ing the majority have been placed in the Senate after they were rejected at the polls by the people; in fact this filled in defiance of the popular will. If the La Tortue, fell down the shaft on Saturday people refuse a seat in Parliament to an and broke his neck. His remains were brought obnoxious candidate, the Premier turns to Montreal. around and hoists the rejected one over the heads of the people and of Patliament to a the Pope, that they must yield to the orplace in the Senate. The surest road to dinance of their Bishop, renounce the Prothis House of sham legislation is to fessors and students of Victoria School and get defeated at the polls and be accept those of Laval. branded by the popular vote as unworthy of branded by the popular vote as unworthy of employed on one of the steamers of the Do-confidence. And this is the "stuff" selected minion Line, had his hand caught in the maand nominated by the Prime Minister to the chinery yesterday and severely injured. He Senate to "check hasty legislation" coming | was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital where from the House of Commons!! The role of | the injury was attended to. a dependent and irresponsible Senate is absurd and fraught with evil. If the good govern. the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID ment of the country requires a second BEEF" into the leading saloons of the city. Chamber, constitute it so that it will repre- It has become quite a favorite, and has sent the people in some fashion, and will almost entirely displaced whiskey. At the he responsible to the people to some extent. A nominative Senate is out of place in a sys. pressed himself highly pleased with it. It tem of free and popular government. Ours continues to be the chief beverage at the has been a dead failure, and it is liable to work more barm than good. Let us try an elective Senate; it will do no harm that canresponsible factor in the work of legislation.

We learn from the London correspondent of the New York Tribune that as soon as Parintends to hold a series of conferences in all coming general election. The Parnellites purchased in England. will contest every seat held by members opposing the progress of the League. They Trunk Ballway has lost a valuable man in will also contest Glasgow, Liverpool and sistant Mechanical Superintendent, who leaves Manchester, where there is a large Itish vote to assume the responsible position of Mechaready to act under the executive of the nical Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific. League. They expect to carry one seat in The foremen of the various shops met in Mr. Glasgow and one in Liverpool. It is calculated that Parnell's followers, after next elec-tion, will hold 34 votes, placing in his hands by the foremen of the Locomotive Departsuch a voting power as would give him power ment, G. T. R, on his leaving the service to to dictate between the Liberal and Tory par-

## PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testi monial Fund, opened in the columns of The Post and True Witness, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

LIGATORED SICKE	MIDGEOR	• • • • • • • •	ψJΨ2	vv
John Shelly, Mar	kham	<i></i>		00
Per W. Harty, Lacolle			13	00
Mr. McIlwaine, Montreal			1	00
D. McCaffrey,	do		2	00
Jas. Phelan,			1	00
John O'Connor			2	00
John Daley,			1	00
Francis Dowlan	do	• • • • • • • •	1	00
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Thomas Hackett,	Montreal			v

Collected by Bernard Jones, Brickley, Northumberland County, Ont.:—John Mc-Grath \$1, Bernard Jones 1, John Carney 1 John Gipson 1, Thos Fanning 1, Hugh Masterson 1, Timothy Driscoll 1, John Brickley 1, James Keating 1, Timothy Hurley 1, Patrick Gallagher 1, John Tracy 1, Timothy Coghlin 1, William Kesting 1, Patrick Conlon 1, James Doherty 1. Timothy Collins 1, Michael Godfrey 1, Charles Gallagher 1, Hastings Star 1.

Mr. T. Buchanan, acknowledges receipt of the following collected by Mr. James Murphy and Richard Numball, P. M., Griffith, Ont.: James Murphy \$1, Mrs James Murphy 1, Bichard Numball 1, Mrs Richard Numball 1, Wm Gainey 1, Mrs Wm Gainey 50c, Christopher Murphy 1, Mrs Psirick Donovan 1, John Donovan 1, John Halley 1, Mrs John Halley 50c, Eugene McCarthy 1, Mrs E McCarthy 50c, Noel Plaint 1, Mrs Plaint 10c, James Plaimt 1, Lawrence Comeford 1, Mrs Comeford 500, Noel Pelco 50c, Mrs Christopher Murphy 25c, Julia Conway, 50c, Miss Marg Donovan 25c, Miss Mary Donovan 25c, Angus McPherson 50c, Mrs Cornelius Gainey 1, Francis Gainey 50c, Catherine Conway 1, Patrick Mulvibill 50c, Martin Ringrose 1, Mrs Martin Ringrose 1.-\$22.35.

Also from Marvelville, Oat., Denis Hurley 1, John J Hurley 1, Wm Conlin 25c, Thomas Conlin 25c, Joseph Goakey 25c, John J Goaky 25c, J G Warring 25c.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following amounts through the hands of the Revd. Mr. Kelly, of St. Agathe, Lotbiniere, for the Irish Belief fund:—Petrick Norman \$1, Henry Powell 25c, Mrs Ed Flynn 25c, Francis Donovan \$1, Subscriber \$1, Michael Norman \$2, Daniel McCaffrey \$1, Joseph Denovan \$1. Total \$7 50.

# A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

Burrano, July 16.—A despatch from Auburn says: - Capt. Webb proposes to go over Miagara Falls on July 21st. The captain says he intends to make the attempt in a rubber ball four fest and one-half in diameter and one-fourth of an inch thick. He proposes to enter this ball, after which it will be closed up air tight. 'Air will then be forced into the ball until it will bear any outside pressure to which it might be submitted. The ball will be carried into the river and allowed to float over the Falls. He is confident that the scheme will be successfully accomplished. Whether it is or not \$10,000 and a percentage of the admission to the bridge, parks, etc., will be paid to Captain Webb or his heirs. A point has been selected in the river where a ball, when cast off, follows the current over the centre of the great Horse Shoe Falls. Here the river is free from rocks, and the water at the crest of the Falls is about twenty feet deep. To determine whether or not life would exist in a ball while the passage is being made, a dog was inclosed and sent over the Falls and came out alive. In response to a question, Captain Webb said he expected to be shaken up, but had been shaken up many times before and guessed he could stand it. At least he would be ready for dinner-when the passage had been made.

-A workman named Watson, employed by branch of the Legislature has of late been the Canada Pulp Company at a quarry at Lac

-The Sisters of the Hotel Dieu have just been informed, in answer to their prayer to

-A sailor named Michael J. Callaghan,

A GOOD MOVE .- The advocates of temperance should congratulate themselves on Carnival His Excellency was amongst those who partook of the beverage and ex-House of Commons' refreshment room. - Ottawa Citizen.

-A fresh impetus is shortly to be given to the growth and prosperity of the city in the not be remedied by the people, as it will be a shape of another extensive cotton mill, which is to be built by the Victor Hudon Cution Company. The site has been decided upon, the company having come to terms with Mis. Decarie fo. a piece of her property, which is situated a short distance below the Hochelaga liament adjourns the Irish National Langua Convent It is understood that operations will commence immediately, and that the work of crection well be pushed forward as counties and boroughs to organize for the rapidly as possible. The machinery has been

-The locomosive department of the Grand the person of Mr. Francis R. F. Brown, As-Brown's office on Saturday and presented him with a choice marble case clock, inscribed as fill the position of Mechanical Superintendent on the C. P. R. Montreal, July 14th, 1883." Mr. Brown made a suitable reply, thanking them for their valuable gift and for their kind wishes to him. Mr. Thomas Stevenson made the presentation on behalf of the fore-

### CATARRH.

CATABBE.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13**-tf** 

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

Today's Canada Gasette contains the appointment of the following gentlemen as Queen's Counsel:—Province of Quebec—Wm W kobertson, Montreal; Wm White and Hubert Cabana. son, Montreal; Wm White and Hubert Cabana, Sherbrooke; Geo O Doak, Coalicook, Province of Ontario—Valentine Mackenzie, Hugh M Wilson and Robert C Smyth, of Brantford; Richard Bayley and William P R Street, of London; Saiter J Vankoughnet, James Leet, John Bain, Frederick D Barwick, James J Foy, Walter J O Cassels and Henry J Scott, of Toronto; Geo M Macdonnell and Norman Fitzherbert Paterson, of Kingston.

## READ THIS.

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

NEWLY-FLEDGED LAWYESS. The Provincial examinations for the half year, which for this half were held at Sherbrooke, closed resterday. There were tew English students, and those students which passed the students which passed the students which passed the students which the students which passed the students which the stu William Kennedy 1, Dc Richards 1, John McGillen 1, John Collins 1, Patrick Brennan 1, Charles O'Reilly 1, Philip Kennedy 1, John Welsh 1, James Heal 1, Owen Lenard 50c, A Friend 50c, Ceorge Boyce 50c, Wm Baker 50c, Henry Mulhern 50c, Michael Tierney 50c, Peter McGillen 50c, Michael Tierney 50c, Dr Mallory 50c, James Drain \$1; less expenses \$1; \$36

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

The Treasurer of the Irish Rellef Fund Mr. T. Ruchanan, acknowledges receipt of the

## OBIT.

We regret to announce the recent demise of Mr. Patrick Sheridan, of this city, who breathed his last on Sunday, the 8th instant, of heart disease, at Perce, below Gaspe. He was a native of the County Louth, Ireland, and was much respected and popular among a large circle of friends in Montreal.

THE OMINOUS NUMBER "13." Some numbers are considered more unlucky than others, and the number "13" has been for many years considered a very unlucky one. Why it is, we are not aware, but for some reason or other the superstitious have always regarded that number as a very unfortunate one, and in this connection a strange but perfectly true story was told to a representetive of THE Post yesterday morning by Mr. Charles Doucet, Assistant Clerk of the Crown. He asserts that before the indictments against prisoners are sent to the Grand Jury, they are numbered by him promiscuously they come, irrespective of what the indictment is. Mr. Doncet does not stop to see the names of the accused or the nature of the indictment, but hastens to affix a number, beginning from No. 1, and he asserts that by a singular coincidence all the indictments for murder in which the accused have been condemned to death in the Court of Queen's Bench here, have received the ominous number 13.

## THE CAUGHNAWAGA SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE

REQUOIS YOUTH.

At an early hour on Saturday week unusual bustle and activity were observable in the normally quiet village of Caughnawaga. The Iroquois had assumed their holiday garb, and appeared as if in expeciation of some strine of more than ordinary interest. Later on groups of men, women and children might be seen collecting from all sides and moving in the direction of the schoolhouse. It appeared that this rather unpretending structure was the centre of attraction, for already the inside was filled to overflowing, while the doors and windows were besieged from without by anxions spectators, who were unable to gain access to the interior. The annual examination and distribution of prizes were about to take place, and this it was that determined the Indians to cases from the pursuance of their ordinary avocations in order that they might wincers the interesting proceedings. The examinations were conducted by Mr. Grondin, Inspector of Schools, and he as well as all present felt highly pleased at the very creditable manner, in which the children acquitted themselves by their prompt and correct canwers to the various questions. Christian doctrine, spelling, reading, grammar, geography, arithmetic and history, religious and profane, English and Indian translations were got through in a manner that might be envied by many who pretended to higher culture. The children seem to appreciate thoroughly the opportunities granted them. In the matter of reaping the advantages derivable from so fruiting the directions. IRCQUOIS YOUTH.

atsommodation would not be afforded them, as this is the only thing in which they seem to be sadly deficient. At the close of the examination owing to the indentigable energy of their good teacher. Mr. Fietcher, a varied assortment of substantial prizes were distributed to the children according to merit. To Mr. and Mr.s. Fietcher too much praise cannot be given for their zealous efforts in social regeneration of the Lucians. They have good reason to congratulate themselves on the successatiending their labors, and though, perhaps, not adequately rawarded here may confidently look forward to that reward exceeding great the sure recompense of all who perform their duty in this life faithfully and well.

THE "BEAUHARNOIN" SUNK. The steamer "Beauharnois" last Sunday as she was leaving Pointe Claire with a party of excursionists, struck a reck and sunk in about eight feet of water. Captain Stewart ran her ashore, and every one was safely transferred to the bank in the steamer's boats. The excursionists were taken to Beauharnois in a steamer that arrived from Lachine. The Beauharnois was built at Sorel, and until 1881 was in the service of Mesers. McNaughton & Co, as a tow boat. The steamer " Dagmar" will replace her between Beauharnois and this pore until she is raised and repaired, which

will not take many days.

Marriage Licenses in Nova 800Fia HALIFAX, N.S., July 14 .- The following appears editorially in to-day's issue of the Chronicle: "It will startle our readers to learn that no legal marriages can take place in Nova Scotta to day except through the unfashionable way of publishing the banns. When Governor Blobey was sworn into office he was clothed with authority to do all that Governor should, could or would do, save to sign marriage licenses. Our provincial statute seems to thos that as Lieutenant-Governor he has all necessary authority to sign such licenses, but the marriage question is one on which the Dominion authorities have something to say, under the provisions of the British North America Act. Hence there has been a commingling of Dominion and Provincial authority in issuing licenses, the Lieutenant. Governor acting not only as such, but also as the deputy of the Governor-General, specially commissioned for that purpose. The Dominion Government appointed Mr. Bichey to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, but neglected to commission him as Daputy-Governor for signing marriage licenses. Consequently, since the 4th day of July, at which time Mr. Archibald ceased to hold office, there has been no person in Nova Scotia authorized to sign marriage licenses in the usual way. The local Government has notified the issuers of marriage licenses throughout the Province that new supplies of licenses would be forwarded to them immediately after the swearing in of Mr. Archibald's successor. The issuers not having received the licenses are unable to meet the wants of the mar:ying community. From all parts of the Province the local Government receive the most urgent requests for the necessary documents. All over Nova Scoti voung couples, and old ones, too, probably, are waiting for the papers, which cannot be issued until the Government at Ottawa can be induced to attend to its business.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS. HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS.

DWIGHT, Ill., July 13.—Andrew White, formerly a wealthy citizen of Chicago, has been living on a stock farm near here, overwork made him insane and he was sent to an asylum. He had an hallucination that he had been imprisoned by his family. A week ago he escaped and bought a revolver and went home. Yesterday morning he stood on the step and called his family wife and son, aged 10. His daughter aged 13 inshed to welcome him believing he had been discharged cured. He received her caresses, then exclaiming, "you want my fortune," shot his wife and colleden one after the other dead. He fell upon the corpse of his wife and wept, then dragged all the bodies into a dining room, laid them on a table, sat in a chair and shot himself dead.

THE NEW CABLE SCHEME. PINEW YORK, July 14.—The following cable despatch appears in the New York Herald to-Canadian Parliament: "London, July 13, 1883 .- People in this city are considerably amused at the fuss you seem to be making, according to the telegraphic reports to the papers, over Alderman fields, and it may interest you to have some particulars about him. Formerly he was Chairman of the Standard Bank of London, which after a great flourish of trumpets, collapsed suddenly. The Alderman is not so important a man over here as you seem to imagine. He does not stand very high in the estimation of strong financial parties, and is not considered strong enough for important business aspirations. People here think it just possible that the great cable invention which he is rentilating is the same in which M. de Lesseps and those interested with him were prevented

THE CHINESE IN BRITISH COLUM-BIA.

from sinking a large amount by the advice of

Sir William Thompson."

VICTORIA, B.C., July 14 .- Many Chinamen landed here from Hong Kong yesterday, suffering from an Oriental disease arising mainly from an almost exclusive consumption of decomposed vegetable food, consisting of turnips, cabbages, bamboo shoots, etc. The discase first manifests itself in the feet, where pain is felt and command lost over the ankles; the knees next become affected, then the bowels more severely. The mouth festers, symptoms of blood poisoning set in and the patient succumbs in a few days. Many similar cases have shown themselves among the orolles on the railway and invariably prove fatal, as no cure is yet known for this affection. Those of the Chinamen yesterday who were able staggered off to the already overfilled Chinese tenements, while others were carried away on their comrades' backs. Six Chinese females, three of whom had children from ten to thirteen years of age, were led away by one Sing Ling, who intends to ship them over the Sound, as the wives of Chinamen already there. This is an effectual and easy way to baffle the law, and enables the Chinese to send into American territory as many female slaves as they think fit.

Oxford University's income for the past year was £53,900, including £13,300 from estates, £4,000 from the press, £24,700 from fees and dues, and £11,300 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure was £51,267, inoluding £4,200 for interest and sinking fund on loans. The examination fees amounted to £5,000, and the payment to examiners came to £4,067. Proctorial fines only produced £267; degree fees £9,000; university dues £8,100; matriculation fees £1,900. Professors cost £8,063, and university officers

Father O'Horan, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Wilkesbarre, has notified the children that they will not be allowed to wear bangs and frizzes in church.

The Pope has summoned the French bishops to Rome for the purpose of consulting them in regard to the condition of the church

# THE CORK EXHIBITION.

A Grand opening—The Exhibits are Ku-merous—Speech by the Lord Mayor of Cork—Great Enibusiasm.

The ceremony of opening the Cork Industrial Exhibition took place on Tuesday, and the entire proceedings went off without a hitch.: The entries for the exhibition closed on the 19th of March, the number of exhibits being close on 900. On the 4th of Liey the construction of the exhibition building was completed, being erected on the ground of the Cork Exchange, and occupying close on four acres. It makes no pretence to architectual display, its most conspicuous feature being a great hall, without external embellishments, force it or the slightest pressure from which the remaining portions branch off put upon them to go. Matters now began in a series of arcades. This is the second to right themselves. Only fifty or sixty exhibition held in Cork. The first took place in 1852, and was the precursor of the International Exhibition held in Dublin in the following year. The exhibits of the present exhibition are in number greatly in about these statements. "No ejectments were excess of those at the exhibition of 1852, while they cover twice as much space. There are 800 Irish exhibits, a number considerably in excess of that at any previous Irish exhibition, national or international, that hold in Dublin in 1853 excepted. The Belfast and of the entire display. There are also a witnesses who know that these "3,500 pau-considerable number of English and some pers" were in many cases "forced" on hoord foreign exhibits. In the Dablin Exhibition of last year 100,000 feet of space were Cork Exhibition 150,000 feet are so occupied, for exhibits is double what the managers of The hall of the Corn Exchange has been ntilized as the main entrance-hall. It leads from the river front directly into the great hall, which is about 200 feet long, and possesses perfect acoustic qualities. The buildsame level, and consist of thirteen the very outset the City trades have disthe co-operation of all classes and creeds for the scheme. Nothing, indeed, could better secure general co-operation. There were practically two opening celebrations, one conducted ecutive committee and the corporate bodies. The trades assembled in large numbers, and, headed by their banners, many of which bore national devices, marched through the principal streets. Inside the exhibition the tional schools, one of them opposite the gate scene was very brilliant. About one o'clock leading into Lord Lansdowne's own residence. a procession headed by the officers of the Corporation of Cork, bearing bearing the corporate insignia, entered the great hall, which was then filled with an enormous throng of the general public. Immediately following the corporate officials came the Mayors of Cork, Belfast, Drogheds, Clonmel, Waterford, and the Lord Mayor of THE FINEST PRESENT YOU CAN MAKE Dublin. They proceeded up the main hall, and their advent was the signal for tremen. dons cheering of the Executive Committee. The Mayor of Cork, Lord Bandon, and gave one of these to Lord Bandon, and prices. equested him, as President of the Exhibition Committee, to declare the building open. In making this request his worship said that the committee embraced men not only of various ranks and conditions of society, but of the most various and opposite religious and political opinions. As chairman of the committee his worship bore testimony to the untiring zeal which had characterized their proceedings, and stimulated day relating to Alderman Hadley, who is their arduous labors. It had won promoting the cable scheme, the charter for for the exhibition the hearty and liberal promoting the cable scheme, the charter for which was awarded in the last session of the co-operation of various classes and parties not Journal will show :—" We thought we had only in this but in other lands. It had also given grounds for new hope and afforded a happy augury. He was convinced of the good and enduring bonefits to be secured for their people in the future. Thirty years ago a

> The address was well received. Lord Bandon then declared the building open, amid great cheering. A concert, in which a band and chorus embracing 400 persons took part, then took place. The streets of the city were thronged throughout the day by citizens and strangers, and the most perfact order prevailed. There are 50 trade delegates from Balfast here and about 200 from Dublin, and they have been received in a very cordial manner by their Cork brethren.

> The end then simed at was the same they

of their native industries, and the develop.

ment of the material and intellectual wealth

which Providence had conferred upon Ireland

and her people. Other countries had outrun

entered: to-day they resumed the contest,

with hopes as high, and with side more

potent, and with opportunities more favorable

than were vouchsafed to their fathers, and if

they were but true to themselves a bright fu-

ture was in store for them (cheers). They now

asked his lordship to throw open to the

nation this great treasure-house of knowledge,

and they trusted that the lessons it taught of

industry and self-reliance might be borne

hence by their people to every town and

hamlet, over valley and hillside, throughout

the land, and there find fruitful application.

The exhibition will remain open about three months. There will be auxiliary attractions provided, in the shape of horse races, regattas, cattle shows, &c.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR GENERAL. THE STATE OF AFFAIRS ON HIS ESTATES IN IRELAND.

The Baltimore Herald, in a true spirit of enterprise, has an agent in Ireland, whom it especially sent over to take notes of the real that which accrued since then. state of the country. Here is what he writes | trust ourselves to stigmatize conduct of this about the Lansdowne estates: The present Lord Lansdowne during a por-

tion of the year resides at Derreen, near Kenmare, but he is not generally known to his tenants. Almost invariably when cases of tenants the beneficent intentions of have been appealed from his agent to Parliament are a mockery, It seems meant him he has referred them back again. The present agent is Mr. Townsend Trench. His father, Mr. Steuart Trench, was his predecessor. No two men are more hated in Ireland, the feeling being yet bitter against the father, who is dead. This latter fact is unusual, as I find the Irish people generally stop this side the grave with their hate, but in Mr. Trench's case they do not So much was the father mistrusted and so much is the son disliked to-day that I do not think that a most eminently generous act of Mr. Townsand. Trench would be graciously received. The father wrote a book called "The Realities of Irish Life, which is ourious lore, and from that point of view worth reading. He first came into charge of the Kenmare estate during the famine of 1849, or a little before. In his book he says of the famine time: "At least

5000 people must have died of starvation within the union of Kenmare. They died on the roads and they gied in the fields, they died on the mountains and they died in the glens, they died in the relief works and they died in their houses. So that whole streets or villages were left almost without an inhabitant, and at last some few, despairing of help from the country, crowded into the town and died at the doors of the residents and outside the union walls." When he got control this is what happened, according to his own statement in this book of his: "In little more than a year 3500 paupers had left Kenmare for America, all free emigrants, without any ejectments having to be brought sgainst them to enput upon them to go. Matters now began paupers remained in the house, chargeable to the property of which I had the care, and Lord Lansdowne's estates at length breathed freely." There is a delightful innocence brought;" it was not likely that the tenants would remain long enough on the estate to afford an opportunity for such action if they

could avoid doing so. Who believes Mr. Trench when he declares that " not the slightest pressure was put upon Uister exhibits form a very important portion | them to go?" Basides, there are yet living pers" were in many cases "forced" on board added a school where arts and traden were the ship. How they fared on that remarkable taught; then a higher school, a college, and voyage is told on the hillsides of Kerry to courses of higher ecolesiastical studies. occupied by the buildings; in the day, and the traditions of the place keep alive the story about the Lansdowne ward in and owing to the manner in which the New York hospital, where many of these space had been economized, that available ill starred emigrants fell victims to disease and death. Is it any wonder that the the Dublin Exhibition had at their command. I tenants on the Kenmare estates are distrust-

The Trench emigration schemes are not popular in Kerry, as may be imagined. The industrial schools, &c., at Buenos Ayres, at iamous nun of Kenmare, Miss F. Ousack, one San Nicolas de los Arroyos, and in other parts of the sisters of the convent of Poor Clares, iugs surrounding the great hall are all on the in Kenmare, "a lady," Mr. Bussell says, " not less known for her active benevolence than avenues, each about 400 feet long. From for her literary work," wrote to America at Easter, 1880, extending thanks for money, played the most earnest disposition to secure | In that letter she said : "One land agent said | at Rio Janeiro. to me that when he saw the distress coming he told his noble master that it would be the Sisterhood, under the invocation of Our Lady illustrate the deep interest the people take in best thing that had ever happened for the of Help, who was closely bound to his Conthe industrial movement than the disposition | landloids-they would have their tenants at they have manifested on this occasion to re-their mercy. These same land agents were Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul are to the serve their political predilections in order to the principal cause of the distress being Lazarist Fathers. During the twelve years denied, for clearly, if the distress were ad- of its existence this community of nuns has mitted, to demand rents and rack-rents from achieved unexpected growth, and it will outside the building by the Tradesand Friend- | the starving people would have been too gross ly Societies, and the other inside, by the ex- an act of inhumanity." The good nun spent | tian from which it is an offshoot. \$75,000 in charities, and she horself testifies that many tenants of Lord Lansdowne were recipients of blankets, of meal and of potatoes. Most of the children who attended the noleading into Lord Lanedowne's own residence, Derreen house, were from his estate, and the nun had to supply them with clothing, because the school-mistress had stated to her that it was necessary for decency's sake. The valuation by fifty per cent.

YOUR DAUGHTER,

On her return from school, is one of those fine pianos to be found at the stores of the N. Y. Plano Company. These instruments the architect then ascended the platform, are among the finest in the world, including and the archifect handed two solid the celebrated N. Y. Weber, and all these sliver keys to the Mayor. His Worship planes and organs are sold at very reasonable

Country dealers are supplied at the usual discount. Send postal card, for large illustrated catalogue, addressed to

N. Y. PIANO CO. St. James street, Montreal,

Agents for Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale, 46 TF

### Williams, and other Planca. SEIZING THE HARVEST.

Landlord rapacity is again showing itself sounded the lowest depths of landlord meanness and rapacity. But the thought was an error. There was a deeper depth to be touched, and if what is threatened to be done in famine-stricken Donegal be done, it will similar ceremony took place on that very spot. have been plumbed. To say that parts of The end then simed at was the same they Donegal are famine-stricken is equivalent to strove for to-day-namely, the resuscitation eaving that it is day when the sun shines. The world knows it, and the world has hastened to its relief while the Government looked cynically on with folded arms and enounced their cold panaces, emigration or the poorthem in the race on which their fathers then | house. The hand of charity saved the people from the hand of death, and it is the hand of charity which still interposes between the people and famine while the crops which the hand of charity has sown in the ground are ripening to maturity. By the noble exertions of Mrs. Power-Lalor, the Society of Friends, and other humane philanthropists, the seeds which a step-motherly Government made no effort to give have been given to the poverty-stricken peasantry, and it is to these that they have to look, when they burst from the earth in the shape of the harvest, for preservation from future danger. But will t be believed that there are landlords in Donegal mean enough to be ready to pounce upon those crops when they are tipe-crops which will be, under Providence, the product of the charity of the outside world? The story is almost incredible, but such proofs of its authenticity are before us that we cannot doubt it. We have copies of write which have been served on the wretched peasantry of the famine stricken districts, for the purpose of enabling the landlords, by means of ejectment, to seize the harvest when it ripens. The people upon whom these write have been served are of the very poorest class. Their holdings are wretchedly small, the average At the rental being about 30s. present moment they are almost all living, as we have stated, upon the charitable donations of outsiders Last year they made a desperate effort to get the benefit of the Arrears Act, and the ront for which they have now been processed is that which accrued since then. We cannot kind, by whomeoever counselled or perpetrated, as it deserves to be. It reveals the very darkest side of landlordism, and proves that for certain classes to prove to the world that the extremists are right after all, and that the only real solution of the land question was the total abolition of landlordism. This has not been our teaching, but this is what some Donegal landlords seem determined to show, by exhibiting the lengths to which they are prepared to go in vindication of the principals of inhumanity."

> TRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Rebecca Stein, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Court, a ester en justice, Plaintin, vs. the said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant, An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted against the said defendant.
>
> KERR & CARTER,
>
> Attorneys for Flaintin.
>
> Montreal, 17th July, 1888. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

THE POOR ITALIAN BENEDICTINE

DOM BOSCO'S WONDERFUL LABORS.

The Defense publishes the following sketch of the labors of Dom Bosoo, who has been called the St. Vincent de Paul of Italy ; Without money and without resources, he

began by getting together in the streets children who were more or less neglected by their parents, and teaching them their catechism and the observance and celebration of Sundays and the feasts. For some time he had no place in which to assemble these children except a field in a suburb, where the sky was his only covering. Then he felt the necessity of teaching them how to read, and so he opened night schools for them. But in order to begin this new undertaking he was forced to accept a friend's watch and the wedding trinkets of his mother, a good and simple woman who had torn herself from her native monutains to take in the work of her son. He was not satisfied with night schools, however; he established day schools and an orphacage. This gave greater solidity to his oratory-which had hitherto been somewhat unsteady-without injuring its expansion. He afterwards Lastly, he multiplied his Sunday oratories, his elementary schools, his agricultural orphanages and colleges outside of Turin, establishing them in Pledmont, in Ligurin, at Rome, in Sicily, in Spain, and in France. Nor is this all. Five or six years ago he was asked to send missionaries to Patagonia, and on his route, so to speak, he founded colleges, of the Argentine Republic. Similar colleges were also founded in Montevideo and in some cities of the Republic of Uruguay. And lately, at the request of the Emperor of Brazil, he has established several of his missionarios

Besides these works he has founded a gregation of Salesians, in the same way as the closely follow the progress of the Congrega-Shortly afterwards Dom Bosco saw that his

work was destined to bear fruit that he had

not forseen or that he had foreseen but dimly. The houses in which he had gathered together so many children, became a nursery for the training of a chosen clergy, destined not only to supply vacancies in the ranks of his missionaries, but also to come to the help of the ordinary clergy, who are often in need of help. This is the case in America at the rents on this estate exceed the Government present moment, where the Balesians now miniater to large parishes that were without priests. But the swarm of missionaries who had left the mother hive in Pledmont were not enough for Patagonia or for Brazil either, where - to use Dom Bosco's own expression—two or three priests are like two or three fish in the sea, and then-prollife neross the ocean as it is prolific in Europe—the Salesians fostered a number of vocations among the Argentines and Montevideans, and these children of the soil are not the least zealous and the least intrepid apostles of the truths of the Gospel. In Italy, Spain and France this ever-increasing growth of ecclesiantical vocations will serve to replace those which are lost through requirement of military service and the systematic ili-will of hostile governments. This lofty mission, which at the outset was not thought of, will perhaps prove the principal and most useful of the many tasks which Dom Bosco thinks it is his duty to undertake dinary favors upon the newly-born institute, and Leo XIII, has atlif further added to them. Both have recognized as a useful affiliation the institution of 'cooperateurs Salesians,' who may be compared to the tertiaries of the Dominican and Franciscan Orders. We may, perhaps, surprise our readers by telling them that the Oratory of Ht. Francis de Bales obtained the encoursgement not only of Charles Albert, but of Cayour and Ratazzi. Even at the present day mony Italian statesmen are not unfavorable to it. And General Bocca, the President of the Argentine Republic at the present date. not content with giving his moral support to the missionaries in Patagonia, has further procured for them a large grant from the Chambers at Buenos Ayres.

The figures that tell the work of this venerable priest are well nigh incredible. They certainly are marvellous, but they are authentic. At this moment there are in his various houses 150,000 poor children. Of these 40,000 of intelligence and approved virtue are studying Latin, and probably 30,000 of them will aspire to become priests. This year alone 800 of the boys have entered the seminaries to study for the priesthood, and over 20,000 pricets, educated by him, are now preaching the Gospel in various parts of the world. He recently startled a fashionable audience with these astounding facts during a lecture delivered by him in Paris, in the aristocratic temple of "La Madeleine." The result of this lecture was the immediate addition of the snug sum of \$3,500 to the Benedictine's charitable coffors. A pamphlet has just appeared in which Dom Bosco, the new Vincent de Paul, is described as a thaumaturgus, working miracles by the score. His blographer says: "It is a well known fact, which, as an eye witness, I am able to state under oath, that a young man, formerly a boy in one of Dom Bosco's houses of reings, being two years ago at the point of death in Rome, the family telegraphed at once for the thaumaturgus, then in Florence. The Bonedictine hurrled to Rome, but failed to arrive in time. Charles, the young man, had departed-not for a better life, though, for it was publicly known that he had been dissipated, and his family were consequently afraid of his being lost for eternity. 'Let me alone with him, said Dom Bosco, and, knowling at the foot of the dead boy's bed, he prayed revently for a tew minutes, then, rising to his feet, ex-claimed, in a commanding tone: Wake up, Charles!' And Charles immediately sat upright in his bed. The good priest heard his confession, gave him absolution, and, calling in the awe-stricken friends and family, administered to him the last suora ments of the Church with much unction and solemnity. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Benedictine kissed the young man and said : 'Charles, now that you are in a state of grace, what will you do-remain here or go to heaven?' 'To heaven,' answered the one from the dead, and suddenly he fell back again in his winding sheet and returned to the unknown world. The day after he was buried. All this is to be found in a pamphle just published in Rome, entitled "Dom Bosco and his Works, by an ex-Mag-