The True Witness

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Drilling the Boys.

The Government made a judicious move in determining to drill the boys in the schools. The result will be that in a few years hence boys will be able to take positions as officers in Volunteer corps, and the country will be benefited. The difficulty now-a-days is that marvelously far between. Governments have armies will not have time to grow, they must be ready. The experience of all modern warfare is that victory belongs to the power that can strike the quickest and the heaviest blow. Troops must be ready to strike sharp and perly blessed become monopolists of men's sudden, and in order to do this effectually the | consciences as well as of their purses. troops must be prepared in every detail. There will be no time for recruits to "learn" their drill if Canada ever wants them in an emergency. The men must know their drill, else Canada will go to the wall. But the drilling of the boys will, to some extent, cultivate a spirit of military enterprise and it will teach a number of our youths those rudiments of military instruction which, while it will be no load for them to carry, yet it may be of material assistance to their country some day or another.

The Bailway Question.

The Government of the Hon, Mr. Joly cannot explain away the charge of not giving corruption. There is something behind it, and at that something the public must get. The people have a right to demand the reason why tenders have not been asked for, and why a Syndicate of a few should debar the outside world from offering to become lessees. We want to make the most of our railways but the Hon. Mr. Joly will not listen to this. How does he know but other contractors will offer him more than what the Syndicate will give? Nay, we believe, and we have reason to believe, that there are contractors who are willing to give much more for the lease of the railway than the Syndicate is said to be prepared to give, and we fear the Hon. Mr. Joly is leaving his government open to grave suspicion by not satisfying the public that there is no underhand work going on. The people's money built the railway, and the people have a right to expect that the Province shall derive all possible benefit from it We are not in favor of the government retaining the railway, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the manner in which they propose to lease it is open to grave objection, if not serious suspicion.

Representation of Minorities.

Our representative system is all wrong. The present method of representing the prople in Parliament is not a fair index of public opinion, because the minority of votes sometimes return the majority of representatives. Take the case of England. At the last general elections the Liberals had 180,000 more votes cast for them in Great Britain and Ireland than the Conservatives had, and yet the | upon the lease being open to competition. If Conservatives were returned by a sweeping majority. The same thing happened in the better explanations than those already fur-United States, where the Democrats were said to have polled nearly half a million more votes for Tilden than the Republicans polled for Hayes, and yet Hayes was returned. The same thing may happen in Canada, for a majority of 1,000 counts no more in determining the representation than a majority of one. In England, however, minorities are represented in some constituencies. In what are called "three cornered constituencies" there are two representative on one side and one on the other. Montreal, for instance, is a three-cornered constituency, and in the case of the majority and one the minority. This is fair enough so far as it goes. The Hon. Mr. Blake proposes another method and one which has some points to recommend it, but we cannot enter into at present. One thing, however, is certain, the present representative system is faulty, and the sooner it is improved the better for the country.

"No Popery."

18" directed from Rome," and that the "priestridden" sister province must awake! and hardship which they will undoubtedly en-

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to be the battle cry of the future. It is too late in the day, friend, to try that game on. All Protestants, thank God, are not Grangemen, and even all Orangemen are not funatics. It may answer the special purpose of intolerant journalism to fling out the worn-out emblems of ascendancy and strife, but in the hearts of the masses of the Protestant people there is, we hope and believe, no responsive throb to the degenerate cry. And then we repeat, it is too late in the day, friend —a long way too late. This new world, as well as the old, has outgrown the fanaticism of ascendancy. We will not have it here, and, if the special journal that tries to raise the cry had either sense or patriotism, it would leave these old world feuds in the fair land to which they become a curse. We do not want them here. We live in Canada-not in Ireland-and neither do we want Catholic ascendancy in Quebec, nor Protestant ascendancy in Cutario. But this nonsense is not worth wasting paper on, and it is only giving expression to a sheet whose sickly condition forced it some time since to get, what in journalism is known as "a patent inside."

The Irish University Bill.

Our cablegrams from Europe, anent the Irish University Bill, are of a conflicting na-ture, one stating that the Lord Chancellor will introduce a Bill immediately before the House of Lords, while another informs us that the Government will oppose its second reading in the Commons. It seems that the Irish people require three things to satisfy them for the present, a National Volunteer force, a settlement of the Land Bill, and a University, which the Government are cheerfully willing to give them, only they must be presented in an English form, that is to say, in a manner eminently unsatisfactory to the Irish. In plain terms, the Government offer them the chaff while the Irish people are urgent in their demands for the solid grain as well. That these "three wishes" will have ultimately to be granted there is little doubt, for the German saying is true that though "the mills of the Gods grind slowly, they grind exceeding small."

The Q., M , O. and O. R. The Quebec Government did a wise thing in renting the railway, provided they got a fair percentage for the money invested. No strong party government in Canada could work a railway as cheap as a private company. There are too many hangers-on to be provided for, too many "jobs" to be obtained for Tom, Dick and Harry, and too many "passes" to be provided the generation of politicians that are and the generation of politicians vet to come. too much control over the people's purses. Give the Government all the patronage and you stifle Independent thought. Make dependent on the Government for their bread and butter, and you make them political serfs of the powers that be. Government patronage is, in most cases, Government bribery. No doubt there are men that could not be bought, but they are mighty few and patronage enough, as it is; they should not be encouraged to get any more, and it will be an evil day for Canadians if the different Gov. ernments with which the country is so pro-

The Irish Catholics of the Province of Quebec cannot be satisfied until they have a representative in the Provincial Legislature. We believe, too, that the Irish Protestants of the Province will support their Irish Catholic fellow-countrymen in this expectation, and that they will take a keen interest in seeing an Irishman in power. We would cordially both. support our Irish Protestant fellow-countrymen in their just demands, and we hope the day will never come when Irish Catholics will cease to remember what is due to drishmen, no matter what their religion may be But, as Canadian Cabinet representation the lease of the Railway out by contract. is at present, based on unfortunate. This "Syndicate" business is simply veiled by race and religion, then Irish Catholics must, as Irish Catholics, fight for their share of the loaves and fishes. We return to the subject in the hope that the next election will find the contending parties prepared to do justice to Irish Catholic demands, and that they will exhibit that consideration which is calculated to make Irishmen believe that they are not aliens in a country they have adopted as their own.

The Railway Question.

The other day we expressed our satisfaction at the prospect of the Quebes Government getting the railway out of its hands provided the money received by the syndicate was sufficient to warrant the belief that the Government was not making a bad bargain. The less Governments have to do with the continual working of public works the better. It is well enough to build and to start public works, but to work them for patronage sake becomes an evil. In the case of the Quebec Government no doubt getting rid of the railway is all right in itself, but we are not so sure about the manner by which it is proposed to do it. The public ask, and with reason, that the leasing of the Railway should be thrown open to public competition: while the Hon. Mr. Joly refuses to do anything of the kind. Instead of calling for tenders he proposes to give the lease to syndicate composed of Reformers and Conservatives. But that will not satisfy public opinion, nor will it remove from the Hon. Mr. Joly the charge of jobbery This leasing of the Railway is a great question, and the public have a right to insist not, then the Hon. Mr. Joly must give some nished or he must be prepared to stand the odium which attaches to Ministers who are the people.

suspected of working for a party and not for Cotonization. We have received several letters from Ontario asking if Catholics from the sister Province are eligible for the Colonization of the Ottawa Valley. In answer to all such enquiries we have to say, yes. The land is fertile, water power is abundant, and in no Montreal, two of the M.P.'s would represent case will the settlers be more than four or Colouization scheme will see that the proper class of men are selected. There is no use sending men to the Ottawa Valley unless those on whom reasonable dependence can be placed to remain there. Care too should be taken to point out the hardships and the difficulties of life in a new clearing, so that the intended settlers shall not have it in their power to complain of having been deceived. A certain organ in Ontario has advised Mr. The bush under the best of circumstances, Meredith to raise the "No Popery" cry. It is a trying place, and in a climate such as thinks that the government of Mr. Mowat ours, we may be sure that it requires hardy men, with stern purpose, to overcome the Conservatives shortly take action, and present

culties which face them, and it is just the minion, which would all end in placing the same every other place—the men fail and then they return and blame the country.

Canadian Journalism. In the old country the papers invariably give fair reports of what public men say, and of what takes place at public meetings. There is very seldom any attempt at "doctoring" the reports of proceedings, and when one takes up a morning or an evening paper the proceedings, as reported, may be accepted es truthful. Here, however, it is different. Reports are made with a view to answer party purposes, and not with a view to inform public opinion. The Conservative press reports the speeches made by Conservatives, and while the Reform press treat the Conservatives in precisely the same manner. Let any Messrs Loranger, Tarte and Gauthier; while the Herald almost omits the speeches of the Conservatives, and spreads itself out over the speeches of Messrs. Joly, Gagnon and Mc-Shane. Both sides appear to be afraid to publish the arguments against them, and this s an exhibition of weakness which is not flattering to either side of the House. For one to understand what is happening in Quebec, it is necessary to read both the Herald and Gazette, and even then the chances are that there is so much "filling up" done that the tax-payer will, after all, form an opinion at variance with things as they have oc-

The Longue Pointe Asylum. The Longue Pointe Asylum is to be made the subject of a Government enquiry, and pending the result of that enquiry it will be well for all unbiassed men to suspend their judgment. Party papers will do all in their power to blacken each other's reputation, and in cases where party is at stake they are no more to be trusted than a maniac with a loaded rifle. On the one hand, the R-formers allege that Sister Terese kept people in confinement for the purpose of benefitting the institution. The Government allowance for the insane went to make the institution richer, and this, it is said, induced Sister Terese to say that the sane were insane This is a wild assertion, and one that looks very like a calumny. Sister Terese may have been mistaken in her opinion. She may have thought men insane who were not insane, but that she would descend to commit the wrong, which it is implied she did commit, we do not believe. The institution is known to be a model one, and Sister Terese has done wonders in bringing about its present state of efficiency. She deserves credit and not censure, and the men who assert that she has been guilty of wrong-doing will be obliged to make good their statements before they obtain the shadow of support. The case to us appears to resolve it-self into this: Is Sister Terese or Drs Howard and Roy the best judges of what insanity is? There is the question in a nut shell. Sister Terese saw the insane, or the alleged insane, every day. She noticed a hundred little things that the doctors might not notice, and from these trifles she formed her opinion. Long experience, too, is on her side. On the other hand, we have two professional men, and the question is-who is right? Time will tell; but impartial men will not easily believe the charges made by the Herald against Sister Terese, on the one hand, nor the equally gross charges made against Drs. Howard and Roy, on the other-Men who are crazed over party can, as we said before, Watch and Wait, and the truth will probably be found half-way between

The patience of the Hon. Mr. Joly is at ength about to be rewarded. He commenced his tenure of office on the 2nd of March, 1878. with a minority, and despite the rich man's sneer and the proud man's continuely he held in his place with a pertinacity and perseverance that have won him a majority in the Provincial Legislature, thus falsifying all the prophecies hazarded on one of the most sinenlar political contests ever fought out in Canada. He has retained St. Hyacinthe; he has won Rouville and Chambly, and now that the tide of success is rolling onwards in his favor his political friends indulge in the hope that Vercheres will also be taken from the Conservatives. Even supposing that they be disappointed in their sanguine expectationand that Vercheres elect a Conservative, Mr. Joly will have still a majority of two, while, if they do hold on to that constituency, he will have a working majority of four, thus firmly establishing himself in a position which was, to say the least of it rather insecure up to this. The tendency of a proportion of the electorate—and especially in the Province of Quebec -is to go with what they think the stronger party and make it still stronger, and every one knows that a Government in posse, even with a very small majority, is still a government possessing large patronage, and consequently not only able to impress the people generally, but to reward those of them who can render political assistance. Unless, therefore, some untoward accident occurs sinister to the influence of the present Administration, Quebec will for the next four years be ruled by Mr. Joly and his colleagues. There is but one cloud present in their bright political -a cloud which cablegrams from England have the property of increasing and decreasing. Sometimes it assumes gloomy dimensions, and sometimes is no bigger than a man's hand, but it is always there, and must seriously disturb the energetic mind of the liberal premier. That clould is the affair Letellier, and the question universally asked is what is to be done with it? How will it be settled? Some people are under the impression that its settlement rests altogether between Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Mousseau, and that if the member for Bagot obtains the long wished-for seat in the cabinet. neither he nor Mr. Joly nor Lieut.-Gov. Letellier will be disturbed until the natural sequence of events provides them with successors in the usual way; for, if Mr. Mousseau, gets comfortably settled himself, it is only reasonable to suppose he will have as little liking for interference as the great leader five miles from a church. But we hope the himself. Unfortunately, seats in the cabinet committee entrusted with the charge of the cannot be provided for all the French Conservative members from Quebec province, and it will not be difficult to find a man to take Mr. Monsseau's place, who will lead the malcontents against Letellier once more with renewed ardor and feelings more intensified. They feel that the Province of Quebec has been unfairly wrested from them by a coup detat, and they imagine, rightly or wrongly, that Sir John A. Macdonald has betrayed them, and played fast and loose with their interests. It would not be surprising, therefore, if, under the circumstances, the Quebec

Sir John with the ultimatum with which they

new settlement. Manitoba will team with Letellier affair would assume a wider range, milk and honey in few years, for those who and might lead to new political combinabave the course to brave over the first diffi-Hon. Edward Blake at the head of affairs-a consumation devoutly to be wished for.

Political Alliances. It would appear that after all the sarcasms launched against the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie while in office on account of his Agent General in London, his successors cannot help following his example if the report be true that the Hon. Hector Langevin is appointed to the same, or a similar, position. That such is the case the Ministerial organs do not take the trouble to deny. He went to England with the object of watching the affair Letellier on behalf of the Government, of which he is a member, but that imporomit all that is logical on the Reform side; tant matter being settled in a manner more or less satisfactory he will remain to look after a subsidy to the Canadian Pacific railroad, and may ultimately become a fixture in one take up the Gazette or Herald of this road, and may ultimately become a fixture in morning, and the force of this will be illustrated. The Gazette reports the speeches of get into office and call the honorable gentleman home. Whether this shall happen or not is a matter of small importance to Canadians, but the principle involved, and the precedent sought to be established of Canadian parties following the fortunes of those bearing the same name in England, matters a great deal, and, if adopted, will surely end in disastrous results. The name tory in this country has not at all the same significance as a tory in England. The same may be said of the word liberal. There is many a Canadian politician rejoicing in the name conservative, whose ideas are essentially democratic, not to say republican, and there are thousands of liberals in our midst, who are extremely conservative in their views. It is well-known that ultra English radical emigrants from Great Britain when settled in Canada for a few years make excellent tories as the word is understood in this country. True, Goldwin Smith is an illustrious exception, but then Disraeil, is the great Jingo leader. Still it must be admitted, whatever may be said of their followers, that our leading politicians (or statesmen) incline towards the imperial parties, in such a way that the Conservative always hopes for the success of Braconsfield, while the Liberal prays with equal fervency for Gladstone and Bright. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, for instance, when he had the power, could not dream of appointing an English Conservative agent general, so Jenkins-the radical Jenkins-was the man he delighted to honor; and neither would Sir John, if Mr. Langevin was out of the question, select any but a staunch Conservative. These efforts at mixing ourselves up and forming alliances with the imperial par-

ties may gain temporary benefits for Canada, but it is extremely doubtful if ultimate evil will not follow; for the time may arrive when our interests may clash materially and directly with those of England especially in commercial affairs, and then it will be found that the Canadian party must stick to its political allies in England to the detriment of the Dominion as a whole. Not so with the English partizan who is strong enough, and patriotic enough, as well to ignore a colony if by so doing he can serve his own great nation. When we were agitating Protection, for instance, did the Standard or the Telegraph, or any other tory organs comfort us with assistance? By no means, they were just as bitter against it as the liberal Daily News or the trimming nonpartizan Times. John Bright is now preparing an onslaught on the embryotic subsidy or loan to the Canada Pacific railroad, and if Messrs. Blake and McKenzie were in office would do the very same. Yet the Toronto Mail, of the 24th inst, accuses the great radical leader of thwarting the scheme of Sir John and his friends in order to give ea-

what it says :-The Canadian Liberals have again called upon English Radicals to aid them in thwarting the promotion of every national scheme promoted by a Conservative Government in the Dominion. Led by Mr. Bright, the politicians of the Manchester school have commenced an agitation against the Pacific Railway scheme proposed by the Minister or Public Works. An effort is thus being made to embarrass the Government and create a feeling adverse to the proposals for Imperial aid before they are submitted to the Imperial Government.

English Liberals to their assistance. Here is

This is identifying itself with an Imperial political party and no mistake, but the Mail is not alone in this grandeur of thought. Our Montreal Gazette and Herald do exactly the same; they rejoice or they weep when what they are pleased to imagine their respective parties in England gain or lose. All this may be very broad and generous, but it is detrimental to the interests of this young nation, and the sooner it is ended the better.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST

Sir-The weather is waxing warm just now and it is to be hoped that the effects of the white heat into which evil elements have worked our evening satellite will not be of a serious kind to the constitution of such people as are within the orbit or susceptible to the influences of a "star" of such magnitude. The Star threatened last week to burn it-

self up with wrath because the president of St. Patrick's society, with that spontaneous bonhommie and off-handed hospitality which characterizes him, extended an invitation to the 69th regiment of New York to visit this city on the 1st of July next and take par with the society in its celebration of our national holiday.

The intention was, no doubt, to have a grand pic-nic, followed by a banquet in the evening-a fete champetre-" a feast of reason and flow of soul "-in which courtesies, which make friendships, would be interchanged, and the right hand of fellowship extended to our Irish American cousins, and greetings tendered them by "our sisters, and our cousins and our aunts."

The objects were, doubtless, to mark a pleasant episode in the history of Irish Canadians and by attracting a large gathering at the pic-nic, make it profitable to a charitable so-

If it could have been successfully accomplished, the results would have been of the most desirable kind. Our Irish fellow-countrymen in the United States would have seen that we are what our noble and gifted countryman, Lord Dufferin, said of us, "a content-

ed, prosperous and loyal people." They would have seen that the Irish people in Canada have no reason for discontent; that they have a full measure of liberty, and as fair a field for noble exertion and great achievement as the land of the star spangled bauner can offer. They would have learned that, happily indeed for Canada, there are hundreds of kindly and noble Irishmen sown broadcast through the land," and associated in friendship and peace and progress with their descent. They would have seen that we are all united in the great work of building up a new nationality in this northern land, albeit under the "golden link of the crown," they would have entered Irish homes "where the "kindliness, the hospitality, the wit and the mirth of old Ireland live again under such "happy auspices;" and they must have been irreconcilables and "soreheads" indeed if they did not leave us with the impression that Canada was a very good place for Irishmen, and that an element very foreign to the Irish chrracter—ingratitude—must first enter into the breasts of our people here before they could prove unfaithful to the country that welcomed them as kindly and proved as hospitable, in its own way, as the great repub-lic to their fellow exiles. Whatever might hereafter be the aspirations of our fellow and injustice of the past, they would, at least, have a lively recollection of our happy and peaceful homes, and We "Celtic effervescence along our southern,

frontier." All this was probably the contemplation of Mr. F. B. McNamee when he invited the gallant 69th to take part in the St. Patrick's society's festivities of Dominion day. Therefore, was he worthy of all commendation instead of petty newspaper abuse, at all events for the greatness and nobility of his motive. It success has not rewarded him, it is due as much to the brand of discord and the element of commotion thrown in such troubled bodies as the Star as to the hothendedness and unwisfile of the gallant 69th.

Owing to the crooked and unsatisfactory turn the well-intended project has taken, it will, I trust, be found possible without discourtesy to the gallant and gentlemanly Col-onel Cavanagh, and those of his command who received the invitation in the spirit in which it was offered, to let the matter drop and be forgotten; and, for goodness sake, let that is perhaps because his hated enemy, no further attention be paid to the blinking scintillations and sputtering sparks of our Craig street luminary.

Yours,

Montreal, June, 1879.

TELEGRAMS.

Ireland.

London, June 30 .- There is great excitement in Williamstown, County Galway, Ireland, in consequence of a notice that has been extensively placarded, warning farmers to refuse to pay their rent unless they are granted an abatement of 25 per cent.

London, June 29.—Great distress is reported in the west of Ireland on account of continued

rain.

St. Petersburg, June 29 .- The minister of the interior has ordered the local authorities to take measures against agitators who are inciting the peasants to disturbance by spreading false reports of the impending redistribution of lands.

Cairo, June 29.-Ismail Pasha, ex-khedive, departs to-day. He will probably go to Smyrna.

Germany.

London, June 29 .- A Berlin despatch reports that Herr Hobrecht, minister of finances, and Dr. Falk, minister of ecclesiastical affairs, are about to resign, the latter on account of ances of a religious orator at the Y. M. C. A. religious differences with the emperor.

A correspondent at Berlin says Herr Hobrecht resigned, and it is expected Dr. Friedenthal, minister of agriculture, will also re-

A Berlin correspondent reports that there is a mysterious coolness between Russia and couragement to their opponents, or rather that | Germany, and the czar, in consequence of it, journal charges Canadian Liberals with calling | will not visit the emperor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29 .- It is said that England and France will not accept the sultan's abrogation of the irade of 1841, which authorized the khedive to conclude treaties with foreign powers and maintain an army.

London, June 29 -A despatch from Constantinople says that the local newspapers are forbidden to publish Egyptian news, and telegrams to Europe have been stopped by the authorities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29 .- Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, who has arrived, has been presented to the Sultan, who invested him with the berat He will immediately proceed to Varna, thence to Rustchuk, and then again to Tirnova, the old capital of Bulgaria. where he is to be installed and take the oath of fidelity to the constitution. The central administration of the principality has been re-established in Sofia, which has been selected as the capital.

Constantinople, July 29 - Ismail, the deposed khedive, who was offered a choice of residence either in Smyrna or Broussa, has selected Smyrna as his future residence.

Italy.

New York, June 29.—The Herald's Rome special says the supreme court is preparing a decision in the Antonelli will case conformably with Advocate General Pascate's arguments on Friday. First-there is no written evidence to prove that the Counters of Lambertine is a daughter of Cardinal Antonelli; second, if she is really a daughter of the cardinal, she would be according to canon law, a sacreligious child, that is to say, children of priests had not even the right to claim parentage; third, it would be mortal for her to abandon her right social position to become illegitimate for the necessary purpose. The Countess Lambertini gained her suit before a civil tribunal, and has lost again in the Supreme court. She is now condemned in costs 100,000 lire, about \$25,000. Her part of the cardinal's inheritance would have been 9,000,000 lire.

London, June 28 .- A correspondent at Rome reperts that the chamber of deputies confirmed the senate's vote on the grist tax bill and the cabinet will consequently fall.

France

Paris, June 29 .- Minister Noyes gave a grand dinner last evening in honor of Gen. Myers, chief signal officer of the United General Myers proceeds to London

A despatch says that the editor of La Triboulet has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine for caricaturing President Grevy, Ministers Ferry and Lepere and M. Gambetta.

The crops in all parts of France have been injured by the heavy rains. Beet root vines suffered heavily. A heavy thunderstorm visited Paris to-night, and several persons were killed.

The boring near Saugatee to ascertain the depth necessary for a channel tunnel has been suspended for three months, on account of the quantity of fresh water encountered. The soil is clayer and very hard.

General Merten, ex-minister of war, who disappeared eight months ago, being supposed to have committed suicide, or to have been arise! and proclaim!!! that "No Popery" is counter in the Ottawa Valley, or in any other have long threatened him. In this case the fellow-citizens of French, English and Scotch so preyed upon him that he went in a Trap- well, may be set down as the best.

pist monastery, and there stayed until he recovered his mental equilibrium.

Paris, June 29 .- Herr Plunge, of Hamburg. has just completed the construction of a standard kilogramme for the international commission of weights and measures at Paris. It has occupied him eight months, and is of such delicacy that a person using it must not approach within two yards, as the warmth emanating from the body might disturb its working.

Paris, June 29 .- Swarms of butterflies are reported from southern and central France. They first appeared in Italy recently. The Marseilles coast was covered with them, and a cloud of white and yellow butterflies passed the same day near Montelimor station, the passage lasting 50 minutes, while stragglers followed for another half hour. The invasion countrymen in the United States, however has extended as far as Aleace. At Angers they might continue to brood over the wrongs | there was a swarm estimated at 20,000, which after passing over the public walks, traversed the Rue Du Mail, at only a slight distance above the ground, near the forest of Fontaine. should hear no more vague rumors of bleau. They were less compact, consisting of groups of a dozen or twenty each. Westerly gales and occasional thunderstorms have occurred simultaneously with this unusual phenomenon.

The Harvard-Yale Boat Race.

New London, Conn., June 27.-The Harvard-Yale boat race took place to-day. There was a large attendance. The Harvard won the choice of positions. Owing to the uneveness of the water the word to go was not giventill 7.25 p.m. The Yale caught water first, and, at the end of the first half-dozen strokes, gained a slight advantage, both going dom of a few irreconcilables in the rank and at 40 strokes; but the Yale's advantage was only temporary, and a few more strokes with the Harvard's oars forged their boat ahead in line with the Yale. At the half-mile the Harvard was a good length to forelead, which the Yale spurted manfully to lessen, and did succeed in diminishing a few feet; but this effort seemed to consume all the bottem there was in their boat; so from this point out it was merely a question or how great the distance the Harvard would be ahead at the finish. At the first mile Harvard was six lengths ahead, and doing 36, Yale 34. From thence to the finish, Harvard did not lower her stroke to less than 35, pulling magnificently throughout, and rapidly opening water astern. Yale labored fearfully and seemed to be entirely broken up, so much so as to excite sympathy from the crowd. There was but little excitement as the crews swept down to the finish, occasioned as much by darkness and inability to see the boats a little way off, as by the procession which the boats made as they entered the last mile. The water was as smooth as glass, and the yachts began to signal the approach to finish with almost a continuous discharge of cannon, while the sailors on the Portsmouth manned yards and joined their cheers with "rahs" of the Harvard men on shore. The last half mile was as fine an exhibition of rowing on the part of Harvard as was ever seen, their boat fairly jumping through the water, and carrying them to the finish between a quarter and a half mile ahead. The official time is given as 22 minutes and 15 seconds for Harvard, and 23 minutes and 58 seconds for Yale.

Notes and Dashes.

Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, was found

at a negro revival meeting. A man in England was lately arrested listening in wrapped attention to the utter-

Pedestrianism. - The seventy-five hours walking match, in Chicago, between O'Leary and Crossland finished Saturday evening with the following score; O'Leary, 250 miles :: laps; Crossland, 225 miles 3 laps.

A negro named Bob Jones was hanged in North Carolina on Wednesday. The second last sentence he uttered was 'I'm off to heaven," but the last was "I have some tobacco and a five cent nickel in my pocket, give them to my nephew."

Pastoral Visits of 1879, in the Archdiocese of Quebec.

His Grace the Archbishop will continue

his Grace the Arci	n qonaior	ill cont	ימו
his pastoral visits as fo	llows :-		
N. D. de Lourdes,	Tuesday	1 0	Jul
St. Calixte,	-	1- 2	(L
Ste. Sophie,		2-3	11
St. Ferdinand,		3 - 4	12
St. Adrien,		5	11
St. Pierre Baptiste,	Sunday	G	44
Inverness and Leeds,	-	G- 7	64
Ste. Agathe,		7-8	"
St. Giles,		8- 9	"
St. Narcisse,	•	9-10	tt
St. Patrick,		10-11	14
St. Sylvester,		11-12	а
St. Peter of Broughson	,	12 - 13	4;
St. Cour de Marie,	Sunday	13-14	1L
St. Cœur de Jesus,	•	14-15	"
St. Severin,		15-1 6	"
St. Elzear,		16 - 17	ı:
St. Bernard,		17-18	i:
St. Isidore,		18-19	u
St. Lambert,		19-20 .	14
St. John Chrysostome,	Sunday	20 - 21	11
C. A.	COLLET, F	riest,	
	•		

Secretary. Archbishop's Palace, Quebec, 24th June, 1879.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS .-FEW ARE aware of the importance of checkiug a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to " Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected, often works upon the lungs. 46-2

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. Eor internal and external use.

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER WILL immediately be relieved by using MRS. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed.

MANY CHILDREN LOOK PALE AND EVEN haggard, simply because they are troubled with worms. Nothing they eat does them much good. They are weary and listless. To remove all this, and restore the bloom to the cheek, use BROWN'S VERMI-FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They are sure.

A good family medicine chest with a pruhent use has saved many a life; and yet, we think, the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound such as, Dr. HARVEY'S, ANTI-Billious and Pundative Pills, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without the use of scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS. AND ROBGAmurdered, has just rejoined his family as rive Pill as tested by many, thousands of suddenly as he left it. The death of his son persons, and found to answer their purpose so TIVE PILL as tested by many thousands of