IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT

[Continued from first page.]

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, having listened to the speech of the right hon, gentleman, regretted that what had happened had now been magnified into a declaration against Ireland.
(No.) When he read the language that had been use, he regretted it, and thought that if there was one member of the Government now drop it and go on with the business who was more than another capable of falling which was before it. (Cheers) into such an error, it was the Irish Chief Seinto such an error, it was the Irish Chief Secretary; and if there was one Irish member more than another who did not answer to the description drawn of him it was his friend the member for Tipperary. A man who ventured to call John Dillon a coward, exposed himself to a reply that the custom of Parliament forbade him to give. (Oh.) His hon. friend would never advise anyone to commit an act without being himself ready to share the penalty of it. If he had not himself known the right hon, gentleman he should have said that it was cowardice in the highest degree to accuse of cowardice an absent man. He contended that it was extremely difficult to stand in front of the Irish people, who were suffering, and talk to them in calm, passionless language. Let them look at the Was there ever a period of such suffering with such comparative absence of crime? He told the Chief Secretary the reason of that was because of the agitators whom he denounced. (Cheers.) The trades unionist movement in England had been highly successful, and the suggestion of the hon member for Tipperary, as he understood it, was that the tenantfarmers of Ireland should take a lesson from the industrial classes of England, and combine in a gigantic trades union, and then they would be very near the accomplishment of their designs. (Cheers.) If that was the suggestion, he would also express his belie! that such a combination would settle the land question in 24 hours.

Mr. Mitchell Henry regretted that cowardice had been attributed by the Chief Secretary to the hon. member for Tipperary, but the real question they had to consider was what was the object of the speeches which had been delivered. (Hear, hear.) What did such language mean if it did not mean to incite the people of Ireland to insurrection? (Hear, hear.) It was a contempt of common sense for hon, members to cheer words which desired the people of Ireland to draw 100.000 swords to march in military array, and to possess themselves of rifles, and to say that these words meant that they were to redress their grievances by constitutional means. (Hear, hear.) The object of the Irish party, told the farmers in a speech that had been debts. Did the hon, gentleman mean to say that arrears of rent to a moderate extent were not just debts? Did he mean to say that had been charged with a variety of heinous those unfortunate landlords who had not received their rents for 12, 18, and 24 months his character well, and to those who were were not entitled to them when there was really acquainted with the condition of Irea prospect of the harvests improving? He trusted the Government would maintain their attitude, and not allow themselves to be diverted from their set purpose of improving lated to make them smile. They had been the relations between the Irish and English asked to do two things to-night—to endorse peoples by the introduction of just laws. He | the words of the hon. member for Tipperary, also hoped at the same time they would put and by others to disassociate themselves from down tirmly outrage and crime during the the words of his hon friend. Even if the coming winter.

all that was stated in the speech of the hon. ber for Liskeard, he should himself have member for Tipperary which had attracted so | passed them in stience, and left it to Englishashamed, but the Government who were prepared to use the armed forces of the country to maintain the law which enabled such a it might be interpreted to sanction certain state of things in reference to the holding of outrages against animals, and which he joined the land to exist.

speeches of Mr. Henry and Sir P. O'Brien. be interpreted and probably was in con-He could not see anything in the position of the hon. member for Tipperary (Mr. Dillon) but that which was reasonable, constitutional, and logical. The House well knew that unjust evictions were taking place in Ireland by bad landlords. In England the tenants went into bankruptcy, but such a course could not be taken by the distressed people of Ireland. All they could do was to pay, and pay, until they could pay no more; and there were only one or two courses open to them-one to be turned adrift without a factbing in their pockets, and the other to pay law expenses and await the time which was appointed before the law could be enforced. The law, in fact, was not morally bound to be obeyed unless it was a just law. No man was bound to starve himself and his children in order to give a landloid rent. The tenant was only bound to pay as much rent as he could and no more. (Laughter.) If the landlords in Ireland retused justice then the people had a right to refuse to pay rent. The land be-longed to the State, and the landlords held it upon terms which they really had not carried out. They did not intend to rush into rebellion, but they did intend to organize, and agitate to obtain justice for the poor people in

Ireland. Mr. O'Donnell said that it was possible that at land meetings in Ireland indefensible language was used: but he did not think that this absolved the Government from doing justice in that country. No measure that the Government said they must pass this session was of any, consequence compared with the overwhelming importance of the Irish ques-tion, when the Prime Minister himself said that Ireland was within a measurable distance of civil war. The whole responsibility rested on the Government, for they would have allowed the country to drift into bloodshed and anarchy when it was in their power to prevent it, by just and reasonable mea-

The Marquis of Hartington said he thought it was nearly time to ask the House to consider the position in which it was placed. It had been admitted that the difficulties of governing Ireland at the present moment were great, and those difficulties no doubt Ireland party. In excellent circumstances, had been increased by the rejection of the and possessed of ample means, he threw him-Compensation Bill by the House of Lords, self with all the enthusiasm of youth into the the passing of which would, the Government repeal agitation. When O'Brien, Mitchell, believed, have facilitated the government of Martin, Duffy, and others separated from Ireland: But the difficulties of government O'Connell, and formed the Young Ireland would not be diminished, but would be in- Association, Mr. Dillon joined them. He creased, it shows members insisted on discuss strongly dissuaded O'Brien from appealing to sing, in an irregular manner, the condition of arms. He pointed to the fact that the Irish Ireland, and attempted to force from the Govpeople were weak in numbers, untrained,
ernment a declaration as to the policy which badly armed, and totally deficient of commisthey would pursue under circumstances which | sariat or any of the requisites for sustaining a were not strictly defined. They had heard successful insurrection. He failed to induce that there was a prospect of a bountiful har- his friends to keep within the law and not of the difficulties would be obviated. No doubt the hon member for Tipperary was though he knew the result would be disasperfectly justified in calling attention to the trous, at least for himself, he manfully and strictures which were passed on his speech, courageously stood alongside his colleagues but the debate ought to have been confined in that unfortunate enterprise. A warrant to the question first raised. He did not know that the explanation was of a character high treason; but, more fortunate than O'Brien

which greatly modified the impression pro- and Meagher, Mr. Dillon succeeded in eluding duced on the majority of the House when the detectives, and getting to America. A they first read the speech, or to modify the curious story is told of his escape. He got on very general assent with which the remarks board of an English emigrant ship sailing of the right hon gentleman here received from Galway. Many vessels at that In parts of that speech he could see nothing time were leaving the western ports for the but appeals. lightly veiled, to the people to United States. It was just after the famine, to make use of physical force for the redress and when the country was very disturbed. of their grievances. (Hear, hear.)
The discussion had drifted into a general

one, and he thought the House might well

who had just sat down as to the utility of this discussion. It was, he considered, a matter of the utmost utility and importance closely. Dillon did his best to shake himthat members in this House should be protected from insult; and that when there successful; and after the vessel had been were grievances calling aloud for redress, three or four days at sea, the drover went up those who asked for that reform should be to the priest and said: "It is no use conceal-protected from menace. The noble lord ing—my name is Smyth and yours Dillon." seemed to have forgotten that it was only the These were two of the Young Ireland chiefs conditionin Ireland that would justify the language used by the member for Tipperary. He thought the Chief Secretary had done great damage to that cause of justice which league of Mr. Smyth in the representation be craved to have at heart. Then again, although the Chief Sceretary bad accused the themselves on the voyage for a time, but Mr. hon. member for Tipperary of sedition, yet he Dillon on one occasion broke through the language used by the hon. member for Tip-

those good intentions. language used by the Chief Secretary for Ireland in regard to the speech of the hon. the Irish members, and Mr. Dillon submitted member for Tipperary, while he did not it to the House of Commons in 1866. The identify himself with that speech. (Hear.) Act of Mr. Gladstone was just a modification The hon, member reminded the House that member after member had indulged in the language used by his hon. friend the member for Tipperary, and asked the right hon. gentleman what he himself would have done if he had been born in a poor country like Ireland, and saw his countrymen living in a deplorable and wretched state, suffering from unjust legislation, for which they were unable to obtain any remedy?

Mr. Courtney said the majority of Irish members had dissociated themselves more or less from the speech of the hon, member for Tipperary, even in their speeches in his deunder the leadership of Mr. Butt, was to get fence. When the hon. member for Tipperary their grievances redressed by constitutional uttered the words he had used could he have means, but the object of the present party realised their meaning and the consequences seemed to be to endeavor to separate England on the Irish peasantry, whom they really infrom Ireland. (No.) The hon member had vited to civil war? He might have been criminally careless of the effect of his words, commented on in this House, not to pay any and if it was so, even stronger language on arrears of rent-in fact, not to pay their just the part of the Chief Secretary would have been justifiable. Mr. Parnell said the member of Tipperary

offences which, to one like himself, who knew land, and could imagine the way in which those words would be interpreted by those who listened to them in Ireland, were calcumeaning could have been given to those words
the O'Donohue said he cordizlly endorsed that had been attributed to them by the membe interpreted in two ways. On the one hand with the Chief Secretary in condemning to Mr. Finnigan proceeded to criticise the the full extent; and on the other hand it might nection with a superstition which was very prevalent in that part of rreland that when a tenant had been evicted they would have neither luck nor grace in the undertaking. He believed that the land agitation that had been going on for the last 10 months had been instrumental in preventing not only outrages on cattle, but more serious outrages viz., the taking of the lives of landlords by assassination. The little crime that had occurred in the recent circumstances he attributed to the action of the Irish Land League. The agitation which had taken place was most productive in preventing outrage. He thought the advice of his hon. friend (Mr. Dillon) was good except where he said that the tenants Mr. Dillon replied and said that a great

deal has been said about the mutilation of animals, but if it became a question of the slaughter of animals or the eviction of families he should choose the former.

The House then divided with the following

For the adjournment							
Majority against106							

A SKETCH OF MR. DILLON. The following pen-and-ink sketch is taken from Mr. Joseph Cowen's Parliamentary letter in the Newcastle Chronicle:—He is modest, simple, and unpretending : just the sort of man who would be capable of leading a forlorn hope, or of walking to the scaffold for his opinions. There is not a particle of bravado or swagger about him. He may be wrong. The principles that he advocates may, if applied, be very injurious to Ireland. It is quite open to make such a charge against him, but it is not open to anyone to accuse him of shrinking from a declaration of his views or striving to threw upon others a responsibility that he declined to accept himself. He is a brave man by descent as well as by education and by nature. His father was one of the most chivalrous of the Young

Dillon was dressed in the garb of a Catholic priest. Not being accustomed to the duties, anyone who watched his demeanor could have seen that his proceedings were not quite in accordance with the usual actions of the clerical body. On board the ship was a steerage passenger, dressed as a drover, and this personage watched the priest very self clear of the scrutiny, but he was not -Patrick Smyth, now member for Tipperary, and John B. Dillon, the father of the present Mr. Dillon, who is the col-

had not the courage to prosecute him. He clerical restraint he had imposed upon him-(Dr. Commins) did not agree with all the self, and the captain discovered that he was not what he professed to be. He was a warmperary, but he did regret that the Chief hearted, genial skipper, however; and when Secretary should have used language that he knew who his disguised passenger was, he might tend to weaken the confidence of the was treated with not less, but even more, conpeople of Ireland in her Majesty's Govern-sideration than he had been when he appeared ment. He believed there were some of the as a priest. It is the son of this man—who right hon, gentlemen who constituted the shares all his courage and principles—that Cabinet who had the best intentions towards Mr. Forster accused of cowardice. It is not Mr. Forster accused of cowardice. It is not Ireland and the Irish, but they would have to generally known, but it is a fact, that the late put a bridle on the tongue of the Chief Mr. Dillon was really the author of the Land Secretary if they desired people to believe in Act 1870. After his return from America he hose good intentions.

Also became member for Tipperary. He mr. Justin M'Carthy protested against the gathered the Irish members together and Act of Mr. Gladstone was just a modification of this measure of Mr. Dillon's. Mr. Forster to-night, in answer to Mr. Dillon, made a very strong and bitter speech. The only point on which I think his emphatic language Red River, Limit A, South, was justified, where he condemned the inhuman practice common in some parts of Ireland of maining the cattle of farmers or landlords who have run counter to popular

opinion. There can be no conceivable apology, much less justification, for such proceedings. It is the same sort of wild revenge that we experienced in this country at the time of the distress fifty or sixty years ago when in desperation machinery was destroyed in the Midland and manufacturing counties. The maltreating of animals is a scandalous deed and worse in its effect than the destruction of machinery, because it inflicts terrible suffering upon the poor dumb creatures. It is the most painful aspect of the agitation in

WIT AND HUMOR.

the sister isle at this moment and every liberal Irishman should denounce it.

At a concert for the distressed poor given at Stourbridge, at the conclusion of the song, 'There's a good time coming,' a man in the garb of a labourer rose up in the midst of the assembly and exclaimed, 'Mr. Russell, you couldn't fix the date, could you?'

Young Hoopendike says Mr. Plung is a good sort of a man, and has some fine daughters, but he's awfully illiterate. Why, the other day he told of a person being 100 years old, and he called him a centurion,' say Hendike, wen everybody ought to know that a centurion was a fabulous creature, half man and half horse."

When the rich ironmonger B. was elected Mayor of C. he requested one of his friends much notice. If he had not used the moderate language he then did, he would have been unworthy of his position. It was not in any one of the newspapers. He thought his hon, friend who had a right to feel his hon, friend was unguarded in the use of line, six seconds.' 'Stop,' said the rich man, Limit Township Milnikek, North, North, Limit Township Milnikek, North, North, Limit Township Oulmet.

"" 5 the had not used the modermen to denounce them, with the exception of to get up an orchestral concert for him in first to get up an orchestral concert for him in first case with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends with the exception of the passage which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends which he had never seen reported the head stated one of his friends which that expression, because it was one that might | onne of your second fiddles. I have money enough, let them all be first.'

A Quaker shopkeeper lately met a Quaker customer of his going home with bundles. "How much did thee give a yard for this, Mary?" "One dollar." "I am surprised at thee. I could let thee have it for 75 cents ! And how much for this?" "Two dollars." "Why that's unreasonable. I could let thee have it for \$1.50. Why will thee go away trading with strangers and the world's people "I don't know what thee is talking Mary ?" about, friend John," she said; "but I did buy all these things at thy store; and if what thee says be the truth, thee must owe me considerable meney."

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NERVOUS

Vital Weakness and prostration from overwork or other causes, is radically and promptly cured by

HUMPHREY8' Homeopathic Specific No. 28. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co. 109 Fulton Street, New York.

H. HASWELL & CO.,
MCGILL STREET MONTREAL,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

insurance.

au	One	Insure	with	the	x. (0740)
	n	AN	A	n	A
•	U	AIV	A	u i	4
ire	Â	Marin	e Ins	uranc	e Co.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT..... 50,000 Montreal Board of Directors: Edward Murphy, Esq.; Hon. Judge Berthelot. John Lewis. Esq.; D. J. Rees, Esq.; Hon. Judge Doherty, Sherbrooks.

WALTER HAVANAGH, General Agent, 117 St. Francois Xavier street. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Woods and Forests, QUEBEC, 14th August, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that conformably to the clauses of the Act 36 Vict., Cap. 9, the following timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction, in the sales room of the new Provincial Buildings, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 15th October next, at 10\frac{1}{2} A.M., subject to the conditions mentioned below, namely:

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY.

]					Square	miles.		
First R	ange.	Block A,	Limit	No. 4		39		
41		64	**	" 5	,	613		
. "	44	44	44	"6		383		
41	16	66	•4	" 7		163		
11	11	14		" 8	,	19		
44	"		"	" 9	i.	31)		
**	46	16	61	** 10		55		
++	"	44	14	" 11	•	55		
41	11	**	**	" 12	(i	55		
Second	41	4,6	**	"]	,	-10}		
44	**	٨	**	" 2	,	521		
41	**	4.6	• •	3		55		
44	**	4.6	• •	" 4		51		
* **	16	**	11	" 5	•	50		
**	"	16	41	" 6		50		
4.6	"	61	**	7		50		
**	11	44	**	8		50		
44	11		**	9	•	50		
14	**		44	" 10	•	50		
**	11	44	16	" 11	,	50		
44.	4.			" 12	,	. 50		
Third	**			"],	,	50		
44	**	**	46	" 2	,	50		
**	**	44	**	3		50		
**	16	4.6	**	" 4	,	50		
66		**	4.6	" 5 " 6	,	50		
t.		**	**	'' 6		-50		
41	**	**	**	* 7,	,	5 0		
**	16	44	4.4	" 8		50		
46	44	**	44	" 9,	,	59		
14	11	**	**	" 10.	,	50		
14	**	"	*1	* 11,	,	5')		
36	14	"	44	" 12	,	ចើនទីគឺអ៊ីសីសមិទីលើបកនិសិសសិសសិសសិសសិសសិសសិសសិសិសិសិសិ ^ស		
LOWER OTTAWA AGENCY.								

MONTMAGNY AGENCY. Black River, Limit No. 56, 58, .. 58, .. 1, .. H. River St. John, Limit No. 3,

Limit Townships Ashburton and Montminy, 16

Township Cabano,

" Packington, North-East,
" South-West,
" Robinson, North-East,
" South-West,
" Botsford, North-East,
" South-East, RIMOUSKI AGENCY. Lake Temiscouata, Limit No. 1 2nd Range

Limit Township Oulmet.

" Rear Aiver Metts,
" Township Masse, No. 1, West
" Duquesnes, 2 South.
" River Touladie I North,
" I South,

Kedzoulok, West,
East.
Causaupscul, North,
South,
BONAVENTURE AGENCY. Limit River Nouvelle, West, East,

Township Ristigouche, SAGUENAY AGENCY. Limit Township Iberville River St. Lawrence, West,

River St. Lawrence, West,

"" East,

"Lavalle, South,

Rear Sault-au-Cochon, No. 1, East,

"" 1 Wes

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at the following upset prices, namely:

Wpper Ottawa Agency from \$50 to \$100.

Lower Ottawa Agency from \$50 to \$100.

Montmagny, Grandville and Rimouski Agencies fron \$8 to \$25.

Saguenay and Bonaventure Agencies from \$8 to \$15.

The timber limits to be adjudged to the party.

The timber limits to be adjudged to the party

The timber filmus to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of bonus.

The bonus and first year's ground rent of two dollars, per square mile, to be paid in each case immediately uner the sale.

Said timber locations to be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force, and which may be enacted after. Plans exhibiting these timber limits will be

Plans exhibiting these timber limits will be open for inspection, at the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, and at the Agent's Office for these localities, from this day to the day of sale.

E. E. TACHE

Asst. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

N.B.—According to law, no newspapers other than those named by Order in Council, are uthorized to publish this notice.

A 18.25—S 1,8,15,22,29—Q 6,13.

HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED OUR PREMISES, our facilities are now unexcelled for DYEING or CLEANING SILK, SATIN and other dresses, Jackets, etc., Gents' Overcoats, Coats, Pants and Vests, Silk and Woolon SHAWLS, DAMASK and Rep CURTAINS, Table and Piano Covers, etc., etc. The celebrity of our work for beauty of COLOR and perfection of PRESS or FINISH is a household word,

BOYAL STEAM DYE WORKS, 706 Craig street. Between Victoria Square and St. Peter Street. Parcels called for in the city.

TELEPHONE DESKS. Useful as a Wall Desk in the office. Price 75c.

DICTIONARY HOLDERS.

Made of Wire, to hold Webster's or Worcester Dictionaries. Price \$2.

Wire-folding Card & Photograph Backs. 750 and 81 each, in Nickie, Red & Blue. MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers, 375 NOTRE DAME STREET.

D. MURPHY, Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 76 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

COMPENSATING SPRING

Spring Bed.

(Patented in Canada, 13th April, 1880.) \$1.25

MANUFACTURED BY DALY & TOMBYLL,

Nos. 426 & 428 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

NOTE.—Our Spring Bed is the only one in the Dominion having a Brass Strap, Corner Springs and an Arc Form. We use no Web or Strings, and, therefore, there is no HARBOR FOR VERTIN.

We do not talk persons into buying our Spring. We sell it on its own merits. Please call and see.

Cooking Ranges.

WROUGHTIRON COOKING RANCES. THE LORNE RANCE!

Handsome Besign (Portable). The Best and Most Durable Cooking Range in the Bominion.

Broilers, Oyster Ranges, Cake Griddles, Baking Ovens, Etc., Etc. BURNS & GORMLEY.

MANUFACTURERS, NO. 675 CRAIG STREET.

7.15 a.m., Day Express for Boston, via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield

For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m.
For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m.
For Waterloo and Magog, 3.15 p.m.
3.15 p.m., Night Express for New York via
Troy, arrive at New York 6.45 a.m. next morning.
6 p.m., Night Express for Roston via Lowell
and New York via Springfield. ing.
6 p.m., Night Express for Roston via Lowell and New York via Springfield.

and New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

Day Expiess leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.08 a.m., via Flitchburgh 8.a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 9.20 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m., via Lowell, and 6 p.m., via Flitchburgh, and New York at 3 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 7 p.m., arriving in Montreal 10 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 186 St. James Street.

W. B. VIALL, Canadian Passenger Agent. Boston Office, 250 Washington street.

New York Office, 417 Broadway.

WM. F. SMITH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

J. W. HOBART, General Superintendent.

St. Albans, Vt., April 1, 1866.

Q.M.O.&O. RAILWAY **CHANGE OF TIME**

Mixed. Mail. Expr's Lve Hochelaga for Hull. 1.00AM 8.30AM 9.25 '' 5.05 '' 9.15 10.30 Night Pas/ger 10.00pm 8.00 0 0.80a M 9.25 0 0.80a M 9.25 0 9.30pm 10.10a M 6.30a M 1.40pm Lve Hochelaga for Que.. Arrive at Quebec...... Lve Que, for Hochelaga. Arrive at Hochelaga.... Leave Hochelaga for St 6.80гм Mixed

(Local Trains between Hull and Aylmen)
Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Minutes Later.
Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger
Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.
Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4

TICKET OFFICES, 13 Place D'Armes, 202 St. James street, Montreal, and opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.

General Superintendent.



MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE On and after MONDAY, June 14th,

Passengers by this line of Railway go by train from Bonaventure Station, without change of cars. Trains leave Bonaventure for points in the Eastern Townships and New England at 7.15 a.m. and 6 p.m. Afternoon train has Pullman Sleeping Car, and Day extra Parlor Car attached, which run through without change.

LAKE MEMPHBEMAGOG:

Leave Montreal, Bonaventure Station, as above for Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at hours named above. Returning, leave Newport at 3.55 a.m. daily and 4 30 p.m., except Sundays, arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. G. H. P. ALDEN, BRADLEY BARLOW, Supt. Traffic. Pres. and Gen. Manager. G. LEVE. Can. Agt. M. & B. Air Line and S. E. Railway.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL,

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Passage Tickets to all parts of Europe by most reliable lines, sailing every WEDNESDAY, THURS-DAY and SATURDAY from New York and

Boston, at lowest rates.
Choice State-rooms secured by telegraph free of charge.
Offices: 202 St. James street, Montreal, and 271 Broadway, New York.
185 g G. LEVE, General Agent.

J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC, Huntingdon, P.Q.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

This Great Household Medicine Earts

Amongst the Lending Necessa-

ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great

MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-

fidently recommended as a never-failing remedy

in all cases where the constitution, from what-

ever cause, has become impaired or weakened.

They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments

incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-

ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are

Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rab-

bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it

Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs,

Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular

Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhos-

matism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, H

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Protessor Holloway's Establishment, 523 Oxford street. London, in boxes and bots, at is, 1jd., 2s, 4s, 6d., 1is, 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendo's throughout the civilized world.

N. —Advice gratis, at the above a literal, daily, between the hours of H and 4, or by letter 133 wf;

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,

DANDELION.

D THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

l Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blow Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-vousness, Siceplessness and especially Female Complaints.

\$1000 IN COLD. -

will be paid for a case they will not cure of help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

). I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotles.

SEND FOR CHROULAR.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mig. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronte, On

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINES

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

has never been known to fail.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH RANGE!

Railroads.

Boston and Montreal Air Liue

SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT B.R. LINE.

Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for Person were at 2.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 8 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 8 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 8 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 8 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 8 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 8 p.m. for New York, and 8 p.m. for Ne

or New York, and 7.15 a.m., and b p.m. lor Boston.

Three Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy, and Parlor Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston. TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

COMMENCING ON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80, Trains will run as follows:

8.45AM

.in. All Trains run by Montreal Time. GENERALOFFICES, 13 Placed'Armes Square.

L. A. SENECAL.



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Will promptly TRADE MARK. and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion; excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly after Taking. like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

The Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent tree by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont.

H. Hawwell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Prevince of Quebec, and retailed by all Druggists.

Bells, &c.



CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO MENEELY & KIMBERLY.

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 23 Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, '78-28

NOVELTY.

You will find one of the Choicest Assortments of English and American Hats of all kinds at moderate prices at the store of J. B. SARAULT, 284 St. Joseph St.,

Corner of Murray, Montreal.