THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

ON THE LATE FIRE IN QUEBBC.

6

.

known, were rigorously searched. For

example, a priest employed in the service of

the imperial chapel was lately subjected to

such a close inspection that even his cigar-

ettes were not overlooked. A Cossack officer

was stationed at each of the doors of the

sleeping apartments of the Emperor, the Em-

press and the Helr Apparent during the

night. The last named complains continually

of the restraint put upon his movements since

his father's accession to the throne. He is

hours at a time and all are obliged to be in

before nine in the evening. ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—The Czar is

living in complete seclusion at Peterhof. The

harbor is guarded by 100 gunboats and a

torpedo boat, and the Palace by detachments

of guards and Cossack patrols. He sees no

ters, and when he takes a walk is accom-

panied by an escort. He looks weary and

haggered. The superstitious in St. Peters-

castle, and attempts have been made to fire

both the woods and the castle. It is stated,

however, that precautions to secure the Czar's

safety make it impossible for the Nihilists to

reach him. It is reported the Czar recently

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENE-

TENTIARY.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH ITS INTERNAL MANAGE-

MENT.

The late escape of seven convicts from the

custody of the keepers of the St. Vincent de

Paul Penitentiary has turned public attention

to that institution. It is though incredible

that any Warden, no matter how derelict in

other respects, would allow his prisoners to

get away out of his hands without making

some effort to retain them in his custody. A

gentleman who has been connected with the

penitentiary for the last twenty years makes

some serious charges against its management.

The outbreak of the men on board the train

was, in his opinion, but the result of the lax

discipline maintained within the walls of the

prison. "What can you expect," said he,

who have no fear or respect for their keepers.

will be subordinate when they see some of

them treated with leniency and others with

unnecessary severity. Why, about two

weeks ago they all refused to go to church

and the keeper had to give in to them. The

in this case also they had to yield. You

may guess what kind of discipline is main-

tained when last week they had to bribe a

man to go back to the dungeon where he was

sent for punishment by giving him a plug of

"Why do they not manage at St. Vincent

"I will tell you. The keepers of St.

de Paul as they do at Kingston ?"

tobacco.

more bloodthirsty than a Cossack.

Czarina is utterly broken down.

Now o'er the ancient town lay night and

Now over the ancient town hey hight and sitep-Assuagers of all human cares and woes-When suddenly upon the silent air, The cry of "Fire," all loud and startling, rose. Thon leapt the flames in sudden fury forth, And with their lurid glare lit up the sky;-With awful crash the roofs went tumbling down.

down, As though the dreadful day of doom were nigh From street to street the fire-fiend rushing on As inough the oreanin tay of doom were night. From street to street the fire-fiend rushing on, Wrapp'd all he met with in his scorching folds. Whist strong men gazed with faces blanched and white. And women shricked and moaned in wild

despair.

despair. Amid the roaring flames majestic rose The stately temple of St. John, whose bells Toll'd loud in warning all the dismal night. But when the morning's second hour had come Upon the altar of that sacred fane The Spotless Lamb was offer'd to appease The sanger of the Lord Most High. In valn ! The flames flew on like some flerce bird of prev.

Then on, and ever on, till morning's light Show'd all the dreadful havoc they had

wrought: Whole streets of ruins met the awe struck gaze Of those who all night long had toiled and

prayed, Hundreds of homes destroy'd, their inmates

thrown Upon the world's cold pity; that sad night Left thousands shelterless 'neath Heaven's blue J. A S.

Montreal, June 13, 1881.

PARNELL ON IMPERIAL CONFEDERA-TION-IRELAND AND THE COLO-NIES AND THEIR INTERESTS.

LONDON, June 21 .- Mr. Parnell, writes a correspondent, thinks that the project of a confederation of England and her dependencies is a practicable one, but says : "1 doubt much whether the Colonies would consent to a union of the kind, because it would certainly entail a contribution from them to the Imperial revenue. At present they have all the advantages of a connection with the mother country without any of its expenses. England would always defend them if they were attacked. As an example I may mention the recent war against the Zulus, which was undertaken at the Imperial expense. The Navy as well as the Army of England is also at the service of the Colonies free of charge, and they practically benefit by the Diplomatic and Consular machinery of Great Britain, which is spread over the world, and do not contribute to its support. If there was representation for the Colonics in the Imperial Parliament taxation would necessarily follow. The question of free trade and protection also comes in here. At present the Colonies claim a right to protect themselves against English manufactured articles. If they joined in a confederation of the kind suggested by the Herald the question of protected duties would become a common one, and a uniform enactment over all communities forming the confederation would be necessary, just in the same way that a State of the American Union is not permitted to protect itself against the manufactures of another. Eng-land would have a great deal to gain by such an arrangement, but the Colonies would have a good deal to lose, and they are not at all likely to consent to it. As regards the share of Ireland in the transaction, the programme of Home Rule put forward by Mr. Butt contemplated

a confederation between England and Ireland and Scotland, and Ireland and her Parliament would have borne the same relation toward the Imperial Parliament that the State and its Legislature in the American Union now bears toward the Congress at Washington. The Land question has rather thrown the question of the self-government of Ireland for the moment into the shade, but if the former question is settled on a lasting basis, there can be no doubt that a more or less extensive measure of autonomy

will follow for Ireland as one of the most imate consequences

cavalry. Persons whose business calls FRAGMENTS. them daily to the palace, and who are well-

وما موجعا ما المراجع ومن المحتول والمحتول المحتو

Grant says he will stand by Conkling. The redspider spoils aimond orchards

The military camp at Niagara is in full swing.

Sir William Howland leaves for England next month.

Gold dust on ladies' hair bothers their dancing partners.

The Princess Louise cables that she is sorry for the Quebec fire.

not allowed to go out riding in the park, A square yellow parasol has a spray of which particularly annoys him. None of the crimson roses painted on it. officers or court officials are allowed to be The sardine fishing has been unparalleled away from the palace more than two or three

this spring in the Mediterranean.

The money owned in the shape of foreign loans in default to England amounts to \$1, 050,000,000.

Some of the clergymen of London and Guelph say the London disaster was "an act of Providence."

one but the members of his suite and Minis. Coney Island waiters have been playing uoits all season and now begin to throw lishes in the same way.

burg do not expect him to return alive. It Jay Gould, Vanderbilt and a few others said Nihilists have been arrested will soon own all the Great Republic, and all in the woods which almost surround the through their industry.

The German Emperor is in diclining health The death of his favorite nephew, the Czar, was a terrible shock to the imperial octogenarian.

Mr. John O'Farrell, QC., of Quebec, deremarked; ' His subjects in the mines had no nounces the Bell Telephone Co. for laying reason to complain, seeing he shared their 10,000 telegraph poles in the narrow streets ceptivity, and was at the mercy of a master of that city.

The A new marine plant, fucus vesiculosus, is claimed by Brazilian druggists to be a sovereign remedy against obesity. Fat people can try it without any risk to health.

The City Item of New Orleans mentions fourteen murders in that city within five months and not one conviction. Such a fact, it thinks, must counteract all efforts to draw

emigration to the State. Since the great fire in St. John, N. B. four years ago, 438 brick and stone buildings have been erected in the burnt district at a cost of \$4,237,000, and the total number of wooden buildings, 683, at a cost of \$936,887

They were getting ready for a Sunday excursion, and the father said :- "Wife can carry the sandwiches; Billy can carry the shawls and spyglass; Johnny can carry the umbrellas and lemon sugar, and I'll carry the pistol."

The existing cedars of Lebanon are only 900 years old. The cypress trees at Montezuma, will be the behavior of a crowd of convicts Mexico, according to a French botanist, are In St. Vincent de Paul the keepers associate 6,000 years old, and consequently he makes with the priscners, and in many cases trade them out coeval with the creation of the with them. It is no common thing to see world.

convicts drunk from liquor supplied to them Gen. Cialdini, late Italian Ambassador at by those whose very duty it is to keep it from them. There is one keeper who, I have no Paris, says he has documents to prove that he duly warned the Roman Cabinet that France doubt, makes S10 a month extra by seiling intended to pounce upon Tunis and gain a tobacco to the prisoners. Again there is too foothold there which would threaten the fumuch favoritism shown to the prisoners. Nobody can expect that convicts ture of Italy.

A Springfield pastor went into his pulpit to preach in a bright red dress gown, and was oblivious to the astonishment of the congregation, until an usher handed him a card on which was written : "You have forgotten next Monday, emboldened by success, about ninety of them refused to work. The keepers to change your coat." He hastily retired, and returned in his customary suit of solemn threatened and coaxed without any avail, and black.

A peasant lately entered a coffee house in tional "Coffee with Billiards." He called a waiter and ordered : "Give me a cup of coffee strikes me as one of the most singular things with billiards." The waiter laughed, and the in the history of man, and speaks very peasant saw that he had committed a blun. der. "Who said I wanted a whole billiards?" he added, " bring me only a slice."

Vincent de Paul Penitentiary are recruited from the country. They are as a general lan's victories abroad, because his home is in rule men who before they come to act as

to depart that she would come back after the termination of the vacation and take upon herself for another year the guidance of the olass.

"NE PLUS ULSTER.

The ulster for the coming summer speaks for itself on sight. It can be worn with tails or without. The tails can be lowered by means of hinges to drag on the walk or they can be raised or slewed around to form extra pockets for holding four clean shirts apiece. The collar is fitted with a rubber tube to hold any sort of drink fited for the occasion. A quart of hard cider can be carried to a Sunday school picnic and slyly imbibed at the convenience of the wearer without any one being the wiser. All the man has to do is to turn his head to the left, slip an amber mouth-piece into his jaws and slowly get away with the tonic, while he seems to be lost in amazement at the wonders of nature. His ulster | objection to granting it when it was previously is life preserver and when blown up will sus- asked for, he said, was that he feared it would tain the weight of three school-ma'ams and a be used for the purpose of discouraging relecturar from Japin. If occasion requires it cruiting in Ireland. Well, if the facts tend can be quickly converted into a water-proof tent capable of sheltering a small family. The events.-Dublin Nation. right-hand pocket is sheet-ironed for use as a ketle in which to make tea or boil eggs, and the left hand is a sort of refrigerator in which

to store perishable goods. Each sleeve is provided with a secret pocket for the benefit of those who want to get four aces into a poker hand ; and a sheet for a bowle knife is stitched into the back in the most secure manner. Folded one other way you have a stretcher on which you can carry the fat woman who fell from a tree and broke her leg.

It is the ne plus ulster. It contains good look with a right smart of convenience. It hides a hump between the shoulders, covers up a stoop, and a bow legged man is made to appear as graceful as an antilope. There are seven diffirent spots on which to wipe the nose, and a Texas steer may play with the wearer all day and not be able to spoil the set of garments. Send in your orders before be-

fore the rush begins. HOW TO PREVENT DROWNING.

I wish to show how drowning might, under ordinary circumstances, be avoided even in the case of persons otherwise wholly ignorant of what is called the art of swimming. The numerous frightful casualties render every working suggestion of importance, and that which I here offer I venture to think is entirely available. When one of the inferior animals takes the water, falls, or is thrown in, it instantly begins to walk as it does when out of "swim" falls into the water he makes a few spasmodic struggles, throws up his arms, and drowns. The brute, on the other hand, treads water, remains on the surface, and is virtually insubmergible. In order, then, to escape drowning it is only necessary to do as the brute does, and that is to tread or walk the water. The brute has no advantage in regard of his relative weight, in respect of the water, over man, and yet the man perishes while the brute lives. Nevertheless, any man, any woman, any child who can walk on the land may also walk in the water just as readily as the ani-mal does, if only he will, and that without any prior instruction or drilling whatever. Throw a dog into the water, and he treads or walks the water instantly, and there is no imaginable reason why a human being under like circumstances should not do as the dog does. The brute indeed walks in the water instinctively, whereas the man has to be Milan, over whose door was written the tradi- told. The ignorance of so simple a possibility, namely, the possibility of treading water.

little indeed for his intelligence. He is, in fact, as ignorant on the subject as is the newborn babe. Perhaps something is Canadians would not consent to let the which is attached to the word swim. When to be ascribed to the vague meaning United States take any of the glory of Han- a man swims it means one thing, when a dog swine it means another and quite a different act. The dog is wholly incapable of swimming as a man swims, but nothing is more certain than that a man is capable of swimming, and on the instant, too, as a dog swime, without any previous training or instruction, and that by so doing without fear or hesitancy, he will be just as safe in the water as the dog is. The brute in the water continues to go on all fours, and the man who wishes to save his life and cannot otherwise swim, must do so too, striking alternately, one two, one two, but without hurry or precipitation, with hand and foot, exactly as the brute does. Whether he be provided with paw or hoof, the brute swims with the greatest ease and buoyancy. The human being, if he will, can do so too, with the further immense advantage of having a paddle-formed hand, and of being able to rest himself when tired, by floating, a thing of which the animal has no conception. Bridget Mooney, a poor Irish emigrant, saved her own life and hor three children's lives when the steamer conveying them took fire on Lake Erie, by floating herself and making them float, which simply consists in lying quite still, with the mouth shut and the head thrown well back in the water. The dog, the horse, the cow, the swine, the deer, and even the cat, all take to the water on occasion, and sustain themselves perfectly without any prior experience whatever, Nothing is less difficult, whether for man or brute, than to tread water even for the first time. I have done so often, using the feet alone or the hands alone, or the whole four many times, with perhaps one of my children on my back. The printed injunction should be pasted up on all boat-houses, on every boat, at every bathing place, and in every "Tread water when you find school. yourself out of your depth" is all that need be said, unless, indeed, we add, "Float when you are tired." Every one, ₩e of whatever age or sex, or however encumbered with clothing, might tread water with at least as much facility, even in a breaking sea, as a four-footed animal does. The position of a person who treads water is, in other respects very much safer and better than is the sprawling attitude which we assume in ordinary swimming. And then the beauty of it is that we can tread water without any preliminary teaching, whereas " to swim" in volves time and pains, entails considerable fatigue, and is very seldom adequately ac-

formation, which Mr. Arthur O'Connor had principality would be a commercial stimulus climates and on dangerous foreign service. Mr. O'Connor, who has an intimate acquaint-

and the second second

at the second second

1.12 1

المراجع المراجع والمراجع

ance with the facts of the case, contends that in the management of the army English life and labor are economised, and Irish life is deliberately sacrificed. English regiments. are retained for home service, and regiments in which Irishmen preponderate are sent to be "used up" in foreign wars and destroyed by unhealthy climates. There were but seven Irish members in the House to fight this battle for their countrymen on Friday night and Saturcay morning, but they triumphed in the end. Mr. Childers did not get his vote of threeand-a-half millions until he had elaborately and effusively promised that the return asked for by Mr. O'Connor would be given. His in that direction, so much the worse for the War Office ; but the facts we must have at all

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

THE WEATHER PROPHECY.

OTTAWA, June 23.-Vennor in a letter to the Citizen this morning says : " I believe the present summer is one in a triad of similar summers, probably the middle one. It is likely to resemble in its chief features that of 1880, and to differ in some of its minor details. The approaching month of July will give a great deal of rain, as in 1880, over a large portion of the United States and Canada, while in Great Britian the weather will, in all probability, be likewise stormy and wet. The storms of wind, thunder and lightning are likely to be severe and frequent. The heaviest storm for New York and vicinity would locate after the 20th, probably on the 21st or 22nd dates. Between the 10th and 15th days, an exceedingly hot term is likely to be experienced in both the United States and Canada. Within the water. But when a man who cannot a few days of the close of the month, probably about the 27th or 28th, a cool wave will occur, carrying frosts in Canada, and cool weather generally, with storms of wind and rain throughout the United States. Where storms have been severely felt in western and south-western States during June, there also will the severest storms of July be experienced. Notwithstanding these frequent and severe storms during the month frequent alterations of fine hot weather will counteract to a great extent the damage done to the crops in general in the West. The entrance of July in Canada and also to a considerable extent in the United States will be cool and showery, and the present lookout for the 4th is not a very promising one.

The proprietor of Burdock Blood Bitters challenges the world to produce the record of a medicine that has achieved a more wonderful success, or better credentials in so short a period of time as has this great Blood Purifier and System Renovator. Its cures are the marvels of the age. Sample Bottles 10 Cents. 40-2

SPORTING NEWS

In a five-mile running race at New York Charles Price, the alleged champion five-mile runner of England, gave P. J. McDonald, champion three-mile runner of America, one minute's start and a beating in 27 secs. Mr. L. C. Myers, of the Manhattan A. C. New York, the American amateur athletic champion, who is now in England, will make his first public appearance at the L.A. C. second summer meeting to be held at Stamford Bridge on Saturday, June 25. He will run in the 440 yards level race. The Sportsman says the first time Mr. Myers put his shoes on at Stamford Bridge he opened the eyes of Englishmen by running 280 yards 291 seconds. Donald Dinnie and George Davidson are open for any reasonable stake to contest against any Englishman breathing for superiority in athletics, and will allow 10 points' start per 100; or will make a match that they will beat the best record ever made by an Englishman at throwing the 16-lb. hammer (20 ft.) and at putting shot (5 ft.) They are also open to contest against any man in England at wrestling, each man to wrestle his own way. If neither of these terms suit they will back a Scotchman at general supremacy in running up to ten miles. Wallace Ross, E Trickett, J H Riley, J A Kennedy, F Plaisted, S Gaudaur, Warren Smith, F. A Krontz, E H Macdonald, G W Lee and J A TenEyck have all telegraphed that they will take part in the Ottawa Regatta. Wallace Ross arrived to-day, and Trickett leaves Saratoga to-morrow. Hanlan, the referee, will be presented with a massive gold cable chain with medals attached, and a handsome solid silver cup, the bowl resting on silver cars. The International hose-reel race in the morning will be competed for by four American and two Canadian teams.

June 29, 1881

asked tor, months ago, and which was refused such as it has never felt; Admitted to all asked for, months ago, and which was refused buch as to have been by the sister to him, as to the proportion of Irish soldiers the privileges enjoyed by the sister to English and Scotch sent to unhealthy States, it would participate in the abounding life, along side of which it now lies like a paralyzed limb. So far as can be ascer. tained nothing but the line of political distinction prevents British America from shar. ing in the common prosperity and enterprise which have diffused themselves, like the atmosphere, from Maine to California. There is magic in our form of government. The fact that the foreigner can come here without taking upon himself the yoke of any nation. ality which he has from boyhood been trained to regard with jealousy, has, we may be sure, had not a little to do with making this the had not a first of the spring from all the home of fifty millions spring from all the loins of European population. If this be not so, why is it that Conada remains a wilder. ness, dotted and fringed with improvement, but not esentially changed? Nature has been hardly less bountiful there than here. Besources illimitable invite the emigrant, bot he declines to go .- Brooklyn Eagle.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Two thousand dollars reward for Dan Howland, dead or alive, is offered by the widow of Col. Lacey, whom Howland murdered. The advertisement, in large capitals, occupying one-fourth of a page, appears in a Colorado paper. Howland had been employed by Lacey as a detective.

Pike's Opera House, Cincinnatti, is to be put to mercantile uses. It was, when first erected, if not still so, the handsomest and costliest theatre in the United States. The owner was the late S. N. Pike, a very wealthy distiller, who also erected the Grand Opera House in this city.

Decoration Day was not generally observed this year in the South and South-west, though in former years it had been made an occasion of great ceremony. The Louisville Courier. Journal says it ought to be abolished, because it " is obviously becoming an opportunity for demagogues to display themselves while vital. izing and playing upon the passions and prejudices of the people. This is, of course, true of both sides to this unhealthy revival o warlike memories."

an

ch

E

the

a C

str dis

thε

ÎυT

no oni Ho

an

6p

μc

m

М

Tł

co

feɛ

cu

COI

D18

cia

20.

cat

wo

m

 D_i

th

frc

m

m

ca

he

to

m

Ľ

a: is

ai Si

m

8€

թյ tբ

h

В

 \mathbf{T}

01

B

li

b

Sarah C. Sauerbier, of Philadelphia, devised an estate worth \$750,000 to four nephows and two nieces, entirely cutting of a fifth nephew, Charles Christman, who had form-erly been her favorite. He determined to contest the will. He obtained ciations for the six heirs, and went to the residence to serve the papers. A few minutes afterwards he was flung into the street, having been beaten, scratched, and bitten. He inters that he will meet with some opposition in his suit.

Another dodge to extract money from the Provincial chest, is talked of by the public men of Quebec (?) who do not give employ. ment to a single man. It is to be called "the Canadian Academy." The poor miserab's press of Quebec will be "roped in" and att t the publication of a few patriotic editorials after the fashion of the telegrams from the landlords of London against Ireland, we have no doubt some Quebecers will be found to

join in. A grant of money from the Irish, English and French Canadian Provincial chest. We do hope that the workmen of Quebec will establish something, so as to secure a grant of money too. Why not estab. lish a Literary Reading room in Champlain street, for the 4,000 hardy sons of toil. Here lectures on Poland, New Zealand, &c., could be delivered at a time when the Provincial House is sitting, \$600 of a grant would not be amiss for a literary institution for the workingmen of Champlain street and Quebec generally, will be demanded by the hodlams -Quebec Telegraph.

It is with pleasure that we see that the Local Legislature intends to abolish the property qualifications of its members. It

40-2

Mr. Parnell, says the correspondent, while he admits the value of the scheme to England points out the disadvantages to the other component parts of the Empire, which certainly deserve attention. Mr. T. P. O'Connor dissents from the scheme on the ground that the maintenance of the Empire is opposed to the interests of the working classes of England. But on the other hand it may be said that the working classes of England understand little of the subject. They might doubtless be easily influenced by appeals to support members who advocate the maintenace of British power and glory, but nothing could be hoped at present in this direction from the present House. Consequently it would be wise if the Irish party would set to work at once to eduof the Imperial programme, based on the plan of federation.

THE IMPRISONED CZAR.

IN THE MIDST OF AN ARMY AND INSIDE OF A

PRISON, ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.-A Berlin cor-

respondent of the London Times sends another curious account of the Czar's mode of life in his palace at Gatchina, which he left on Wednesday last. There was no relaxation hart of yours," (pointing to the engine) in vigilance. The palace was strictly "when coming down vomited a lot of sparks guarded and watched. A short time ago two of the young Grand Dukes, cousins of the Emperor, were stopped in the grounds by a Cossack, who threatened to spear them if they advanced. A friend, who had occasion to visit the castle to see an official, reported that as soon as he left the railway station and took the direction toward the palace, he felt conscious that the eyes of the police were following him, but it was only when he was about to cross the bridge over the castle most that he was actually stopped. Here the police officials were all They ascertained his business, and officers. escorted him to the service gate of the palace, the only one which was allowed to be approached. He at once found himself in the police office, surrounded by officers. His passport was taken, his description, the time of day and business were all duly noted in a book, which the chief of police is supposed to examine every day. An officer was then sent to inform the official inquired for, while An officer was then the visitor was kept by the police. On the officer returning with a message that the official could be seen, he was escerted by a police officer down the long corridors to the room of the person he wished to see. All the way Cossack sentinels, with drawn swords, were tramping up and down. It can readily be imagined that no official of the palace, however high he may be placed, is particularly overjoyed at present by the visits of his friends. The visitor was therefore exhorted for the love of heaven to confine his conversation to the merest commonplaces and not to stay too When he got to the train on his relong turn journey he felt heartily glad and fortunate, though he could not shake off the sensation that the police were still at his back. Looking out of the windows of the corridor into the courtyards, of which there are four within the castle walls, he saw innumerable stacks of piled muskets, denoting the presence of a large force of infantry, and on the open place in front of the palace were picketed the horses of about a squadron of is nothing more than a big bore.

keepers never knew anything but how to drive cattle. It requires a man with some the Yankees that the winner of the Derby knowledge of the world to till a position of so much responsibility and trust. It is as certain as anything can be," he concluded, "if there is not some kind of a change in the management of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary shortly there will be an outbreak among the prisoners which may cost many lives."

HE WANTED TO WARN THEM.

As the special train which went up to Ottawa on 16th inst., with the delegates of the Engineer's Convention on board was nearing Luchute on its down trip the engineer espied a man on the track a little ahead, waving a cate English constituencies to the adoption | re.1 flag, and gesticulating violently. The breaks were soon put on and the train brought to a stand still, when the following dialogue took place between the signaller and the conductor of the train :---

"What is the matter? Where is the danget ?"

"There is no danger. What I want is the boss of this shanty. The man that runs this

blasted old concern." "I am the man," replied the conductor, "now what do you want?"

"I will just tell you. Yesterday that old on my crop and burnt it. If that occurs again I will smash up the whole railway for you. I thought I would just stop you and tell you that."

The conductor gave the signal to start not trusting himself to speak lest a charge of assault might be added to the one of damaging property. The train moved on leaving the old habitant skaking his fist at the enraged conductor and looking sadly at his burnt up fences and blackened crops.

MR DECOSMOS IN ENGLAND.

London, June 22 .- The following is the first result of the DeCosmos mission here : In the House of Commons Lord George Hamilton gave notice of his intention to ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether the attention of his office had been directed to the constant complaints of the inhabitants of British Columbia, that although it is ten years since they were incorporated with the Dominion, the main condition which induced them to assent to that incorporation, the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway system, had, in spite of frequent protests, not been commenced upon that seaboard whether or not the fact that a large portion of the most fertile part of Vancouver Island, including large coal fields, had, in years past, been transferred by an act of the Legislative Assembly to the Canadian Government at their request, under the railway clause of the terms of union, to accelerate the construction through Vancouver Island of the said line of railway; whether under these circumstances the Colonial office had any intention of re presenting to the Canadian Government the necessity of complying as soon as possible with the terms of the Carnaryon settlement which, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, were, in 1874, agreed to, both by Canada and British Columbia.

Many a man who thinks himself a great gun

Canada, and now the Toronto Globe reminds "is the son of the famous English horse Leamington, and his dam was the daughter of the no less celebrated English horse Australian."

ST. GABRIEL' ACADEMY.

A pleasant re-union of the nature which makes the relationship between pupil and teacher so easy and agreeable, took place recently in one of the class rooms of St. Gabriel's Academy, St. Gabriel village. The pupils of the girls' junior class presented their teacher, Miss Mary Rutledge, with a

magnificent album, filled with their portraits, as a token of the affection and esteem in which they held her. There were present the Rev. Father Salmon, the lady teachers of the other classes and several friends. The ollowing is a copy of the address :--

bill of the chasse and several findule. The collowing is a copy of the address :--Dear T cacher:-The scholastic year, now so near its close, has been for us, under your genlie supervision, and direction, such a happy one, that we feel it a duty before parting for a few weeks vacation, to testify in some manner our love and respect towards you. The promptings of our hearts, to which you have endeared yourself by so many acts of kindness and sympathetic interest, would have urged us on many occasions to give expression to our sentiments of esteem ; but we controlled our emotions for the time, satisfying ourselves with personal acts of good will in your regard, confidently anticipating an opportunity of giving a unanimous and happy proof of our appreciation of all that you have learned to value the many facilities afforded us for intellectual development. We have a veneration for our bloyed pastor, who so happily directs the institution, which we joyfully assert shall last to the end of our lives. We behold with admiration the successful efforts in the education of youth of the teacher's associated with you. But while we consider it our duty and a laudable ambilion to aspire to the higher grades of our more advanced atudes. Deeply impressed, therefore, with a sense of

tudies.

Deeply impressed, therefore, with a sense o Deeply impressed, therefore, with a sense of the great debt of gratitude we owe you, we can-not find words sufficiently adequate to express our feelings. Our young minds, we know, are incapable of comprehending the great impor-tance of the work you are accomplishing amongst us. But whilst we ourselves do not know fully, perhaps, its invaluable worth, we can assure you that our parents and friends frequently remind us of all that we owe our fond and devoted teacher.

The association of the second JUDIES OI SU. GEN. ADDENS lays you made so happy. Signed on behalf of the pupils by DENISE BOURQUE.

SARAH DONOVAN, KATIE KEMENEY, MAGGIE O'BYRNE, BRIDGET CLANCEY.

Miss Rutledge, the fair recipient of this token of effection and esteem, was too overcome to answer her little pupils. The Rev. night; in the second place, they alleged that Pastor, Father Salmon, by her request, an-

The proceedings which took place in the House of Commons at a late hour on the night of Friday week have not been adequately reported in any of the English or Irish papers, but they were interesting and important. Mr. Childers, Secretary of State of War, wanted to get a vote for three-and-a-half millions sterling for army purposes; to this objection was taken by the Irish members-the few of them who remained in the House-on several grounds. In the first place, they contended that it was egainst public policy to grant large votes of money in a thin House and at a late hour of the

quired after all .- Nature.

included in the vote were a number of

For all purposes of a family medicine MAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilblains, frostbites, scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism, neuralgia &c, &c. For internal, use it is none the less wonderful. One or two deses frequently cure sore throat. It will cure croup in a few minutes. A few bottles has often cured asthma. Colic has been cured in fifteen minutes by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the utmost rapidity. It is really a wonderful medicine. 40-2

The sheriff of Bartsop county, Texas, advertises the county gallows for sale. Hе calls attention to the ghastly fact that although it has been used for the hanging of three men, it is "as good as new." If there is any use for such a machine of justice in this state within a few months, here is an opportunity to purchase that should not be over-

We publish to day an interview with Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, on the condition and prospects of Canada. The Professor, it will be observed, is of those who regard the union of Canada with the United States as all but inevitable. He is convinced that to this no serious objection would be interposed by England, and he finds a steadily growing sentiment in favor of it among the Canadian people. As matters now stand, it sword in her name and thanked the pre-sentees for their kind act of friendship on her behalf. A promise was exacted from their beloved teacher before they would allow her this sum they should be furnished with in- it is hardly donbtful that the effect upon the

looked.-New Haven Sunday Register.

Wurtelle who has taken the initiative in this desirable and important reform. Let us no longer keep out in the cold those who could worthily represent us in the Provincial Legislature. It is not necessary to own S? 000 worth of property to make a good representative of the people. An intelligent, active and talented man can render his country great services, even if he is poor. It is really a crying injustice to exclude from parliamentary honors men of pronounced ability on the protext that they have not enough money wherewith to buy a lot. Hereafter the poor man will be able to stand up with the rich, and if the people desire to place confidence in him, he will go and plead the rights of his constituents. This obstacle which often prevents a poor young man from attaining parliamentary honors, has no reason to exist. We know several members who do us honor at Ottawa, and who, however, have no other riches but their intelligence and their talents. If this obstacle had not been done away with

the country would to-day be deprived of the immense services roudered it by them. Mr. Wurtello certainly deserves credit for having placed himself at the head of this good move-

ment

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN PURCELL, Listuff, Parish of Gurthnagne, County Tipperary, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1848 or 1849, aud most probably settled in New Jersey. He was ac-companied by his sister, Catherine Purcell. Any information concerning him will be grate fully received by his brother, MiCHAEL PURCELL, No. 10 Farm street, Point St. Oharles, Montreal. Boston Pilot and Irish World, please copy. 453

Exhibition.

S C. STEVENSON, 43 tf Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures Provisions, &c.

McGRAIL & WALSH, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS IN FRUIT & PROVISIONS,

& 343 Commissioner Street, MONTREAL, P.Q. Consignments solicited for the sale of

Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Strawberutes, Peaches, &. tſ CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 43