

IRISH THANKS TO AMERICA.

A GRAateful LETTER FROM THE LAND LEAGUE IN LONDON.

In answer to a letter from Mr. Thomas Walsh, Secretary of the Land League, London, Mr. J. McCarthy Scully, Secretary of the Parnell Land League of this city, assures Mr. Walsh, on behalf of the New York League, that at least \$1,000,000 will be contributed by the people of this country in aid of the land agitation in Ireland. Following is the correspondence in full:—

LONDON, ENGLAND.
83 CHARINGKTON ST., April 27, 1881.

J. McCarthy Scully, Esq., Secretary Central Body, Parnell Land League, New York.
DEAR SIR:—The attitude of the Irish people on the American Continent in the struggle between the tenant farmers of Ireland and their cruel tyrannical oppressors has touched the hearts of the Irish exiles of Southwark, London, to overflowing.

The complete sifting which Irish-American news receives at the "benign and unprejudiced" hands of English editors leaves us deplorably ignorant of the efforts you are making on their behalf, as well as that of Irish nationality. But thanks to the particularly observant spirit of Mr. P. O'Leary, who has recently traveled on the American Continent, we are able to gain from his able and interesting lecture on "Irish Opinion on the American Continent," some idea of your almost superhuman labors on behalf of the tenant farmers and Irish nationality. We, therefore, feel proud in acknowledging the success of the land agitation to have your aid, and also acknowledge that Irish nationality has been supremely advocated beyond the hope of the most sanguine nationalist, by that noble practical sympathy which is characteristic of the children of Ireland in America. I have only this to say, and heartily, that your efforts are being emulated by us, though our desire to equal can never be, owing to the paucity of our members and the peculiarity of our position.

After Mr. P. O'Leary's lecture the following resolution (which, I fear, very imperfectly expressed the warmth of our admiration) was put to the meeting, and carried with acclamation:

"That, having heard Mr. Peter O'Leary's lecture on the Irish in America, we, the Irishmen of Southwark, in public meeting assembled, offer our warmest gratitude to our countrymen on the American continent for their whole-souled patriotism as demonstrated in the support they are now lending the Irish National Land League in its struggle with an agrarian system, which has impoverished Ireland, the cradle of our race."

"That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the New York Star, Boston Globe, New York Tribune, Irish-American, Sunday Democrat, Boston Pilot, Irish World, Daily Post, Montreal, Toronto, and New York Tribune. Likewise to Mr. Flattery, Secretary of the National Land League, Boston; General P. A. Collins, President, National Land League, Boston; J. McCarthy Scully, Secretary, Parnell Land League, Central Body, Mott Memorial Hall, with the further request that all the Irish-American and American press will please copy the same in testimony of our appreciation of the labor of all Irishmen on the Continent of North America, and of the advocacy of the journals which we have mentioned, as well as those which we have omitted to mention, that advocate the grand cause of Irish regeneration."

"Believing the gentlemen and papers to be representative, we beg through them to thank and congratulate all sympathizers with the cause of Ireland in the great Republic and Dominion of Canada. Yours, Sir,

"THOMAS WALSH,
"Secretary of the Land League, Charingkton, London."

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE,
HEADQUARTERS MOTT MEMORIAL HALL,
No. 44 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY, May 11, 1881.

To Thomas Walsh, Secretary of the Land League of Southwark, London, England:

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of April 27th inst. is to hand, containing congratulatory resolutions to the Irish race in America for labors on behalf of the Irish National Land League of Ireland in its efforts to bring justice to the ill-treated and sorrowing peasantry of that unfortunate land. It was read at the meeting of the Central Body last evening, and was warmly welcomed and applauded, not only as a link in the chain of the unity now accomplished fact on the part of the Irish race in every land, as well as this, but also in a special manner in appreciation of the labors of the Irishmen of Southwark, London.

The Parnell Land League instructs me to state to you, and through you to your organization, that the earnest resolve to regain Irish rights is unabated, and will continue so until full meed of justice to Ireland is wrung from the blinded autocracy of England.

The unlimited license given to "garrison landlords" in Ireland by the effete and incompetent legislation of England's aristocratic representatives is a monstrosity. England's rule in Ireland is not only a proven failure, but also a false pretense of the darkest kind, and you can rest confident that the Irish nation in America will persevere to its obliteration.

I feel it my duty to also inform you that no amount of British falsehood or Irish disaffection of renegades, if there be any, will stay this organization in its direct support of Charles Stewart Parnell while he exercises his cool and able judgment in the furtherance of Ireland's cause. He has our full confidence, and we are united as one man in his support and that of his faithful co-laborers. On the question of Irish nationality, to which you refer, I will say that we have full confidence in that regard in the manhood of the members of the Land League in this country, and especially in that of the Parnell Land League, of which I have the honor of being Secretary.

The Parnell Land League is composed of able, daring and prudent men, Nationalists for the most part—men whose watchword is "eternal vigilance." They, Brothers of Southwark, we greet you, and to your organization, in return for your hearty expression, we send whole-souled congratulations on the deserved commendation which your labors merit.

To Mr. Peter O'Leary we send special expressions of praise and thanks for his very patriotic efforts. We have appreciated him here for his single-mindedness of purpose on behalf of his native country, Ireland, and we are sure that you will not only appreciate him in his efforts, but also encourage him along to speak to your people on the sacred mission of your race.

In conclusion, we would request of you to work with earnestness and perseverance to the end of Irish deliverance from the present iniquitous thrall of misgovernment.

For us, our lives and our means are pledged to the cause of our dear native land,

and instead of the trifles which our cause is now getting from us, you—and in you I mean Ireland—will get \$1,000,000 for the one now forwarded.

Give my regards to all your members. On behalf of the Parnell Land League, I sign myself, yours fraternally,
J. McCarthy Scully, Secretary.
—New York Star.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

The True Witness has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the True Witness will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticize Darwin's theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The True Witness has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the True Witness is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The True Witness is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromes" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still larger, enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the True Witness for one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the True Witness; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The True Witness will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

An honest medicine is the mostest work of man, and there is no remedy that is more justly meritorious in "curing the ills that flesh is heir to" than Burdock Blood Bitters, The Great Blood Purifier and System Renovator. It cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, and all troubles arising from impure blood, constipated bowels or disordered secretions, and the best Nervine and Tonic in the world.

About six months ago a man named James Kerr, a bricklayer, residing at Kames, while repairing a chimney-stalk in the neighborhood of Tighnabruich, fell from a height of 62 feet, sustaining most serious and dangerous injuries, which completely shattered the whole frame, and rendered him totally unconscious for 24 hours. He remained in a semi-conscious state for several weeks, quite prostrate, and unable to move. Mr. Mackenzie, of Tighnabruich, was immediately sent for, and attended to the man's injuries. The doctor found on examination that he had sustained a fracture of the dorsal vertebrae as far as the second or third lumbar, and he had angular projection of the spine. Paralysis was limited to loss of control of the left lower extremity for about three months. Great relief to the patient's suffering was afforded by a bandage contrived by the doctor, and a water bed, where he lay without moving, in a recumbent position, for upwards of four months. He is now able to walk about with the assistance of a stick; and if he continues to improve as he did for the last two months he will yet be able to resume work.—Glasgow paper.

It is questioned by some superficial enquirers whether prematurely grey hair can ever be made to resume its original color and appearance. It is so said beyond a doubt that if the scalp be thoroughly cleansed and purified it will assume its early vitality, and that Luby's Purgative Hair Restorer can completely work its cure. Sold by all chemists.

LABOR IN CANADA AND HOW IT IS PAID.

Just at the present moment it is almost impossible to furnish a completely accurate idea of how labor is paid and what wages workmen are receiving in Canada. The strikes in the Grand Trunk Railway shops and their successful termination with regard to the strikers, have raised a ferment among all classes of laboring men which must eventually in their recovering a far higher scale of prices for their work than they have heretofore been paid. For the past three years at least the laboring man has been compelled to content himself with a starvation stipend. For instance the trackmen in employ of the City Passenger Railway Company are paid at the rate of 90 cents a day, deducting from which all the wet days, during which they are compelled to lay off, the wages, to say the least, is not fair compensation for their arduous work.

The laborers in the different railways are, or were, not long ago, no better paid, and to-day the \$1.10 or \$1.15 they are in receipt of might be increased without hurting the companies they work for. Laborers in machine shops, if they are handy in the use of tools or such machines as the drill press or screw cutter, get from \$1.10 to \$1.25. Carpenters are working on the extension of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway for \$1 a day, though in most shops they are paid from a \$1.25 to \$2. The common rate paid stevedores laborers is 15 cents an hour, and giving him 20 cents. Sailors now a-days cannot command more than \$3 or \$15 a month, and these must rank as able seamen or their pay is much less. Painters receive from \$7 to \$10 per week as a general rule. Machinists vary in accordance with their skill. A good lathe man can command his \$12 or more a week, while men of less ability in the same branch of labor get \$8 and \$9 a week. Blacksmiths at present are worth from \$2 per day to \$3, and their helpers from \$1.25 to \$2. Riveters make as high as \$18 a week if they work on piece work, but salaried men get from \$9 to \$12. Shoemakers average \$9 when paid by the week, but the men of this trade who work by the job get a higher figure. In fact all the men, no matter of what trade, who work by the piece and get paid as they finish each job, make much more money than those who are contented with a weekly stipend. The salary of engineers vary according to the different roads they work on. It is generally acknowledged that the Grand Trunk Railway Company pays its engineers and firemen better than any other road in Canada. Drivers on this road make from \$75 to \$120 a month, according to what kind of an engine they run, the freight locomotive engineers being in receipt of less pay than those of passenger trains. On the Q. M. O. & O., some of the engineers make as small a sum as \$30 a month, and the firemen correspondingly low wages. This state of things on this road, it is reported, will not last long. Unless the management takes heart of grace and grant the men fair remuneration, it is thought likely that the latter may give it no gentle reminder of its remissness in this direction. Telegraph operators are paid at the rate of \$35 a month. Of course there are some who have higher pay, but these are exceptional operators who could command a good price anywhere. Moulders get from \$9 to \$11 per week, unless they work by the piece, in which case their pay is almost double. Tailors, good hands, are paid from \$9 to \$12. The pay of journeymen bakers is unsettled just now, the trade "doughting" whether it will strike for better remuneration or not. Some get as low as \$6 a week, while but few more than \$10. This branch of labor is much harder than any other, a workman having to labor 15 hours at a stretch. Street car conductors are paid at the rate of \$8 a week and drivers \$7. Policemen in Montreal, since the abandonment of the five per cent reduction, are in receipt of \$9 a week. In Upper Canada they get from \$11 to \$15. Printers are much more poorly paid in Canada than they are in the States. In New York a type-setter will make from \$15 to \$25 a week. Here the average rate is 37 cents per 1,000 ems, giving a printer an average of from \$8 to \$9 a week. The piecework system on the morning papers is in receipt of \$12 to \$13 a week, but this money is hard earned, costing 15 hours out of the 24. In reality the printers who work on the evening papers receive far better remuneration for their work than their confreres on the morning journals, for they work 10 hours per day for an average of \$9 per week, against the piece workmen's 15 hours and \$13. Women labor is much cheaper than men's, and in some trades much more easily obtainable. As printers, females are paid from 7 to 10 cents less per 1,000 ems than males. As tailresses, by steady attention to their work, they can make almost as much as tailors. Generally women work by the piece and are not regularly paid by the week. Girls employed in tobacco factories frequently draw from \$15 to \$18 every six days. There are seven girls in Adams' tobacco factory who average these same every week. The general run of girl cigar makers make \$8 per week. Cotton factory girls make from \$5 to \$12, saleswomen, \$6 to \$7, and unskilled female labor from \$3 to \$6, according to the nature of the work. Servant girls wages are remarkably low, it being easy to procure a domestic for \$8 and even as low as \$5 per month. A good cook for a private family is worth \$14 to \$15 per month. Parlor and household \$5 to \$10, and girls to attend children from \$3 to \$5. Governesses in Canada are almost unknown. They represent at best a medieval form of education which does not flourish in a new country. Where they do exist there is little difference in their pay from that of servants. Farm laborers at this time of the year are scarce, and their services in great demand. Anything of a farm hand can procure \$13 and \$14 a month, while an A will get \$23. These prices have been the standing ones for the last three years in Canada. Every summer trade, with the arrival of sailing craft on the breaking up of the rivers, takes a jump forward on the advent of cold weather. Merchants, however, are of opinion that this season the good times, which look so promising, will last during many years to come. New industries are springing up in every direction, and what was never before heard of, the supply of men is by no means equal to the demand. The constant influx of Canadians into the States from the Dominion has been, though a slow yet nevertheless a steady drain on the labor resources of the country, and is just now about making itself felt. This year, it is confidently predicted, will see work in Canada valued at a much higher figure than it has been for some time past. In fact Canada may become a rival to the States in rewarding the laboring man for his work according to his merits.—Montreal Post.

The American Society of Civil Engineers will hold their Convention this year in Canada.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18TH.

An attempt to arrest Midhat Pasha has proved unsuccessful.

The anti-Austrian movement is spreading through Austria-Hungary.

Rear-Admiral Lynch is to take command of the Chilian forces at Lima.

The first copies of the revised edition of the Bible were issued yesterday.

The cable to Havana has been repaired and communication restored.

The French Vice-Admiral Baron Clement de la Bourciere is dead.

The Reichstag has rejected Bismarck's scheme for augmenting the beer excise.

Bismarck's biennial budget and quadrennial session schemes have been defeated by large majorities.

The Senate has confirmed Frederick Douglass as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

The negotiations for the appearance of Edwin Booth in Berlin are not likely to have any present result.

The new Russian Minister of War contemplates numerous reforms and retrenchments in his department.

The result of the Tunisian difficulty, it is said, will have an undesirable bearing on the Greek boundary settlement.

An exhibition of French pictures under the title of "Le Salon a Londres" will be opened in London on the 1st of June.

The revolutionary party in Russia have issued a manifesto accepting the war forced upon them by the Government.

The steamship Canada, of the French Line, which leaves New York to-day for Havre, will take out 400 saloon passengers.

The trouble with the Chicago switchmen was finally settled yesterday by the men resuming work on the companies' terms.

Miss Maynard, the heiress, daughter of the Countess of Roslyn, was married to Lord Brooke on Saturday afternoon, May 7, at Westminster Abbey.

A Durban despatch says the Royal Commissioners have declined to enter the Transvaal territory until the guns at Potchefstroom are surrendered.

The Dutch Chamber has adopted a Bill to repress the abuse of alcoholic liquors. All persons drunk in public places will be punished by imprisonment.

A St. Petersburg cable says it is rumored that an attempt has been made to murder the Czar. Six more arrests of revolutionists have been made, and affairs in Russia are said to be growing worse.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Frantz Dingelstedt, the German poet, is dead.

A cotton factory is to be established in Quebec.

Changes are contemplated in the Militia Department.

Conkling advises the election of Gen. Grant to the Senate.

The R. C. Council of Public Instruction is in session at Quebec.

Mr. Gladstone was at work again in Downing street yesterday.

Agitation in Italy over the new Cabinet resulted in a serious riot in Milan.

It is reported in Halifax that Lieut.-Governor Archibald is to be knighted.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Corrocook, New Hampshire, on Tuesday night.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Marquis Tseng, and his suite, have arrived in London.

The barque "Bristolian," wrecked at Anticosti, was sold by auction yesterday for \$1,300.

Midhat Pasha has surrendered to the Turkish authorities on condition of receiving a fair trial.

A man from Brownsville, N.Y., was in Kingston yesterday searching for his runaway wife.

The reported sale of the Grand Junction Railway for \$1,000,000 to the G. T. R. Co. is confirmed.

A fire in spirit and sugar stores connected with the harbour of Greenock caused damage to the amount of £20,000.

A St. Petersburg despatch says Gortchakoff is to return from Berlin and take charge of the Foreign Office.

Three fishing boats were capsized at the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, yesterday, and the occupants drowned.

The body of Morgan O'Brien was found near Deux Rivières last Thursday. There are suspicions that he was murdered.

The agents of Ottawa dealers visit Hull and sell vinegar in large quantities from house to house. There are only six licensed places in Hull.

Mr. Marcus Smith will leave Ottawa on Saturday with a party to make a final survey of the Canada Pacific line from the end of Ouderdonk's contract to Port Moody.

The Michigan Legislature is receiving a great number of petitions remonstrating against the Bill to divest the Roman Catholic bishops of the right to hold in their own names the property of Catholic churches in the State.

The Papal Bull, issued yesterday, notices many of the conclusions of the Committee of Cardinals. The general scope of the Bull, lessening parochial system, is believed to impede Catholics. The Bull is especially intended to effect the United States and Canada.

The Glasgow men whom Messrs. Galvin & Son, of Garden Island, Kingston, imported for their vessels, in place of the members of the Sailors' Union, under written contract, have mostly all yielded to the intimidation of the union men and left work.

Mr. Gladstone was waited on yesterday by a deputation of operatives from English and Scotch refineries, who appealed to the Government to impose such duties on foreign sugars as would enable the home refiners to do a sufficiently profitable trade to allow them to pay their operatives living wages. The Premier promised to take the matter into consideration, but said he feared countervailing duties would interfere with existing commercial treaties.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

The Court of Russia will go to Moscow for a month.

There is said to be danger of a rupture between France and Turkey.

A Kurish force of 20,000 is preparing for another incursion into Persia.

Mrs. Peter Anger, of Port Rowan, Ont., gave birth yesterday morning to three boys.

The election of successors to Conkling and Platt will take place May 31st, according to law.

A small colony of Mormons for Utah arrived at San Francisco, yesterday, from Australia.

Queen Victoria has conferred the honor of the Garter upon the King of Sweden at Windsor Castle.

The rumor that St. Petersburg was undermined in several places is being in a measure confirmed.

The *Diritto* contradicts the report that Italy proposed an international conference on the Tunis treaty.

Four thousand four hundred pounds has been raised in Liverpool for the victims of the Chios earthquake.

A protest is to be entered against the Canada Temperance Act election in Colchester County, N.S.

The *scrutin de liste* bill was carried in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday by a majority of eight votes.

The Czar's repressive policy is said to be driving law-abiding citizens into disloyalty and paying the way for revolution.

Prince George of Prussia, brother of the Emperor of Germany, has written a drama entitled "Katharina Von Medici."

Thirty million dollars worth of 5 per cent bonds were received at the U. S. Treasury yesterday for exchange to 3 3/4 per cent.

Prince Bismarck is supposed to have won a diplomatic victory by arousing Italy against France, and that Berlin has worked for this.

M. Engelhardt, moderate radical, has been elected President of the Paris Municipality, defeating M. Lacroix, irreconcilable.

A Mexican despatch says it is reported that Mariscal will be appointed Minister to the United States, and Diaz Minister to France.

M. Leon Remault, formerly Prefect of Police, will go to Tunis. It is thought that he may possibly become Minister of Works.

The changed attitude of the Porte regarding the Greek question is said to be the result of a threatened ultimatum from the Powers.

Sir Charles Dilke formally announced in the House last night, that negotiations for a new commercial treaty between England and France would be opposed on Thursday next.

James Hedden, cashier of the First National Bank of Newark, N.J., who was convicted of misappropriating the funds of the bank, was sentenced, yesterday, to seven years in prison.

The *Golos* believes that unless the assent of France and England be obtained it would be advisable to defer the proposed International Conference to secure the extradition of regicides.

Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons that the Government repudiated the idea of introducing any measure of indemnity to extricate Bradlaugh from the pains and penalties which his own conduct had brought upon him.

Mr. Tuke has a long letter in the London Times on the subject of Irish emigration. He points out that during 1880 no less than 95,857 persons, in nearly equal proportions of male and female, left Ireland—a number only twice exceeded since 1851. During the last twenty-eight years no fewer than 2,657,187 emigrants have left the country; and in face of figures such as these it may well be asked whether it is desirable that the State should do anything to increase the depopulation.

Advices from Rome state that Bishop Sweeny had an audience with the Pope on April 25th. He presented His Holiness with 8,400 francs, the offering of the Catholics of his Diocese, and for this mark of their love and fidelity the Holy Father expressed his deep-felt acknowledgments.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER WANTED FOR School Section No. 4, Township of Alfred, holding a third-class certificate in Ontario and capable of teaching the French language. Apply to J. R. BROWN, Esq., Sec.-Treasurer, Montebello, Que. 40 2

TEACHER WANTED FOR School Section No. 3, Municipality of Lowe, County of Ottawa, Que. Applications, stating date of Elementary Diploma, experience in teaching, terms, &c., to be addressed to THOMAS KIRBY, Chairman School Commissioners, Lowe. 40 2

CATARRH & BRONCHITIS!

A lady for many years suffering from the above disease, having tried many advertised remedies and the most eminent physicians in America and Europe, was at last cured by an old German physician in Berlin. Will send the prescription and necessary instructions on receipt of \$2 by registered letter, or by express C.O.D. Address: MRS. H. SYLVESTER, P. O. Box 1857, Montreal. 39 D

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED, Being a Thorough History of the Land Question. . . . \$1.00

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Groups of Land Leaguers, 16 figures, 9x11. . . . \$1.00

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Legal Notices.

APPLICATION WILL be made at this Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to detach from the Corporation or Municipality of the Town of Village of Hochelaga, all that part bounded to the South-East by the River St. Lawrence, to the North-East by the Parish of St. Francois d'Assise de Longue Pointe, to the North-West by the City of Montreal, and to the South-West by the City of Montreal, and also to detach lots bearing numbers fifty, fifty-three, and seventy-six inclusively, and to form a separate Municipality of the said properties comprised within the above limits, and for other objects.

QUINN & PURCELL, Solicitors for Applicants. 37 5

Montreal, 22nd April, 1881.

Medical.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSA MIC ELIXIR

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung