he stretches the fact. That thing called "intense loyalty" is but a by-gone and a memory of the bitter past. Dr. Potts goes so far as to venture the statement that "in Ireland they have the best land laws that are in any country where the system of landlord and tenant prevails." This would be a difficult proposition to prove. But suppose they have the best land laws, the people derive no benefit from them on account of the iniquitous manner in which they are administered by the officers of the Crown or obeyed by the landlords. Where the laws in Ireland are not bad in themselves they are made so by the tyranny and corruption which attend their administration. After discoursing on the amelioration and improvement of things in general, the reporter put the following question and received the following answer:

"You have given your general impression as to the condition of Ireland; but what do you think of the attitude of the Parnellites in and out of Parliament?"

"I regard them largely as adventurers, unwise leaders of the Irish people, as utterly disloyal to Great Britain, and in no sense the true friends of Ireland. Their constant aim is the dismemberment of the empire, which would materially injure the position of the Protestant minority in Ireland."

One would scarcely expect language of this description from such an enlightened and intelligent man as Dr. Potts, but it is only another illustration of how prejudice will warp the judgment and blind even the most intelligent. The Rev. gentleman considers the Parnellites largely as adventurers. This is a low estimate of a body of men who have on frequent occasions brought the proud and noble British House of Commons to terms; who have forced the "unchangeable" British constitution to change; who have attracted the attention and admiration of the entire civilized world by their efforts to secure just and fair legislation for a little bit of an island in the Atlantic. The Parnellites are adventurers who have come to stop and Dr. Potts should'nt forget it. He accuses them of being unwise leaders of the Irish people. Indeed! and unwise for what? For having taken Ireland from the dissecting table, and given the nation new vigor, new life; for having taken the people from under the iron heel of landlordism; for having taught them to be self-reliant and to seek the rights of freemen; for having saved the tenant from the tax of unfair rent.

All this may be unwise in the eyes of Dr. Potts, but in the eyes of those who can appreciate the services of the Parnellites, there is much to commend their policy and their action. We deny the reverend gentleman's competency to stigmatize the Irish National party "as being in no sense the true friends of Ireland." Dr. Potts should judge by results, and not by his passions; if he were guided by facts instead of by prejudice he would utter no such condemnation of the truest and most honest friends Ireland ever had. We dispute his contention that their constant aim is the dismemberment of the empire. As a D.D the Rev. Mr. Potts ought occasionally to back up his assertions with a little proof. As a Methodist minister he ought to have been a little more shrewd and not let the cat out of the bag as he has done. The secret and motive of his antipathy towards the Irish party lie in the fact that he is afraid of the ascendency of the Protestant minority coming to an end if Ireland were allowed to legislate for herself. Dr. Potts' view of the situation can be summed up as follows: If the position of the Protestant minority in Ireland is to be injured by success attending the National cause, then let the nation perish first. We can't agree with the reverend gentleman on any such conclusion, nor will the united people of Ireland.

MR. J. J. CURRAN, M.P., AT WINNIPEG.

On the occasion of the presentation of the address to Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, at Winnipeg a few days ago, the Hon. Joseph Royal, M.P., chairman of the meeting, which was held at the drill shed, introduced the member for Montreal Centre, who was greeted with a hearty welcome. The Winnipeg papers give the following summary of his speech:—

After the guest of the evening had concluded his reply, the chairman introduced Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., of Montreal, who spoke briefly but eloquently, expressing his delight with all that he had seen since he left his home to visit this great province, and referring to various thoughts that had been suggested by his trip, such as the trials and sacrifices of the early voyageurs and noble missionaries who had formerly explored the vast inland seas and encountered numerous obstacles in coming to this land. The gigantic undertakings of the present age in these regions were a testimony of our progress, but he questioned whether our projects were more daring or likely to influence mankind to a greater degree than those of the adventurous and duty-loving men he had referred to. (Cheers). In addressing the audience he felt that he was speaking to citizens of Montreal, Toronto and various other parts of the Dominion. He had not been able to take ten steps in the city of Winnipeg without having a hearty grip of the hand of some old friend from one of the older Provinces. From first to last he had not met one man but was delighted with this country, and not one but said he would not go back to his former home except for a visit. He alluded to the brilliant prospect in store for this country, and to the anxiety of the people in the East that we should continue to progress. Representative men were desirous of coming here and forming the acquaintance of the people and seeing what their wants are. In concluding he referred to the fact that his own sister had spent thirty-one years here, and said that he would be glad to give his support towards making this great land what it ought to be and was destined to be.

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH.

Disease in Ontario and Quebec—The Duty of the State.

The following is a portion of Dr. Sullivan's able address delivered before the Canada Medical Association at its recent seventeenth annual convention in this city. Dr. Sullivan, who is President of the Association, said:—About a month ago I was presented with a book usually looked on with repugnance, a blue book; it was a portion of the census of 1881, the last one taken, and just published. I found some facts therein, possibly not new to you, but new and surprising to me. I found the population of the whole Dominion to be 4,324,876, scattered over an immense territory. Of this Ontario has 1,923,228, Quebec 1,359,027, the balance being divided among the other provinces. I found the death-rate varied a great deal without any reasons given; from 11.81 per 1,000 in Ontario, the healthiest; to British Columbia with 20.35; Quebec following closely with 19.07 per 1,000 persons. On looking at the totals, I was astonished to find Ontario with nearly 600,000 more population, had some 3,000 deaths less per annum than Quebec, the figures being—Quebec, 25,930; Ontario, 22,727; population considered, the difference is simply enormous.

QUEBEC'S EXCESSIVE DEATH RATE.

In looking for causes I found that this excessive death rate in the Province of Quebec was due to the great mortality among children, the deaths from 1 to 11 years being more than sufficient to explain this discrepancy; that it is truly a "Slaughtering of Innocents" the figures will explain. For the first year Quebec, 8,350 deaths, 1,000 more boys than girls; Ontario, 5,418 deaths, 760 more boys than girls; Quebec, 5,016 deaths, 300 more boys from first to fourth year; Ontario, 3,080, with 200 more boys during same year. Next table from 4 years to 11 years, we have 2,776 deaths in Quebec, and 22 more boys, while Ontario for same time has 1,973, with 43 more boys, making a grand total of 16,142 deaths in the Province of Quebec from 1 to 11 years, and a majority of 1,290 boys, while for the same period Ontario has only 10,471, and a majority of 973 boys. Their totals are 26,613, with 2,263 boys. The difference in favour of Ontario, without reference to population, is the large one of 5,671. Were it not an official document, carefully prepared, I would not believe it; it is a matter which concerns all the provinces, but the fair fame of the Province of Quebec is particularly impeached. It is also eminently proper that through this Society our statesmen may consider so important a matter, if only from an economic point of view, and prescribe a remedy.

SIR JAMES PAGET,

in an address before the International Health Exhibition last June, on "The relation between National Health and Work," containing a vast amount of carefully calculated statistics, in eloquent, graphic language, describes the loss to Britain, and says with reference to preventible diseases: "No one who lives among the sick can doubt that a large proportion of the sickness and loss of work might have been prevented or can doubt that in every succeeding generation a larger proportion still may be avoided if only all will strive that it may be so. Smallpox might be rendered nearly harmless by vaccination; Typhus, Typhoid, Scarlet Fevers, and Measles might be coufined within very narrow limits; so probably might Whooping cough and Diphtheria. The greater part of accidents are due to carelessness. Diseases due to bad food, mere filth, or intemperance, so far as self-induced, might by virtue and self-control be excluded, and with these, scrofula, rickets, scurvy, and all the widespread defects attributed to them could be greatly diminished." When I give you some of the diseases you will see how peculiarly apposite his words are. I only took the diseases showing the most marked contrasts or differences, and you will see how, without any intention on my part, they fall under the head of what Sir James Paget and everyone call "preventible." They make the case very strong against Quebec. I read Sir James Paget's lecture after I made out the annexed table. Bear in mind this only takes notice of deaths. Think of all the sickness they represent, the loss of work caused and the enormous waste, the result of these diseases:—

Disease.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Total.
Small-pox.....	46	714	760
Diphtheria.....	1,271	1,599	2,870
Teething.....	108	2,359	2,467
Diarrhœa.....	294	585	879
CholeraInfantum	181	344	525
Dis. of throat ...	56	406	462
Dis. of brain....	696	1,049	1,749
Scarlet fever....	561	961	1,537
Fevers—Typhoid	594	1,081	1,612
Croup.....	556	574	1,130
Measles	375	341	716
Consumption....	2,398	2,282	4,680
	7,136	12,295	

With reference ta the uniformity of medical standard, I may say I hold with many that it is

THE DUTY OF THE STATE

to see that men well qualified to meet the serious responsibilities of the profession shall be found in every village and hamlet throughout the land. Our profession is too intimately mixed up with the people, not to require a law, and a stringent one, too, to regulate the right to practice, and while schools award degrees and honors to the zealous, faithful student, the state alone should say who shall or who shall not guard the interests of the sick, the safety of its subjects. The matter comes under the head of education and is therefore a state right. Then all you require is to imitate the example of Ontario, and place the profession in the position it is in there. Those who see how ardently the profession of the United States and the English sigh for such a law can only feebly realize its value and importance. Your power, gentlemen, will be immense if united. Surely in such an agitation the descendants of Pare, Bichat, Magendie, Bernard and Dupuytren will not fail to assist, when they remember the glories that cluster around the French school, that they are the representatives here of that land of science, art and culture, which for hundreds of years enlightened the world of medicine; they will not hesitate, more particularly when they will have the regulation of such a system.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory. 48 tf

MORTALITY RETURNS.

In the returns of the Catholic cemetery, which were handed into the health department at the City Hall yesterday, there were the following statistics. The total number of deaths was 124, of which 95 were in the city. Of the whole number 87 were of children under 5 years of age. Of the causes of death 18 were of cholera infantum; 27 of diarrhœa; 3 of diphtheria, and 2 of typhoid fever.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases.

CONVENT OF MOUNT ST. MARY.

A VISIT TO THIS EXCELLENT INSTITUTION —ITS BEAUTIFUL SITUATION—THE CLASS ROOMS, MUSIC AND RECEPTION ROOMS, DORMITORIES, ETC.

Montreal boasts of a great many magnificent educational and religious institutions, and although the Convent of Mount St. Mary, corner of Guy and Dorchester streets, an educational establishment for young ladies under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, may not be so important as some of the others in point of size, it has nevertheless its advantages in many other respects, and certainly ranks as one of the finest and most attractive establishments of the city. Being beautifully situated near the mountain, it

COMMANDS A DELIGHTFUL VIEW

of the City of Montreal, the River St. Lawrence and the celebrated Victoria Bridge. Coupled with the excellent system of ventilation, the salubrious mountain air contributes greatly to the good health the pupils enjoy, giving that strength to the constitution which makes the young ladies embrace study with alacrity, and even with pleasure. In regard to cleanliness, the building is unsurpassed by any other in the city, and as the interior has been thoroughly renovated and re-painted lately it presents an appearance which at once wins the good opinion of the visitor and compels him to express his unbounded admiration at the surroundings, and to congratulate the good and ever-zealous Sisters upon the good work which they have accomplished. The floors and walls of the institution shine like mirrors, and in fact, as a friend who accompanied our representative on his visit suggested, "One could almost see himself in them." And now the

HOLIDAYS ARE ALMOST OVER,

and pupils are beginning to return from their vacation to commence the next scholastic year with fresh vigor, and an evident desire to facilitate the work of the good Nuns as far as lies in their power. During the year some three hundred pupils attend the classes at Mount St. Mary, and, as the boarding school reopens on the first of September, the beautiful Convent will soon be full of scholars again, and once more the precious charge of teaching and cultivating the minds of these hundreds of young ladies will be placed in the hands of the Nuns. The course of studies is complete in English and French. The pupils are obliged to converse alternately in these languages during the recreation hours; hence they acquire facility for conversing in both tongues. There are also supplementary classes for those who do not follow a regular course. The boarding class is divided into four departments, according to the capacity of the pupils, and each department has its English and French classes. There are three Nuns in charge of each department, besides six music teachers.

The parlours, recreation rooms, sick rooms, infirmary, pupil's library with French and English departments, are certainly a credit to the institution, and in fact justice could hardly be done them in a short newspaper article. Everything is in its place, bright and shining, and the surroundings are so decidedly pleasant that one would linger with pleasure for hours within them.

THE MUSEUM

is perhaps one of the most attractive features of the Convent. It contains a complete collection of minerals and shells, with all the other collections usually seen in such places, besides a most beautiful and valuable solar system. The shells and minerals were classed by Rev. Father Rousseau, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice who for eighteen years filled the position of chaplain of the House. On either side of the large hall, which runs from front to back, we find the French and English graduating class rooms, with everything in the most perfect order, as well as a very large music and reception room. On the second floor we come to the second department or half boarding class, separated into English and French class rooms, with everything in the most perfect order. Here also we find a large and airy recreation and study room, separated from which by folding doors, as on the first floor, is another room used by the pupils as a work-room, where they spend about an hour each day in plain and fancy work. Here we might say that some magnificent specimens of fancy work by the pupils, under the direction, of course, of the nuns, can be seen in this convent. We were struck with the beauty of a piece of work upon which a young lady, the daughter of a popular Montreal alderman, was engaged, and were informed that there were hundreds of such pieces, and many superior pieces, at each annual exhibition of fancy work.

The third department is arranged pretty much the same as the first and second, each one with its large music and recreation rooms. On the third floor there are also two large dormitories, one for the children who have not made their First Communion and the other for those who are preparing to make their First Communion.

ON THE FOURTH AND LAST FLOOR

are two more large dormatories for the larger pupils, all of which are remarkably well ventilated. The system of heating the building is also so thorough that the local Lady Superior informed us that they never know what it is to feel cold in winter. The chapel of the institution, which is on the second floor, is a very pretty one, and contains a magnificent marble altar, on either side of which is a large statue of the Guardian Angel. There is also a first-class organ and a choir of talented lady singers. The former entrance to the building from St. Antoine street, with terrace, walks and playground, is exceedingly handsome, and must contribute largely to the health and spirits of the pupils.

The English classes of the institution are entirely under the control of English teachers, and everything is arranged in the most convenient manner possible for the pupils. The charges are also very moderate.

It is a pleasure to the people of Montreal to have such institutions in their midst. Here young ladies receive not only a practical education, but are also taught the various branches of housework, and last but by no means least they receive a Christian education. They are taught the faith expounded by the Apostles of St. Peter and fostered by God's Holy Church, and when their course of studies is completed they leave their convent home and the good Sisters who taught them and carry with them a knowledge of the truths of Catholicity so powerful as to enable them to battle successfully against the many snares and devices of the outer world.

DIAMOND DYES.

To prove the goodness of a pudding, eat it. To prove the goodness of Diamond Dyes, buy them. They are unsurpassed and unsurpassable for brilliancy, strength, and cheapness. 39 tf

OBITUARY.

The late Maria Doyle, who died at Ormstown on Monday the 25th ultimo, at the ripe age of 84 years, was relict of the late Mr. Matthew Furlong, and a native of New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland. Her funeral took place from her late residence, on Wednesday, 27th ult., to the parish church at Ormstown, where a Requiem Mass was sung, and from thence to the cemetery at that place. The funeral was largely attended by all classes and creeds, which was a proof of the respect in which the deceased lady was held.

The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers, viz., Felix Finn, George Kilgour, Jas. P. Murphy, Jno. Dempsey, Jno. Smyllie and Jas. Darragh.

The deceased lady was one of the oldest inhabitants of Ormstown, and in the demise of that lady Ormstown has lost one of her stanchest members of the Catholic Church, and which is evidenced by the fact that the parish priest from the pulpit announced on Sunday last that he could not allow that occasion to pass without referring to the great loss the parish sustained in the death of that lady, and praised her good qualities whilst among them.

The deceased lady was the mother of Mrs Patrick Reynolds, City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, and leaves a son and three daughters and five grandchildren to mourn her loss. *Resquiscat in pace*

Cardinal Mareno died at Toledo, Spain, yesterday of apoplexy.

C. M. B. A.

THE LATE PATRICK DINAHAN.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 26 held in their hall, Aug. 25th, 1884, the President, Bro. T. J. Finn, in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst by the hand of Death our late lamented friend and fellow-member, Bro. Patrick Dinahan. In view of the loss we have sustained in his decease, and of the still greater loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, be it

Resolved—That while we bow in submission to the will of Almighty God, it is only a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that by his death our association has lost an efficient and worthy member, his family a kind Christian protector, and society a true friend.

Resolved—That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved—That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of the deceased and published in the official organs of our order.

Resolved—That as a further tribute of respect we attend the funeral in a body and drape our hall in mourning for the space of one month.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Father Bedard, of Fall River, Mass., had an insurance of $50,000 on his life.

Brother Aphartes, Superior of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine at Quebec for the last 25 years, has been ordered to France.

Miss Coupal, of this city, and Miss Frechette, of Quebec, made their final vows in religion and assumed the black veil at the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, on Saturday morning.

The Rev. Father Hamon, P.S.S., formerly professor of theology at the Grand Seminary of Montreal, has been transferred to the Parish of Notre Dame, where he will assume the duties formerly fulfilled by the late Father Levesque.

The annual Retreat for the curates of this diocese began on Sunday night at the Grand Seminary. About seventy young clergymen are following the exercises. There are also present several pastors who were unavoidably absent from the last Retreat. His Lordship as usual presides.

The Rev. Father J. A. M. Paradis, a missionary in the North-West territory, has just returned from a trip to James' Bay, through Mattawa, Lake Temiscamingue and Lake Abitibbe. He left here on the 15th June, and after a long canoe voyage, which was seldom interrupted by portages, had a swim in James Bay on the 8th of July, not finding the water so cold as at our seaside summer resorts.

On Saturday a number of nuns belonging to the Order known as "Les Filles de la Sagesse," were to take passage at Havre *en route* for Canada. The main object of this order is to take charge of orphans and minister to the sick in hospitals. Those of the Nuns now coming here will take charge of the female portion of the orphanage founded about a year age by the Rev. Father Rousselot, *Curé* of St. James' Church, in the township of Wentworth, under the name of Notre Dame de Montfort. Four of the Nuns of this Order have lately died victims of their zeal while attending cholera-stricken patients at Toulon.

The Redemptorist fathers who are to assume the pastoral charge of St. Ann's Church in this city, are expected to take possession in the middle of the present month. As this Montreal House will be attached to the Belgian Province, the members thereof will be recruited directly in Belgium. Two of the Fathers, at present at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, will be transferred to Montreal, one of whom, Father Catulle, will occupy the position of *curé*. The others are expected to land in Quebec on or about the 11th of September. Although mostly all are Belgians they are said to have a good knowledge of the English language, and will no doubt worthily fill their new positions.

His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe has made the following appointments:—Rev. Father Hardy, to be *curé* of St. Pie; Rev. Father Gaboury, *curé* of St. Mathias; Rev. Father Beaudry, *curé* of St. Marcel; Rev. Father Courtemanche, *curé* of St. Louis de Bonsecours; Rev. Father Leduc, *curé* of Dunham; Rev. Father Petit, *curé* of West Shefford; Rev. Father Desnoyers, *curé* of Knowlton; Rev. Father Guertin, *curé* of Sweetsburg; Rev. Father Halde, vicar of St. Antoine; Rev. Father Marcille, vicar of Farnham. The Rev. Father Raymond, *curé* of St. Louis de Bonsecours, has been obliged through ill-health to retire from the active duties of the ministry.

CHAPTER OF CANONS.

On Sunday last the *mandement* of His Lordship Mgr. Lafleche, establishing a Chapter of Canons for the diocese of Three Rivers was read. The solemn installation will take place in the Cathedral on the 11th of September, on which occasion there will be a brilliant religious demonstration, which will without doubt be attended by an immense congregation. The official list of members of the new chapter, as published by the *Journal des Trois Rivières*, is as follows:

Titular Canons—Very Rev C O Caron, Prévost; Very Rev Luc Desilets, V G; Rev Father L Richard, Primicier: Rev Father L S Rheault, Archdeacon; Rev Father J B Corneau, Theologal; Rev Father F X Cloutier, Penitentier; Rev Father Isaac Gélinas, Superintendent of the Seminary of Nicolet; Rev Father Prince, Curé of St Maurice; Rev Father Pothier, Curé of Warwick; Rev Father Marchand, Curé of Drummondville; Rev Father Carufel, Curé of Ste Anne de la Pérade.

Honorary Canons—Rev Father Boucher, Curé of Rivière-du-Loup; Rev Father Marcoux, Curé of Champlain; Rev Father Dostie, Cure of Gentilly.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

The following are the names of the young ladies who made their vows in religion at the Ville Marie Convent on Thursday last:—Final vows—Miss Cloutier, in religion Sister Ste. Marie; Miss O'Neil, Sister St. Pancratius; Miss Drouin, Sister St. Gildos; Miss Kennedy, Sister Ste. Marie Marguerite; Miss Paradis, Sister St. Laure; Miss Mercier, Sister Ste. Anne des Miracles; Miss Paradis, Sister Ste. Marie du Cenacle; Miss Bisson, Sister St. Louis de Gonzaque; Miss Gosselin, Sister St. Côme; Miss Jean, Sister St. Jerôme; Miss Doyle, Sister St. Ignatius; Miss Rioux, Sister Archangel; Miss Charest, Sister St. Alphonse Marie; Miss Lachance, Sister Ste. Nérie; Miss Lorrain, Sister Ste. Marie Edouard.

The following took the holy habit:—Miss Germain, in religion Sister Ste. Xaverine; Miss Giroux, Sister St. Melchiade; Miss Descareaux, Sister St. Solonge; Miss Grégoire, Sister St. Timothy; Miss Latour, Sister St. Placide; Miss Donohue, Sister Ste. Marie Amable; Miss Dionne, Sister St. Colomban; Miss Dessault, Sister Ste. Marie Eugénie; Miss Lasmer, Sister St. François Xavier; Miss Decary, Sister Ste. Marie Benjamin; Miss Primeau, Sister St. Anysia.

ORDINATIONS.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal conferred Holy Orders upon the following gentlemen at the ordination service held in the Montreal Grand Seminary Sunday morning:—

TONSURE.—Mr. E. T. Hebert, Montreal.

MINOR ORDERS.—Messrs. J. L. Beaudoin, J. P. Forest, Geo. Lafortune, J. E. Lafortune, D. Picotte, T. Racette, Montreal.

SUB-DEACONSHIP.—Messrs. J. Lafortune and J. Marchand, Montreal.

PRIESTHOOD.—Mr. Charles. E. Cadot, Montreal.

PASTORAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre has just made the following pastoral appointments:—Rev. D. A. Gravel, to be pastor of St. Benoit; Rev. J. B. Bourget, to be pastor of St. Janvier; Rev. J. Gagnon, to be pastor of St. Barbara; Rev. J. E. Dugas, to be pastor of Ste. Anne des Plaines, and Rev. G. Bérard, to be pastor of St. Theodore, (Chertsey).

FETE AT CHAMBLY.

The unveiling of the tablet at the old fort, Chambly, took place at that place on Saturday, and passed off with great *eclat*. Among those present were Messrs. J. O. Dion, B. Benoit, M.P., Dr. Martel, M.P.P., Dr. Poupier, S. Pagnuelo, F. Lesage, M.P., R. J. Lesage, Hon. J. Laviolette, J. Ostigny, Mayor of Chambly, M. Paradis, Mayor of St. Johns, Chevalier Larocque, Rev. Canon Duvernay, Rev. G. J. Lajeunesse, Chas. Allard, G. T. A. Robert, James Brown, R. A. Campbell, G. P. Hughes, of Middleton Hall, Northumberland, J. M. Mitchell, and Messrs. Ulric and Parent, government engineers at Chambly.

The tottering masonry of the old fort has been propped up and cemented until, at the present time, the walls are as firm as on the day they were built. On the stones forming the western entrance the names of the old commanders of the fort and dates have been carved. At the southwestern corner a marble tablet bearing the following inscription has been let into the wall:—

CHAMBLY, A. D. 1665.
Courage et Loyante.

Sous le regne de Louis XIV. le Marquis de Vaudreuil etant Gouverneur-General de la nouvelle France.

Ce fort fut erige en 1711, incendie en 1776.

Restaure par Sir Guy Carleton en 1777; abandonne en 1847.

Il fut repare en 1882 et en 1883 sous le regne de Victoria Reine de la Grande Bretange, le Marquis de Lorne etant Gouverneur-General du Canada; Theodore Robitaille Lieutenant-Gouverneur de Quebec.

Par ordre de Sir Hector Langevin, C.B., C.M.G, Ministre des Travaux Public du Canada; Thomas Fuller, architecte.

J. O. DION,
Directeur.

This tablet was covered by a handsome banner bearing the arms of Chambly, and the following words:—

Darneau.	DeSalaberry.
1756.	1813.
1665.	1869.

Chambly.
Honneur Loyante.

A platform for the speakers had been erected at this point while the Chambly brass band was stationed near and played a number of appropriate airs under the leadership of Mr. McDougall. Salvoes were fired at intervals from some old cannon in the cemetery.

Mr. Dion, secretary of the committee entrusted with the work of repairing the fort, reviewed the work done and thanked those who had given their aid.

Dr. Martel thanked those present for responding to the invitation of the committee, and Mr. Benoit, M.P., responded in behalf of Sir Hector Langevin.

The tablet was then uncovered, Mr. Dion calling for three cheers for France, which were heartily given, after which short addresses were given by Mr. Hughes in English, and Mr. Pagnuelo in French, which concluded the proceedings.

THE NEW CARDINALS.

SHORT SKETCHES OF THE PRINCES OF THE CHURCH.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The offices held and the positions filled by the Prelates about to be raised to the College of Cardinals in the approaching Consistory were of a very high order and their promotion is a worthy reward for the long and important services which they have rendered to the Church. Monsignor Carmine Merosi Gori was sub-Datario in the latter years of the Pontificate of Pius IX., and now, besides being Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation, he is Prelate of the Abbreviatori di Parco Maggiore. Mgr. Carlo Laurenzi, Assessor of the Holy Office, was born in Perugia in 1821, was Canon of the cathedral of that city and Vicar-General of Leo XIII., when he was Archbishop of Perugia. Pius IX., on the 22nd of June, 1877, preconized Mgr. Laurenzi Titular Bishop of Amata, and Leo XIII., when elected Pontiff, desired to have Mgr. Laurenzi near himself, first as Auditor and afterwards as Assessor of the Holy Office. Mgr. Laurenzi is Consultor of the Sacred Congregations of Rites and of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. Mgr. Ignazio Masotti, from 1863, belonged to the College of Refendari della Segnatura di Giustizia. Besides being Secretary of the Congregations of Bishops and Regulars, and the State of the Regulars and Regular Discipline, he is Consultor of the Congregation of the Holy Office of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, and Assistant Consultor of the special Congregation for the Revision of Provincial Councils. Mgr. Isidoro Vergo has been for many years Secretary of the Congregation of the Council and of those of the revision of Provincial Councils and of Ecclesiastical Immunities and for the Residence of Bishops. As Consultor, he forms a part of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide. Four new names are announced as the names of Prelates whom the Holy Father will raise to the dignity of the Cardinalate. These are—Mgr. Zeffirino Gonzalezy Diaz Tunon, of the Order of Preachers, Archbishop of Seville in Spain, born at Vittoria, in the diocese of Oviedo, 28th January, 1831, elected to Malaga, 17th January, 1874, translated to Cordova, 5th July, 1875, and promoted to Seville, 15th March, 1883; Mgr. Celestino Gangelbauer, of the Congregation of the Austrian Benedictines, Archbishop of Vienna, born at Thaustettin, diocese of Linz, 20th of August, 1817, promoted to Vienna 4th of August, 1881. Mgr. Pietro Geremia Michelangelo Celasia, of the Benedictine Congregation of Monte Cassino, born at Palermo, 13th January, 1814, preconized to Patti, 23rd of March, 1860, and promoted 28th October, 1881. Mgr. Guglliemo Massaia, of Order of Minor Capuchins, Archbishop titular of Stauropolis, born at Pioha, in the diocese of Asti, 8th of June, 1809, elected to the titular Church of Cassia, 4th May, 1846, and promoted 2nd of August, 1881. To all these, letters notifying them of their appointment in the next Consistory have been sent. The name of Mgr. Massaia is intimately associated with the success of the African missions. He has been a missionary in Abyssinia, Schoah, the country of the Danakilia, Boghos, Gallas and the surrounding regions. On the morning of the 9th Mgr. Massaia was admitted to private audience by His Holiness. The venerable Archbishop was accompanied by His Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, who, in obedience to the wish of the Holy Father, had gone to Frascati, where Mgr. Massaia was staying for some days, to bear to him the official announcement of the eminent duty to which he was destined by the Sovereign Pontiff. After the Pontifical audience, Mgr. Massaia went to present his homage to Cardinal Ludovico Jacobini, Pontifical Secretary of State.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne is dead.

Garcia Gutierres, the Spanish dramatic author, is dead.

Auguste Allon, the distinguished French lawyer, is dead.

Earl Northbrook's mission to Egypt is not to extend beyond October.

The Democratic State ticket in Arkansas has been elected by a large majority.

At Havana last week there were eighteen deaths from yellow fever.

A case of suicide of a patient is reported in the New Brunswick asylum.

A bill modifying the Scotch land laws is being prepared by the government.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the education bill by a vote of 80 against 49.

The consumption of alcohol in Switzerland is greater per head than in any other country in Europe.

There is talk of another United States polar expedition, to be under command of Chief Engineer Melville.

The ship Earl of Beaconsfield and barque Kangaroo have been burned at sea: nine men of the latter are missing.

Work continued at Chatham all day on Sunday hastening the preparations for the Soudan expedition.

Typhus fever has broken out among the German troops engaged in the grand manœuvres in Westphalia.

Mr. Harrington, M.P., declares that he will submit the matter of the execution of Myles Joyce to parliament.

The contractors for the new aqueduct at Quebec yesterday paid $8,000 Customs duty on water pipes imported for the work.

Rumors of a Franco-German alliance are strengthened by the statement that German residents of China have been placed under French protection.

Messrs. Sexton and Redmond sailed from New York for Ireland on Saturday on the steamer Alaska. A large number of friends bade them farewell.

L'Armee Francaise expects the retirement of Campenon as minister of war and that General Lewel, who served under Bazaine in Mexico, will succeed him.

Anxiety is felt in some portions of India owing to the continued lack of rain. The crops are withering in some parts of the Punjaub, Mysore, the Deccan, and Madras.

The Pope has issued an encyclical enjoining upon the faithful that prayers should be offered against the cholera, and for the freedom of the Holy See, and the property of the Church.

The German ship Marco Polo, Captain Klenkenberg, from New Bremen for New York, struck a rock off Fair Island, Scotland, and immediately broke up. Part of the crew was saved almost dead from exhaustion.

Lalor and O'Connor, Nationalist members of Parliament for Queen's County, have been presented with £256 each. O'Connor, in returning thanks, said:—"This will enable me to retain my seat in the House; I am convinced that the regular payment of the Irish members is a necessity if we are to continue the fight."

The Toronto *News* is authority for the report that Mr. McIntyre, of the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate, has concluded negotiations for the purchase of a controlling interest in the stock of the *Globe* newspaper, held by Mr. Nelson, of Edinburgh, 40 cents on the dollar being paid.

Deputy Sheriff Clarke, of Port Arthur, and a turnkey arrived at Toronto yesterday with a prisoner named Drake for the penitentiary. They left Port Arthur by the steamer Ontario, having two prisoners in charge, shackled together. Shortly after the steamer left Port Arthur, and when about three miles from land, both prisoners, whose hands had been unshackled when placed on board, managed, while the turnkey turned for a few moments to converse with the captain, to unloose the shackles on their feet, they bolted out of the cabin and leaped into the water. The steamer stopped and a boat was launched, when Drake was picked up, but the other prisoner was drowned.

A Great Problem.

—*Take* all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines.*
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers.
—Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies.
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion *cures.*
—Take all the *Ague*, Fever, and bilious *specifics.*
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revivers,*
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.
—*In short*, take all the best qualities of all these, and the *—best*
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that *—Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all *—concentrated*
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or *—combined*
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A WORKINGMAN.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop," or "Hops" in their name.