## TO MISS FANNY PARNELL.

For thee no man shall have deceit, No stranger offer wrong,
For friends in all the aged you'll meet,
And lovers in the young.

—Sherida: —Sheridan.

Gracious lady fair we greet thee, we at this side of the line.
All our hearts go forth to meet thee, with true love for thee and thine;
With true love and deep devotion, as unselfish as thine own.
For the isle beyond the ocean, whence as exiles we have flown.

Not because ancestral sabres smote the foes

the gloom again. To encourage drooping spirits, which had faint-

"Hold the harvest!" these the words were which came voice-like from thy pen.
And they crossed a mighty ocean and they roused up slumb'ring men.
"Hold the harvest!" and they hold it, and they yet shall hold their own.

Harvest, lands and indepedence—sure as Gonsits on His Throne.

ancient race,
stands expectant and deflant with the stranger
face to face;
Ulster, Leinster, sunny Munster and the gallant
west awakes
At thy voice, though low and musical the feu
dal system shakes.

Let them sneer, the knave and hireling, let the

cynic spill his gall.

Because Erin's modest daughters, come responsive to her call,

Tis a debt her children owe her for the strength and grace she gave,

Which they never can repay her while hersoll supports a slave.

Go thou forth, then, glorious woman, with the prestige of thy name.
God has given thee amission and humanity a claim, Let the votaries of fashion keep the tenor of their way, Insects flitting round a candle; livers for the Summer's day.

When the votaries of fashion are forgotten, dead and gone.
In thy country's grateful history thy name shall live on, When the duchesses are buried deep in Lethe men will say.

God may guard her who was present with us in the bitter day.

Though the gallant house of Parnell, it may Though the gallant house of Parnell, it may perish from the earth,
Yet its name shall live forever—sound at every Irish hearth—
Ring from every Irish freeman till the very latest day,
When the Son of Man shall judge us and the world is old and grey.

Gothy way—fulful thy mission—in this life are many parts,
Take our blessings—leave thine image deep imprinted on our hearts.
'Tis of thee the words were written, 'tis of thee the song was sung,
Friends in all the aged will meet thee, and true
lovers in the young.

A PLEA FOR HIGHER EDUCATION AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHO-LICS IN CANADA.

On Dominion night, at St. Bridget's Bazaar, Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, advocate, delivered an address, in which he drew attention to a subject that concerns us. After having congratulated the parishioners of St. Bridget's upon the near completion of their church, and upon the great improvement that had taken place specially to a want that they shared in and suffered from together with the Englishspeaking Catholics of the whole country—the ment of higher education among us.

Mr. Kavanagh continued: I will attempt to show you that many of the things we complain of are attributable to this need. But first let us examine and see how we are situated in this respect, whether or not there is any such want. We have schools where English is taught, it is true; whether these schools are as good as they should be it is not necessary for me at ; resent to consider. Remember I am speaking only of higher education, and I find that in this Province, in this Dominion, the Englishspeaking Catholics have no college of their own. Now, I suppose as there is no use in denving what is not only true, but manifest that there is no harm in admitting, and that you yourselves will admit, that we do not in this Province command an influence proportionale either to our wealth or to our numbers, and why is this? Let me fraukly tell you why. It is to a certain degree because we have too few men among us whose education fits them to obtain and secure for us the position that should be ours, and I fear that we shall never attain that position till we shall have been in the receipt of as high an education as our means admit of and as other sections of the community enjoy. If it is thought that I exaggerate the importance of this branch of education, look and see with what earnestness others consider the matter. Protestants have two Universities in Lower Canada. two in Upper Canada and one in the Maritime Provinces, and they maintain them in a manner that, while it does credit to them and to Canada, betrays the great importance that they wisely consider attaches to the subject of higher education. But they are not alone in their wisdom. The French Canadians, besides having numerous collegiate institutions throughout the country, have two splendid colleges in this city; they have here also a branch of the celebrated University of Laval, and so alive are they to their interests in this respect that not satis-

do not want such things, or rather I believe we don't bother our heads about them. We are content with nothing in this respect. and yet while all the advantages of education are to be found among those whom we are competing with, we are surprised when we are worsted in the competition. We seem satisfied if those of our sons who are ambitious are allowed entry into colleges where their mother tongue is a foreign language and whence, after several years of study, they come out to take their part in the contest of life, having a mere acquaintance with French, and such knowledge only of English as their own industry at home has helped them to And then, forsooth, the wonder is that the sons of Irishmen in Canada are often inelegant in their speech, that they limp along in their phrases like cripples on the road, that they do not share in the inheritance of eloquence that has distinguished Irishmen at home and elsewhere abroad. Of course

fied with this they are determined to have

here a University in this city of their own

We alone unfortunately consider that we

and separate from Laval.

among us, splendid exceptions to the rule, men who in spite of the disadvantages of an education received in French institutions, have been and are able to compare favorably with more favored men. But why should this be an exception; why should there be such a rule? Why, I ask, is it that in our courts, upon the Hope for Bench, in our legislative assemblies, English speaking Catholics are not found in numbers proportionate to the English speaking population? Are we to be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water? If I am told that we have not been able to penetrate to these places merely because of a popular prejudice of freedom down;
Not because a tribune labors for the Harp without the Crown;
Nor because a generous kinsfolk, such rare loyalty have shown
To our sireland, that we love thee—it is for thythat would exclude us, while I may admit on the contrary, that if there could be found not one or two men only, but a choice of men For when stalwart men did falter, fearing not perhaps for life.

Nor for fetters which might bind them, nor the chances in the strife.

But the taunting criticism, and the sneers of shallow men—
Thine the task was to step forward and light up honorable offices of the state, that then, but not till ther, would English-speaking Catholics be fairly represented on the bench, in the Houses of Parliament and wherever else they ed on the way.
With the sweetest voice of mortal, thrilling like ithe lark in May.
To inspire affesh the watchers who keep vigil may be prejudices, but such must give way may be prejudices, but such must give way till the morn.
Waiting for the streak of daylight which shall herald freedom's dawn.

that, prejudices even considered, men, like that, prejudices even considered, men, like water, are, in the great average of cases, pretty sure to find their level, to sink if they are inferior, but to rise high if they are quali- I proceed to give you a sample recital of fied.

But, ladies and gentlemen, I am afraid that as long as we are content with the present system of college education we must remain mination and defiance, the leader of the Irish Erin sleeps no more O, Lady! for behold the precisely where we are. And not only will Land League strode into the lobby soon afour young men, destined for the higher walks ter three O'clock this evening. The place of life, come out of French colleges speaking was then full of strangers and sight-seers; imperfect or inelegant English, (for such a defect is of minor importance and might be menced to clear out unauthorized persons counterbalanced by the substantial advantages of a sorid education, since it is not necessary for success in life to be gifted with either the mellifluous accent of Trinity or the classic pronunciation of Cambridge), but the worst result will be that as long as we have only French institutions of this kind there walls—others speculating on the statues of will be a great and a natural reluctance on the part of English-speaking Catholics to send their sons to college at all.

Now, I submit that the advancement of our people morally, socially and materially depends, to a very great extent, on the education of youth. And I further contend that in order to fit a man for the higher positions of life a University, or at least a college education is an essential, and has always and everywhere been so considered. Now, we are a little events of the past two years. One would have inconsistent; we have ambition for these high places for our rising youth, and there is no reason why they should not be reached if months, the desertion of some false friends only the means were supplied. But in our inconsistency we do not take the means to arrive at the end. I say we should; we should attend to this, and the sooner the

If we desire that some men of our race and creed in this mixed community should be ranked among the judges of the land, if we wish to see English-speaking Catholics holding portfolios of Cabinet Ministers and occupying seats in Parliament in fair numbers. then you must fit men for these high positions, and since it is the received opinion that the only way to prepare a man for these positions is by giving him the education to be had in good colleges, we should adopt the means that with other people have been so enccessful.

We have not done so up to the present; why, I am at a loss to tell. We Irish people have been always admitted to be most eager for education. Our old country was once famous for its schools and its scholars; in times past, ere its terrible misfortunes robbed it of everything, Ireland was called "The school of the West." Have the descendants of Irishmen in Canada forgotten the instincts sion to the Irish people is now occupying the in their position, he told them that, spite of that distinguished their fathers? Perhaps it attention of Parliament. If it were so, we all they had achieved, they had still work to is that in the past there have been insur- should most willingly admit it. All Irishmountable difficulties in the way, and I am satisfied that if there were united action now we could succeed, and I believe that within | and it is because the bill of the Government two years we could have our Irish college in lacks this element of finality that we have Montreal.

> Thousands of our little ones are lost annually from cholera infantum, diarrhos and the summer complaints, whose lives might be authoritative explanation of the League's attipreserved by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the greatest and most reliable specific known for all summer ailments. For sale at all Drug Stores. See advertisement in another column.

## THAT JUDGESHIP.

The Courier de Montreal, usually a well-informed journal on political subjects, gives currency to the rumor that his Honor Judge Doherty will soon be transferred to Montreal to fill the remaining vacant Judgeship there, and that our member for the Commons. Mr. Brooks, will be raised to the bench and appointed resident Judge hare.

If a long and varied experience both as an advocate and as a Judge, coupled with acute legal perceptions and unswerving integrity, give any claim to the preference, Mr. Justice Doherty is surely entitled to the promotion—if it can be called such. Besides, no prominent member of the Bar in Montreal or Quebec would care to accept a Judgeship if he would thereby consign himself for the rest of his life to a country district, and thus completely sever all his existing business and social relations.

With regard to the appointment of Mr. Brooks, it is well known that he is in every respect well qualified to discharge the duties of a Judge. Besides, it is about time for the St. Francis District to furnish another member to the Judiciary. No advocate from this section has been elevated to the Bench since the appointment of the late Judge Sanborn, although a large number of vacancies have been filled within the last few years. We hope the Government will bear this in mind in making the selection .- The Sherbrooke

The public should bear in mind that DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL has nothing in com mon with the impure, deteriorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and efficacious, relieving pain and lame ness, stiffness of the joints and muscles, and sores or hurts, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial

### complaints. FRANCE MOBILIZING HER ARMY.

London, July 6 .- The Post prints the following prominently: We have reason to believe that in the course of a few days France intends to mobilize 120,000 men and ask the cause of the war of classes is that the land-Chambers for credits for the despatch and lords have claimed excessive rents, and the employment of the troops for three months. This extraordinary step is based upon the necessity of immediately securing the tran-quility and safety of the French possessionin Northern Africa. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs will address representations to the Powers explaining the motives of the above movement and giving them to understand that France is prepared to take further measures requisite for the protection of her there have been, and there are a few men interests whenever menaced.

# PARNELL ON THE SITUATION

## the Future.

## RELIANCE ON AMERICA.

Evictions—What the Land League is Doing.

We clip the following extracts from an interview the correspondent of the New York Star had with Mr. Parnell :--

LONDON, June 23.-There is nothing very special to demand immediate presence in Ireland, while an interview with Mr. Parnell and other leaders is deemed a necessary condition precedent to a visit to Ireland. I proceeded to the House of Commons in furtherance of this id-a this afternoon, and, instead of philosophizing on the condition of affairs, results.

Characteristically cool and imperturbable, with lips compressed and eye looking deterthe policemen on duty had not yet com. preparatory to that nonsensical procession of Mr. Speaker from his official residence to the House of Commons. Some were gazing wonderingly on the historical frescoes-the "Last Sleep of Argyle" and other tri-numphs of the artist's genius which adorn the the great men departed, and still more trying to spell out the loyal phrases interwoven with the encaustic pavement. a few had eyes upturned to the stained-glass escutcheons on the window panes; but the whisper, "There's Parnell!" arrested all other pursuits, and country cousins were gratified— or otherwise—with the sight of a man who, more than any other legislator or statesman, has taken the foreground in the historical supposed that the anxieties and annoyances, the studies and untiring labors of the past few and the disappointment of many designs would have told unfavo; ably on his physique. But no! There he was, a new man-strong, earnest, almost robust; no sign of despondency on his brow, but every evidence of fixed determination in his manner. The "observed of all observers," he seemed as unconscious of the presence of friend or foe; until the cordial hand-grasp indicated his contidence in The Star's mission.

"Glad to see you for your own sake," were the first words of the Irish leader; " more glad still for the cause. We owe a debt of gratitude to The Star for persistent and consistent advocacy of the League principles. We have in America many earnest workers in the weekly press; but amongst the dailies your paper stands alone in its heart whole devotion to poor Ireland."

"But, turning thoughts to the Land bill, what are your opinions and expectations?" "Oh, yes; the Land bill! We are told that a great measure of justice and concesmen desire to see the land question settled We desire to see it settled once and for all refused to make ourselves responsible for the measure."

"I understand the matter; but will you for the benefit of the American people, give tude regarding the bill?"

"Yes, the present Land bill leaves the Land question an uneasy sore, and we are unwilling that our position or that of the Irish people should be compromised, although we have offered no obstruction or opposition to

"Why is this measure unsatisfactory?" "In the first place, it does not settle the elations of landlord and tenant, for the question is liable to be respende every fifteen years. In the second place, it does nothing for the class of tenants who are unable to pay their rents, and for whose benefit the Compensation for Disturbance bill was brought in

"But does not the Land bill now before Parliament embody many of the principles of the rejected Compensation bill?"

"The Land bill does less for the class who have suffered so much than the measure which was thrown out by the House of Lords. That measure dealt with the question of arrears of rent; the present bill does not. The bill is also a very complicated one. No single right can be obtained by the tenant without an expensive legal proceeding, and each point can be disputed by the landlord. Now, a measure which does not provide a simple means for the Irish people to obtain justice, is, in the language of Lord Denman, 'a mockery, a delusion and a snare."

"Is that the great difference between the League and the Government—the absence of finality of settlement?"

"Yes, the great difference. There are, of course, details otherwise to be agreed on. The question, as I have said, is liable to be reopened every fifteen years, when the tenants' statutory term shall have finished. It cannot be accepted as a settlement that the question as to the amount of rent to be paid by the tenant to the landlords shall be perpetually kent on."

"Will you kindly give me some further reasons on this point?

"You have them in the history of the Land Question in Ireland. The landlords, by a policy and by methods which I need not describe now, were placed in Ireland centuries ago, and have lived at enmity with the people ever since. They look to England for the maintenance of their unjust power. They are, I repeat, at enmity with the people and the people are at enmity with them. The tenants in self-preservation have rebelled against the exactions. But the landlords are still protected, while the tenants are crushed and coerced. Now, at the end of fifteen years, we shall have the whole question raised again.

"What settlement, then, would you sug-

"I think that the least to be done, with the hope of satisfactory settlement, is that the rent of the tenants should be definitely fixed

once for all, and not be liable again to come up as a source of dispute and disturbance in the country."

"What is the Governmental objection to this arrangement?"

"Oh, the Government understand that so long as they can maintain a landiord class in antagonism with the rest of the people, so long will thew be able to keep up the Macchiavelian policy, divide et impera—so long will they be able to poison the minds of the English masses with false stories of Irish agrarian outrages, and alienute foreign sympathy from the Irish cause."

"Pardon me for an abrupt departure from the immediate topic, but, while I remember, it may be well to ask if the Government policy has simed at the suppression of the Land League?"

"Indirectly, yes; directly, they have made no sign. A short while ago a rumor was spread about that the Irish Land League was to be forcibly suppressed, meaning that the organizers, Secretaries, Treasurers and officers of the thousand and odd Land League branches throughout Ireland would be seized branches throughout Ireland would be seized by a control of the late Lady Blanche Murphy are now being more fully appreciated branches throughout Ireland would be seized by a control of the late Lady Blanche and cast into prison if they ventured to persevere with open organizations."

"What did the League propose to do in such contingency?"

"Only two courses would then be open to the League-either that the organization should be turned into a secret movementand you know what that means-or that all attempts at organization should be given up."

"About the secret movement?" "Ob, all of us who were engaged in the

movement felt that we could not recommend the Irish people just now to betake themselves to any secret organization. Our officials all over Ireland were willing to go into prison and to fight the battle out openly and within the lines of the Constitution, but we would not, I repeat, recommend the Irish people to betake themselves to secret organization as regards this land movement. Then the ladies came to our aid. They offered, in the event of all the branches of the men's League being suppressed, to carry on the organization as an open one until the Chief has summoned up courage to put them in prison also. In this way we should probably have been enabled to prolong the fight for several months after the suppression."

"But, as I understand, no formal suppression was attempted." "No; up to the present moment, although every indirect attempt has been made by ar-

resting the most experienced and effective members, no direct attempt at suppression has been made—at suppression as an organization, I, of course, mean," "What of the duties of the Ladies' League

in this condition of things?' " Up to the present they have simply con-

fined themselves to looking after evicted families and taking care of the prisoners, and I, for my part, shall be very much pleased if the Government spare them the necessity of assuming any wider or more extensive functions than those that have been necessary up to the present moment."

"Have you hopes in this direction? Is at length, espying your 'special," he gave the cause of Iteland promising in and de-welcome more with eye than tongue, and in gree?"

"In every degree! I do not think anybody can look back and recall a time when the cause of Ireland appeared to be so near the goal of success as at the present moment. The sympathies of the 13,000,000 of the Irish race in America are now practically enlisted on hehalf of their mother country. at \$1.50, a price which brings it within reach This, however, you know as well as I do; but I refer to the matter in order to speak the gratitude of Ireland."

"You deem American sympathy of great importance to the cause of Ireland? Well, you have it unerudgingly, and not only from the Irish race but all nationalities."

"We know it. In fact, I have reason to believe that that is the chief difficulty which the Government feels in dealing with the movement."

" In what regard?"

l prefer not to speak on that particular subject just now, except in this way: The Irish in America will be perfectly satisfied with whatever programme the inhabitants of Ireland may settle upon. The policy of the Irish Land League was the policy of abolishing Irish landlordism, not necessarily this or next year, but that whatever we did should be done for the purpose of effecting that object as speedily as possible."

"And, as I understand, without compro-

mise?" "Certainly, without any. We should not attempt any compromise in the way of continuing the present system. I ascertained during my visit to the States that in America they would have been satisfied with a programme to abolish absentee landlords, but the Land League decided that their goal must be the abolition of Irish landlordism in its entirety."

"But is this practicable in the present tone and temper of Parliament?"

" Parliament! Yes, yes-Nothing tha has happened since that platform was fixed upon has lessened our belief in the practicability, and near practicability, of achieving

"Then you believe in the immediate achievement?"

"Immediate in politics is a relative term. I believe it is possible to abolish Irish land-lordism. I believe we can get the Irish tenants to refuse to pay unjust rents and to refuse to take farms from which other tenants have been evicted."

"What is your notion of the right of resisting eviction?"

"You ask toomuch when you enter on that ground. The question of right or wrong is not likely to influence the tenant's mind when his feelings are appealed. But let us drop the subject now. We are, perhaps, on the eve of a day when its discussion cannot be avoided. At any rate, I may ask you to convey to the people of America our earnest appeals for sympathy and support—we shall need them all."

"One word more. Is there any foundation for this day's report that you are about to proceed to the States immediately on another tour of agitation?

"Parliament is sitting, and the land question is unsettled, and the state of Ireland is in doubt. That is my suswer. I may go over for a few days in the autumn, if circumstances warrant, but not now."

" Another question before I leave you-"What, more last words? Well there goes the Speaker's bell. Suppose we adjourn and meet at 12 on Saturday."

And with these words we separated with a cordial hand-shake, he betaking himself to his ordinary seat below the gangway on the Oppositon side, and I ensconcing myself in the favored spot "under the clock," whence, however, I was soon driven into the sunlight of Palace Yard by the drearlest of dull proceedings in the Commons. S. J. M.

H. F. McCarthy, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Ottaws, writes:—"I was afflicted with Chronic Bronchitis for some years, but have been completely cured by the use of Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL in doses of five drops on sugar. I have also pleasure in recommending it as an embrocation for external

### REVIEW OF BOOKS.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- A Monthly Magazine, Price, \$4 per annum, or single copies 35 cts. Sent free by mail, on receipt of price, by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

The July number of this interesting monthly is replete with good things. When all the articles are excellent, it is difficult to particularize, but we would call attention to that by Maurice Francis Egan, upon Calderon de la Barca, a Spanish poet, whom the author compares to Shakespeare, and whose tragedies and comedies, the writer assures us display the highest genius of a truly Christian character without being disfigured by the slightest stains of immorality. Catholic literature has made immense strides within the last twenty years, and it is a good work to introduce to the public the many grand works which Catholic genius in every land has produced.

The merits of the late Lady Blanche since her early death; alas! that the reward should have come only after her voice has been stilled forever! Her article on St. Catherine of Genea displays in beautiful language a beautiful character.

The more serious articles are well worthy of perusal. The editor displays sound judg. ment in discussing those questions which now disturb the intellectual world. The article upon Miracles and that upon the Catholic Doctrine of the Canon and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures will be read with advantage by the Catholic who wishes to see the grounds of the faith that is within him, and by the Protestant and sceptic who are groping amidst a thousand varieties of error and opinion, for the truth which their conscience tell them must exist somewhere.

Ever since the Cyclopaedia of Education, by Kiddle and Schem, was issued, and universally accepted as a standard and indispensable book of reference for professional educators, it has been urged that this book be reproduced in form and price suited to a far wider sphere of usefulness, viz: as a Manual for all teachers and also all parents earnestly interested in the education and instruction of their children. In compliance with this demand, an abridgment of the Cyclopaedia will be issued in June, entitled, "The

Dictionary of Education and Instruction,' embracing, with the necessary modifications and abbreviations, those articles which relate directly to the theory and practice of teaching as well as to home education. This smaller work-from which a selection of specimen-pages is before uswill be of essential service to teachers both in private and in public schools, for study as well as for reference. It will be welcomed by teachers in Normal Schools also, as a work which can be readily used as a text-book or reference guide by their students. To those who take part in Teachers' Institutes, this compendium comprising instruction upon all the topics to which attention is to be called, will prove particularly valuable. A brief work like the Dictionary comprising all the articles that relate to practical education, must likewise afford a convenient guide to such parents as do not wish to leave the instruction of their children exclusively to the school teacher, but are anxious to take an active part in it themselves, thus co-operating with the work of the school. Printed and bound in superior style the book will be sold of all classes. E. Steiger & Co., New York, are the publishers.

JAMES REDPATH ON IRELAND IS a WORK published by P. J. Kennedy, Catholic Bookseller, No. 5 Barclay street, New York. It contains Redpath's now celebrated letters and lectures on the Irish question, which means that it is well worth reading.

Travellers and tourists should always be provided with Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the best remedy in the world for curing suffering brought on from eating unripe or sour fruits, bad milk, impure water change of water and climate. The great remedy for all summer complaints.

A GRAND Scotch pic-nic and games took place in Williamstown, Glengarry, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., under the management of the Parish Priest, the Rev. Mr. Gauthier. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 people present. Two large dancing platforms were kept in full swing til 7.30 p. m. The games were managed by a well-known athlete, A. C. Rosseau, and were well contested. The 1st prize for Highlard fling was won by the wellknown dancer, Prof. R. J. McDonald, of Montreal, who, at intervals during the day, gave exhibitions of clog and hernpipe dancing in capital style. All that were present were served with dinner, and it is expected the church will realize some \$2,000. Present were Rev. Mr. Corbett, of St. Andrews, and Mr. Sandfield McDonald and Misses Mc-Donald, of Lancaster. Everything on strictly temperate principles. The numerous ladies and gentlemen who helped to make it a success deserve great credit. About 7.30 all was over, and one of the most successful pic-nics ever witnessed in this part of the country came to an end.

THE most pleasant, rapid, reliable and effectual remedy yet discovered for diarrhosa, dysentry, cholera morbus, cholera infantum and all summer complaints, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is unsur-passed as a reliable specific in the above diseases, is well known as a great remedial agent, and is more highly valued the longer it is known. Travellers and tourists should carry a supply in their haversack. For sale by all Dealers in Medicines.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF CAUGHNAWAGA

The annual examination of the pupils of Mr. Fletcher's school at Caughnawaga was carried out in a most satisfactory manner today (July 7th). This Institution is exclu sively for aborigines, being under the able direction of the well-known and accomplished Indian schoolmaster. Revd. N. V. Burtin, Missionary of the place, occupied the chair. Through request of Mr. Fletcher, Mrs Hingston, of Montreal, honored the school with her presence. She was highly delighted with the young frequeis, and was heard to express great satisfaction at the progress they had made. The schoolmaster says that this lady rendered him a vast amount of service in procuring prizes for his pupils, and hopes that the time is not far off when other good Samaritans will follow her example and do likewise. The following is a list of the leading pupils who carried away prizes:-lst prize in geography, English and American histories, astronomy, French and Indian wars in America, parsing in English, bookkeeping, maptracing in Europe, America and the Dominion, Peter Macdonald and Amiline S. Martin. The above lessons translated into the language of the Iroquois, oral lessons in both tongues—lat prize Peter Macdonald, 2nd is of this make and admired by all who see it. Amiline S. Martin. The following pupils of the Junior order gained prizes for similar lessons as the advanced, the difference being in the books: Sawatis Kanawato, Louise Dalle-

bone, Sose Jacobe, Jacobe Dallebone and Ennris Sosewatis. Many others obtained prizes for their good attendance during the cold and inclement winter. Nothing can be more meritorious to children than to reward them for perseverance in their attendance at school. Much credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher for the zeal they have shewn in their labors among the aborigines of Sault St.

By the timely use of the Extract of Wild Strawberry, you may avert all disagreeable summer complaints, diarrhea, dysentery cholera morbus, etc., nothing is so pleasant in its cure, so rapid, reliable, and effectual, as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. And the value of this medicine as an antidote in sour stomach, colic, cramps, sea-sickness, vomiting, and other irritations of the stomach and bowels is incalculable. safe and sure, and should be carried in the haversack of every traveller and tourist,

THE "TIMES" ON THE DOMINION, THE NEED OF EDUCATING ENGLISHMEN-LORD LORNE'S WESTERN TRIP.

The Dominion manifests an excusable longing to see its fertile wastes speedily tilled, and to intercept its proper share of the tide of immigration from Europe. Each square mile brought under the plough tends to increase the resources of the State, and to render its burdens more easily borne. Every European colonist represents value in money to the country in which he settles. It grieves the souls of patriotic Canadians to behold all this wealth and human machinery for the production of wealth passing by its own fellow-countrymen and augmenting the strength of aliens in allegiance though notin blood. Englishmen who are less directly in. ferested care less whether the Dominion or the Union engross the chief benefit of immigration, so that the emigrant is planted finally in the habitation best adapted to his own wants and to the consequent increase of the sum of human comfort. They are, however, as convinced as the most zealous Canadian that for English idiosyncrasies there is much in the conditions of Canadian existence more completely suited than could be discovered elsewhere. What is needed to induce Englishmen proposing to change their home to act more upon this truth is that they should be persuaded out of their habit of looking upon a whole continent, or even upon half a continent, as a single point without parts or varying aspects. To the ordinary emigrant America is simply America, as Rutland is Rutland. He drifts to the United States in pure unconsciousness that there are two Americas, as distinct as the poles, competing for his notice. When he shall have arrived at understanding that there is a Canada as well as the States, he will yet be far enough from the proper perception how much is involved in the former term itself. This huge expanse of Manitoba and the Saskatchewan comprises a multitude of diverse soils and circumstances, and even of climates, amid which the newcomer may select what is exactly adapted to his disposition or precisely inconsistent with it. Lord Lorne and his sixty companions may do something by their tour towards classifying this enormous accession to the British inheritance into its several characteristics so the choice will not have to be made blindly and ignorantly. Going with no prepossessions or prejudices, they ought fairly to

The remedy that has had the most remarkable success in the cure of diarrhos, dysentery, cholera morbus, and, indeed, every kind of summer complaint, brought on by eating improper food, such as raw vegetables, unripe or sour fruits, bad milk, impure water, etc., the remedy that is the most pleasant, rapid, reliable, and effectual, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the finest remedy for summer complaints known For sale by all dealers.

reflect the view an average Englishman

would take of the country.

The retrocession of the Transvasl to the Boers is expected to take place about the middle of August.

Exhibition.

#### GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHI-T.ON, to be held on the EXHIBITION GROUNDS. Mount Royal Avenue, Montreal.

Arranged in three Departments—Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial. Opens Wednesday, September 14,

Excepting Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, which arrive two days later, viz. FRIDAY, SEPT. 16TH. CLOSES FRIDAY, SEPT. 23rd.

\$25,000 Offered in Premiums! Entries in all departments must be made with Entries in all departments must be made with the Secretaries in Montreal, on or before THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

Prize Lists and Forms of Entry, with any other information required, can be obtained on application to GEO. LECLERE.

Sec. Council of Agriculture.

S. C. STEVENSON,

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