, which are sible. All these things our average apt to have a peculiar dilatation, which also American journalist must be able to do, and to do them under pressure, and the wonder is that his work is so finished as it is. He is able to do them all, though he does not do them all at the same time, and for this the pick out his fellow in nine cases out of ten by

much adused gentleman gets the enormous salary of thirty to forty dollars a week. --- The American Minister in London has laid before the Board of Trade a project for an international copyright treaty.

Consumption Cared.

tell certain other things. In society he is

perfectly at ease, though he has a fordness

for society that is not "absolutely exclusive."

the conventionality of which he abhors.

Politics is most often his delight. It pleases

him to have members of Congress consult

him, and to be hand and glove with

workers," about whose methods he otten

knows more than they do themselves, and he

fully believe, is often too strong. In con-

versation, not for business purposes, he is apt

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

When a cough sounds like Croup-that is, dry and hard-do not delay an instant! Give Irowns' Elixir often enough to keep the cough loose, and the danger will soon be

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> MANTLES Of the Best Descriptions,

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Cloakings of all Kinds

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Whose Milinery Establishment is second to

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FARMS FORSALE

AT STE. THERESE

A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the

Biver St. Rose, Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 12x38 feet, three stories, barns, good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Terms: One-third Cash and balance to Suit Purchaser.

ALSO AT

CRAND LINE,

Three Miles from Ste. Therese

A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good horse and barns. Terms Easy. Particulars on applying

at 949 Commissioners street, pr 499 Mignonne.

GO TO DOLAN'S FOR CARPETS! CARPETS GO TO DOLAN'S FOR

BLACK CASHMERES! GO TO DOLAN'S FOR

BLACK SILKS!

458 & 460 Notre Dame St.

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VEGETABLE BALSAMIC a sure cure for Coughs,

Whooping - Cough, and all Lung when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once. Fifty-one years of con-

stant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like Dottins' Elizir.
Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.
For sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL For Man and Beast.

The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts.
For Sale Everywhere.

Sept 8, 80.

\$12 to \$20 PRR WERK.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanted to can. was for McGcc's Riustrated Weekly, Box 2120, New York.

THE BEST REMEDY

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



In diseases of the roll monary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. Ayen's Chenry Pectoral is such a remedy, and no other soeminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal princi-

tues of the finest drugs chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes PECTORAL. at the foundation of all

pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Ca-tarrh, the effects of Aver's Cherry Pec-TORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping - cough and Consumption

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

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THEY CURE Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Bloodyer, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

\$1000 IN GOLD.

fill be paid for a case they will not cure of help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. druggist for Hop Bitters and troore you sleep. Take no Other J. C. is an absolute and irresistible core for Drunkeness, use of option, tellacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Oc

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Useful as a Wall Deak in the office. Price 75c. DICTIONARY HOLDERS.

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No. 76 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

FARMER GRAY UNBOSOMS HIMNELF.

I hev been thinkin', Betsy Jane, about this here N. P., And I've h en tryin' to calkerlate what it has done for me; For when I voted for it, in the fall of seventy-I really b'lieved 'twould put our land in a much better state.

I wasn't much at readin,' and them chaps that I wasn't much at readin,' and them chaps that hunted votes
Told us we'd get a bigger price for lambs and wheat and cats;
That in this growing country great factories And make up goods so wondrous cheap 'twould fill us with surprise.

So I voted for it, Betsy, and I've waited for the And for the better times and that, but yet they haven't come;
And I've come to the conclusion that they've fooled us pretty slick;
Butthey mus'nt blame us farmers if they find that we will kick.

That new frame barn I built last year used up a heap of nails,
And oh, the price I paid for them! I tell you language falls
Toxpress my indignation at the way them
cased 'rings' price of paids and soress. Have housted up the price of nails, and screws, and bous and things.

And the coal oil that I burn at night when my And the coal of that I buth at light when my day's work is o'or
Has gone as high as fifty cents, and perhapative lighty op more;
So, you'll make them "tallers," Betsy Jane, as in the good old days
When greedy "rings" could not get gain from the evening candle's rays.

Now what I sell goes pretty cheap, and what I buy is dear. but is dear.

I've really soured on sugar, for its mighty high this year. And when I think it over, it really puzz!es How I was ever fool enough to vote for the N.P. -Goderich Signal.

BETSY J'S REPLY.

Now, I've been thinking, like yourself, my centle Mr. Gray, Of this N P., which you abuse, and this is what I say— You've luts of money now to speed, and all your debts to pay—
While we've more than we require, John, and so says Betsy J!

your books, And if you could read over them this fact they

Why, John, you know, or ought to know, it better far than I.

That, though the prices may be now a cent or two more high.

For five long years we had to give from our poor meagre stores

Food and clothes to all the tramps that flocked around our doors.

around our doors.

The pennies they insisted on to buy them food Or procure them humble refuge from sleeping Arc never now required from us—are they Mr. You eau't deny it—do it if you dare to Betsy J! You talk about an extra cent upon a pound of

te:-Or eleven cents for sugar!-what is that to you Why the money spent on charity on those poor men you cursed
You are keeping for our children now—the children whom I nursed.

Oh, ne, don't ever mention it—I'm proud of what you did
On that bright September morning—and may the Lord forbid
That you or I should ever live to see the wretched day Of the Grits' return to power-and so says Betsy J. -Ottawa Citizen.

Agricustural.

spirits of turpentine sold at the drug stores. It is usual y given in linseed-oil by means of a drenching horn, or otherwise shaken up ia

EFFECT OF SULPRUR ON FOWLS .-- When sulphur is given to fowls in excess it is apt to exuse weakness of the limbs, which may be the result of rheumstism. The result is caused by the effect of the sulphur, which produces excessive perspiration from the skin. and if the fowls suffer a chill from cold weather when in this condition rheumatism erstiffness of the joints may be caused. Suipher should be given sparingly to any animal and never in cold or damp weather.

Sorghum Repuse .- Sorghum refuse, which consists of the crushed stalks, may be made useful in several ways .- It will make good litter, and as such will become the basis of manure. It is mulching strawberries and fruit trees; it may also be used in composts by putting it in layers with manure and lime, using the precaution to add sufficient swamp muck or earth to prevent waste of ammonia. It would be best used, probably, where pigs are kept, as these animals would keep it turned over and break it up. At 25 cents a load it is cheap enough for any of these purposes. It will make an excellent thatch for sheds and stacks.

Bog SPAVIN -- Windgalls and bog spavin do not cause lameness, on the contrary the cause of the lameness is the cause of the so-called spavis. The puffy swellings commonly called by those names are the outward semblance of an inward disease, which is an inflammation of the tendons of the hind leg from the book downward. The inflammation causes an effusion of the synovial fluid which lubricates the tendons in their sheathes, and this effused fluid gathers in these soft puffy swellings. The primary cause is sprain or over exertion of the tendons. The proper treatment is to allay the heat by cold water and then apply powerful liniment or even blisters to the parts. The horse must rest meanwhile. When the pain disapptars the puffs may remain, but there is no lameness until renewed work brings on another attack. This disease is an unsoundness.

THE FARM AS A NURSERY OF MEN.

At a farmer's club meeting which we once attended, the host of the evening, a merchant as well as a farmer, in relating his experierce in stock raisi g, said : "The stock in which I take the most pride is my flock of fine boys. I find a farm a grand place for training them. In the city I had nothing for them to do, and their energies found vent in quarrels with each other, and in all manner of mischief, but with land around me there is occupation for all bands, and their brains are now as active in nursing chickens, feeding calves, and caring for horses as they formerly were in teasing each other and tearing the house to pieces. What troubled me in the city was that my children could not be trained to habits of industry. Here on the tarm I hope to make men of my boys." There was much truth in the remarks of the merchant farmer. It should be the aim of every tiller of the soil, not so much to raise premium Jerseys and Southdowns, as to make men of their boys. We have known farmers The seemed to take much more care of the

slock in the barns than of that in their

houses. They spent their days in currying and fussing over their horses, and before re tiring for the night always visited their stables to see that all was right, but they seldom spent an hour in training their children, and never visited the schools in which these children were being educated. A harn co-ting \$5,000 was none too good for their stud of horses, but such an expenditure on a schoolhouse was deemed extravagant. Is not this putting the lower animal over the higher, the dumb beast over the intelligent man? We would not disparage carerul attention to barn stock. What we advocate is that the attention should be given where it will do most good. To train colts and steers and neglect the training of the children, is a mistake not peculiar, perhaps to the farm, but one which we have noticed more among farmers than among merchants and mechanics, and this, too, while it is indisputable that there is no occupation so favorable to the development of a sound mind in a sound body as agriculture. We desire, therefore, to call the attention of farmers to the advantages which their calling gives them for bringing up children, especially boys.

In the first place the farm furnishes unusual facilities for developing a vigorous constitution. The two great means for doing this are exercise in the open air, and an abundance of healthy food, and these are found in perfection on the farm. What city folks could find for their boys to do in their leisure hours has always been a puzzle to us. A few might afford a play-room, or a workshop, wherein might be developed some mechanical genius, but boys need exercise in the open air in order to develop sound lungs and hard muscles. In a contracted city lot how can such exercise be obtained? There is no place like a farm for furnishing a variety of work, and that which is adapted to all ages. Sm II boys can drive the cows to and from pasture: they can ride the horse while cultivating corn, they can pick up stones-well we remember what an interminable job this was-they can weed the garden. pick strawberries, &c To larger hove can be intrusted the care of stock, planting, hoeing, hervesting, and the many and various light labors that fit the shoulders of youth. and strengthen them for the heavier bur-dens of manhood. The temptation with enterprising farmers is to tax the strength You were not much at reading, nor at thinking, so it looks—
I know the latter fact too well, for I have kept of endurance. If there is any crushy animals, it is in stimulating a willing youth to labor till he would display.

That you are richer now than then, my gentle stiffened like a foundered horse. This is an abuse of the noblest animal is an abuse of the noblest animal God ever made, and should be scrupulously guarded against. White the farm is naturally the best nursery of physical manhead it can be preverted to making boys pre-

> Farm food also usually conduces to a healthy physical development. Milk, eggs, and fruit abound, or should abound, on the farm, and these are types of perfect fond That is an abnormal stomach that cannor easily digest and assimilate milk, and he is an unwise father that does not provide this food in abundance for his children. It containall the elements essential for the growth of bone muscle, hair—indeed, everything necessary in the animal economy. The same is true also of eggs, and still we have known some farmers so easier to make money, and so poorly alive to the idea of making men. that they sell all their milk and eggs and bring up their children on corn bread, pork. and potatoes. This may be a sin of ignorance, to be winked at, but more often, we fear it is a sin of coverousness. In either case it is a root of much evil. The country can survive a poor crop of potatoes or even of wheat, but perishes when the crop of men is poor.

Physical development, however, is not all that is wanted in true manhood. 'Mind is the measuse of a man," and there is truth as TURPENTINE AS A REMEDY .- The turpentine | well as poetry in the expression. It is very commonly thought hat the farm is a poo place for the development of mental strength, ting we contend that it is unequalled for giving young minds a good start. No doung the excitements of city life, the larger opportunities and inducements for enterprise which cities furnish, an i, more than all, the sharpening or wit which comes from contact of mind with mind, tend to bring out all the powers of a man more than the isolation of a farm, but the latter, after all, is just the place to give the hoys a good start, as is proved from the fact that most of our great men were norn and bred in the country, and only went to the city after they had been nurtured to toil and habits of industry, and had acquired some strength of character and discipline of mind. President Buckham, of Vermont University, while urg ing the farmers of that State to make it their man object to raise a crep of men, said: " Ages of experience nave shown that intellectual as well as physical vigor thrives only in contact with the soil." The city boy calls the country boy dull, tecause the latter does not know some of the customs and artificial rules of the city, but the country boy knows much the most about nature. The city youngster comes into the country and appears spruce and courtsous in the bouse, but take him out to the barn, and he mounts a horse awkwardly on the wrong side and can't distinguish a goose from a gander, a sheep from a goat, nor beans from buckwheat, so that his country cousin is struck with astonisbment at his ignorance. All the opera tions of the farm demand thought, and call out the exercise of judgment. Fortunate is the boy whose early mental discipline was acquired in the tarmer's family .-- N. Y.

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In Fraser's Magazine for October the Dean of Westminster tells the tragic story of Dun. can Campbell, the Chief of Inverawe, who was mortally wounded in the assault upon Ticonderoga, led by General Abercrombie, in 1858. Dean Stauley relates it in the first instance as it was given to him by the parish clergyman of Roseneath, in 1877, a year before the Dean's visit to America.

THE TRADITIONAL STORY OF INVERAWE.

In the middle of the last century the Chief of the Campbells of Inverawe had been giving an entertainment at his castle on the banks of the Awe. The party had broken up and Campbell was left alone. He was roused by a violen; knocking at the gate, and was surprised at the appearance of one of his guests, with torn garments and dishevelled hair, demanding admission. "I have killed a man, and I am pursued by enemies. I beseech you to let me in. Swear upon your dirk-upon the cruschan, or hip, where your dirk rests—swear by Ben Cruschan—that you will not betray me." [It was not clear whether the oath was by Ben Cruachan, or by "cruachan," the hip where the dirk rests. "Cruachan" is the hip hauerh of a man.] Campbell swore, and ulaced the fugitive in a secret place in the house. Presently there was a second knocking at the gate. It was a party of his guests, who seid, "Your coustn Donald has been killed; where is the murderer?" At this announcement Campbell remembered the great oath which he had sworn, gave an evasive answer, and sent off the pursuers in a wrong direction. He then went to the fugitive and said, " You have killed my cousin Donald ; I cannot keep you here " The murderer appealed to his oath. and persuaded Campbell to let him stay for the night. Campbell did so and retired to rest. In the visious of that night the bloodstained Donald appeared to him with these words: "Inverawe, Inverawe, blood has been shed; shield not the murderer." In the morning Campbell went to his guest, and told him that any further shelter was impossible. He took him, however, to a cave in Ben Cruachan, and there left him. The night again closed in and Campbell again slept, and again the blood-stained Donald appared. "Inverawe, Inverawe, blood has been shed; shield not the murderer." On the morning he went to the cave in the mountain, and the murderer had fled. Again at night he slept, and again the blood-stained Donal i rose before him, and said, "Inverawe, Inverawe, blood has been shed. We shall not meet again till we meet at Ticonderoga." He woke in the morning, and behold it was & dream. But the story of the triple aparition remained by him, and he often told it amongst his kinmen, asking always what the ghost could mean by this mysterious word of their final rendezvous. In 1758 there broke out te French and English war in America, which, after many rebuffs, ended in the conquest of Quebec by General Wolfe) Campbell, of Inverawe, went out with the Black Watchthe 42nd Highland Begiment, afterwards so There, on the eve of an engagefamous. ment, the General came to the officers and said, "We had better not tell Campbell the name of the fortress which we are to attack to-morrow. It is Ticonderoga. Let us call it Fort George." The assault took place in the morning. Campbell was mortally wounded. He sent for the General. These were his last words :- " General, you have deceived me; I have seen him again. This is Ticon-

VERIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

resolved, if possible, to explore the place and at 663; 30 City Passenger, 122; 50 at 1213; discover any traces of Campbell of Inverage. He visited the ruined fort, but vainly sought | 75 at 157; 25 at 157; 100 at 157; 2 Montreal for any indications of Campbell's sepulchre Saratoga was reached the same night, and in turning over the pages of Lossing's "Revolutionary War," his eye fell on these words, from the description of the burial of Jane Macrea, at Fort Edward :- Her grave is near an old brown headstone, on which are in scribed the words: 'Here lies the body of Duncan Campbell, of Inverawe (sic), Esq. Major of the old Highland regiment, aged 55 years, who died the 17th July, 1758, of the wounds he received in the attack of the entrenchments of Ticonderoga and Carillon, '8th July, 1758'" Dean Stanley had another engagement which prevented his visiting the grave, but some particulars of the butial were furnished him in a few days by the Episcopalian clergyman residing on the spot. From this account it appears that Duncan Campbell was buried in the old cemetery at Fort Edward, to which Jane Macrea's body was removed from a graeyard down the river. Jane Macrea's remains were again removed, this time to Kingsbury, and finally to the modern cemetery lying between Fort Edward and Sandy Hill. A few years ago a family of Gilchrists, of Fort Edward, in removing their dead from the old to the new graveyard, carried Duncan Campbell's remains with them, claiming him as a relative. The old brown headstone, in a good state of preservation, is now in the enclosure of the Gilchrists' at the new cemetery.

FINAL TOUCHES TO THE FATAL STORY. The nurder of Donald Campbell, Desa Stanley says, occurred apparently not in leaving but in approaching Inverawe. It was at Barcaldine, near Loch Crieran, at the ford over the River Deargan—the river of the red stain. The ford is marked by four or five huge stepping stones, and it was when Donald Campbell reached the second of these that he was overtaken by Stuart of Appin, with whom there had long been a mortal feud. Stuart caught him and slew him on the spot, and the place is still called Murder Ford. He then hurried to Inverawe and threw himself on Campbell's mercy. There is one chamber at Inverawe which bears the name of the ghostroom, and here it was that the apparition gave its three-fold warning. The version in the family is that the victim was Duncan Campbell's brother, not his cousin. Coming now to

THE LAST SCENE AT TICONDEROGA It seems that on the night before the battle Campbell went out to explore the village, and traversed the bridge, or one of the bridges, that spans the rapids of the descending river. There was a storm, and he wore a grey overcost. On the bridge he saw a figure approaching him, also n a grey surtout. The face was hidden, or imperfectly seen, but on the breast he saw a wound, with blood streaming down over the grey coat. He ap roached it and extended his hand. The figure vanished name. They answered, "Ticonderoga." On this he made his will, and he conjured the

front, and the blood streaming over the grey co t, as he described the figure to his brother officers.

ANOTHER STORY

is told by the actual inheritor of the name, Campbell of Inverse, the grand-pephew of Duncan Campbell, as he heard it forty-five years ago from an old man at Taynuilt. This man's grandfather was foster-brother to Mac-donnochie—the Gaelic patronymic of the Laird of Inverawe. His father, then a young lad, was sleeping in the same room with the grandfather, but in a separate bed, when he was awakened in the night by some unaccustomed sound, and behold there was a bright light in the room, and he saw a figure in full Highland regimentals cross over the room and stoop down over his father's bed, and gave him a kiss; he was to frightened to speak, but put his head under the coverlet and went to sleep again. O ce more he was roused again in like manner, and he saw the same wight. In the morning he spoke to his father about it, who told him it was Macdonnochie he had seen, who told him he had been killed in a great battle in America. And sure enough, it was on the very day that the battle of Ticonderoga was fought and the Laird was killed. THERE WAS A THIRD STORY TOLD,

something of the same kind. As two ladies, a Miss Campbell and a Miss Lindsay, were walking in the neighborhood of Inverawe, they saw a battle in the sky, and recognized many of those who fell, amongst them their two kinsmen. They came home and told the marvel to their friends. A note of the event was taken, and it was found to correspond in every particular with the historical account of the attack on Ticonderoga, and to have

the battle took place.

If there is any truth in this story the obetr world must have been put in more commotion than this over the death of a Highland

heen seen at, or nearly at, the same time as

Finance and Commerce

TUESDAY, November 22. FINANCIAL.

The Stock Market opened firm this morning, and values of leading stock advanced during the day 2 to 3 per cent. The market was not firm at the close.

The following are the morning sales: 50 Montreal at 162; 20 at 162; 25 at 1611; 10 at 162; 25 Outario at 983; 25 Peoples at 95; 75 at 95½; 25 at 95; 50 Molsons at 108; 75 Merchants' at 1:8; 75 at 1:8; 115 at 1:8½; 25 at 118½; 50 Commerce at 140; 225 at 140; 175 at 139½; 100 at 140; 50 Commerce (ex-div) 136¾; 50 at 137½; 75 at 148; 30 Interculonial Coal at 30; 50 Montreal Telegraph at '334; 100 at 1334; 50 Dominion Telegraph at 91; 35 at 91; 50 Richeli-u at 65; 125 at 65½; 50 at 65½; 50 City Passenger at 121½; 90 City Gas at 156; 100 at 156½: 150 at 157; 46 Montreal Loan and Mortgage at III; 45 at III; 25 Dundas Cotton at 1371; \$1,300 Graphie Bonds at 80.

Atternoon sales: 25 Montreal at 1621; 50 at 163; 10 at 163; 25 at 163;; 25 at 164; 20 at 164; 100 at 164; 25 at 164; 16 at 164; 25 at 164; 25 at 1633; 75 Ontario at 983; 250 at 99; 100 at 99½; do at 99½; 25 at 99½; 50
Peoples at 94½: 25 Molsons at 108; 25 at 108; 50 at 107½; 75 at 107; 20 Merchants at 118½; 25 at 119½; 75 at 119½; 25 at 119½; 100
at 119½; 15 at 119½; 225 at 119½; 225 at 119½; 25 at 1101; 63 at 119; 50 at 1191; 25 at 119; 250 Commerce at 1413; 222 at 1413; 25 at 142; 80 at 142; 50 at 142; 100 do, (-x-div.) "t 138, 75 at 1381; 350 at 1381; 100 at 1381; 100 Imperial at 120; 50 Telegraph at 135; 50 at 136; 50 at 136; 50 at 136; 25 at 136; 65 Dominion at 94: 25 at 94: 100 In 1878 Dean Stanley visited America, and Biebelieu at 66; 25 at 66h; 25 at 66h; 100 25 at 1214; 25 at 121; 30 City Gas at 157 Loan and Mortgage, 111; £200 Central

COMMEK-IAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.-Receipts, 3,510 barrels. The mar ket was quiet but strong. The following sales were reported on 'Change to-day :- 125 bbls. Superior Extra \$5.471; 250 do at \$5.50; 100 at \$5.50; 125 Extra Superfice at \$5.40; 125 Medium Bakers' at \$5.75; 100 Strong Bakers', \$3.30; 240 Outario Bags, \$2.65. The following are the quotations: Superior Extra \$5.40 to \$5.45; Extra Superine, \$5.30 to 5.35; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$5.30 to 5.35; Superfine, \$4.20 to 5.00; Strong Bakers', \$5.75 to \$6.50; Fine \$4.35 to 1.50; Middlings, \$3.80 to 3.00; Pollards, \$3 30 to 3 40. Ontario Bags at \$2.55 to 2.70 City Bags (delivered), \$3.20 to 3.25. MEALS -Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.25 to 4.35

Cornmeal, \$2.80 to 2 90 per brl. Eggs are quiet at 20c for packed and at 21c

to 22c for fresh.

DAIRY PRODUCE.-There is no change in the market. Fine is scarce and is taken at late quotations, but the whole market is in an unsettled condition at present. Fine to finest is quoted at 21c to 23c. Creamery, 241c to 27c

Oheese 12c to 123c per 1b. Hog Products. __Mess Pork, \$17 to \$17.50 Lard, 113c to 123c for pails. Smoked Hams are quoted at 123c, and Bacon, 103c. Asses are steady at \$5.10 to 5.15 for Pots

per 100 lbs. Boots and Shors.—As the winter approaches the demand for heavy boots increases, and as stocks of these are ight, some houses are a little behind with orders for this class of goods. Winter overshoes are also in good request, and altogether the present sorting-up trip by travelers is proving quite satisfactory. There is a supply of everything in stock except heavy whiter wear A good fall of snow is the one thing nerdful to stimulate this branch. Manufact eres are busy on spring goods, and several western job ers have been here purchasing. Our manufacturers usually close their books for the year about the lat December, but it is safe to state already that the present year's business has been fairly satisfactory, since both the soring and fall seasons have resulted in considerably larger volume of trade than in preceding years, and the losses have been much smaller. Against this, however, is the fact that prices were out to an almost unprecedented extent this year, and the losses have been much smaller, and the losses have been much smaller. Against this, however, is the fact that prices were out to an almost unprecedented extent this year, and the losses have been much smaller. Remittances continue good.

COALAND Wood.—The demand for anthracite and the second ment works.

continue good.

COALAND WOOD.—The demand for anthracite coal here quite limited; the season nearly over. but owing to advanced prices another 25c per ton, being now quoted as follows:—Stove, \$7.0°; egg and chestnut; \$3.75; Scotch grate, \$5.50; Liwer port, \$5.00; Weish, \$5.50; Newcastle Smilths, \$5.00 to 5.50; Scotch steam, \$1.75 to 5.25; Fictou, do., \$4.25 to 4.50; Cape Breton, \$1.07. Cordword, owing to the short supply. has again ndvanced, now quisted as follows:—Maple, \$7.50 to 8.00; birch, \$8.50 to 7.00; beech, \$4.00 to 7.00; tamarac, \$5.00 to 6.00; and hemlock, \$1.50 to 5.00.

Rice—Enquiry only moderate. Coffees—Dullness prevails. Spices—The tendency is rather wards a little abatement in pepper and cloves. Other spices unchanged. Fruis—Valencia Raisins steady. Malega fruit dull and rather low Sultanas scarce and higher held Sic to Ilc.—Ourrants keep up at Patrae, French demand appears considerable.

Furs.—Manufacturers continue quite busy, and the present snow storm, if followed by frust a doold weather, will likely cause a rush for the delivery of goods to country dealers, so that the trade here may be taxed to their utmost in filling orders. The early catch of raw furs is coming forward freely, and meets with a good demand; the quality and colurs are reported good. Prices paid by the different dealers vary considerably, and our quotations represent the market for primed skins:—Bear, \$7 to 10; Fisher, \$8 to 8.00; Otter, \$7 to 10; Beaver, per ib. \$2.25 to 8.00; Red Fox, \$1.25 to 1.50; Cross do. \$2 to 5.00; Martin, \$1 to 1.75; Mink, \$1 to 2.00; Lynx. \$1.50 to \$2.00; Skunk, 50c to \$80c; Winter do. 9c to 11c; Kitts, 2c to 5c; Wild Cat, 50c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Arrivals of the Western hides have been fairly large, but the market remains unchanged. \$10, ", \$, being still the current rates paid the butchers for the several grades. The well-known local tanner in this market, having got pretty well supplied, has reduced his paying figures to those of the general dealers. Quebec tanners are buying what they require for lumediate use. Lambskins unchanged, prices, it is conceded, are too high; but competition will likely keep them up to present figures, from \$1.10 to 1.20. Calfskins unchanged, season over. Formerly the greater part of the calfskins held here were exported in the States, but since the inauguration of the N. P. Montreal tanners have commenced to work them into stock, which is acknowledged to be equal to any imported leather. HIDES AND SKINS .- Arrivals of the Western

to be equal to any imported leather.

FRUITS,—The receipts of Apples have continued heavy, but the demand for export has been so brisk that nearly all were wanted for the English markets. As the season approaches a close some Montreal dealers are awaking to the fact that stocks in their cellars are light; they are anxious to buy, but the bulk of good winter fruit has been rhipped, and the propellers having stopped running, arrivals from the West will be necessarily slow, and difficult to secure. The demand from the local trade continues cond, and prices range from \$1.50 to 2.25, as to quality; straight cars of ordinary fruit have sold at \$1.75, while choice lots have brought as high as \$2.25. Inferior and common apples sell at from \$1.40 to 165, Recent sales include 650 bris. of poor winter apples at \$1.45, 700 bris. good fruit at \$1.81: 300 do choice at \$2.10; \$00 do at \$1.75, and a carload at \$1.65. I emons in moderate der and at \$1 per box; supply light. Oranges sl.75, and a carload as 1.65. Tennins in moderate en and at \$1 per box; supply light. Oranges—Jamica fruit in small supply and slow of sale at \$4 per box, or \$7 per case. Cranberries pientiful held at \$7 for Cape Cod; demand fair. Almoria Grapes in small supply, and good request, at \$5 to 8 per brl.

HARDWARE AND IRON,—Until this week trade in general hardware continued to be well sustained, out travellers have no soft pretty well brough with their Fall trip, and are returning tained, out travellers have now got pretty well brough with their Fall trip, and are returning home, naving done a much larger business than during last Fall. One leading firm alone reports that, apart from the shipments by water, they shipped, by actual count, 45 per cent more goods per the Grand Frunk during last month than for October, 1879. —ome dealers affirm, however, that all through the Autumn staple go ds have been sold without remaneration to importers, so keen was the competition, etc. Very little business was expected to be done now until January, and no changes to note in prices. In Canada Plates only a small local trade doing at quotations. Tin Plates are in improved demand but no quotations, in sympathy with the upward tendency in foreign merkets. Pig Iron—The tone of the market is gradually improving; within the last lew days there have been several enquiries from buyers here for lots of from 400 to c00 tons, but prices offered are below the view of nolders, who feel quite confident of the future so much so that agents here for Scotch brands have received instructions not to sell, for the present. Stocks of Scotch iron held here include about 12,000 tons, and in New York only about 5,000 tons. The accumulations in this market have been greatly owing to the want of vessel transportation; unlike previous seasons, there has been a great scarcity this fall of steam and sall vessels on the Western turough route, and many buyers in the west have, it is said, been supplied from New York. Remitroute, and many buyers in the west have, it is said, been supplied from New York. Remittances good,

HORSE MARKET-Nov. 22.

Since the abatement of the epizootic in this city there has been a better feeling in the horse market, and a larger business has transpired during the past few days than for some ime past. During the past week ending November 20th, there were shipped to the United States 108 horses, costing \$7,926 50, against 47 horses, costing \$3,955, for the week previous, showing an increase of over 100 per cent. The average price paid last week was \$73.40 against \$84.15 the week previous. At the College street market on Friday last, 6 common working horses chiefly for local purposes were sold by Mr. James Maguire at from \$30 to \$55 cach. He also sold a fine bay carriage horse 5 years old, standing 15 hands 3 inches, and weighing 1.200 lbs, for \$175. Several American buyers were looking around for desirable animals for shipment.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL, November 22.

The arrivals at the Point yesterday and today were 390 cettle and 520 hogs for this market, and for through shipment to Point Levis, 9 carloads of cattle for J. B. Morgan, 7 carloads for Alderman McShane and 7 do. for R. Craig & Co. At St. Gabriel market there were received this morning 13 carloads of cattle, part of which were driven to Viger. Shipping cattle were sold at 5c to 53c per lb. live weight, Mr. N. Kennedy purchasing a load of choice steers and beifers from Mr. McIntosh at 51c, and Mr. E. R. Rees a lot trom Mr. S. Price at 5c per 1b. Alderman McShane also bought a car load. Although the supply of cattle was much larger to-day than last Monday, it consisted chiefly of inferior and common grades, which were not wanted unless at very low prices. On the other hand, good to choice beeves were in brisk demand and commanded better figures, 4]c to 4]c being paid for good butchers' cattle. Mr. E. Rees, of Kingston, along with his other shipments, is sending through to England 6 fancy fat cattle, weighing over 61 tons Of these, Mr. T. O. Robson, of St. Mary's, sold him a magnificent steer which turns the scale at 2840 lbs., and Mr. M. Downing, of Thetford, a handsome 3-year-old heifer weighing 2,000 lbs., a 2 year old helfer weighing 1 750 lbs., and a young heifer not a year old weighing 1,400 lbs. The other two were steers, and weighed 2,800 and 2,500 respect-These cattle are for exhibition at ively. several of the English fairs, and cost Mr. Rees 10c per lb., live weight. This week finishes up the cattle shipments for the season from Montreal via the St. Lawrence, which show the large increase of 75 per cent as compared with those of last year. Sheep were in good away. He knew that by the laws of secondsight it was the shadow of himself. He enquired of the inhabitants of the village what they call dit. They answered, "Carillon." He asked whether there was no other name. They answered, "Ticonderoga." On this he, made his will, and he conjured the officers, if he fell, to search out his body. On the morrow took place the fatal conflict. They sought everywhere, and at length found him, wrapped in his overcoat, the wound in demand, both on local and shipping account.

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|---|---|
| | Railway, was sold to-day at \$7 per 100 lbs. The following were to-day's prices:— |
| | Good to choice shipping cattle per lb. live weight |
| İ | Common to fair do |
| | Lambs, per head |

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS:

ONTABIO.

ONTABIO

Iohn Morin Arnprior
S Keily Almonte
John McIlmoyle Apsley
Alex McDonald, R S B Alexandria
M 'Donnell Brechin
D McDonaell Brechin
Iohn Slaven Burritt's Rapids
D O'Connor Brantford
M J Lally Blessington
John Ryan Barriefield
James Kesting Brickley
J W McRae Beaverton
J M Hurley Believille
James Windle Bagot
J M Hurley Believille
P Delantillon Breech wood
Daniel Bulger Bulger
Paul Ingoldby Centreville
Guy C Burtin Cashin's Glen
Allen Graut Carleton Place
H 'Patterson Conward
J M cauley Kingston
H Carleton Place
H 'Patterson Cornwall
J Mc Auley Kingston
Patrick O'Keefe Kingsbridge J Mc Aulev Kingston
Patrick O'Keefe Kingsbridge
Phi'lip Bradv Kemptville
J McCullough Lousdale
J Murdoch Ingersoll
David Walker Indsay
Michael T Harrington Downeyville
M Judge Metcalf
T Lee Marysville
Michael Ryan Mount St. Patricn

John Meagher Manotic
M Judge Metcalf
T tec Marysville
Michael Ryan Mount St. Patricin
John Maloney Monckland
Poter Brennan Metrose
John Cass Metrose
John Cass Otrawa
M Sammon Osceola
James Sweeney Osgoode
JC Sullivan Petrobrough
Phomas Furlong Pictor
W Northgraves Perih
N Deveraux Prescott
M J Armand Pakenham
James McDermott Raiburn
Angus Tobin River Raisin
F Devine Renfrew
Patrick Tighe, Jr Read
M Stanley Stanleyville
D McCart Sarnia
John Murphy Staco
Patrick Kennedy Springtown
- imon Labrosse St. Eugene
M O'Brica South Dourn
L Murphy Scaforth
R McKay Toronto
Patrick Casey Tweed
D Hurley Vankleek Hill
Patrick Godfrey Walkerton
Wm Whelan Westport
E J Baker Wolfe Island
A A Post Whitby
Kichard Burden Failowfield QUEBEC.

H J Donnelly. Helena Edward Polan Huntingdon Iames O'Brien Inverness Patrick Ma'oney Lencoxville J W Kenneds Richmond Edward Murphy Ormstown Iohn Shean Portage du Fort Iames Finn Port Iewis Wright & Co Quebec City Henry Buffle Rockburn Daniel McCaffrey St Agathe J J McCown St Ancet Lawrence Slattery Sheenboro Hugh Connor Sherbrooke M H O'Ryan Sillery Wm O'Meara Sherington James O'Hagan Templeton James O'Hagan Templeton

Wm O'Meara Sherrington
James O'Hagan Templeton
Wm Neelan St Alphonse
James J Kelly StStanislaus de Korkka
M C Landregan St Catherin s
Simod McNally Calumet Island
E Gibbon North Onslow
Michael McAleer Hallerton
J & C McIver Valleyfield

NEWFOUNDLAND.

MARRIED.

BISHOF WARD.—At St. Patrick's Church, on Tu-sday the 23rd instant, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Mr. Richard Bishop, eldest son of William Bishop, Esq. to Miss Delia Ward, daughter of Manases Ward, of County Tyrone, Ireland The happy couple left by the morning train for a tour through the West.

235 Londonderry and Glasgow papers please

NEILEN-CANNON.—At Rawdon, Q, on the 9th November, by Rev. Father Dubois, william Neilen, merchant, of St Alphonse, Q, to Miss Annu M., e'dest daughter of Mr. James Cannon, 12, 2 of Rawdon, Que.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATATYSIC QUANTITY.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether there is such a word as Catatysic. Dr. Wild-claims that Catatysic is a proper word, and also undertakes to give the meaning of it. The Doctor says Catatysic means an unknown power or quantum. We don't see that our duty or position is altered by this word Catatysic," if there be such a word," neither does it appear that it makes any difference to us whether we are Anglo-Israelites or not. Still, If there is anything to be gained by persuading people that we are the lost ten tribes, then go on with the work by all means. Perhaps some of those who believe in the Anglo-Israel theory will state what is to be gained by persuading people into their way of thinking.

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW-ROOMS.

Our London buyer being always on the look out for anything new in Mantles, he keeps us always well posted with all the latest styles. We have in treceived a case of very choice Mantles, the very latest styles that are now being worn in London and Paris.

The largest assortment of Ladies' Jackets in Montreal, prices from \$3 to \$16.
Ladies' Dolmans in great variety, prices from \$12.50 to \$130.
Ladies' Ulsters in all the newest styles, prices from \$10.320.
Our stock of Mantles is so large and so well assorted that it is impossible to give a price list but would invite all in want of Mantles to visit our Show-Rooms; they are sure to get suited, as our prices are the cheapest in the city. Our London buyer being always on the look

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW-ROOMS.

We would invite the public attention to our stock of Shawls, especially the following lines, which are very cheap:
Heavy Wrap Shawls, only \$1.90, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.65. Cambrian Homespun Shawls, only \$240, \$29t and \$345. 3001ch Wool Shawls, soft finish, only \$8.00, \$3 25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50. Scotch Homespun Shawls, only \$8.50, \$3.00 and Very Heavy Velvet Finished Reversible Shawls, only \$1.90, \$5.75, \$0.75 and \$7.75, Clan Tartan Shawls, in all qualities, from \$4.25 to \$10.50.

Paisley Shawls from \$4.75 to \$8.50.
Come to Carsley's for the best stock of Shawls

S. Carsley,

MONTREAL.

CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

WEEKLY TEST!

Number of purchasers served during week ending Nov. 20th, 1880.

Same week last year.

8.889

A Full and Complete Assortment

S. CARSLEY'S

CHEAP GOODS.

PRICE LIST.

Useful Winceys, in all shades, 51c per yard.
Useful Dress Goods, in all shades, 11c per yard.
Splendid line of new Serges, 12c per yard.
Itseful Persian Cord, to be sold at 183r.
Splendid line of new Empress Cluth, 18c.
Useful Black Lustres, 15c per yard.
Useful Black Lustres, 15c per yard.
Useful Black Silk, to be sold at 50c.
Useful Black Silk, to be sold at 50c.
Useful Black Satin, linen back, 53c.
Useful Satin, in all shades, 67c per yard.
Splendid line of new Black Demi-gros Grain silv, to be sold at 70c, 80c, 82c, 85c and 88c per yard.
Heautiful line of new all-wool Striped Scotch Homespan, for winter wear, to be sold at 27c per yard.

yard.
Splendid line of new Brocaded Velveteen, in all the newest shades, 56c.
Special line of new Tycoon Repp. in all the newest patterns and col rs. 23c.
Good American Prints, 81c.
S. CARSLEY, Montreal.

S. CABSLEY'S BROCADED GOODS.

Useful Plein Colored Brocaded Cloth for Costumes. 21c per vard
Useful Br. caded Cloth for trimmings, in all patterns and shades 2-jc yd.
Good quality of new Sirk Brocade, in all patterns and shades, useful for trimmings. Price,

terns and shades, useful for trimmings. Price, 67c per yard.
Anlendid line of French Broche, in all patterns and colors, for contumes, also, useful for trimmings, 29c per yard.

Special line of new Dunblane Cloth, for trimmings. Price, 35c per yard.

Special line of new Silk Maletesse, 72c. feetal line of new Silk Maletesse, 71c. feetal line of new Silk and Wool Brocaded Cashmere, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 59c per yard.

59c per yard.

Splendld line of new Chinies B. for dresses:
also, useful for trimmings, to be sold at 47c per

yard. Special live of new Homespun Broche, in all shades, to be sold at 30c per yard.

S. Carsley,

MONTREAL.

Clapperton's is the popular Thread.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!

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