ing in doing chores about the house, assisting in the store, warehouse or workshop.

We have far too many " gentlemen " seeking "genteel" employment, too many clerks, too many bookkeepers, too many telegraphers; and not enough tradesmen, mechanics, operstives and farm laborers.

In our youth, as now educated, we have too much namby-pambyism, too much affected superiority to engage in the same humble pursuits as their parents; too much flummery and highfalutin humbug, and not enough of that manly fibre and stordy stamare more required than anything else to fight | stance :the battle of life in, and develop the resources of a new country. In this connection we carnot do better than commend to the attention N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 14th Inst., as corroborating what we have just said on the subject of "genteel" education :-

"There was a time when .. the great body of the people of mature years and in good health expected to work in some form to earn their own living. In a great majority of families the only idlers were the very young, the very aged and the infirm. The father and mother and all the children except the infantile class contributed something to the common stock. The mother was generally little ones, she did cooking, washing, making mending, and sometimes lent a hand in the not est the bread of idleness; even when et school during the day they earned their food by active industries in the morning and evering hours.

"How greatly has this changed! Substiemployment which will give them a living and personal adornments. Instead of a whole burden of the household life, and to furnish the wages for one or more 'helps,' now largely employed in waiting on the helpless members, too indolent or fashionable to help

There is no doubt that the state of affairs here depicted is largely attributable to the modern modes of education now in vogue. which inspire a distaste for manual labor and honest handicraft employments. What we want in the school is a system of instruction which, whilst recognizing the importance of book-learning, will also create a taste for the productive industries and foster an appreciation of employments involving manual labor and physical exertion. What we want out of the school is a return to the plainer, honester and less expensive habits of our fathers. We want more active producers and less idle consumers, and the education which tends in this direction, and inculcates this doctrine, is Interview .- Gazette. that which the people will eventually learn to prize and esteem above and beyond all COMMUNICATION FROM HIS LORDSHIP

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial 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.

Previously acknowledged......\$533 75 Per P. Galvin, Eganville, Ont..... 50 00

Robert Moore, Point St. Charles..... 1 00 Thos. Cunningham, Montreal..... 1 00 Per Patrick Lynch, Chapeau...... 29 55
Per John Mooney, Portage du Fort... 14 00 . Howley, Sault au Recollet 1 00 Madden, Danville, Que..... 25 L. Gorman, 4 4 1 00 P. McGinn Frederictor, N. B. 2 00 ne. M. Keary, London, Ont..... Wexford Girl, Montreal 1 00

The Catechism classes need not be without Catholic reading when a weekly paper containing choice selections of history, fabler, legende, stories and other entertaining and instructive reading can be had as low as onehalf cent a copy per week. Buy it for your opies were circulated at about 4½ mills spiece; first six months 1883, 286,000 circulated at about 4½ mills apiece. Little Oruseder, 26 East Gay street, Columbus, Ohio.

The Finest Present you can make vour Daughter,

her return from school, is one of those as planes to be found at the stores of the N.Y. Plano Company. These instruments camong the finest in the world, including the celebrated N. Y. Weber, and all their place and organs are sold at very reasonable

Alarge number of fine pianos and organs te now being received from the various facwies at their stores, St. James street. They low a vory beautiful collection of WEBER. MOKER & SON, HALE, VOSE & SON, MILIAMS, etc., and the organs of Bell, Ardett, Geo. Wood and others. The prices a all these instruments, which represent the andard makers of the United States and duada, are placed within the reach of all. Itsy also allow full value for old planes and eir tuning and repairing is perfection.

We see from the London musical papers at the Weber planes are now used by dame Albani, Nilston and Patti, in their rand concerts in the Albert Hall, London. Country dealers are supplied at the usual scount. Send postal card, for large illusnated catalogue.
N. Y. PIANO CO,

St. James street, Montreal, Williams, and other Planos. 51-3

There were seventy-eight deaths from clusters of seventy-eight deaths from the first sold of the first

THE VOICE OF ROME.

THE LAVAL-VICTORIA QUESTION—IMPORTANT TELE-GRAMS FROM THE HOLY CITY-THE ECHCOL TO BE RESPENSO.

It was yesterday rumored in interested circles that despatches had been received by Monselyneur Fabre, from Cardinal Simeoni disallowing the action of the Bishops as recently set forth in the mandement of the Bishop of Montreal regarding the Montreal School of Medicine. The ground for the reports, which were much exaggerated, was doubtless an advertisement in DEtendard of yesterday morning under the heading "The School of Medicine and Surgery of Monins which become men and women and which treal," of which the following is the sub-

In accordance with the formal and paternal will of His Holiness Leo XIII., and with the authority of His Lordship Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal, the School of Medicine of our readers the following extract from the and Surgery of Montreal will open its course as usual, the first Tuesday of October next. Montreal, 27th August, 1883. Seen and approved.

(Bigned) EDOUARD CHS..

Ev. de Montreal. The advertisement also bears the signsture of Dr. O'Ossonnens, the President, and Dr. Emery Coderre, the Secretary of the

With the object of obtaining information as With the object of obtaining information as to what had brought about such an annuance.

Ment authorized by the Bishop, a reporter called, first upon Dr. D'Orsonnens, sadin course of conversation with that gentleman was inof conversation with that gentleman was informed that he had received a despatch from the most persistent toller of the family. In Dr. Desjarding, who is now in Rome, that addition to the production and cars of the the despatch was very brief and contained simply the news that the Holy Father had consented that the school should be conmending, and sometimes lent a hand in the tinued and that the Bishop would shop or the field. Stout boys and girls did consent. He (D. D'Orsonneus) had set set the bread of idleness; even when at seen Monseigneur Fabre, who had received despatches from Cardinal Simeoni, and the result was the advertisement in L'Etendard, which spoke for itself. In answer to the question as to whether the permission to open the course implied that tutes must now be found for the mistress of were to be accorded, the doctor pointed to the family in the care of the household. The the words "Comme a l'ordinaire," which daughters must be waited upon instead of having the sanction of the Bishop he apwaiting on others. The sons are looking for peared to think reinstated the school on precleely the same footing as before. The Doctor's attention was then called to an article without the old fashioned manual labor, and in La Minerve of yesterday morning, if they carn a few dollars a week, the sum is | which, in effect, was entirely contrary to hardly sufficient for their little dissipations what, from the approved advertisement, would appear to be the facts. Dr. D'Orsonnens was particular to impress upon the refamily lending their aid to the common thrift. porter that there was no conflict whatever one pair of shoulders is expected to hear the with the Bishop in the matter, and that all had been done with the most perfect harmony. Leaving the Doctor the reporter visited the Bishop's Palace, where, upon enquiry for His Lordship, Mgr. Fabre, the Rsv. Father Emard, Vice-Chancellor, appeared. With every courtesy the rev. Father replied to the various questions put to him. A telegram, two in fact, had been received from Cardinal Simeoni. They were simply to the effect that the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery might be allowed to continue "for the present," and accordingly the announcement in L'Etendard had been approved by His Lordship. No conditions whatever were attached to the permission contained in the despatch and it was understood that full particulars and all information would be forthcoming by mail. The despatches, the Rev. Chancellor presumed, were the result of representations made by Dr. Desjardins in Rome. In reply to the question as to whether the despatches implied any condemnation of the Bishop's previous action. Father Emard said emphatically that they did not. Asked about the article in La Minerve, referred to above, he said that it was correct. This closed the

MGR. FABRE in re VIOTORIA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

cation for publication from His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal:—

BISHOP'S PALACE, Montreal, Aug 28, 1883. You are requested to reproduce the follow-

ing without any comment: MONTREAL, 25tth August, 1883. (By telegrah from Rome.)

To BISHOP FABRE, Montreal, Crnada. Schola proposuit Pontifici conciliari-suspende omnis-schola continuet anno proximo-scribam.

By order of His Lordship the Bishop, T. HARRL, Pere. Chancellier.

READ THIS.

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

AGRICULTURAL ORPHANAGE.

Yesterday's issue of the Minerve contains the following:—"We have received a visit from the Key. Father Fleurance, who is at the head of the new community of Notre Dame schools. The Little Crusader. Bayes: Payments in advance—21 copies, \$5; 100, \$23;
300, \$69. Payments weekly—25 copies, 13
cents; 50, 24c; 75, 36c; 100, 49c; 200, 97c;
400, \$1.93; 1.000, \$4.82. Impossible to
make prices any lower. In 1882, 221,000
make prices any lower. In 1882, 221,000 namely, Bros. Hugolio, Isaie, Damet, Eugene, Lazare and Armene. They belong to the Compaignis de Marie, which has its head quarters at Lucop, France. They are principally occupied with mission work and teaching agriculture. Fathers Fleurance and Hugolin are installed at the Lacs, and are well satisfied with the result of their agricultural pursuits so far. The official inauguration of the orphanage will take place on the 16th prox. Mrg. Duhamel of Ottawa, will preside at the ceremony.

CATABRH.

CATARBH.-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

THE NEW ANATOMY ACT. The following is a copy of the new Anstomy Act passed at the last session of the

Quebec Legislature :-"The bodies of all persons found dead and publicly exposed, or of any who just before death had been in any public institution subsidized by Government, shall be delivered by the inspector or sub-inspector of anatomy to the universities and schools of medicine in this province to aid in the study of anatomy and surgery, unless such bodies shall be claimed for the purpose of burial within twenty-our hours after death by persons who shall solemnly affirm before the inspector or sur-inspector, at the discretion of tents for Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale, these officers, that they are relatives of despector or sur-inspector, at the discretion of ture, it was not make the serve as a mark on what I had written, stone of the new public buildings in Corn-ceased not farther removed than first coulcast for the removed than first for the removed than first coulcast for the removed than first for the removed than first sins. Every coroner, whether he hold an in- and volunteers on the run never crossed my

Samuel Land Congress of the State of

retained by the Provincial Treasury."

OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

Beturn of the Canadian Pilgrims from the Sacred Shrine-An Enthusiastic Recception this Morning - 19,000 Persons in Attendance-The Services at Bonsecours Church.

So eager were the Catholics of Montreal to welcome the return of the Canadian pilgrims who lefe Montreal on the 7th July last to visit the celebrated and sacred shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, France, that multitudes flocked to the wharf this morning to witness their debarkation. They arrived at Quebec yesterday from Liverpool by the Dominion steamer "Sarnia," departed thence to Montreal

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS.

The pligrims then marched to the ventrable sung. A TE DEUM

or thesafe return of the worshippers and also for the many mercies vouchsafed to them by the Divine aid during their journey. Low Mass then followed, during which several hymns were sung to the honor of the Blessed Virgin, including the beautiful one compiled by father Marlineau, emitted "Retour du Pelcrinage."

SCENES AT THE CHURCH during the service were of the most impressive description, the secred edifice being filled almost to sufficiation by the faithful, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The singing was conducted by the choir of Notre Dame Church, under the direction of Father Durocher. All those who had participated in the pligrim-age partook of the Holy Communion. After listening to a short address from Father Martineau they departed to their several homes. The following is the full

LIST OF PILGRIMS:

M Bedwort, Mile Bertrand, Rev M Black, M Blackburp, M Blavsen, M C Champoux, John M Curphey, M Demors, M me Damers, M Deone, K Davins, P Evars, WN Evars, Mile Fauteux, Rev M Fawcet, Mme Fawcett, M Gauthier, Rev M Glasson, M Glasson, M Glasson, Mile Gone, Mile Grothe, Mile Haddull, M Jackes, Mile Jackes, M H Johnston, M Elasson, Mile Gone, Mile Grothe, Mile Lamothe, Mme Landerman, Napoleon Lareaux, M Lassen, Geo Laurent, Mm Leblanc, Mile Lamothe, Mile Mile Lamothe, Mile V Lefebvre, M Lennon, Dr. McCollum, Mme Mailhot, B Marcuse, M Marliand, M Pabbe Martineau, M Masson, M Pabbe Mathieu, Mile Jennie McArthur, Mile McGrath, Mile Melich, M Merril, F Miliner, S Moodeau, M Pichette, Mme Pichette, Mile Price D L Ray, Rev B J Rutter, Mme Rutter, Mile Rutter, Mile E Rutter, A Payette, Saint-Amour, B Payette Baint Annour, M Saint Louis, M Schmidt, M Shakespeare, Mme Shakespeare, Phonorable Sydney Smith, Revd C Gordon Smith, Mile Soucy, J Epindow, G B Sprout, Phonorable Henry Starnes, Mme W J Stephen, M Stork, A Thompson, G F. Vinet, M Weeks. Three of those who left Montreal have remained in Europe, namely, M. Pabbe Vacher, a lady, whose name we were unable to learn, and Dr. Jacques, who, we understand, has entered the Trappist Monastery of Bolle-Fontaine. We understand that the arrangements connected with the pligrimage were well carried out, and that all concerned express themselves as LIST OF PILGRIMS: ted with the pilgrimage were well carried out, and that all concerned express themselves as highly pleased with their long voyage.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ADVENT OF LANSDOWNE. To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,-The Citizen of this city undertook to criticise my letter on Lanedowne in the editorial column of its edition of last Saturday. The organ states that I have taken " a fling at the Citizen, which, however, can afford to treat my aliusions with contempt." statements made by me about the Ottawa Citizen are true, as an examination of the article mentioned in my first letter will fully prove. Its contempt is a thing of such small We have received the following communi- account as to be hardly worth mention. The greatest compliment members of a certain grade can pay persons of intelligence, is to treat them with what they are pleased to term, contempt. If the Citizen approved of my course, or praised my letter. I would lay down my pen and hold my peace for ever. Here I would willingly leave the Citizen for more important matters, had not its malig- privations they were compelled to endure nant contortion of the meaning of my letter placed me in a position I have no wish to occupy. The Citizen grotes from my letter: "The power that passed the Costigan resolutions and defeated the Orange bill can do much more. Earnestness and union is all that is necessary to score another triumph." Just so, Citizen. It would require the decripit imagination of a dribling dotard to find anything indiscreet in those words; yet the "organ" rolls its eyes and shakes its head and whines : " This is indiscreet language, and can only have one result." I am sorry my critic did not tell what he supposed the "one result" would be. As it is, I must only conjecture it would be something dreadfal-something calculated to curdle the blood in every old woman from Halifax to Winnipeg. I grieve that my critic has not been more explicit, but, as it is, I hasten to avswer what he has said. I submit that the language of my letter was not indiscreet-on the contrary, I flatter myself so far as to consider it well within the bounds of prudence. Let me nibble no more, but go direct to the heart of the stupid criticism. After all, what was the power that passed the Costigan resolutious and defeated the Grange bill? First, we have the Irish Catholic vote; second, we have the French Catholic vote; third, we have the vote or connivance of liberalminded men of all denominations to be found in this Dominion. My language is called in-discreet because I allude to a famous coalition of Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants and of French Catholics with Irish Catholics and Canadian Protestants! What is there indisoreet in stating that a union of our various nationalities and different religious denominations can effect a great deal? This is all I have done. When the Cetizen calls my language indiscreet and pronounces my object suspicious, it speaks rank nonsense, if not worse. I do not see anything wrong in what I wrote, but I shrewdly surmise that the vague fears of the Ottawa newspaper led it to read my article with dilated pupils and impaired vision. Few will say that it is wrong to wish for a union of the powers enumerated above, and fewer still will believe that earnestness is not necessary in a national movement. This is the marrow of the quotation, and the Cilizen Is at perfect liberty to make all it can out of it. The "organ" innocently inquires, "By the way, is not the writer's nom' de plume suggestive?" It sees a lurking devil in my very name, and fiatly contradicts Shakespeare, who maintained there was " nothing in a name." If there is anything suggestive in my signature, it was not intended by me to de more than serve as a mark on what I had written.

names (if known), the sex, age, estate, relig- nent, because I belong to no secret society. ion, nationality, cocupation, date and cause of death of deceased. The penalty for any irfraction of the Act shall be not less than \$100 and not more than \$200, which shall be

the Citizen has a kind suite and awarm wish. Too much of your valuable time has been sacrificed to this puny criticism, so I hasten to matters of more importance.

In the following paragraph I propose to show the necessity for a protest against Lanedowns of the nature described in my former letter. If such a course had no other effect it would deprive Gladstone of the cunning defence that his nominee was gladly received by the Irlah in Canada. He would declare that the abuse of the Irish American press counted for nothing when one million Irish Canadians allowed my lord to settle down in Rideau Hall without a word of pretest. The elastic Promier is quite subtle enough for this piece of duplicity. It will be remembered that when Justin McJarthy, M.P., pressed the Premier rather closely on the matter of Home Role, the latter rolled his the ordinary daily steamer. At half past five o'clock this morning, Father Sentenne, the cure of the Parish Church of Notre Dame, and five hundred followers, assembled on the Richelleu wharf to await the arrival of the boat.

Quickly the crowd swelled at an enormous rate, and at the arrival of the boat, at 8.40, the number present on the wharf was estimated at the local transfer of eloquence poured out about Home Rule eyes in child-like wonder, and diawing his from O'Connell to Bult and from Butt to Paruell. We have only to neglect the proposed demonstration against the pest of Kerry in order to see another exhibition of Mr. Gladstone's grim, sardonic jokes. In that case, the Premier can conscientiously assure any Irish member who might have the hard!hood to inquire across the House, that we Irish in Canada received Lansdowne with open arms. He can felicitate his followers on the wisdom of his choice, and he can assume utter contempt of our press and people. On the other hand, if a vigorous protest is made,

> find himself discomfited and forced to flee. There is another reason of still greater importance. It has often been remarked that the Irish in Canada are not as well organized as they might be. This is more their misfortune than their fault; but the very fact of its existence renders remedial measures imperative. The threatened invasion of Lans. downe offers a golden opportunity for agitation and organization. Let them rally around the banner of their rights, and prove by their number that they are not the men to tolerate insult. A certain section would gladly ignore Irish influence, they find it cannot be done. bat is here in our midst and will fuerence with time; it sways every class of our society and enters deeply into our institutions. What the Irish owe to Canada might be computed; it would be impossible to say what Canada owes to the Itish. For obvious reasons the Irish element in Canada are slow to accert their supremacy, but when unduly snubbed they will not healtate to speak plainly. It would be just as well to establish the fact, once for all, that the Itish and French 1010 this country, and that they do not intend to tolerate trifling. We have a perfect right to protest whonever we consider our rights in-

the Premier will be deprived of an epportun-

ity to strut to these strains-if he does not

fringed upon or our liberties threatened. I hope to see the Irish societies bestir themselves in this matter without further delay. I do not know why they have not acted long before this. I have often watched a flock of sheep about to pass through a gap. Every one of them trembled and held back until some courageous old ram cleared the barrier, when they all scampered after. I hope our societies are not sheepish, and that they have men capable of leading in a more momentous crisis than the present.

Yours truly, RIDGEWAY.

Oltawa, August 20th, 1883.

LETTER FROM AN IRISH GIRL.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS: might wish to know something of the political movements in the eld world, they will be gratified to hear that the struggle for Indecarried on as vigorously to-day as, when crushed under oppressive laws, they were obliged to abandon their native land and seek a home with the stranger, where their talent under the heel of the oppressor. The people have at last awoke to the degradation of their position, and have united in an attitude of Charity of Seattles until his death. determined resistance, and in a powerful but peaceful organization for the advocacy of their rights, till the full limits of those righte'is achieved. The Land Bill, though based upon important principles, is very far indeed from providing adequate means for settling the Irish land question. There has been a little tardy show of justice by the establishment of the Land Commission and the consequent reduction of rents, but there will be no satisfactory measure till a peasant preprietary be es. tablished, and that on the abolition of landlordism. However, within the last three or four years, there has been a gradual advancing to that end under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, a man in whom the people have every trust, and the fund for whom amounts now to £23,000. The people of Dromere. Co. Tyrene. have forwarded £40 to the Treasurer of the committee as a first subscription of the Catholic section et the parish to the Parnell fund. Mr. Davitt is in Drsperstown, county Derry, where the tenant farmers have assem bled in thousands to welcome and lister to the distinguished patriot. The people of Donegal had some vain hopes of getting a chance in the race of life by the establishment of the railway system through the county towards the seaboard with its rich fishery grounds, but the Tramway (Iroland's) bill has coased them a great feel ng of disappointment. Like most other bills, it is cemarkable for its multiplicity of clauses, heterogeneous in matter, inconsistent, difficult to unravel, part unsubstantial and part inanplicable. So far as they are concerned it is offering a stone when they asked for bread.

The Cork Exhibition has been a great succass. We will hope after its close for the more extended establishment of kome industries, which would give a decided impetus to dormant Irish talent and a suitable means of support to thousands of our starving poor.

Up to the present there has been no sign of taint in the potato crop, and, thanks to the Merciful Giver, there is every promise of a bountiful harvest. We have every reason to hope that the grasp of the despot is slowly but surely loosening its hold on the vitals of the people, and that a happier day is dawning for our beloved land.

I remain, Mr. Editor. Sincerely yours, Edith Adam. Castlederg, Co. Tyrone Aug. 15, 1883.

GROWTH OF CORNWALL. Dr. Bergin, at the laying of the corner-

to run from Cornwall to Sault Ste. Marie, and connect with the American system, and will be a formidable rival to the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific when built.

BEVIEW OF BOOKS, &c.

A Course of Philosophy, embracing Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics. A Text-book for use in Schools; second edition revised and enlarged. By Very Rev. A. Louage, C.S.C., Provincial of Canada. Baitimore: John B. Piet & Co., publish? era, 1883.

A careful perusal of this new edition of a work which was, from its first appearance, well received, notwithstanding its imperiections, and which now, in a more perfect form, calls for an increased share of public patronage, cannot fail, we honestly believe, to convince the fair-minded reader of the justice of its ienswed claim; for it seems admirably welladapted, now that it has been so extensively enlarged and carefully revised, to meet the wants of the English speaking scholars, males and females, of our high schools and academies, for whom it has been prepared and to whom it is destined. It is, in a spcclai manner, suitable to such students who unfortunately have but little time-a few menths at most-to devote to this most important branch of human knowledge, and who are either wholly or partially ignorant of the Latin language. But in our ecclesiastical seminaries and universities a much larger and more comprehensive course of scholastic philosophy should be required, of course, and the text-books used therein written in Latin-a language, as is well known, much better fitted to express philosophic ideas than is, or can ever be, our own vernacular tongue.

For our own part, we have examined with on upprejudiced and critical eve the work of Father Louage, and we have no hesitation to declare that we find it all, if not more than all, the learned author so modestly claims for it, as he candidly tells the reader in the proface to the first and the second editions.

We have also compared the first edition with the second, and we are, at once, agreeably struck with the fact, as evidenced thoughout the book, that the latter edition is greatly superior, every way, to the former: enlarged by fully one third of its former bulk; gaps, here and there, filled; many chapters and whole dissertations added; misstatements and minor errors that had crept in the first edition through hurry in preparing it for the press, corrected; better types, paper and blading. In a word, many and extensive improvements both intellectual and mechanical, throughout this second edition, render it an altegether satisfactory and attractive book. We, therefore, cordisily recommend it, without any reservation on our part, as an excellent little manual of mental and moral philotophy.

OBITUARY.

Mr. George F. Prowse, the well-known merchant of this city, died at St. Lambert on August 22nd, aged 79 years. He was born in England, but came to this city about fifty years ago, where he enaged in the stove and thware trade. He took a considerable interest in public matters, and fifty years ago was captain of a fire company. The deceased was highly respected and his death will bo much regretted.

Cornelius Hayes, an old resident of Paget Sound, and well and favorably known especially among the loggers, received an injury on Friday morning, June 22nd, at Jas. Phinney's logging camp on Vashon Island, from which

he died on Saturday evening.

Mr. Hayes was tending the hocks at the reliway when the chain parted, or the hock slipped out, it is not known which, the detached portion flying back with terrific force, striking him on the lower part of the right side. He was immediately picked up and Sir,—As our countrymen in the Dominion everything done for him that willing hands could do.

Mr. Hayes was a native of New Mills. Re-Eligouche County, N.B., and a sober, industripendence, or of might against right, is being our, hard working man, and was universally respected and esteemed. His loss will be keenly felt by his relatives, as well as by a large circle of friends.

He was brought the same day to Seattle and industry has won for them wealth, com- and placed in the Providence Hospital, but fort and luxury, instead of the misery and | It was found that his injuries were fatal, and he died the next evening.

He was attended through his short illness

by the resident Priest and good Sisters of

The remains of the late Mr. Justice Alleyn were interred in Woodfield Cemetery, Quebec, on Argust 20th. The cortege left the decessed's late residence in St. Ann at 10 o'clook, the hearse being preceded by a detachment of the 8th Royal Rifles, under command of Major Pentland, and escorted by a very large concourse of citizens, probably one of the largest ever seen in Quebec. The coan was covered with flowers. The pall-bearers were the Hon. Adolphe Caron, Justice Casault, Mesers. Dunbar, Q.C., Buggan, Adamson (of Ottawa) and Onarlebols. The Professors of Laval University were present in their robes. The body was received at St. Patrick's Charch by Rev. Father Burke, assisted by Rens. Audet and Tanguay as deacon and sutdescen, and His Grace the Archbishop, attended by the Vevy Rev. Cyr Lagare, Vicez-General, and Rev. Father Bonneau and a numerous body of clergy. On entering the church the band of the 8th Royal Rifles played the dead march in "Saul." The ship laborers to the number of about 220 were pres-

Ron. David Edward Price died on the morn ing of August 22nd at Wolf's Field, Quebec, aged 57, after a long illness. Hon. Mr. Price was the eldest son of the late William Price, an extensive lumber merchant at Quebee and the Saguenay, by Jane, third daughter of the late Charles Stewart, Comptroller of the Imperial Customs at Quebec, and grandson of Richard Price, of Elstree, Herte, Eng. was born in the city of Quebec on the 11th of May, 1826, and educated there. He was senior partner of the firm of Price Brothers & Co, lumber merchants, Quebec, and Vice-Consul at the Saguenay, where his firm oarried on large lumbering operations, for Norway and Sweden, Denmerk, Chili and Peru, and the United States. He was also Lieut. Colonel of the 2nd Battalion Chicoutimi Militia, President of the Chicoutimi Agricultural Society and of the St. George's Society of Quebec, and had been a member of the Quebec Agricultural Council. He sat for Chicoutims and Tadousse in the Canadian Assembly from 1855 to the general elections in 1857, and for Chicoutimi and Saguenay from the latter date until elected to the Legislative Council for the Laurentides division in 1864, where he sat until the Union. He was a candidate for Ohicoutimi and Tadousao in 1854, but retired in favor of the late Hon. A. N. Morin. He was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation in May,

In one week in the course of the summer the death rate in Great Britain subsided to 19

HENRY V. DEAD. THE LAST OF THE FRENCH BOURBONS.

Paris, Aug. 24. - The Count de Chambord died this morning at his residence in Frohsdorf.

Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Diendrane

d'Artois, Comte de Chambord and Duc de Bordeaux, head of the elder branch of the Bourbons, was born in Paris, September 29, 1820. He was the con of Prince Charles Ferdinand d'Artol, who was assassinated in March, 1820, and of the Princess of the Two Sicilies, the famous Duchess de Berri. He was baptized with great pomp with water brought from the Jordan by Chateaubrland. 'The child of miracle," as he was called, received the title of Count de Chambord from the castle of that name, which was bought for him by public subscription. Although Charles X., soon after the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, resolved to abdicate in his favor, and in presence of the troops assembled at Ramboulliet, made a preclamation under the title of Henry V., the Duke de Bordeaux was compelled to quit the country. Having spent some time at Holyrood, he travelled in Germany, Lombardy, Rome and Naples, to complete his education. In 1843 he resided in Belgrave Square, London, where he made a kind of political debut, claiming the crown of France, and receiving, with all the eliquette of a court, such Legitimists as Chatsaubriand, de Fitz James and Berryer. In 1853 a compact was said to have been concluded between the Count de Chambord and the Princess of the House of Orleans, by which the claims of the elder and younger branches of the house of Bourbon were arranged; but no attempt was then made to carry out the arrangement by putting forward a candidate for the throne supported by both parties. in 1846 the Duke had married the Princens Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of the Duke of Modena. They had no children, and the Count was, therefore, the last of the elder branch of the Bourbons. After the disaster of Sedan and the consequent fall of the Empire, the Count de Chambord addressed, from the Swiss frontier, under date October 9, 1870, a proclamation to France, in which he promised that the foreigner should be expelled from the country and the integrity of its territory maintained, if the people would rally round him to the true and national government, having right as its foundation and honesty as its principle." On January 7, 1871, another proclamation, containing a protest against the bombardment of Paris, was addressed by him to all the governments of Europe. After the Communist insurrection, the meeting of the National Assembly at Versallies, and the excitement produced by the speeches of the members of the Extremo "Right. the count issued, on the 8th of May, a menifeeto by which he endeavored to dispoi the popular projudices against the "traditional monarchy," ending with the celebrated phrase, The word rests with France; the time with God." In another proclamation, dated from Chambord, July 5, 1871, he assumed for the first time in a public document the title of king. The repeal of the laws of exile having permitted the Chief of the House of Bourbon to return to France, the Count visited Paris, and stayed for some time at Chambord, where many of the supporters of the Legitimist cause waited upon him. Great expectations were now entertained of a juston between the Legitimists and the Orleanists, out these were rudely dispelled by another manifeste, in which the Count de Chambord, while admitting universal suffrage and constilutional government with the two chambers, denied the legitimacy of the lievolution.

Above all, he refused to "allow the standard of Henry IV. of Francis 1. and of Joan of Arc to be snatched from his hands," and, in conclusion, he said : "Frenchmen, Henry V. cannot abandon the white flag of Henry IV." At the same time he annunced his intention of voluntarily withdrawing into exile in order not to give, by his presence in France, new pretexts for the agitation of men's minds. Accordingly be went to Geneve, and from thence to Lucerne. In January, 1872, the rumors of a fusion between the two branches of the royal family were again revived. but the Count de Chambord formally contradicted all such reports by a letter, dated January 25, 1872. In the following month a docament containing a programme of a constitutional government was signed by 280 Deputies, and presented to the Count at Antwerp, whither he had repaired to receive the homage of his subjects and the communications of his friends; but the Liberals in the Belgian Chambers complained of the Count's presence in the country, and he soon afterwards retired to Frehedorf. However, the fusion of the two branches of the family, so long delayed, was at last accomplished on August 5, 1873, when the Count de Paris had an interview with the Count de Chambord at Frohedorf, and acknowledged him as the head of the Royal House of France. In that and the succeeding month the belief that the restoration of Henry V. to the throne of his ancestors was near at hand spread all over France. The Count de Chambord received at Frohsdorf, October 12. a deputation from the Right Party in the National Assembly, and the different sections of that party held meetings to consider the means of re-establishing the Monarchy. But to the chagrin of his friends the Count addressed to the Count de Chesnelong, who had been the medium of communication between him and his adherents, a letter in which he expressed opinions so resotionary in their character as to render his restoration impracticable. The Count de Chambord Issued another manifesto to the French people July 3, 1874, since which time he has lived in retirement at Frohsdorf, where he died.

JAMES MCDERMOTT.

Liverpool, Aug. 28 .- James McDermott charged with connection with the dynamite conspiracy, was brought into court to-day. It was shown that the prisoner was connected with the conspirator Featherstone, recently convicted. The card of the latter, introducing McDermott to Dalton, another conspirator, was etitched to the collar of his cost. fouund in McDermott's box.

CAREY'S ASSASSIN.

CAPEROWS, Aug. 27-Before O'Donnel, who killed Carey the informer, was committed for irial, he said: "I am not guilty of wilful murder, the killing was done in self defence. Oarey drew a revolver from his pocket; I snatched it and shot him."

O'Donnell wishes to be tried in Capetown. and an application for a writ of habitas cor pur will be made to the superior court. It is believed that Mrs. Carey will give important evidence which she has hitherto withheld.

-The building committee of the proposed St. Finnan's Church, Alexandria Ont., have accepted the tender of Messrs. Paquette & Jacob, contractors of St. Henri, Montreal.