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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 3.

of the

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1881.

### PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Land War.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

The QUEEN'S SPEECH

THE LAND BILL

AND WHAT IS THOUGHT ABOUT IT.

No LIBERTY in IRELAND!

What Dillon Says!

NO COMPROMISE

LONDON, Aug. 23.-Mr. Forster has started in Dublin for the purpose of examining the miss of several "suspects," whom it is proposed to release should inquiry result tavor-

"Suspect" Haunigan has been released owing to ill health. Dublis, Aug. 23.—The Kilfinane (County limerick) Branch of the Land League has emphatically pronounced in favor of the

This district has been the centre of fierce agitation. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy thinks the Land Bill contains the germs of immeasurable

LONDON, Aug. 23 .- The Pall Mall Gazette, elerring to Sir Chas. Gavan Duffy's address othe people of Ireland on the Land Bill, heads its article with the title "Timely words well spoken," and says that no more admirable introduction to the Land Bill could be

whateves imperfections may be found in it rill be remedied.

It is rumored that Mr. T. M. Healy, Home Rule member of Parliament for Wexford, has hallenged Mr. Herbert Gladstone, member be Treasury, and son of the Premier, to fight duel. The offence given by Mr. Gladstone issid to have been certain words spoken in thate, and afterwards followed up at the scidental meeting of the two gentlemen in the smoking room of the House. There is m probability of Mr. Gladstone accepting the invitation to the field of honor. He is

coward, but his well-known and very ong religious principles would prevent him on accepting the challenge. LONDON, Aug. 24 .- The Chronicle says that Mr. Parnell is about to go to Paris, returning

intime for the Convention of the Land League Newcastle next month. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. will soon proceed to America.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, whose appeal to the Irish people in favor of the Land Bill has attracted such favorable attention from the form a new Irish party.

move cattle seized for rent. The mob stoned the rolice, who charged the crowd several

It is understood that Mr. Fay, M. P. for Land Court, in which case Parnell will put forward Patrick Egan as Biggar's colleague in hat county.

DUBLIN, Aug. 25 .- At the weekly meeting of the Land League to day subscriptions for the week to the amount of £1,315 were announced, including £900 from the New York lich World.

A telegram from Mr. Patrick Egan was ead, expressing the hope that patriots would oppose T. A. Dickson, Whig candidate for Parliament for Tyrone, describing him as the the nominee of those brutal coercionists Gladstone and Forster.

Mr. Thomas Sexton said he hoped the people would not be guilty of the moinl insuborination of pronouncing an opinion on the land act previous to the meeting of the National Land League Convention in Sep.

Fifty pounds were granted to the two Whelans, who were recently tried and acquit. led of the Boyd murder.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Parnell's manifesto to the electors of North Durham entirely ignores the Land Act, and declares it is impossible for the Irish party to enter into an alliance with any section which allows itself to be used in support of a Coercionist Ministry, who banished personal liberty from Ireland and reduced her people to a worse condition than that of the Russians.

It is stated that Mr. Parnell, in view of the agitation which he intends to set on foot next winter, will issue a United Irishman daily. A large landlord in the south of Ireland has issued a circular to his tenants, offering a reduction of 25 per cent., and to give leases at the reduced rates. The object is doubtless to save the expenses and worry of appeals to the Land Court.

North Durham, appears disposed to accept the proffered aid of the Irish party on the public as to the rights secured to me by the conditions named by Parnell. Elliott says treaty with the Bey, and as to the relations he will support the measure for the release of | between the Regency and the neighbouring the political prisoners. He thinks the Ottoman territory of Tripoli. A Convention Government should have set them free as a has been signed which secures to Europeans companion act to the passing of the Land in the Transvanl, subject to important condi-

Parcell, at Tyrone, will support the election of Rev. Mr. Rylett, Home Ruler, who, yesterday, announced that his candidature trust when confirmed it will effectually conwas intended to show the Cabinet that the tribute to the tranquility of South Africa and Irish people would not submit to a regime of its affairs. The hopes brute force.

Sixty labourers sailed from Liverpool for Dublin last night to aid in harvesting the crops of "Boycotted" landlords.

Heffernan, Honorary Secretary of the Cork Branch of the Land League, imprisoned under the Coercion Act, has been released. In the House of Commons, yesterday, the

Solicitor-General for Ireland stated that the cost of the trial of Parnell and others was

DUBLIN, Aug. 26.—The Dublin correspondent of the Irish World cables :- The battle is being waged with vigor at various points. The people stand resolute, and are determined never to withdraw from the conflict until the force of the enemy is routed and the flag of Davitt floats over the grave of Landlordism. This was the resolution expressed at the land meetings held on Sunday at Thurles, Naas, Meath, and other places.

Father Cantwell, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Cashel, presided at the meeting at Thurles. He said: No liberty existed in Ireland. The people were at the mercy of spies and informers—the lowest scum of society. The enemies of the Land League were afraid of the light. The landlord robbed during

centuries of darkness. At the close of the meeting an address of congratulation was read to Mr. Dillon. He was introduced by Archbishop Croke. In reply to the congratulatory address Mr. Dillon said: "My imprisonment has taught me to appreciate what Davitt, with others, suffered in '67. He emerged from the dungeon unbroken in spirit. The plan of this movement was to develop the country's capacity for freedom and leave the rest to fate. I had rather die seven times and endure all the horrors of the British Bastile than abandon the standard of our cause. I appeal to the young men of Ireland to stand firm and to pledge themselves anew and to make greater sacrifices in future. I have questioned the people and I have found thousands who are ready to venture on the path that Davitt trod. Slavery has taken to itself many shapes; but Land lordism is the most degrading thralwitten. The opinion grows that the work- dom ever imposed upon any people. ing of the Land Bill will be found efficacious | If the Irish people prove ungratefulin the removal of the worst Irish grievances, if they forget Davitt, Father Sheehy and and during the next session of Parliament Brenpan—if they prove false to their teachings lords have been most anxious for some time back to have the bill passed, while the people, worcester, recently made Junior Lord of on the other hand, have evinced an indiffer-

ence as to whether it passed or not. We must show a contempt for all land acts. By our own organized efforts alone can the Land Question be brought to a final and successful settlement. The people must trample Landlordism under foot. They must never cease their efforts until they get rid of the evil, root

and branch. Dunlin, Aug. 29 .- At the banquet given to Dillon to-night, he said he was very strongly of opinion that the passage of the Land Bill would immensely increase the difficulty, if not render impossible the carrying on of the Land League movement on the old lines. He feared the yoke of landlord ascendancy would be so much altered as to make the people once more bow their heads beneath it, whereas if the fight had been continued another six months unconditionally they would have been in a English press, to day denies that he intends to position to dictate their own terms and abolish landlordism altogether. The majority DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—A serious riot occurred of the League Executive body seemed to blushingly refuse to pay for it, and yet call at Rathkeale, County Limerick, to-day, owing favour trying the Bill. Dillon believed at themselves honest. The Catholic publishers to a report that the police were about to re- this stage the League could not prevent the should publish the names of these leeches of people from trying the Bill, but he could not support the League policy of trying the Bill, and under the circumstances he would retire from public life for a few months and leave County Cavan, will be made Solicitor of the those who believe in this policy to carry it out unembarrassed. Dillon said as he was unprepared to acquiesce in it, and as he was unable to consistently co-operate therein, he felt it his duty to stand aside for the pre-

NEWCASTLE, Aug. 29 -Parnell was not at the Land League Convention to-day. Cowen, member of Parliament, moved a resolution denouncing the continued incarceration of the suspects" He denounced the Land Bill, and said if the Government were unable to govern Ireland without coercion they were unfit to rule it.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.-The landlords view with alarm the appointment of Jno. Givan as Assistant-Commissioner under the Land Act. They declare Givan is a pronounced partisan of tenant rights.

In County Tyrone, Rylett, the Home Rule candidate for Parliament, has espoused the cause of the laborers, who will support him. Thomas Brennan, late Secretary of the Land League, has received formal notice from the Irish Executive that he is remanded to gaol for a further period of three

months.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

My Lords and Gentlemen: The time has arrived when I am at length enabled to release you from your unusually severe and protracted labours. My relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be amicable and cordial. Progress has been made since I last addressed you in the territorial arrangements of the Levant. A Treaty has been concluded, with the sanction of all the Great Powers, for the cession of Thessaly to the the physicians could do him any good. Two Greek Kingdom, and its peaceful execution hours after taking the second dose of Fellows' has begun. Recent events in Tunis led to Hypophosphites his power of speaking was communications between my Government partectly restored.

Elliott, the Conservative candidate for and the Government of France. I have received satisfactory assurance from the Retreaty with the Bey, and as to the relations tions therein set forth, complete internal selfgovernment. It awaits ratification by the representatives of the Assembly or people. I

> of my address to you with respect to the war in Basutoland have been fulfilled, and I have to notice with much satisfaction the termination of hostilities in that country. In the month of April my troops were withdrawn from Candahar, and the Government of Southern Afghanistan was assumed by the Ameer. I have no reason to anticipate any disturbance of the peace on the north-western frontier of India from the contest with the Ameer, into which Ayoob Khan has since entered. It will be my orject, while respecting the independence of the Afghan people, to promote by friendly offices, as opportunity may arise, the restoration of

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the supplies which you have provided to meet the public charge, and for the contribution you have liberally made towards the expenses of the recent war in

My Lords and Gentlemen:

peace.

Commercial negotiations with France have been suspended, but I continue desirous on every ground to use my best efforts for the conclusion of a treaty on terms favorable to an extended intercourse between the two nations, to whose close amity I attach so great value. The Act for the regulation of the forces cannot fail to increase the efficiency of our military organization. I warmly appreciate the assiduity with which you have devoted yourself to the task of maturing a measure for improving the relations between the owners and occupiers of the land in Ireland, and for otherwise bettering the condition of its agricultural population. my earnest hope that the new Land Bill may be productive of the benefits commensurate with the care you have bestowed on its enactments. I regret it has been found impossible to proceed with many measures and subjects of importance. Notwithstanding exertions almost unparalelled you have been unable to adequately provide the country with legislation adapted to its growing wants. It has been my study to use the exceptional powers conthing about the Land Bill. Only this: I with or abate the use of these temporary exhave witnessed with pleasure that the land-| ceptional provisions. Finally, I ask you to join me in imploring the blessing of the Almighty on our united efforts for the peace, greatness and happiness of the Empire.

> THE CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN. London, Aug. 27. - It has been disheartening to read during the week of the accounts from the English agricultural districts of the damage done to the inundated fields. This morning is again bright and sunny, and hope is entertained that what remains unspoiled of

the harvest may now be garnered. PASS IT ROUND.

The St. Louis Western Watchman says :-We regret to learn that the Catholic Banner, of Kansas City, has suspended publication. The Banner was a good paper, well edited, and published in a live city. It had a fair circulation, but we presume a great many were leaches, who subscribed but would not pay for it. It is strange so many of our Catholics are good enough to subscribe for a Catholic paper "to help along," but will unthe Catholic press for mutual protection.

A FEARFUL STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

FIGHTING AGAINST FLAMES AND TORRENTS. On Friday night Messrs. Laviolette and Medard, advocates, and Mr. Mainville, notary, accompanied by a friend named Poissaut, went on a trip into Ste. Rose for the purpose of enjoying themselves by spearing fish by night. The party were provided with all the necessary equipments, including a torch. nocturnal movements. A small boat was began. Only a few mements had elapsed when some sparks from the fire of a communicated with a quantity of coal oil lamp. The skiff at once took fire and all four but here again they met with opposition to their escape, owing to the fact that the oll which had been in the boat floated on the five feet high. The steeple will be of wood, surface of the water, and blazed with alarmfrom what would certainly have proved to have been a severe burning, dived under the current a short distance from the flames. Two of the gentlemen were somewhat injured through the accident, but the others escaped somewhat miraculously. The whole party lost their clothing, and two of them are today regretting, in addition, the loss of a considerable sum of money.

POWER OF SPEAKING RESTORED. NEWASH, ONTARIO, D.C., March 30, 1870. JONAT FOTHERINGILL WIITES :- Some two months ago my son lost his voice. None of 46-2 ws

CATHOLIC NEWS

Vicar General Farrelly, of Belleville, is in town

Father McEnerney, of Liverpool, ha an rived in Montreal with Father Nugent.

able Archbishop of Cincinnati, is still becoming worse. Father Nugent, of Liverpool, has arrived in town. He has come to Canada on emi-

gration matters. His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa left the city Thursday for the Mattawan Missions, where he will remain from the 26th to the 31st.

On Sunday next, the pastoral feast of " Our Lady of Lourdes," will be celebrated by the Church, on next Tuesday. annual procession to the church in Gloucester from Ottawa. The Rev. Canon Carmody has been ap-

pointed Roman Catholic Chaplain of Halifax garrison, vice Rev. Father Brindle, whose term has expired. The festival of St. Augustin, patron of religious orders, which occurred last week at

Quebec, was solemnly celebrated by the Reverend Ursuline Ladies. Three cances containing fourteen priests, each canoe being piloted by an Indian, arrived at Ottawa Thursday. The party came

from about 100 miles up the Gatineau River. Mgr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, who has accepted the invitation to preach the sermon at the dedication of St. Mary's Church at Winnipeg, has left for Manitoba and will be absent about four weeks.

It is said that the decision of Rome in the matter of the University is favorable to the views of Laval, and that the Bishop of Sherbrooke and the Rev. Dr. Hamel have received assurance to that effect. It is understood that the practice of send-

ing out Catholic Chaplains from England has ceased, and that hereafter they will be appointed by the Archbishop of the diocese under an arrangement with the Imperial authorities. The spiritual retreat of the Archbishop and

clergy of the diocese of Halifax, at the Episcopal residence, Dutch Village, which commences on Monday night next, will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Welsh, of Boston, a Jesuit Father. The corner stone of the new Catholic Church at St. Peters, P.E.I., was laid on Sun-

day. Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, Rogers, of Chatham, and McDonald, of Harbor Grace, Nfid., were present. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Harbor Grace. The corner stone of the new Catholic Church at St. Peters, P.E.I., was laid on Sun-

fided to me in Ireland with vigilance and day. Bishops Sweeney, of St. John, Rogers, firmnes,s but with discrimination, while I of Chatham, and McDonald, of Harbor Grace, l'he sermon preached by the Bishop of Harbor Grace.

The seminary for the promotion of higher ecclesiastical duties among the younger clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, which has been in progress for several years past at St. John's grove, Sherbourne street, Toronto, will hereafter be known as the "Seminary of St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist." Five Catholic children arrived in Mont-

real on Sunday evening, the first installment of Father Nugent's new movement to bring across young children for adoption in Catholic Canadian homes. The little immigrants were in charge of a Sister of Charity, who bestowed all her tender care on her little flock. This morning they took the train to Ottawa, where it is expected they will all find homes ready to welcome them Father Nugent is at present in Prescott.

SCIENTIFIC .- The Catholic Young Men's Literary Society of Quebec have made another stride forward in securing a library of four hundred volumes, all on scientific subjects. They allow subscribers to take books from their library for one dollar per annum, a rate unprecedentedly low, and, we may add, their library contains thousands of good books, irrespective of their late addition to the scientific department.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The residents of St. Peter's Bay are about to take a foremost place in giving evidence " of the faith that is in them" by building a suitable place of worship which will be second to none in Prince Edward Island, The old church had become too small for the accommodation of the congregation which has grown up in the vicinity of St. Peter's Bay and the North Side. It was built fiftythree years ago, and to show the contrast which was destined to direct them in their with the building in course of erection, we may mention that is was a plain wooden procured, and the expedition in quest of fish | frame forty-five feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and twenty test high. The new Church, when completed, will be one hundred feet in length, passing steamer fell into the cance, and fifty-two feet in width, and thirty feet in height. The secristy will be thirty-four by which had leaked from the can attached to the | twenty-six f et. The tower wall will be twenty feet square built on a solid stone occupants threw themselves into the water, foundation five feet thick. The tower, as well as the main body of the structure, will be built of pressed brick, and will be seventyand will be seventy-five feet high, and when ing rapidity. The young men are all good | surmounted with the emblem of man's salvaswimmers, and in order to save themselves | tion-the cross will be seen for miles. The Church will have a basement story, which will give a spacious room or hall nearly one hundred feet in length, fifty feet in width and eleven feet high. The advantages of such a basement, in connection with a Church, for Sunday School, vestry meetings and similar purposes, are manifold. The upper story will have seating capacity for about 1500. Besides the main altar which will be twenty-three feet high and eleven feet wide, there wi'l be two side chapels with alters sixteen feet high by six feet wide, all of which will be furnished with rich decorations. The side altars will be dedicated, one to the Blessed Virgin and the other to St. Joseph. On each side of the alters will be presses to contain church

two Chambers one on the West side of the building will be used for a Baptisturn, and the other on the Eastern side for a porch, with covered way to the Sanctuary. There will be forty-one windows in the Church, two of which, the Chancel windows, will be of stained glass. The Church will be of the pure The condition of Mgr. Purcell, the vener- Gothic style of architecture, and when finished, will be the gem of all the Church edifices in the Province. The site of the building is one of the most beautiful in the Province, being on an elevation, with a view, gently sloping to the river side. The Parochial residence is a graceful structure, and will not be out of place alongside of the splendid structure which is well on, in course of erection, and the Corner Stone of which will be laid, with the Grand Ceremonies of the

> The original plan was drafted by M. Bourgeau, architect of Montreal, for the Church of Pointe Claire, near Montreal, and was adapted for the locality of St. Peter's Bay, by M. Ray-mond, of Quebec, who superintends the work. The foreman is Mr. George Bayor, of Quebec, and the work is the tree labor of the people, under the guiding star of Bishop McIntyre, who is devoting his well-known energy and business-tact to make this undertaking a complete success .- Charlottetown New Era.

INTERVIEW WITH A STEERAGE PAS-SENGER.

Among the passengers who arrived from Halifax, via the Intercolonial Railway, on Monday, was Mr. C. Cronin, an old and wellknown resident of Montreal, who had just returned from a tour in the old country. Thinking that he might be able to give some information as regards Ireland, one of THE Post reporters accosted him, and, after congratulating him upon his safe journey, asked and how is old Iroland and how does she stand?"

Mr. C (with a smile). She is the most distressed country that ever you have seen, and if they're not hanging men and women, why they are shoving them into prison as fast as they can.

R. How is the Land Bill received?

C. So far as I could gather, not with any great enthusiasm; but, then, to tell you the truth, I did not have much time to examine the political aspects of the question. If you ask me a few questions about the voyage. I might be able to answer more satisfactorily.

R. Eh, yes; well, where did you embark? C. I saw an advertisement in the Cork Framiner that the "Scandinavian' would leave Queenstown for Quebec, and wanting to get to Canada as soon as possible, took a passage in her—
ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

Now, this advertisement is a lie, and is obtaining money under false pretences, for there are no Allan steamers plying between Queens. town and Quebec direct. I, with several others, bought a ticket for the "Scandinavisu," but for reasons I know nothing of she did not sail, and we had to wait five days in Cork, when we were transferred to the "Nova Scotian." This did not much matter to me. except that I was detained when in a hurry to get home to Canada. R. To whom did it matter, then?

P. To lots of poor people, including women, who had to wait at Queenstown, receiving two shillings a day in the interval from the Allan Company, half of which they had to pay for a bed and the balance for a wretched meal. I am sorry to say it, but the good folks of Queenstown fleece their visitors most unmer-

13. Is that all you have to complain of? No; instead of coming direct to Quebec we were taken to St. Johns, Newfoundland, and from there to Hallfax, Nova Scotia. We were there packed on board a train on the Intercolonial Railroad and taken to Quebec. This took thirty-six hours or so, and during that time, although there were sick women and children with us, not a cup of tea or coffee; did we get; nothing but dry bread and meat and water. I tell you I pitied the poor crostures from the bottom of my heart, and I think the Allan Company and the Government are much to blame in the business. R. What has the Government to do with the thing?

C. Some of the people were assisted passengers or immigrants and it is the duty of the Government (at least I think so) to see that they were properly treated. You may be sure they write as soon as they can to their friends in Ireland, and thus before the first impressions are worn off, and in this way thousands of people are prevented coming to Canada.

R. May be so. What about the voyage out on the "Nova Scotian"; how were you treated?

C. Just middling. The provisions were good and the berths were not bad in the official said it would be better not to steerage. But the ventilation, or rather the lack of it, was acominable. Most of the women were sick during the voyage. There was no attempt made to open a port-hole, although it might have been done with safety for the weather was fine. The doctor never came near us if one were sick; he or she had to crawl to him. There is another thing which I am reluctant to mention; you may not credit it, but it is true notwithstanding. R. What is it?

C. She steward seemed to be death on the ltish passengers. If you had an English accent, or could imitate one successfully, you could receive favors, but if the brogue peeped out there was no chance. This was so apparent that every one on board knew it.

R. Good morning, Mr. Cronin; I wish you better luck next time, and more truthful shipowners than the Allans.

C. I'll take care of that; I'd much rather ornaments. There will also be a bureau to to do with them either as an Irishman or a contain vestments. The vestry will have Canadian.

JANETTE'S HAIR.

BY GEN. CHARLES G. HALPINE.

"Oh, loosen the snood that you wear, Janette, Let me tangle a hand in your hair, my net." For the world to me had no daintier sight Than your brown hair veiling your shoulders white, As I tangled a hand in your hair, my pet.

It was brown with a golden gloss, Janette, It was finer than silk of the floss, my pet, 'Twas a beautiful mist falling down to your

wrist, Twas a thing to be braided, and jewelled, and kissed— Twas the lovellest hair in the world, my pet.

My arm was the arm of a clown, Janette, It was sinewy, bristled and brown, my pet, But warmly and softly it loved to caress Your round white neck and your wealth of

Your beautiful plenty of hair, my pet. Hour eyes had a swimming glory, Ianette,
Revealing the old, dear story, my pet—
They were gray, with that chastened tinge of
the sky,
When the trout leaps quickest to snap the fly,
And they matched with your golden hair,
my pet.

Your lips-but I have no words, Janette-They were fresh as the twitter of birds, my

pet, When the spring is young, and the roses are wet
With the dew-drops in each red bosom set,
And they suited your gold-brown hair, my

Oh, you tangled my life in your hair, Janette, 'Twas a sliken and golden suare, my pet, But, so gentle the bondage, my soul did implore
The right to continue your slave evermore, With my fingers enmeshed in your hair, my pet.

Thus ever I dream what you were, Janette,

With your lips, and your eyes, and your hair, my pet;
In the darkness of desolute years I moun.
And my tears full bitterly over the stone
Thatcovers your golden hair, my pet.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER. COLLISION OF TWO FREIGHT TRAINS ON THE GRAND TRUNK-SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

On Sunday a reporter of this paper visited the scene of a serious collision between two freight trains, which occurred yesterday morning at half-past five, on the Grand Trunk Railway, about four miles this side of Lancaster. It appears that the regular east bound freight train was allowed to pass Lancaster Station while a special freight going west had the eight of way as far as Lancaster, where the two trains should pass each other. The men in charge of either train, and numbering five-an engineer, driver, two brakesmen and a conductor-were consequently in perfect ignorance of the track being used by any other train than by their own. Each train was accordingly advancing to its dos-From Londonderry to Quebee every Thursday, Galway to Boston every alternate Friday, From Queenslown direct. Steamers for Baltimore via St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Haltax, N.S., every alternate Wednesday, Also Steamers for Boston direct and Quebee direct. which was perfectly straight in this vicinity. On either engine were the engineer, fireman and a brakesman; the first notice they had of a cruel death was the tremendous and fearful shock of the engines, which crushed and literally swallowed each other and then rolled over into the ditch in a state of complete destruction; the first few freight cars were almost annihilated, and the three or four succeeding cars of either train mounted the ruins in a bewildering manner. The wreck was a most dire one to hehold. A looker-on ejaculated, "Wouldn't this be nice to take in a picture, it is so dreadfully grand?" Of the six men who were on the two en-

> gines, only one escaped, and his name is Robert Turnbull; he was fireman on the East train, and was just standing up when he caught a glimpse of something black a few yards shead of his engine. He took in the situation at a glance, and without delay took a jump for life into the ditch; he fortunately jumped on the right side, as the engines rolled over on the opposite side. How the other five were not killed outright and crushed to pieces is a perfect mystery; one of them named Hestop, of Brockville, was knocked some 20 feet in the air, and on his descent he landed on bales of hay with a broken leg and other injuries which have since proved fatal, as he expired at Lancaster late in the afternoon. He was fireman on board the special freight, the driver of which was John Cliff, of Brockville. Cliff received very serious injuries; there was a slight hope of his recovery. The brakesman of this train was found alive in the wreck; his rame is Anderson, and he belongs to Point St. Charles. His sufferings ceased at noon, when he expired. He leaves a wife and child. Ford of Brockville, the driver of the regular train, also, lies in a critical and painful condition. His brakesman, Nelson, of Montreal, was completely lost to view under the wreck, and was not found till the afternoon, when his distigured corpse was eventually recovered. Our reporter was about to interview the young fireman Turnbull, who had such a marvellous escape, when an see Turnbull, as he was rather excited. Turnhill who heard this remark of the foreman took the hint, and showed himself obediently reticent as to the accident. It was publicly stated, however, that the cause of the disaster is to be found in the most criminal carelessness. It amounts to this: When the regular train reached Lancaster the operator or train despatcher was asleep; the switchman who did not like to disturb the slumbers of the employe who should direct the movements of the train, took it upon himself to do so, and sent the train on its way to meet with the above disaster. Whether such a rumor be a fact or not the strictest investigation should be made to reach the real cause of such damage to property and of such loss to life.

The Americans and German-Americans at Frankfort-on-the-Main have just appointed swim across the Atlantic than have anything a committee to arrange a farewell dinner to United States Consul-General Alfred E. Les.

whose term of office has expired.

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.

..., Washington, D.C., writes: I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."-New York Baptist Weekly.

## THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure through her royal veins than this portionless still further enlarged and improved during or relieve. the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for

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

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

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

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergyman, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

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

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

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

Count von Moltke has gone to Drottningholm to pay a visit to the King of Sweden, who has invited him to spend a fortnight with him.

Sir Chas. Gavan Duffy is too old to organize a new Irish party even if it were wanted.

The Orillia (Ont.) Packet came to grief the other day. The editor had two local para-graphs—the one announcing a new preacher, and the other calling the Mayor's attention to assaults on street preachers-and the foreman mixed them in this way : Rev. Robert Moodie, of Stayner, will occupy the Presbyterian pulpit next Sunday, and the Mayor should direct the constable to take effective precautions to prevent our being disgraced by it. Religion has not much to gain from foulmouthed, profane, and egg-throwing chamn.egoka

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATHFUL AND COMPORTING-

" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fertified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co... Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolars Essence for afternoon use.

A SAFE REMEDY.

Many medicines check too suddenly attacks of Bowel Complaints, inducing dangerous inflammation, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, cleanses, strengthens and heals the diseased and weakened mucous surfaces of the Stomach and Bowels, and safely cures every form of Summer Complaint.

RICHMOND ITEMS.

The Dominion Tub Co., of Kingsbury, has shipped from this station during the preing the present season thirty-five thousand butter tubs to different parts of the Dominion.

Several of our citizens are daily training their nags on the Foster Trotting Park, near this village, and from appearances we may expect to have some good trotting at the Fall meeting, as some of the horses show signs of

The concert which was given at Windsor Mills, P.Q, on Wednesday evening, 18th instant, under the auspices of the congregation of the R.C. Church, proved a success the proceeds will go towards clearing off the debt on the church.

About one hundred of our Roman Catholic friends, accompanied by the Rev. P. Quinn, P.P., left here by special train on Sunday evening on a pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Anne. They were joined at Warwick, Kingsey and other stations by large numbers of people. all intending to pay honor to the holy saint. They return by special train train on Monday evening. We wish them a safe and fruitful journey.

One evening last week a stranger called at the residence of Mr. H. Morral, Sydenham Place, about seven miles from this village: he carried with him a hand organ, and, to all appearances, playing that instrument was als means of living. After treating the family of Mr. Morral to some very fine music he requested to remain over night, to which request Morral gave his consent, and in due time showed the stranger to his room. Here he divested himself of coat, vest, shoes and stockings, and turned down the bed covering, with the intention, it would seem, of retiring. After this he was heard to leave the house, but did not return when half an hour had elapsed. Mr. Morral, accompanied by Mr.

W. McAtee, who was also stopping at Morral's, went in search of the stranger, but, strange to say, no trace of him could be found, and up to the present nothing has been beard of him. It is feared that he has committed suicide by drowning, as the residence of Mr. Morral is very close to the St. Francis river. In the pockets of some of the clothing which he left in the room were found some papers, the contents of which we could not learn, but which may, to some extent, clear up what at present seems to be a strange occurrence.

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BE PREPARED. Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery and colic come suddenly in the night, and the most speedy and prompt means must be used to combat their dire effects. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at

AMERICAN PAPERS ON THE LAND BILL.

(New York Sun, 29th August.) On the whole, this plan of reform, which has cost the British Legislature seven months of harrassing toil, and has involved a revolution in the forms of parliamentary procedure, does not promise to meet the main end for which it was devised, viz., to satisfy the bulk of the Irish tenantry. But it can hardly fail to leave the tenant-farmer in Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, it not in Ulster, better off than it found him. Now let the British Government suspend the execution of the Coercion Act, and see to it that the new reperly carried out. We are quite willing to could ever happen had happened; she was bridegroom quit his bride—no power on earth forms, such as they are, are promptly and probelieve that the intention of the Gladstone Cabinet was better than its performance, and there will be ample room in the course of the next few months for the demonstration of its good feeling.

[N. Y. Herald August 22.]

Mr. Gladstone's surrender to the House of Lords was selfish, looked at from any other point of view than that he is a Tory at heart. The issue pressed upon him by the Lords, and from which he shrank, will inevitably come again. It will only be following out the analogies of history if its revival should result from the encouragement and strength given to the Lords by the present compromise. Mr. Gladstone has evaded and postponed a duty which will devolve upon some at present unknown liberal Premier. As politics now tend Mr. Gladstone has lost so much of the confidence of the true Liberals that the future Premiership will represent political influences of an advanced and daring character. When this question again arises there will be an increase in the difficulties of settlement. For whatever disastrous incidents may attend the settlement the cowardice of Mr. Gladstone is alone to blame. To use a unique, but homely illustration, the Premier failed to strike the iron when it was hot. The smith who takes his anvil will have to deal much heavier blows to beat the chilled metal into shape. may be, as we have intimated, that the act of Mr. Gladetone in failing to carry the liberal policy to its logical conclusion was due to the stratum of ancient Toryism which underlies his long career as a Liberal leader. It may be that at his advanced age he is reluctant to undergo the turmoil of a new agitation. In either case the surrender impairs his fame in the history of British statesmanship, and swiftly coming years will show more clearly how his cowardice has damaged the cause of conservative liberalism in England and strengthened those element whose success Church and Crown and society alike antagonize and deplore.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. And none more so than to neglect the incipient stages of bowel complaints in infants or adults. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the most prompt and pleasant remedy to administer, and is always reliable to cure cholera infantum, dysentery, colic, cramps, and all summer complaints. For sale by all dealers. 22

THE OROPS DAMAGED IN GREAT BRI-TAIN.

London, Aug. 24.—Reports from various parts of the provinces state that the heavy rains did immense damage to the crops. There is great apprehensions for the harvest in Ireland, owing to the continous rain.

### VIRTUE ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mrs. Ira Mulholland, Oakville, writes:-For several years I have suffered from offrecurring bilious headaches, dyspepsis, and complaints peculiar to my sex. Since using your Bardock Blood Bitters I am entirely relieved.

George Witt eloped from Wrightsville, Ill., and next day his deserted wife went off similarly with a married neighbor.

AND HIS SISTER.

BY MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING.

PART II.

CHAPTER XXII. -CONTINUED. The afternoon set in wet and wild; the rain fell ceaselessly and dismally; an evening to depress the happiest closed down.

It was long after dark when there came a ring at the bell, and the footman opening the door, saw the figure of a man muffled and disguised in slouch hat and greatcoat. He held an umbrella over his head, and a scarf was twisted about the lower part of his face. In a husky voice, stifled in his scarf, he asked for Lady Helena.

"Her ladyship's at home," the footman answered, rather superciliously, "but she don't

see strangers at this hour." "Give her this" the stranger said;

will see me." In spite of hat, scarf, and umbrella, there was something familiar in the air of the visitor, something familiar in his tone. The man took the note suspiciously and passed it to another, who passed it to her ladyship's maid. The maid passed it to her ladyship, and her ladyship read it with a suppressed cry.

"Show him into the library at once. will go down." The muffled man was shown in, still wear-

ing hat and scarf. The library was but dimly lit. He stood like a dark shadow amid the other shadows. An instant later the door opened and Lady Helena, pale and wild, appeared on the threshold.

"It is," she faltered, "it is-you!" She approached slowly, her terrified eyes riveted on the hidden face. "It is I. Lock the door."

She obeyed, she came nearer. He drew away the scarf, lifted the hat, and showed her the face of Sir Victor Catheron.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE SECOND ENDING OF THE TRAGEDY. The morning dawned over Powyss-place-

dawned in with wind and driving rain stilldawned upon Edith, deserted more strangely than surely bride was ever deserted before. She had darkened her chamber; she had

forced herself resolutely to sleep. But the small hours had come before she had suc ceeded, and it was close upon ten when the dark eyes opened from dreamland to life. Strange mockery! it was ever of Charlie, and the days that were for ever gone she dreamed

For hours and hours she had paced her room the evening and night before, all the desolation, all the emptiness and loss of her life spread out before her. She had sold herself deliberately and with her eyes open, and this was her reward. Deserted in the hour of her triumph—humiliated as never bride was humilisted before—the talk, the ridicule of the country, an object of contemptuous pity to the whole world. And Charlie and Trixy what would they say when they heard of her downfall? She was very proud-no young princess had ever haughtier blood coursing American girl. For wealth and rank she had bartered life and love, and verily she had her reward.

She suffered horribly as she paced up and down, her whole face was distorted with the torture within. She flung herself into a seat and tried to still the ceaseless, gnawing maddening pain. In vain! She could neither sit still, nor think, nor deaden her torment; and when at last she threw herself face downward on her bed, it was only to sleep the spent sleep of utter exhaustion. But she was "pluck" to the backbone. Next day, when she had bathed and made her toilet, and de- eyes scended to the breakfast-room, the closest observer could have read nothing of last night idy now to live and die game.

Lady Helena, very pale, very tremulous, very frightened, and helpless-looking, awaited her. A large, red fire burned on the hearth. Her ladyship was wrapped in a fluffy white shawl, but she shivered in spite ot both. The lips that touched Edith's cheek were almost as cold as that cold cheek itself. Tears started to her eyes as she spoke to her.

"My child," she said, "how white you are; how cold and ill you look. I am afraid you did not steep at all.

"Yes, I slept," answered Edith; "for a few hours, at least. The weather has something to do with it, perhaps; I always fall a prey to horrors in wet and windy weather." Then they sat down to the fragrant and

tempting breakfast, and ate with what appetite they might. For Edith, she hardly made a pretence of eating—she drank a large cup of strong coffee, and arose. "Lady Helena," she began abruptly, "as I

came out of my room, two of the servants were whispering in the corridor. I merely caught a word or two in passing. They stopped immediately upon seeing me. But from that word or two, I inferthis—Sir Victor Catheron was here to see you last night.

Lady Helena was trifling nervously with her spoon-it fell with a clash now into her cup, and her terrified eyes looked piteously at her companion.

"If you desire to keep this a secret too," Edith said, her lips curling scornfully, " of course you are at liberty to do so-of course I presume to ask no questions. But if not, I would like to know--it may in some measure influence my own move."

"What do you irtend to do?" her ladyship brokenly asked. "That you shall hear presently. Just now

the question is: Was your nephew here or not? "He was."

She said it with a sort of sob, hiding her face in her hands. "May Heaven help me," she cried; "it is growing more than I can bear. O, my child, what can I say to you? how can I Comfont you in this great trouble that has come upon you?'

be comforted. I have been utterly base and his rank and rent-roll. There, at least, you mercenary from first to last-a wretch who need not be disappointed. The settlements has richly deserved her fate. What has be | made upon you before your marriage were, as fallen me I deserve. I married your nephew you know, liberal in the extreme. In addi-without one spark of affection for him, he tion to that every farthing that it is in his was no more to me than any laborer on his power to dispose of he intends settling upon estate-I doubt whether he ever could have you besides. His grandmother's fortune, been, I meant to try-who knows how it which descends to him, is to be yours. You would have ended? I married Sir Victor Ca- | may spend money like water if it pleases you theron for his rank and riches, his title and rent-roll--I married the baronet, not the man. ded are still yours. For himself, he intends
And it has ended thus; I am widowed on my to go abroad—to the East, I believe. He rewedding day, cast off, forsaken. Have I not | tains nothing but what will supply his travelearned my fate?"

She laughed drearily-a short, mirthless bitter laugh.

"I don't venture to ask too many questions my arms and yield at once. But this I would like to know. Madness is hereditary in his family. Unworthy of all love as I am, I think Sir Victor loved me, and unless he be be mad, I can't understand why he deserted ful, weary sigh. "Ah, well, perhaps so. I me. Lady Helena, answer me this, as you don't know. Just now I can realize nothing will one day answer to your Maker; Is Sir

Victor Catheron sane or mad?"

CHARLIE STUART of the autumnal rain upon the plass. the soughing of the autumnal gale sounded preternaturally loud. Then, brokenly, in tremb ling tones, and not looking up, came Lady

Helena's answer:

"God pity him and you-he is not mad." Then there was silence again. The elder voman, ber face buried in her hands and resting on the table, was crying silently and miserably. At the window, the tall, slim figure of the girl stood motionless, her hands clasped loosely before her, her deep bright eves looking out at the slanting rain, the low-lying lead-colored sky, the black trees blown aslant in the high October gale.

"Not mad!" she rapeated, after that long pause; "you are quite certain of this, my lady? Not mad—and he has left me!" "He has left you. O my child! If I dared

only tell you all; if I dared only tell you how it is because of his great and passionate love for you, he leaves you. If ever there was a martyr on this earth, it is my poor boy. If you had seen him as I saw him last nightworn to a shadow in one day, suffering for the loss of you until death would be a relief—even you would have pitied him."

"World I? Well, perhaps so, though my heart is rather a hard one. Of course, I don't understand a word of all this—of course, as he said in his letter, some secret of guilt and shame lies behind it all. And yet, perhaps, I could come nearer to the 'Secret' than either you or he think,"

Lady Helena looked suddenly up, that terrified, hunted look in her eyes.

"What do you mean?" she gasped. "This," the firm, cold voice of Edith said, as Edith's bright, dark eyes fixed themselves pitilessly upon her, "this, Lady Helena Powyss: That the secret that has taken him from me is the secret of his mother's murder the secret which he learned at his father's death-bed. Shall I tell you who committed that murder?"

Ler Ladyship's lips moved, but no sound came; she sat spell-bound, watching that pale, fixed face before her.

"Not Inez Catheron, who was imprisoned for it,; Not Juan Catheron, who was suspected of it. I am a Yankee, Lady Helens, and consequently clever at guessing. I believe that Sir Victor Catheron, in cold blood, mur dered his own wife!"

There was a sobbing cry-whether at the shock of the terrible words, or at their truth, who was to tell?

"I believe the late Sir Victor Catheron to have been a deliberate and cowardly murderer." Edith went on: "so cowardly that his weak brain turned when he saw what he had done and thought of the consequences; and that he paid the penaltly of his crime in a life of insanity. The motive I don't pretend to fathom—jealousy of Juan Catheron perhaps; and on his dying bed he confessed it all to his

With face blanched and eyes still full of terror, her ladyship looked at the dark, contemptuous, resolute speaker.

"And if this be true-your horrible surmise; mind, I don't admit that it is-would that be any excuse for Victor's conduct in leaving you?"

"No!" Edith answered, her eyes flashing, none! Having married me, not one thousand family secrets should be strong enough to make him desert me. If he had come to me, if he had told me, as he was bound to do before our wedding-day, I would have pitied him with all my soul; if anything could ever have made me care for him as a wife should care for a husband, it would have been that pity. But if he came to me now, and knelt before me, imploring me to return, I would not. I would die sooner!"

She was walking up and down now, gleams of passionate scorn and rage in her dark

"It is all folly and balderdash, this talk of bis love for me. Don't let us have any more in the fixed calm of her face. The worst that of it. No secret on earth should make a

could ever convince me of it: "And yet," the sad, patient voice of poor Lady Helena sighed, "it is true." Edith stopped in her walk, and looked at

her incredulously.

" Lady Helens," she said, " you are my kind friend-you know the world-you are a woman of sense, not likely to have your brain turned with vapors. Answer me this-Do vou think that, acting as he has done, Sir Vic-

tor Catheron has done right?" Lady Helena's sad eyes met hers full, Lady Helena's voice was full of pathos and earnestness, as she replied:

"Edith, I am your friend; I am in my sober senses, and I believe in my soul Victor has done right."

"Well." Edith said after a long pause, during which she resumed her walk. "I give it up! I don't understand, and I never shall. I am hopelessly in the dark. I can conceive no motive-none strong enough to make his conduct right. I thought him mad; you say he is sane. I thought he did me a shameful irreparable wrong; you say he has done right. I will think no more about it, since, if I thought to my dying day, I could come no nearer the truth."

"You will know one day," answered Lady Helena-"on his death-bed; and, poor fellow, the sooner that day comes the better for him.

Edith made an impatient gesture. "Let us talk about it no more. What is done is done. Whether Sir Victor Catheron lives or dies can in no way concern me now. I think, with your permission, I will go back to my room and try to sleep away this dismal

day. "Wait one moment, Edith. It was on your account Victor came here last night to talk over the arrangements he was making for your future."

A curious smile came over Edith's lips. She was looking once more back at the windows, looking out at the rain-beaten day. "My future?" she slowly repeated; "in

what possible way can my future concern Sir Victor Catheron? "My child, what a question! In every way. You are honest enough to confess that "You are very good, but I would rather not you married him-poor boy, poor boy-for

—the title and the wealth for which you wed ing expenses. He cannot meet you-if he did, he might never be able to leave you. O. Edith, you blame him, you hate him; but if you had only seen him, only heard him last -I don't battle with my fate: I throw up | night, only knew how inevitable it is, how he suffered, how bitterer than death this parting

> "You think so," the girl said, with a wistexcept that I am a lost, forsaken wretch; that I do hate him; that if I were dying or that if

> is to him, you would pity, you would forgive

As to his liberality, I never doubted that; I | hind,"—one last upward glance at Lady Hel have owned that I married him for his wealth and station. I own it still; but there are some things not the wealth of a king could she passed resolutely out into the melancholy compensate for. To desert a bride on her wedding-day is one of them. I repeat, Lady Helena, with your permission, I will go to my room; we won't talk of my future plans and prospects just now. To-morrow you shall know my decision."

She turned to go. The elder woman look ed after her with yearning, scornful eyes.
"If I knew what to do—if I knew what to

say," she murmured helplessly." "Edith. 1 loved him more dearly than any son. I think my heart is breaking. O, child, don't judge him—be merciful to him who loves you while he leaves you -- be merciful to me, whose life has been so full of trouble." Her voice broke down in a passion of tears

Edith turned from the door, put her arms around her neck and kissed her.

"Dear friend," she said; "dear Lady Helena, I pity you from the bottom of my heart. I wish—I wish I could only comfort you" "You can," was the eager answer. 'Stay with me, Edith; don't leave me alone. Be a daughter to me; take the place of the son 1 But Edith's pale, resolute face did not soft-

en.

"To-morrow we will settle all this," was the reply. " Wait until to-morrow."

Then she was gone-shut up and locked in her own room. She did not descend to either luncheon or dinner-one of the house-maids served her in her dressing-room. And Lady Helena, alone and miserable, wandered un-easily about the lower rooms, and wondered how she spent that long rainy day.

She spent it busily enough. The plain

black box she had brought from New York, containing all her earthly belongings, she drew cut and packed. It was not hard to do, since nothing had went into it but what had belonged to her then. All the dresses, all the jewels, and the costly gifts that had been given to her by the man she had married, and his friends, she left as they were. She kept nothing, not even her wedding-ring; she placed it among the rest, in the jewel casket, closed and locked it. Then she wrote a letter to Lady Helens, and placed the key inside. This is what she said:

"DEAR FRIEND: When you open this I shall have left Powyss-place forever. It will be quite useless to endeavour to bring me back. My mind is made up. I recognize no authority-nothing will induce me to revoke my decision. I go out into the world to make my own way. With youth, and health, and ordinary intelligence, it ought not to be impossible. The things belonging to me when I first came here I have locked in the black box; in a week you will have the kindness to forward it to the Euston station. The rest I leave behind-retaining one or two books as souvenirs of you. I take nothing of Sir Victor Catheron's—not even his name. You must see that it is utterly impossible; that I must loose the last shred of pride and selfrespect before I could assume his name or Lady Helena, good-bye. If we never meet again in this world, remember there is no thought in my heart of you that is not one of affection and gratitude.

" EDITH." Her hand never trembled as she wrote this letter. She placed the key in it, folded, sealed, and addressed it. It was dark by this time. As she knelt to cord and lock her trunk, she espied the writing-case within it. She hesitated a moment, then, took it out, opened it, and drew forth the packet of Charlie's Stuart's letters. She took out the photograph and looked at it it with a half tender half-sad smile.

"I never thought to look at you again," she said softly. "You are all I have left

She put the picture in her bosom, replaced the rest, and locked the trunk, and put the key in her purse. She sat down and counted She was the nossessor of twelve tmoney sovereigns-left over from Mr. Stuart senior's bounty. It was her whole stock of wealth with which to face and begin the world. Then she sat down resolutely to think it out. And the question rose grim before her. "Wbat am I to do?"

"Go out into the world and work for your daily bread. Face the poverty you have feared so much, through fear of which, two days ago, you sold yourself. Go to London -it is the centre of the world; lose yourself, hide from all who ever knew you. Go to London. Work of some kind can surely be had by the willing in that mighty city. Go to London."

That was the answer that came clearly. She shrank for a moment—the thought of facing life single-handed, poor and alone in that great, terrible, pittless city, was over-whelming. But she did not flinch from her resolve; her mind was made up. Come woe,

come weal, she would go to London. An "A. B. C." railway guide lay on the table-she consulted it. A train left Chester for London at eight o'clock A. M. Neither Lady Helena nor any of her household was stirring at that hour. She could walk to Chesholm in the early morning, get a fly there, and drive to the Chester station in time. down at home, and one year ago the hand-By four in the afternoon she would be in Lon-

No thought of returning home ever recurred to her. Home! What home had she? Her step-mother was master and mistress in ber father's house and to return, to go back to Sandypoint, and the life she had left, was as utter an impossibility almost as though she should take a rope and hang herself. She had not the means to go if she had desired, but that made no difference. She could never go back, never see her father, or Charlie, or Trixy more. Alone she must live, alone she

The flood-gates were opened; she suffered this last night as women of her strong, self-

contained temperament only suffer. "Save me, O God! for the waters are come into my soul!" That was the wild, wordless prayer of her heart. Her life was wrecked, her heart was desolate; she must go forth a beggar and an outcast, and fight the bitter battle of life alone. And love, and home, and Charlie might have been hers. "It might have been?" Is there any anguish in this world of anguish like that we work with our own hands?-any sorrow like that which we bring upon ourselves? In the darkness she sank down upon her knees, her face covered with her hands, tears, that were as dreadful as | ter of course, was eagerly accepted. She was tears of blood, falling from her eyes. Lost— an extremely pretty girl, that I will say for lost | all that made life worth having. To her " with a third sidelong glance of malice ive and die alone, that was her fate!

So the black, wild night passed, hiding her, sidering her station, or, rather, her entire lack as miserable a woman as the wide earth

was creeping over the far-off Welsh bills as and outspoken way about her, you might Edith, in shawl and hat, closely veiled, and carrying a hand-bag, came softly down the stairs and out of a side door, chiefly used by the servants. She met no one. Noiselessly chief of the bridesmaids." she drew the bolt, opened the door, and looked out.

It was raw and cold, a dreary wind still blowing, but it had ceased to rain. As she There was a pause as she asked the dread he were dying, I could not say 'I forgive you.' clock. "One long, last, lingering look be- now. In the Stuart family, I forgot to men-

ena's windows. "Good-bye!" the pale lips whispered; then autumn morning and was gone.

### PART III. CHAPPER I.

AT MADAME MIRABEAU'S OXFORD STREET. Half-past four of a delightful June alter. noon, and two young ladies sit at two large, lace-draped windows, overlooking a fashion able Mayfair street, alternately glancing over the books they hold, and listlessly watching the passers by. The house was one of those black West-End houser, whose outward big, darkness and dismalness is in direct ratio to their inward brilliance and spleudor. This particular room is lofty and long, luxurious with softest carpet, satin upholstery, pictures, flowers, and lace draperies. The two young ladies are, with the exception of their bonnets, in elegant carriage costume.

Young ladies, I have said; and being unmarried, they are young ladies, of course. One of them, however, is three-and-thirty, counting by actual years—the Peerage gives it in cold blood. It is the Lady Gwendoline Drexel. Her companion is the Honorable Mary Howard, just nineteen, and just "out." Lady Gwendoline yawns drearily over her book - Algernon Swinburne's latest - and

pulls out her watch impatiently every few minutes. "What can keep Portia?" she exclaims, with irritation. "We should have been gone the last half-hour."

The Honorable Mary looks up from her Parisian fashion-book, and glances from the window with a smile.

A minute later the door is finng wide by a tall gentleman in plush, and Lady Portia Hampton sweeps in. She is a tall, slender lady, very like her sister, the same dully fair complexion, the same coiffure of copper-gold, the same light, insane blue eyes. The dull complexion wears at this moment an absolute flush; the light, black-lustre eyes an absolute sparkle. There is something in her look as she sails forward, that makes them both look up expectantly from their books.
"Well?" Lady Gwendoline says.

. Gwen?" her sister exclaims--absolutely exclaims-" whom do you suppose I have met?"

"The Czarina of all the Russias, Pio None, Her Majesty back from Osborne, or the Man in the Moon, perhaps," retorts Lady Gwendoline. "Neither," laughs Lady Portia. "Somebody a great deal more mysterious and inter-

esting than any of them. You never will guess whom." "Being five o'clock of a sultry summer day, I don't intend to try. Tell me at once, Portia,

and let us go." "Then-prepare to be surprised! Sir Victor Catheron!"

" Portia!" "Ah! I thought the name would interest you. Sir Victor Catheron, my dear, alive and take a penny belonging to him. Dear kind in the flesh, though, upon my word, at first sight I almost took him to be his own ghost. Look at her, Mary," laughs her sister derisively. "I have managed to interest her after ail, bave I not?

For Lady Gwendoline sat erect, ber turquoise eyes open to their widest extent, a look akin to excitement in her apathetic

"But, Portia-Sir Victor! I thought it was an understood thing he did not come to England?"

"He has, it appears. I certainly had the honor and happiness of shaking hands with him not fifteen minutes ago. I was driving up St. James-street, and caught a glimpse of him on the steps of Fenton's Hotel. At first sight I could not credit my eyes. I had to look again to see whether it were a wraith or a mortal man. Such a pallid shadow of his former self. You used to think him rather handsome, Gwen-you should see him now! He has grown ten years older in as many months-his hair is absolutely streaked with gray, his eyes are sunken, his cheeks are hollow. He looks miserably, wretchedly out of health. If men ever do break their bearts, said Lady Portia, going over to a large mirror and surveying herself, "then that misguided

young man broke his on his wedding-day." "It serves him right," said Lady Gwendoline, her pale eyes kindling. "I am almost

glad to hear it." Her faded face were a strangely sombre and vindictive look. Lady Portia, with her head on one side, set her bonnet strings geometrically straight, and smiled malicious-

"Ab, no doubt-perfectly natural, all things considered. And yet, even you might pity the poor fellow to-day, Gwendoline, if you saw him. Mary, dear, is all this Greek and Hebrew to you? You were in your Parisian pensionnat, I remember, when it all happened. You don't know the romantic and mysterious

story of Sir Victor Catheron, Birt." "I never heard the name before, that I recall," answered Miss Howard.

"Then pine in ignorance no longer. This young hero, Sir Victor Catheron, of Catheron Royals, Cheshire, is our next door neighbor, some happy, honored representative of one of the oldest families in the county. His income was large, his estates unincumbered, his manners charming, his morals unexceptionable, and half the young ladies in Cheshire"-with another malicious glance at her sister-"at daggers drawn for him. There was the slight drawback of insanity in the family-his father died insane, and in his infancy his mother was murdered. But these were only trifling spots on the sun, not worth a second thought. Our young Sultan had but to throw the handkerchiet, and his obedient Circassians would have flown on the wings of love and joy to pick it up. I grow quite elequent, don't 1? In an evil hour, however, poor young Sir Victor-he was but twenty-three-went over to America. There, in New York, he fell in with a family named Stuart, common rich people, of course, as they all are over there. In the Stuart family there was a young person, a sort of cousin, a Miss Edith Darrell, very poor, kept by them out of charity; and lamentable to relate, with this young person poor Sir Victor fell in love. Fell in love, my dear, in the most approved old-fashioned style-absurdly and insanely in love-brought the whole family over to Cheshire, proposed to little missy, and, as a mat-

at her passe sister-"and her manners, conof station, her poverty, and her nationality, were something quite extraordinary. I declare to you, she positively held her own with The gray dawn of the dull October morning | the best of us-except for a certain brusquerie have thought her an English girl of our own class. He would marry her, and the wedding day was fixed, and Gwendoline named as

> "It is fifteen minutes past five, Portia," the cold voice of Gwendoline broke in. "If we are to drive at all to-day-"

"Patience, Gwen! patience one moment stood there, seven struck from the turret longer? Mary must hear the whole story

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hos the elect, with whom—it was patent to the illest apprehension—this young person was ly Hel\_ alove. She accepted Sir Victor, you under-tand, while this Mr. Stuart was her lover; a komoo case enough, and not worthy of menhomeon case of what came after. His manhot except arely perfect too. He was, I think thout exception, the very handsomest and million fastinating man I ever met. You would never dream—never!—that he was an would never Gwendoline will tell you the ET. American. The sister was thoroughly transatlan-same. The sister was thoroughly transatlan-ic, biled slang, said 'I guess,' spoke ic, biled slang, said 'I guess,' spoke ic, biled slang, said 'I guess,' spoke ic, biled slang, said 'I guess,' spoke : alter. ) large, goidst. with an American girl's broad stare. three and mother were common to a de-

The latter and mother were common to a de-me; but the son—well, Gwen and I both are very near losing our hearts to him— the we, dear?" Speak for yourself," was Gwen's ungraous snawer. "And, oh! for pity's sake, ortis, cut it short!" Pray go on, Lady Portia!" said Miss

ward, looking interested. alam going on," said Lady Portia. "The ice part is to come. The Stuart family, a month or more before the wedding, left Chebire and came up to London—why, we can of surmise-to keep the lovers apart. Imbediately after their departure, the bride elect s taken ill, and had to be carried oil to Torby for change of all and all that. The redding-day was postponed until some time october; but at last it came. She looked rery beautiful, I must say, that morning, and feetly self-possessed; but poor Sir Victor! be was ghastly. Whether even then he sus-peted something I do not know; he looked picture of abject misery at the altar and the malast. Semething was wrong; we all set that; but no explanation took place he. The happy pair started on their wed his journey down into Wales, and that was he last we ever saw of them. What followwe know; but until to day I have never my eyes on the bridegroom. The bride,

"Why?" the Honorable Mary asked. This, my dear: An hour after their arital in Carnarvon, Sir Victor deserted his aide for ever! What passed between them,

suppose, none of us will ever set eyes on

hat scene ensued, nobody knows, only this he positively left her for ever. That the mdsome and fascinating American cousin asomething to do with it, there can be no out. Sir Victor took the next train from Tales to London; she remained overnight. ext day she had the audacity to return to wyss-place and presents herself to his aunt, dy Helena Powyss. She remained there uday and two nights. On the first night, miled and disguised, Sir Victor came down m town, had an interview with the aunt, doubt told her all, and departed again thout seeing the girl he had married. The de next day had an interview with Lady dena-her last-and next morning, before one was stirring stole out of the house the guilty creature she was, and never sheard of more. The story, though they is to hush it up, got in all the papers— knance in High Life," they called it. Craybudy talked of it—it was the nine days' ander of town and country. The actors in tone by one disappeared. Lady Helena hat up Powyss-place and went abroad; Sir lictor vanished from the world's ken; the beroine of the piece no doubt went back to her native land. That, in brief, is the story, my dear, of the interesting spectre I met today on the steps of Fenton's. Now, young ladies, put on your bonnets and come. I wish o call at Madame Mirabeau's, Oxford Street, efore going to the Park, and personally inpect my dress for the duchess' ball to-

i Lady l'ortia Hampton was bowling along Oxford Street.

Ten minutes later and the elegant barouche

What did you say to Sir Victor, Portia?" hersister deigned to ask. "What did he say

He said very little to me-the answers he are were the most vague. I naturally encired concerning his health first, he really oked so wretchedly broken down; and he sid there was nothing the matter---that he ad been a little out of sorts lately, that was My conviction is," said Lady Portia, o, like the rest of her sex, and the world, the worst possible construction on everying, "that he has become dissipated. Purecircles and hollow eyes always tell of late ours and hard drinking. I asked him next here he had been all those ages, and he anrered briefly and gloomily, in one word, broad.' I asked him thirdly, where and w was Lady Helena; he replied that Lady lens was tolerably well, and at present in adon. 'In London!' I exclaimed in a ocked tone, 'my dear Sir Victor, and I not nowit! He explained that his aunt was livig in the closest retirement, at the house of friend in the neighborhood of St. John's wood, and went nowhere. Then he lifted hat, smiled horribly a ghastly smile, turnd his back upon me, and walked away. Never asked for you, Gwendoline, or Colonel Sampton, or my health, or anything."
Lady Gwendoline did not reply. They had

ust entered Oxford Street, and amid the moving through of well-dressed people on the Avement, her eye had singled out one figure the figure of a tall,, slender, fair-haired

"Pottia!" she exclaimed, in a suppressed oice," "look there! Is not that Sir Victor Catheron now?"

Where? On, I see. Positively it is, and -yes-he sees us. Tell John to draw up, sendoline. Now, Mary, you shall see a hero of romance for once in your life. Reshall take a seat, whether he likes it or ot -- My dear Sir Victor, what a happy sewad recontre, and Gwendoline dying to see you. Pray ler us take you up-oh, we will have no refusal. We have an unoccupied est here, you see, and we all insist upon your occupying it. Miss Howard, let me present or nearest neighbor at home, and particular lend everywhere, Sir Victor Catheron. The lonorable Miss Howard, Sir Victor." They had drawn up close to the curbstone.

The gentleman had doffed his hat, and would hours." ave passed on, bad he not been taken possession of in this summary manner. Lady Gwendoline's primrose-kidded hand was exended to bim, Lady Gwendoline's smiling te beamed upon him from the most exquiite of Parisian bonnets. Miss Howard bowed and scanned him curiously. Lady Portia was not to be refused --- he knew that of old. of two bores, it was the lesser bore to yield than resist. Another instant, and the batouche was rolling away to Madame Mirabeau's, and Sir Victor Catheron was within t. He sat by Lady Gwendoline's side, and under the shadow of her rose-silk and pointlace parasol she could see for herself how shockingly he was changed. Her sister had not exaggerated. He was worn to a shadow; his fair hair was streaked with gray; his lips were set in a tense expression of suffering, either physical or mental—perhaps both. His blue eyes looked sunken and lustreless. It was scarcely to be believed that ten short months could have wrought such wreck. He talked little—his responses to their questions were monosyllablo. His eyes constantly

there was a young man, a cousin of the the alert, ever on the watch—waiting and watching for some one he could not see. Miss Howard had never seen him before, but from the depths of her heart she pitied him. Sorrow, such as rarely falls to the lot of man. had fallen to this man, she knew.

He was discouragingly absent and distrait. It came out by chance that the chief part of the past ten months had been spent by him in America.

In America! The sisters exchanged glances. She was there, no doubt. Had they met? was the thought of both. They reached the fashionable modiste's.

"You will come in with us, Sir Victor," Lady Portia commanded gaily. "We all have business here, but we will only detain you a moment."

He gave her his arm to the shop. It was large and elegant, and three or four deferential shopwomen came forward to meet them and place seats. The victimized baronet still listless and hored, sat down to wait and escort them back to the carriage before taking his departure. To be exhibited in the park was the tarthest possible from his intentions.

Lady Portia's dress was displayed—a rose velvet, with point-lace trimmings—and found fault with. of course. Lady (fwendoline and the Hon. Mary transacted their affairs at a little distance. For her elder ladyship the train didn't suit her, the bodice did not please her; she gave her orders for altering sharply and concisely. The deferential shop girl listened and wrote the directions down on a card. When her patroness had finished she carried robe and card down the long room and called:

" Miss Stuart!" A voice answered-only one word. "Yes," softly spoken, but Sir Victor Catheron started as if he had been shot. The long show-room lay in semi-twilight—the gas not yet lit. In this twilight another girl advanced, took the rose-velvet robe and written card. The light flashed upon her figure and hair for one moment—then she disappeared.

And Sir Victor? He sat like a man suddenly aroused from deep, long sleep. He had not seen the face he had caught but a glimpse of the figure and head; he had heard the voice speak, but one

little word, "Yes;" but-Was he asleep or awake? Was it only a delusion, as so many other fancied resemblances had been, or was it after all-after

He rose to his feet that dazed look of a sleep-walker suddenly aroused, on his face. Now, then, Sir Victor," the sharp, clear voice of Lady Portin said, at his side. "your martyrdom is ended. We are ready to go."

He led her to the carriage, assisted her and the young ladies in. How he excused himself-what incoherent words he said-he said he never knew. He was only conscious after a minute that the carriage had rolled away, and that he was still standing, hat in hand, on the sidewalk in front of Madame Marabeau's; that the passers-by were staring at him, and that he was alone.

To be continued.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT .- During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys, and skin, all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box; in truth, any one who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labor of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary, and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a-day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

SHORT STORIES.

To make a horse fast-Do not give him anything to eat .- Waterloo Observer.

Americans are said to have spent over \$8,000,000 in France last year for works of art, engravings and books.

"That butter is too fresh," as the man remarked when the goat lifted him over the garden ience .- Lowell Citizen. The Boston Public Library contains 391,338

volumes, the largest number of books under one administration in the country. The new song is entitled: "Between the

Green Corn and the Gold." It should be sung in a husky voice.-Lowell Citizen. The idea that nothing harder than diamonds

could be made has been exploded, a St. Louis bride having made a batch of biscuit. A woman died in a circus in Kingston, N.

Y., the other day. The clown had probably gotten off a new joke .- Cincinnati Saturday Night. Much charity which begins at home is too

feeble to get out doors, and much that begins out doors never gets in the home circle .-Meriden Recorder.

We are told that the ancient Egyptians honored a cat when dead. The ancient Egyptians knew when a cat was the most to be honored .- Boston Post.

It is stated that the President's physicians decided some time ago to charge \$100 a day each for their services during the time of the President's illness.

Sitting Bull's daughter is named "She-Who-Glances-at-You-as-She-Walks." Miss Bull had better Look-Where-She's Going-or-She-may-Stub-Her-Toe .- Lowell Citizen .

A Lowell man has a wife of such a changeable disposition that he says some days he loves her enough to eat her up and the next day wishes to gracious he had .-Lowell Citizen.

"What is the greatest charge on record?" asked the Professor of History. And the absent-minded student answered : "Seventeen dollars for back hire for self and girl for two

A local paper says : The name of Maria is so popular in Montreal that when a cat climbs a back fence in a well-populated neighborhood and plaintively vocalizes, "Maria: ?" twenty windows are hastily thrown up and twenty female heads are thrust out, wildly answering: " Is that you, Charley?"

She satat the table of a fashionable watering place, and she wore a crimson satin dress cut as close to the shoulders as law and shoulders allow. She swept the air with her bare arm, gand as her fingers were covered with rings she seemed to bring down the stars every time. She plunged her fingers into one dish after another and wiped her mouth on the back of her hand. One of her neighbours quietly passed her a napkin and she picked it up as quietly and said: " Here! quick ! somebody has lost a handkerchief. I never carryanything as coarse as that."

A correspondent of Forest and Stream gives the following anti-mosquito recipe: Three Wandered away from their faces to the pass- Rub in every half hour until the pores have ounces of sweet oil, one ounce carbolic acid. eraby. He had the look of a man ever on thoroughly absorbed it.

### FRAGMENTS.

Hay is selling in Halifax for \$14 a ton. There is a great demand for working men in Toronto.

More heavy rains are reported from various parts of England.

The Bank of Belgium has raised its rate of discount to four per cent.

An advance in the rate of discount at the Bank of Germany is expected.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has replied to Mr. T. M. Healey's recent criticisms.

The Canada Atlantic Railway is completed from Coteau to Alexandria village. The Spanish elections have given the

Ministry an overwhelming mejority. Major Taschereau has been ordered to reoin his corps, "B" Battery, at Kingston, Ont. It is said that the Canadian Indians have been hunting the buffalo on the south of the

Captains of vessels at Kingston, Ont, find t difficult to get sailors for less than Union

WAGES. Mr. William Fowler, (Liberal) M. P. for Cambridge borough, will sail for America on

the 6th prox. Mr. John Walter, proprietor of the London Times, and M. P. for Berks, will sail for America next week.

The preliminary survey for the Morrisburg Ottawa Railway is about half completed, Metcalfe village having been reached.

General Hancock speaks in very warm terms of Vice-President Arthur in view of his probable succession to the Presidency. It is currently rumored in Quebec that the

North Shore Railway between Quebec and Ottawa has been disposed of to a French syndicate. The Indian correspondent of the Times is

able to give a positive assurance that the Marquis of Ripon has no intention to resign the Viceroyalty. A peculiarity of the lynching of Charles Stewart, a Mississippi wife murderer, was that

his father in-law prayed for him and helped to adjust the noose. The Department of Marine and Fisheries has ordered an investigation into the alleged accidental shooting on board the police

steamer last week of Delisle by O'Dowd. The Brantford Mail says that although the town has been exceptionally full, there has been but little drunkenness. This it attributes to whiskey knocking under to lager.

The nomination, on his return to Constantinople, of Hobart Pasha to the post of Minister of Marine, tends to show that the English element is again coming into favor with the

The London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has made an appeal to people who are leaving town to make due provision for the support of their cats during their absence.

Over 800 students of various German universities held recently a grand anti-Semitic meeting in the Thuringia Wald. Congratulatory telegrams were sent to Prince Bismarck and the Emperor.

A Kansas Reformer asks the Legislature to prescribe by law the quantity and quality of food which a person may eat in that State. in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of He believes that most of the ills of mankind arise from overfeeding.

The Prince of Wales has joined the Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club, of which Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is the Commodore, and has intimated his desire to take part in one of their races.

Mr. T. R. Buchanan (Liberal), was on Tuesday elected without opposition at Edinburgh to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the raising to the bench of Mr. John McLaren (Liberal).

Mr. J. G. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, who has just returned poor young man, and had he been seen lugfrom Manitoba, states that the crops this | ging his girl to an ice-cream saloon or riding year in the prairie provinces are turning out splendid, the yield being heavy.

A Chicago freight train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road last night struck a horse and waggon, wrecking five cars, killing Hiram Weiser, a brakeman, and 50 cattle, and injuring a large number of others.

During the last English steeplechase senson three fatal accidents occurred. It is curious that none of these accidents occurred in consequence of the fences, each having happened from falling on the flat.

It is probable that Potvin, arrested on the charge of complicity in the murder of James Wetherall at Sherwood recently, will have to remain in gaol until the October Assizes, as Justice Strong has declined to sign the necessary papers for his release.

New York has just lost by death a man aged 102. A centenarian is a novelty in any country, but Lontulas Brannigan, the man we speak of, actually emigrated from Ireland at the age of ninety to better his fortune. He leaves a wife aged eighty-five.

The French boys at school are now taught military drill, the gun manufacturers of Tarbes have just completed 300,000 fusils scolaires, or pupil rifles, to be distributed throughout the various schools. Here are the materials of a prospective National Guard.

At the English University club, men may be admitted at any age, and numbers of young men join immediately after quitting college, the very time when a club is most needed to keep them away from undestrable reports. In of one particular dress. One day when she New York on the other hand, the committee saw a poor old man travelling the highway of the University Club have thought fit to forbid the entrance of any one who has not left college five years - a result which has led to the reformation of another club.

Writing last Christmas to Mr. Heath, Lord Beaconsfield said: "Your life is occupied with two subjects which always deeply interest me- the condition of our peasantry and · · · With regard to trees, I passed part of my youth in the shade of Burnham Beeches, and have now the happiness of living amid my own 'green retreats.' I am not surprised that the ancients worship. ped trees. Lakes and mountains, however glorious for a time, in time weary; sylvan scenery never palls" One of the great temptations to cut down, in England, fine oaks, viz, the high price paid for them by the Admiralty, has been removed by ironclads. There is an oak wood in Glamorganshire for which, fifty years ago, £250,000 was offered by the Government. Probably now it would not fetch £50.000.

THE FATE OF AN ÆRONAUT.

Paris, Aug. 24-The body of the eronaut of the Armentieres, who made an ascension from Montpelier on the 14th inst., has been found, frightfully mutilated, at the L'Espiquette lighthouse.

A Philadelphia scientist was given an honorary degree by a certain college and was at first much pleased, but since looking over the list of others who had received the same THE LATEST FASHIONS.

From an article in the August number of Myra's Journal on the latest Paris fashions, signed "Countess de B-," we give the following extracts:-

A Walking tollette for a young lady is a

cream coloured silk muslin; the skirt is cover-

ed wath alternate pleatings of muslin and

dentelle de Malines, and crossed in the upper

part with a panier drapery trimmed with lace and bows of moire satin ribbon; the corsage short at the sides, is bordered with lace mingled with bows of narrow satin ribbon. The basques at the back are formed into leaf-shaped ends, bordered with lace and ribbon, and to accompany the costume is a Mazarin pelerine of silk muslin, lined with merveilleux and trimmed with lace; a full ruche of lace at the neck is fastened with a large bow of ribbon. The chapeau is of the same material as the dress, with a reath of field daisies, and strings of silk muslin fastened at the left side under a bouquet of dasies; and the parasol is of cream-colour merveilleux, lined with pale rose-colour, and edged with lace; a spray of field daisies ornament the outside. A handsome dinner dress is of black broche grenadine, trimmed with Spanish lace; the skirt of merveilleux satin is bordered with a 20-inch pleated flounce of grenadine, crenelated at the edge on a frill of Spanish lace; the corsage forms a half polonsise in Louis the Fifteenth style, gathers round the shoulders and at the lower part of the corsage, the gather ornamented with motifs of embroidery and jet. The polonaise is draped in front, and trimmed with lace and motifs of embroidery; the front of the corsage ornamented with a double Jacket of Spanish and antique Valenciennes lace. finished with a bow of satin ribbon. At the left side of the corsage is a spray of red acacias, and the sleeves have sabot parements trimmed with Spanish and Valenciennes lace. A costume for evening or for concert wear is of torquoise blue satin merveilleux with shaded stripes: the skirt of plain blue is bordered with a 12-inch flounce, cut in deep square scallops, edged with an open-work embroidery all the colours of the stripes; the long tunic of shaded merveilleux is pointed at the edge and bordered with embroidery six inches in width. The corsage, also of shaded merveilleux, is cut in a square scallop in front and at the sides, and bordered with embroidery; the back, of princess form, is puffed on the skirt, and edged with embroidery. The elbow sleeves are crenelated and ornamented with bows of ribbon and embroidery; the points of the corsage have similar bows of shaded ribbon. To complete the toilette is a small visite of plain merveilleux with gathered sleeve, the whole bordered with embroidery, and the neck fastened with a ribbon. Costumes for the seaside differ from those provided from the country, when intended to be worn in boating excursions and for yatching parties; but from the esplanade and the sands we see some of the prettiest and most fanciful costumes possible, trimmed largely with thread lace-India voiles in chequers and stripes and of the brightest colours, ornamenting skirts of plain voile or surah-polonaires of foulard or sateen worn over red serge skirts with red straw bats to match.

### ANCIENT HISTORY. SOME CHAPS WHO HAD A DOLLAR OR TWO.

Thousands of men have envied Astor, Stewart, Vanderbilt, Mackey, Keene, Gould and the fellows who can buy strawberries at \$1 per box, but the richest of them are mere vagrants when compared to some of the ancients. There was Ninus, for instance. He was the son of Nimrod, the old hunter, who made lions scratch for holes and the tigers take to ditches. Old Nin left his boy £130,000,000 in cash, besides 120,000 cattle, a piece of land about as big as Arkansas and 14,000 likely slaves. There were no lawyers in those days who made a specialty of breaking wills and gobbling estates, and young Ninus quietly took possession and cast about for some plan to keep himself out of the poor house. He was considered a out in a livery rig, his friends would have said he would bring up in a garret. By a lucky capture of territory from the Assyrians, together with 20,000 slaves, 125,000 cattle, ten waggon loads of silver and lewels, and a few other trifles, Ninus walked up the social ladder until big-bugs asked after his wife and babies, and he could lose three gantes of billiards without wondering if the owner of the saloon would take a " stand off." He was worth £350,000,000 when he died, and yet for the last five years of his life he went without mutton, because the price

had raised to three cents per pound, The heiress with a \$50,000 bank account considers herself some pumpkins, but what a three-sent piece she would have been alongside of Queen Semiramis. She not only had the lucre left by Ninus, but in ten years she had increased it four-fold. Just multiply £350,000,000 by two and you have the amount of her bank balance, to say nothing of jewels and clothing and furniture and palaces and slaves and cattle. Had she sold out and cleaned up she could have drawn her cheque for about £700,000,000. She didn't worry about where her spring bonnet was to come from, and when a new style of dress goods came out she didn'thit up nights for fear some neighbor would secure a pattern first. While she made things lively for her enemies she was soft on her triends. She gave her waiting maid half a million dollars in a lump for dressing her hair in a new style, and she tossed the same amount to her dressmaker as a reward for the excellent fit on foot she presented him with 500 asses to ride on, and insisted on his accepting £50,000

to pay his tolls and tavern bills. Cyrus, King of Persia from the year 538 to 580, had some little change to begin with, and in ten years he could draw his cheque for £500,000,000. He didn't haggle over the price of a slave when a man came to buy, but presented him with 1,000. He at one time owned 30,000 horses, 40,000 cattle, 200,000 sheep, 15,000 asses and 25,000 slaves, and when he got tired of a palace costing £1,000,-000 he gave it away to some poor washwoman with seven children to support. He one day sat down to a dinner which cost £30,000, and in the afternoon he went on a £50,000 drunk. The police didn't run him in, or he would doubtless have insisted on paving a fine of £20,000 and presenting His Honor with a house and lot in the toniest part of Bahylon,

King Menes was another well-heeled man. It was too much trouble to count his cash, and so he weighted it. One day when an old triend asked him tor the loan of a few dollars until Saturday night he sent him a. procession of sixty asses, each animal with 150 pounds of gold coin. He paid £100,000 for a bird which could whistle, the same for a trick dog, and he had such a fondness for white oxen that he shelled out £25,000 spiece for them, and at one time had a drove of 2,000. When he got out with the boys he made things lively. During one spree in his city of Memphis, he gave away £500,000, and he didn't get dead drunk at that. At degree from the same college he is inclined one time he had 600,000 gold chains, 1,000,- was two days before he let me know that I my good sir," said Colman. " we only want to see the institution for libel. " was two days before he let me know that I my good sir," said Colman. " we only want to had struck the richest ore that he had ever get a stave out of you."

000 daggers, and Lord only knows how many fish-lines, jack-knives and tobucco boxes His wife had £1,000,000 a year in pin money and when his eldest son went up to Thebes to see the elephant, he was followed by 500 friends, 1,000 slaves, 2,000 horses and £500,-000 for fare, checks and beer money.

DEATH FROM A DOG'S BIFE. I KNOW WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH ME, IT'S THE

Another death from hydrophobia has occurred at the New York Hospital. The victim was a boy about 13 years of age, named James Cavanagh, residing with his parents at No. 205 West Twenty-ninth street. In April last he was bitten by a dog on East Sixteenth street. His wounds were dressed by the physician, and nothing more was developed in the case until last Monday morning, when he was taken with spasms. He was placed in the New York Hospital the same afternoon, and died the following night.

The Star reporter visited the residence of Mr. Cavanagh last evening. The body of the rifle, and given the Coroner S50 for a verboy had been brought home, and was predict that they came to their death from too pared for burial. James Cavanagh, the father of the dead child, is a hackman. He told the tollowing story of this singular case:

"Last April," he said, "we were living at No. 546 East Sixteenth street. My son James went out to play in the street in the evening. He was not gone more than five minutes when he returned home with his hand bleeding. He told his mother that some boys were tensing a dog, and he went up to the animal. who seized him by the hand and bit him severely."

"What was done to the wound?" "My wife took him to our family physician, who cauterized the wound, at the same time telling her that he feared evil results

would follow." " Was the dog mad?"

"That I am unable to say. The children in the street said the dog belonged to an engine company on Eleventh street. We heard nothing of any mad dog."

"When did the symptoms first appear?"
"On Monday morning. For two weeks previous the boy had been very melancholy. feared it was the result of a kick from horse which he received last September. 1 never gave a thought to the bite of the dog, but my wife feared it from the first symptoms of melancholy. About five o'clock that morning Jimmy arose and dressed himself, and went out on an errand. When he returned he was taken with a spasm. At first I thought it was a fainting fit, but he had three of them. I summoned the doctor, and he advised me to take him to the New York Hospital. We took him there that afternoon. When I left him and kissed him, he

"I know what's the matter with me; it's the dog's bite. You are going to leave me here to die."

" I was summoned to the hospital on Tuesday afternoon. Three hours after I arrived James died. He was conscious to the last. He expired as peacefully as a baby."

On the boy's admission to the hospital he was treated immediately for hydrophobia by hyperdermic injections of curare. The drug curare is a poison used by the South American Indians, and is said to be the best known remedy for rabies. Shortly after he was admitted he had a spasm, which affected principally the muscles of the throat and neck. The attending physician entered the room with a glass of water, which the boy had asked for. As soon as he saw the water his eyes seemed to expand with terror, and a convulsive movement of the throat was noticed.

"Wait a few minutes," said the plucky little

fellow, "and I'll try again." On recovering somewhat, he sprang across the floor to the tumbler, seized it and endeavored to force the water down his throat. After taking a mouthful of the liquid, he dashed the tumbler to the floor and was seized with a strong convulsion, ejecting the water he had tried to swallow. About 8 o'clock in the evening a series of convulsions began and continued most of the night. He frothed at the mouth and made a low whining noise, similar to the yelping of a young puppy. These convulsions occurred at intervals until n few hours before death. The lad's courage

never deserted him for a moment. "I know I am going to die," he said, on Tuesday morning, "and, oh, I want to see my

mother. The physician in charge told him he would send for his parents. The little fellow watched for their coming. "I will say a prayer," he said, "and perhaps she will

He lay for a while with his eyes closed, his hands clapsed and his lips moving.

"I have said a prayer," he exclaimed, opening his eyes, "and I know my dear mother will come." His pathetic words caused even the hospital nurse-who is used to such scenes-to shed tears.

Mrs. Cavanagh has lately become the mother of a pair of twins, and was unable to leave the house, but Mr. Cavanagh went to the hospital. The boy knew his father, and held out his little hand to him when he entered. The wound was on the right hand. The animals teeth had fastened to the index finger and went through to the palm. The only evidence of the wound that remained was a small white, crescent-shaped scar.

The case attracted a great deal of attention among the physicians of the hospital, who studied it carefully. A peculiar phase was the absence of convulsions at the approach of death. This is believed to be due to the effects of the curare. There are on record two au thentic cases of hydrophobia that have been cured radically by this drug.

Although four months elapsed between the time when the wound was received and the appearance of the disease, it was not an unusual occurrence. The physicians say there is authority for the statement that cases have been known where twenty years have elapsed between the period of receiving a bite from a dog and the appearance of the symptoms of hydrophobia.—N. 1'. Star.

TOO MUCH RELIGION. THE REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD LEAD-VILLE MINER.

He was on his way eastward from Leadville. He had on a ragged old suit, a bad hat, and he had been taking his meals about thirty hours apart to make his money carry him through.

"Yes, I like the country out that way," he replied to the query. "The climate is good, the scenery is fine, and some of the people are honest as needs be. The trouble is knowing how to take bad ones."

"I should think that would be easy!" "Yes, it looks that way; but I had some experience. I am the original discoverer of the richest mine around Leadville. Yes, I am

the very man, though you wouldn't think it to see these old clothes. "Then you don't own it now?"

"Not a bit of it. I'll explain. I was poking around on the hills and found signs. I collected some specimens for assay, staked off a claim, and went off to the assayer's. It

assayed, and then I hurried back to my claim. Hang my buttons if it hadn't been jumped.

"Why a gang of sharpers had found the spec and built up a pol : suanty and hung out a sign of First Baptist Courch over the door. True as shooting, they had, and the law out there is that no man can sink a shaft within 200 feet of a church building. They saw me coming, and when I got there they were holding a revival. There were six of them, and they got up one after another and told how wicked they had been, and how sorry they were, and—would you believe it?—they had the cheek to ask me to lead off in singing. 1 went to law, but they best me. Three days after the verdict the First Baptist Church burned down, and before the ashes were cold the congregation were developing a mine worth over \$3,000,000. You see, I didn't know how to take them."

"Was there any particular way to take them?"

"You bet there was. I ought to have opened on that revival with a Winchester dict that they came to their death from too much religion."

THE TWO-HEADED NIGHTINGALE.

THE CURIOUSLY JOINED WOMEN WHO SPEAK OF THEMSELVES AS ONE PERSON.

From the New York World. Miss Millie-Christine, or Miss Christine-

Millie, or the Misses Millie and Christine, the hyphenated mulatto women, otherwise the "two-headed nightingale," are giving daily receptions at Bunnell's Broadway museum. She, as the twins are commonly called, was born of slave parents in North Carolina thirty years ago. She is two persons with but a single waist, four legs that walk as two. There is one trunk furnishing the vitality for two distinct and well-developed busts, each surmounted by a head of more than average size. When she was a little girl she was abducted and carried to Europe. Afterwards she was recaptured, and since then has been exhibited all over the world. Millie-Christine always speaks of herself with either mouth indifferently as I." never using the plural "we," to which she is clearly entitled. She is very modest and ladylike in appearance, although the crab-like progression on four legs or the henlike walk on two legs, at her own pleasure, is more remarkable than graceful. She occupies one chair when seated.

Yesterday a reporter attempted to converse with both of her at onco. It took him some time to discover which part of her was Millie and which Christine. To find any young woman who can converse fluently and intelligently in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish is not common; to find a two-mouthed woman who can contemporaneously discourse with two persons in any two of these five languages, on any topic, is something novel. Yet this is what Millie-Christine can do; or she can sing a duet very nicely, or sing and talk at the same time. A question directed generally at her is answered by both of her, different words being used, but both minds reaching the same conclusion. Millie-Ohristine has been received by Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, and in the languege of the advertisement "by all the

crowned heads of Europe "What did Queen Victoria say to you?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, the same as any one. She wanted to know where I was born, how old I was, if I'd always been so-all the foolish questions that common people ask."

"What is the most foolish question any one ever asked you,"

That would be hard to say, I've got so used to it now that it is only once in a great while one asks something that makes me laugh and say to myself, 'That's new anyhow.' Everybody asks some foolish question-everybody but newspaper men," with a

"How do you do on the cars?" "One hands the ticket to the conductor. and if he objects he is told he can put the

other one off." "How would you do if one were a hard-shell Baptist and wanted to be immersed, and the other insisted on sprink-

ling ?" "I never have any differences of opinion. and always agree on everything-what to wear, eat, say or do. The two mouths only eat about as much as one ordinary body would

require, and I make all my own dresses.' "How if one had a lover and the other hadn't ?" One laughing and the other with a tawny blush, replied: "I have a good many ad-

mirers, but no lovers. I haven't got so far

Mille-Christine now owns the North Carolina plantation on which she was born, and she has its old father and mother living on the place. One of her looks a trifle older than the other of her, but it would not be proper to say which of it it is.

WITAND HUMOR.

If a man cannot be cured by smoking, he is

less susceptible than a ham. An uptown grocer has a strong run on ton, and he calls his scales "ambush" because they lie in weight.

heard of is by a fellow who tried to pawn the "silent watches of the night." A Methodist preacher is reported to have re-

The latest attempt to raise money that was

cently said, "Brethren, the muddy pool of politics was the rock on which I split." Fashionable young lady detaching her hair

before retiring: "What dreams may come when we have shuffled off this mortal coil!" As the human head is about twelve inches long, what's the difference between a man's

being shorter by a head or shorter by a foot? A French scientist has bottled electricity. But here again America is ahead: Jerseymen have bottled Jersey lightning" for years past. A young man asked a sailor, "Can you tell me why no hotel-keeper would like to board a ship?" "Because its hold is too great," re-

plied he. A Blank Day .- Old gent (greeting friend) : "Hullo, Jorkins! been fishing? What did you catch?" Jorkins (gloomily): "Ha'past

six brain home!" Cincinnati men are so fond of music tha they won't hurl a boot-jack until they look out to see that it is a cat and not a Cincinnati prima donna singing.

"Your horse has some unmistakeable points," said a man to an equestrain mounted on a very lean animal, " Yes," was the reply, "he seems made of them." Mrs. Plaindame, after looking long and

carefully at a plaster cast of Shakespeare, remarked: "Poor man; How pale he was! He couldn't have been well when it was taken." A young gentleman being pressed very hard they intended to make a butt of him. " No.

in commony to sing, even after he had solemnly assured them he could not, observed testily,

## Che True- Mitness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.

### CATHOLIC CALENDAR For September, 1881.

THURSDAY, 1 .- Office of the Blessed Sacra ment. FRIDAY, 2.—St. Stephen, King and Confessor. SATURDAY, 3. - Office of the Immaculate Con-

ception.

Bunday, 4.—Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Gal. iii. 16-22; Gosp. Luke xvii. 11-19. Bp. De Neckere, New Orleans, died, 1833.

Monday, 5. - St. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop and Confessor. Tuesday, 6.—Feria. Cons. Bp. Heiss, La Crosse, 1868.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Feria.

MR. RICHARD WALSH, Richmond street Charlottetown, P. E. I., is agent for this paper and is duly authorized to collect all amounts due, and to enroll new subscribers.

We take this opportunity of sincerely thanking our resders for the generous support they have accorded the TRUE WITNESS during the past twelve months, and especially those of our subscribers who have so promptly responded to our call. We would again remind our friends, especially those in the agricultural districts, that the small amounts they owe make a large sum in the aggregate, which if collected would be most acceptable to us at the present juncture, when we are expending considerable sums in improvements. We need scarcely tell them that our subscription rates are lower than those of any other paper of like nature on this continent, and that the profit derived by the proprietors on them are very small indeed. We therefore urge our friends, agents and subscribers to further activity in the good cause of faith and fatherland, as well as helping us on our journey onwards, so that we may be more useful in our mission. and we especially hope our recalcitrant subscribers will take this hint to pay up.

THOSE who care a solitary thraneen about their lives, and whose pleasure or business compels them to sail the salt seas after the 30th September will do well to take the Guion Line. O'Donovan Rossa is the Agent.

Ayoon Khan's victory has not given him Cabul. His forces are rapidly diminishing, while those of the defeated Ameer are increasing, and it is Herat and not Cabul which is in danger. If Ayoob retreats Candahar will have to be abandoned.

" Vox," a correspondent of the Witness, recommends that the 20th of September be named by the Government as a day of thanksgiving. He says this day will please all parties, as it is a Catholic holy day. The idea is not a bad one. The 29th will also be Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY denies entertaining any intention of forming a new Irish party. 'Tis well; there are enough and to spare of Irish parties already. At all events the great praise bestowed upon him by the English press for his favorable consideration of the Land Bill has killed all his chances, if he ever had any.

THE harvest prospects in England are of much better. Land in the former country is falling every day, almost, in value, and farms by the thousand are deserted. It is, one should think, a bad time for a duty on foreign breadstuffs, and yet that is what the landlords are agitating for. The reason is obvious.

MR. T. M. HEALY, the national member for gallant Wexford, has challenged Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the son of the great chatter-box, but the cable thinks the Englishman will refuse to fight on account " of his well known religious principles." It is a pity that his religious principles do not prevent him insulting people as well as giving them satisfaction.

MR. PARNELL is carrying the war into Oarthage. In North Durham there is, by his advice, an alliance between the Home Rulers and Conservatives, and the probabilities are that a Home Ruler will be elected for Tyrone with the aid of the Conservative vote against Dickson, the Coercionist candidate. The Rev. Mr. Rylett, a Unitarian minister, is Parnell's candidate.

THE English Liberals must feel a melancholy sorrow in reading Mr. Parnell's advice to the electors of Durham. After all the Liberals have done for Ireland, Parnell tells the Irishmen of Durham either to vote for the they now are praying, doubtless, for the per- goods the gods provide us.

manence of the British constitution, but have they not passed a Land Bill? It is said that Gladstone and Salisbury met half way for fear lest-in case of a general electionthe Irish should hold the balance of power; but if the casual elections result in the return of Conservatives at the rate they have gone since April last year .that consummation, most any case.

THE elections in France, Spain and Portugal are now so nearly over that the final result can be safely conjectured. In France the Republicans have carried all refore them; in Spain the Liberals have gained the day, and in Portugal the Conservative or National party, the Republicans having only carried a few constituencies. Gambetta was elected for one constituency in France by a narrow majority, and, although at first claiming two, he has found it necessary to give up the second.

INSTEAD of handling the question of Protection v. Free Trade on its merits as regards pains to write it up and down as it concerns England, as if there was any anology between the two countries. What is play to England may be death to Canada. England is one of the great workshops of the world, and as such free trade benefits her largely, whereas Canada is but toddling onward in swaddling | They include such men as Justin McCarthy. clothes, and requires being guided and pro- author of "A History of our own Times;" T. tected. When we have Manchesters and Birminghams it will be time enough to talk of free trade, and not till then. To use a homely but vulgar proverb, which applies to nations as well as individuals. "one man's meat may be another man's poison."

THERE has been a grand review of the English volunteers, under the eye of the by way of reproach they are paid Queen, at Aldershot; also, another review of for their Parliamentary services. This the Scotch volenteers, under the eye of the is not true, but if the Land League were Queen, at Edinburgh, but as Her Majesty has only two eyes, there has been no review of | ter. The members of most Legislatures are the Irish volunteers. We wish Her Most | paid for their services, as why should they Gracious Majesty had three eyes. The last grand review of the Irish volunteers was held in Dublin in 1787.

WE would be giving the Americans too much credit for humanity and philanthropy did we suppose the news of the anticipated harvests in England do not give them a little pleasure. The English harvest is almost ruined, and, except the weather henceforth continues favorable, it will be destroyed root and crop. But, as the New York Herald suggestively remarks, thank God, we have lots of grain in America, and our English customers have any amount of gold wherewith to purchase it. This succession of bad harvests in England must have some result as regards legislation, or English agriculture will have been a thing of the past. It would, therefore, seem as if nature was allying herself with the democracy to ruin British landlords.

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY is not quite so popular in England this week. His stock is falling, although, as a set-off against Mr. Parnell, his utterances, except the seditious portion of them, are still favorably received. The cablegram says :-

"Sir Gavan Duffy left London for Ireland on Friday. His advice recommending the Irish to accept the Land Bill is warmly eulogized by the English press, which fails, however, to see the necessity of Duffy's Chiniquy is not lost on others of his class. 'slightly seditious suggestion' that the price His shameless impulses in the price His shameless impulses in the price His shameless impulses in the price in the pric of peace in Ireland is the concession of not only their own Government, their own Parliament, but their own military and naval forces and their own distinguishing flag."

well, though he has been twenty-six years at and untrammelled position. Life is fresh to

For the hundred and first time Mr. Parnell has snuffed himself out of political existence, or as the latest reports have it, effaced himself. Notwithstanding, however, that he is such an utter nonentity the Whig Government are ridiculously anxious about his movements. He is troubling their souls in North Durham, where a thousand Irish voters are prepared to obey his behests, and in Tyrone where himself and the Reverend Mr. Rylett are bound to defeat the Whig candidate. It is amusing the amount of trouble the Government take in trying to show that Parnell's the gloomiest, and in Ireland they are not influence is gone. He is expected to cross worth an hour's purchase. He renounced the Atlantic immediately after the Dublin Convention, and behold two lords, Dunraven and Donoughmore are also to visit America and act as a counterpoise to the teachings of the Irish leader. It is a great pity the other Dun (Dreary) is not with the noble peers; "it is one of those things no fellah can under-

Is all the reports be true-or even half of them-which we hear relative to French enterprise in this Province of Quebec, we shall soon be flooded with French money and become prosperous in spite of ourselves. A French Syndicate is to purchase the Q, M., O. & O. Railroad; a French company will cut the tunnel under the St. Lawrence; the French Government will go halves with us in opening up a trade with Brazil, in running a line of steamers between Montreal and Bourdeaux: French gold will light Canadian cities with electricity, and in a word French capital—of which there is a surplus in la belle France-is to help us out of all our commercial and financial difficulties. According as England withdraws her assistance and sympathy France steps in to take her place, at least in so far as Quebec is concerned, and few in Canada will grumble at such a state of things. We have the resources; what we require is capital to develop Tory or stay away from the polls. It is true | them, and it matters not much whence it | antipodes he made a fortune, and was created | across the Atlantic and place them in homes | joys a continuous round of pleasure, they passed a Coercion Act, buckshotted the comes, though a good many would prefer it a Knight of St. Michael and St. George. He in Canada where a prosperous future awaits people and put their leaders in prison, where came from England. But let us take the left Ireland, as he himself expressed it "a them, if they do nothing to martheir chances.

IRISH MEMBERS.

One thing the cable never tires of reiterating is that the present leaders of the Irish people are demagogues who would not wish their constituents to be satisfied with a bill under any circumstances, lest the ground would be cut from under their feet. A despatch this morning says "not one out of devoutly to be pra against, will arrive in every ten of them has a patch of land." So that is the secret, is it. Well, it is a consolation to know that they have brains. But, speaking argumentatively, what good have these members done for Ireland who owned very large patches, the crowd, for instance, who were routed so ignominiously at the last general elections, and who will soon disappear from politics altogether? They gambled at Baden-Baden and Monacco; they attended a few weeks of the Parliamentary session in London, and then, if they had money enough left, returned to the roulette table, and if they had not went on their knees to the Ministers and begged for a place or a pension. The present Irish members are, without exception, the most Canada, our "leading" papers are at great | brilliant, as they are the honestest body of legislators who ever sat in Parliament. Not one of them has ever asked for a place; if they did ask the Ministers would be only too glad to comply with their demands, would almost go down on their knees to ask them to ask. P. O'Connor, whose ismous "Life of Lord Beaconsfield" led to the fall of that individual; Arthur O'Connor, who surrendered a place to serve his country; O'Kelly, O'Donnell, the Sullivans, and other men of literary genius; they include men of wealth and men of acres, who would reflect credit on any country in the world. But it is said flourishing enough to pay them, all the betnot? The English members are not directly, but those of them attached to the party in power take particular care they are paid indirectly, be they Whig or Tory. The Irish party is not attached to any party, and hence have to forego place and power, and lose their time and means besides, in trying to lift their country from the position of a British Province. We must be prepared for lies by cable so long as it is in the possession of the "other" party. We must remember the pretty fable of the wolf and the lamb drinking at the same fountain, and we must hope for the time when the langs of the former animal shall have been extracted.

Our readers cannot fail to observe what an extraordinary number of persons, calling themselves priests, there is going about the country at present, collecting money for all manner of things, but especially, churches. It is hardly possible to pick up a paper without seeing a warning against these miserable frauds. There are no less than three of them travelling in the Maritime Provinces at present, fleecing charitable Catholics. The imes are good and these impositor find it profitable to assume a guise and a virtue which they have not. But these soi.disant priests are harmless compared with others who go in for something sensational as well as lucrative. The example of Pere His shameless impudence has encouraged a number who, like him, have been expelled from the Church for grossly immoral conduct or incurable habits of intemperance. Sir Charles reads the Irish heart pretty | These gentry are not satisfied with their new them, but it is also hard, for they are not willing to enter the ranks of industry and adapt themselves to their new circumstances. They find the easiest way to make a living is to turn round and abuse the Catholic Church. In this way they can always attract a crowd. Of this class is a silenced priest of the name of Vincent F. de Longe, late of Windsor, Out., but born in Montreal. This man is, according to the Detroit Post and Tribune, going about the country telling the most | melancholy to observe the deep ignoring of romantic stories, not to say marvellous. He is under the protection of the Orangemen. for if not his life would not be Romanism at Windsor (so he says), was kidnapped by Fathers de Roche and Ouelette and Dean Wagner, taken by them to an Irish settlement, next imprisoned in the Church of St. Joseph, but escaped and is now lecturing. They always do lecture. But that story is utterly common-place when the next is told. The tortures heaped upon Father Fitzpatrick, of Maidstone, who also renounced the errors of was brought here to Montreal, according to the romances, and tried for vaults of the "Black Nunnery (a most diabolical but appropriate name), caged and his tongue cut out!" Father Vincent himself was tortured also, but in a less degree. We may add, in conclusion, that the from overwork and nervous excitement. which indeed looks like truth, as well as that the Priests of Windsor say the story is unworthy of credence, and a vile fabrication. It is, however, good enough to furnish a sensation for the newspapers, and a victim for fanatice.

> A NEW name has arisen in Israel. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy returned from Australia last year and now poses as a leader of the corpse on the dissecting table," which means But there are conditions. No matter what conception of Valhalla, Elysium, and the "that the tenantry will see that to protect

to say that he despaired of his country; religion the children, or the children's parents Happy Hunting-Ground combined, and after an absence of twenty-six years re- | profess, the moment they enter the "Sheltturned, with a fortune in one hand and a ering Home" they must be Protestants; from British oppression the dear Charles was gathering in the shekels in a most cheerful and take advantage of their successful efforts Parnell will, of course, stand aside and let the of British institutions. He approves of the Land Bill, perhaps it was his presence; brought it to pass, and we have no doubt he people of Ireland may have something to say to the new leader and his modest pretensions.

RAILROAD accidents are becoming lamentably common all over, and Canada has its share. In the series reported to-day there than good management. If another great railroad calamity occurs the feeling against the company which runs the road will be so | them took steps to remedy the evil. Among strong that they should take timely warning.

ALTHOUGH the agonies of the Land bill are over a few spasms are still observable, not in Ireland, but in England. The Irish seem to look upon the measure with no little amusement, but the English are very serious in their expectations of a burst of gratitude from the sister country. But there is no gratitude now-a-days. In order, however, to give comfort to the public the London papers are manufacturing resolutions of satisfaction, and are supremely happy in being able to furnish the name of one obscure Branch of the Land League, and one only-Kilfinane, in the County of Limerick-which expresses itself satisfied. It may be taken for granted there is a hitch in that one. Perhaps the Secretary or the President was induced to come forward and pronounce, but we shall see. How easy it is to give comfort to the London dailies may be gathered from their delight at the endorsation of Sir C. G. Duffy, whom the Times is pleased to call "a veteran Irish patriot." It had a different name for that great man in 1848, for if we recollect aright it used the words rebel, traitor, scoundrel, &c., in connection with him, and pronounced his imprisonment far too light. But then the times change and so do the manners, as the hackneyed Latin proverb informs us.

The tribute paid to the professional skill of Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, should be as flattering to that gentleman as it is an honor to Canada, whose foremost surgeon he undoubtedly is. According to the Gazette Dr. Hingston was requested by the American Consul-General to go to Washington and attend the wounded President, which request the doctor naturally and modestly refused, giving as his reason that there were attendants enough already, among them being Drs. Hamilton and Agnew, men whose reputations are world-wide. We would respectfully suggest to the Governor-General and to the Government that when next they are looking round for distinguished persons on whom to bestow the honor of knighthood, they should not overlook Dr. Hingston, who, if he were fortunate enough to pursue his professional duties in England or in any other European country, would long ere this be in receipt of honors from the State. We would also remind them that in the creation of knights they seem to ignore one nationality and one only. It is true Dr. Hingston is not a politician, though we believe a loyal Conservative, but it does not follow from that that his great abilities should not receive some mark of appreciation. The Honorable John O'Connor is the Irish Catholic representative in the Cabinet, and as such it is part of his duty that the element should not be slighted See what a clamor-and a just one-the French Canadians raised about the neglecting of Mr. (now Sir Hector) Langevin. It is all kinds of ability, except political, displayed by our Governments, whether Conservative or Liberal. It is no wonder Canada does not develope many men of genius. She does not encourage them; and it is also little wonder those she does produce-with few exceptions -fly to the States,-the country where their talents will be appreciated and remunerated.

PROSELYTIZING EXTRAORDINARY. We received a circular from Liverpool by the last mail which shows a novel system of proselytizing on the part of the zealous, ever popery were appalling. Father Fitzpatrick active Protestants of that great city, and as Canada is connected with it we propose to give the matter due consideration. heresy. He was then placed in the The circular is signed by the Right Reverend Dr. O'Reilly, Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, by J. B. Aspinall, QC., the Recorder of Liverpool, and many other Catholic citizens of prominence. It states that for many years a system has been established in Detroit paper says Father Vincent is suffering | Liverpool of receiving orphan children, or children whose parents, through destitution or other causes, have been willing to give them up, and sending these children out to

Canada to be adopted or placed out at work. This institution (says the circular) has been carried on in Liverpool mainly through the "Sheltering Home" in Byrom street, an institution supported with great liberality by many of the wealthy merchants ot Liverpool. Now this is all well enough; Irish people. During his sojourn at the it is highly laudable to transport children

title in the other, to find the corpse a par- a psychological metamorphosis takes ticularly healthy one, galvanized into life by place as sudden as it is complete, the exertions of Mr. Parnell and his col- and every darling child of them crosses the Atleagues. While other men, who did not de- | lantic with as many of the thirty-nine articles spair, were suffering in British prisons and as it can bear stamped upon its little mind. We can easily believe that the majority of these children are of Catholic parentage. manner, and he is now attempting to step in Liverpool has about 100,000 of an Irish Catholic population, which, for obvious reasons, furnishes the largest percentage of destitute illustrious exile pass to the front, an admira- | children. Irish emigrants do not grow wealthy tion to all beholders, and a staunch admirer in a day, not even in a generation. The consequence is that these children lose their faith and nationality in Canada under their new fosterage, for we need scarcely say will now settle all differences between the none of them are given out to Catholic peosister Kingdoms. Still it is possible the ple. Hence it is not unlikely that in the course of time we may have the male portion of them going vigorously round the streets commanding the croppies to lie down, and informing the public generally that they will "Kick the Pope before them," though we do sincerely hope and believe that another dejust might as well have been hundreds of cade will consign that kind of thing to the lives lost as the few chronicled, and if there River of Lethe. The Liverpool Catholics, have not been it is due more to good fortune | many of whom are wealthy, felt some time ago that this state of things reflected upon them, and rightly so, and at least a few those few was the Reverend Father Nugent, a man whose name is now known and honored wherever the English language is spoken. He is a man of great faith and energy. He at once commenced the good work, and like the "Sheltering Home," took Canada as the not break from the fearful habit. Indeed, field for his operations, though he is not particular as long as he can place the children he selects in Catholic families. He has already accomplished a good deal of work in this way; he has sent out thousands of children, some of them are coming in the "Circassian" due at Quebec to-morrow. But this is slow work for Father Nugent; he was not satisfied in doing things by halves, and so he resolved to cross the Atlantic and see Canada himself and what can be done. He is here now and hard at work. But he wants support and encouragement. There are thousands of Catholic families in Canada who are in a position to take his orphans, there are hundreds of Catholic Societies who could not employ themselves in a nobler task. Will they look calmly on while Irish Catholic children are denationalized and deprived of their religion, sometimes of their very names? If they do they hardly deserve the name of Catholic. Let them remember that the Protestants of Liverpool who send the children out, and the Protestants of Canada who receive them, are not to be blamed; they are merely doing what they think is right-they are showing their zeal and their charity according to their lights. But are they to have all the zeal? We repeat that the Catholic families and the Catholic societies of Canada have a duty to perform Nugent in his noble mission.

OPIUM EATING. we wish our space permitted us to copy. appears that whereas in that city, in 1856, of morphia, at the present time, with a population of 91,000, the annual sale has reached 3,500 lbs of opium and 5,500 grains of morphia, so that while the population has not destroying drug has increased more than a thousand per cent. The opium habit is not confined to any class; it is indulged in by the be-silked and be-jewelled dame as well as by the seedy tramp, though as a rule it is more prevalent among the wealthy. The man or woman who dare not drink lest he or she should lose in reputation consumes in so far as exposure is concerned. for it is as odorless as it is tasteless. The habit is, in a great many cases, contracted through the first use of morphia through sickness: it gives the patient almost instantaneous relief when prescribed, but he flies to it after without consulting his doctor and gradually acquires a habit which it is found next to impossible to break off. Thousands of conrecord where a woman succeeded in freeing herself from its shackles, worse, as the writer boa constrictor.

In a medicinal dose the effects of opium on a person not habituated to its use are of the most pleasing character, though, like whom it produces unusual and unpleasant effects. A few minutes after taking an ordinary dose a tingling sensation is felt over the entire body; the heart's action has increased, the muscular symtem invigorated, the spirits are animated, and the intellectual faculties stimulated to an unusual extent. The eves shine with a new-born light, the face is flushed, body and mind evincing signs of unusual excitation. The body seems to lose sensibility and weight, while the mind endetached from earthly cares and living in a superior world of its own. It is the human

sources of care and anxiety are forgotten the time being, and the most pleasing but er travagant fancies are indulged in. The vi tim seems to walk among the stars or to f through space at pleasure; he can understan and accomplish everything. Napoleon wa but a fool to him, and Shakespeare a literar baby; but still he cares not to act, for wha to him is the world and its wretched concerns? He gradually falls into state of semi-unconsciousness, and by and-bye comes the awakening, and sickening one it is, accompanied by headachi and nausea, about the same as follows the victim of a pretty long spree. The eyes lose their lustre, the cheeks become pale, the hand cold and clammy, the mental powers depressed, and, in fact, there is a strong re. action. Then the opium eater flies to the druggist as the dram drinker to the saloon, After awhile, there is no pleasure de. rived from its use, except the absence of pain be called such; Elysium is only for the beginner. Then it is that he makes mighty efforts to escape from the bon-constrictor; but in vain, all in vain, there is no cure for the opium eater known to science, although quacks advertise cures innumerable. After a certain period the victim breaks down and commits suicide. and an intelligent coroner's jury return a verdist of "death while in a state of temporary insanity." Perhaps they are right. There are numbers of opium eaters in Montreal. The writer of this article knows several who. if they got the gift of a gold mine, could the brightest reporter we have ever had on the staff of this paper, or perhaps on any Montreal journal, was a confirmed opium eater at the early age of twenty-two! Eng. land truly has a great many crimes to answer for, but the most diabolical of all was that of forcing the opium trade down throats of the Chinese at the point of the bayonet.

THE LAND BILL. It is really remarkable the divergence of opinion between cable reports and mail reports concerning the Land Bill and the feelings with which it was received by the Irish people, the party most deeply interested. There should be no hesitation, however, as to which is the more trustworthy. The cable despatches go through the brains and hands of but a few men who may be preindiced, the newspapers reflect popular opinion as in a mirror, one is something like an oligarchy, the other a democracy. To speak the plain truth the cable is lying when it says the Irish are satisfied with the Land bill. We have before us English, Irish and Scotch journals which came by Saturday's mail and we gather from the Irish portion of them that the people are dissatisfied, profoundly so, as indeed well they may. Nevertheless they refrain from giving expression to their feelings until the National Convention which they can discharge by assisting Father | which meets on the 15th September has pronounced. They were from the first willing to give the bill, as amended by the Irish members, a fair trial, always provided it was The last number of the Catholic Worla framed with the view to a peasant propriemagazine contains a powerful article on opium | tary, but now that the bill, a weak thing in ating written by D. W. Nolan, M.D., which itself, which issued from the brain of Mr. Gladstone, has been tampered with by the According to Dr. Nolan the terri. House of Landlords, they entertain nothing ble habit is ever on the increase since De but feelings of hostility towards it. They Quincy wrote his confessions. A St. | consider it a bill framed in order to Louis surgeon gives it as his opinion keep the old man of the sea permanently that 10,000 persons in that city are on their back, and they will govern habitual consumers of either opium or mor- themselves accordingly; they will do phia, a drug with the same properties, but as Sinbad did with his old man. If Mr. five times as powerful, and he states that Pernell's amendment had not been rejected fully four-fifths of these are women, and from | and if the Lords had not interfered with the a statement of the Albany Evening Journal it | clause which gave the tenants compensation. for improvement, the dissatisfaction would with a population of 57,000, only 350 lbs of not be so great. There have been in Ireland opium were annually sold, and 375 grains three bad harvests in succession owing to which the tenants found it impossible to pay their rents. They fell into arrears, and now four-fifths of them are head over ears in debt. Mr. Parnell's amendment was intended to doubled the sale of the soul and body protect them from the vengeance of the landlords, but it was rejected contemptuously by the Peers. And now Mr. Parnell pronounces the bill a fraud. So it is, indeed, a gigantic one. An amendment of the Lords. accepted by Mr. Gladstone, which, if possible, creates still more anger than the rejection of Mr. Parnell's amendment, is that regarding improvements. It is provided, justly and opium and morphia with impunity, fairly, that no improvements made by the tenant shall influence the settlement of a fair rent, if the tenant has been paid for such improvements by the landlord. On the suggestion of the Lords, the words "or otherwise compensated for," have been inserted. The Irish members protested loudly and vehemently against this change; because in their opinion it opened the door to the monstrous doctrine still held by many Conservafirmed drunkards have been reclaimed to one | tives, that, the simple enjoyment for a number opium eater, and no single instance is on of years of the improvement made by the tenant himself, is sufficient compensation, and that after a lapse of a certain time, such imin the magazine says, than the embraces of a | provements become the property of the landlord. So that this burning question of improvements is still an open one and the landlords can, as of yore, work their own sweet will. In the future, as in the past, farmers will reother powerful drugs, there are persons on frain from improving their land lest the Octopus shall stretch forth its all embracing arms and seize them. The Liverpool Catholic Times, a paper famous for its moderation says of this precious Land bill:-"The Government then reconsidered their position, and after some little show of resistance, unconditionally surrendered. We heartily regret that they did so. They have left a loop-hole to landlords who may be disposed to escape from the Bill and to evict their tenants; they have filled the Irish people with distrust, and above all they have left a fruitful source of agitation be-" hind them. It is but natural to suppose

nthemselves, farms from which their fellows | Donald, 81 feet 3 inches; 2nd, J McBride, "have been thus harshly evicted, must be left unoccupied, and the Land League must, sto that extent at any rate, continue its Donald, 101 feet 10 inches; 2nd Jas Newton, 92 feet 7 inches; 3rd, J McBride, 90 feet 6

" operations." The Freeman's Journal, a paper tinctured with Whiggery, speaks in about the same The battle for the land has, there-grain. The battle for the land has, there-grain. for to be fought over again, but this time noter better auspices for the people who mossess a splendid organization and know the inches; 3rd, Jas McHugh, 38 feet 7 inches. full value of it.

THE sudden rally of the President delights and astonishes everybody. It looks as if a second edition of Charles O'Connor's case was to be published. Mrs. Garfield—the President's mother—says if her son tries he will recover, for she never yet knew him to fail in anything. Sublime confidence!

 $W_{\mathrm{HY}}$  is it that we hear of so many defaulters now that the times are so good? Or, is it because the times are good? Hardly a day passes we do not learn of some person setonishing all his friends and neighbours by absconding and leaving unsettled accounts behind him. And of late, it is remarkable that the absconders, both in Canada and the United States, are young men living on salades. In the hard, grinding times, we have just energed from, it was traders, merchants and ganufacturers who went where the woodbine twineth; now it is salaried officials and such. Many a man who is now doing a good business was tempted a few years ago to give up the struggle against fate and bard times, and resisted, but many others succumbed. In those days when great houses were fall. ing all round him, and princely fortunes were melting away like the snows of April, the man with a fixed galary felt comparatively happy. His bread and butter was certain, such as it was, and he | 2nd, T Mossat. avied not the merchant struggling against adversity and trying to keep his head above water. He was a small aristocrat, was the official, while the hard times lasted, but when prosperity dawned once more, and business men sported their piles of bills again and gave cheques on the bank, the official felt miserable. He was discontented. His salary remained the same while coal and clothes, and rent and provisions rose so many per cent. He then advanced upon his salary, plunged into debt, grew desperate like the merchant in the days of depression, and ultimately crossed the line. This is the case with many whose names we see in the papers as absconders, leaving unsettled accounts behind They have to live in a certain style which their salaries do not allow them to maintain in a legitimate manner, and the consequence is they get involved in debt and ultimately in ruin. A good deal of this kind of thing is due to the system which obtains of making political appointments. The appointments are made from families of social or political induence, because of such, and not because the appointees are fit for the position, to the detriment of the modest and the deserving who would live within the small income allowed them for their ser- ist churches throughout England on Sunday. rices, and this applies to Canada as well as the States, though fortunately not to the ame extent. Civil service reform and comretitive examination as advocated by George

### CITY AND SUBURBAN.

alary to the Government employees and

others for a fair amount of work according to

The assessment on property in Hochelaga mounts to \$2,300,000.

-A new Catholic Church at St. Dominique des Cedres will be dedicated on the 15th proximo by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre. The milding, which is of stone, cost \$50,000.

-It is stated that Mr. L. A. Senecal has succaded in forming a syndicate of French capialists, who will undertake to build the proeted tunnel under the St. Lawrence, between Hochelaga and Longueuil.

-Mr. Joseph Laing, champion amateur Washington to row for the amateur championhip of America. If he carries off the laurels onds. in this contest, his friends intend sending him to England.

-Dr. Desrosier, of St. Joseph street, has sent a letter to Dr. Bliss, in which he strongly condemns the President's medical attendants for giving him brandy and meat, alleging that it is against the rules of medical ethics ever to give such food to a patient who is suffering from fever. He advises them to give vegetable food only.

### ORDINATIONS

On Sunday morning His Lordship Mgr. rabre, Bishop of Montreal, officiated at the ceremonies in connection with the Ordinadons which were held in the chapel of the Grand Seminary on Sherbrooke street. All be aspirants to Holy Orders belong to the Diocese of Montreal. Tonsure-J B Beauchemin, J Beaudoin, J A

Jastonguay, J S Corbeil, P Derome, A Duand, T Gagnon, A Godin, E Joly, O Joly, J fellier-Lafortune, J Landry, F X Lavallee, 0 Lavergne, A Lavigne, E Lessard, N lathieu, E Meunier, N Morin, G Payette, N Preville, N Rochon.

Minor Orders-J Cloutier, P Desmarais, J Conelly, F Dugas, M Hamelin, R Laberge, Lacasse, A Morin, JB Morin, A Page, L lacine, J Savaria, J Turcotte, J A Vaillan-

Sub-Deaconship-M M J Peschenes, P Lamarche, F X de Ladurantaye, A Vaillant.

Deaconship—S J Moreau, A Labelle. Priesthood—F X Rabeau J Limoges.

### THE THISTLE SOCIETY.

On Saturday the Thistle Benefit and Social Society held their second annual gathering on the grounds of the Montreal Lacrosse lub. The attendance was very good. The pipers and drummers of the 5th Royal Scots ulivened the scene with some fine music. The games were under the management of Mr. H. McKinnon, of Belleville, Ont., who gave satisfaction. The following are the list of games and winners of prizes :-

Throwing Heavy Hammer—1st, A A Mc- | all seem to heartily approve of it.

73 feet 9 inches; 3rd, Jas Newton, 71 feet 9 Throwing Light Hammer-1st, A A Mc-

Throwing Light Hammer (open to members only)-1st, J Cameron, 84 feet 1 inches;

Putting light stone-1st, A A McDonald. 49 feet 4 inches; 2nd, N Vaughan, 39 feet 81 Putting heavy stone, 21 lbs-1st, A A McDonald, 38 feet 10 inches; 2nd, N Vaughan, 32 feet 4 inches; 3rd, Jas Newton, 32 feet 12

Hop, step and jump-1st, Jas Newton, 43 feet 61 inches; 2nd, Jas McHugh, 40 feet 81 inches; 3rd, H Miller, 40 feet 32 inches. Running high jump-1st, Jas Newton, 5

feet 2 inches; 2nd, Jas Henderson, 5 feet 1 inches; 3rd, A Miller and G Irvine tie, 4 feet 11 inches. Running long jump-1st, Jas Newton, 19 feet 11 inches; 2nd, A Miller, 17 feet 61

inches; 3rd, J Cole, 16 feet 8 inches. Standing high jump-1st, Jas Newton, 4 ft 1 in; 2nd, A Miller and J Henderson, tie, 4

Vaulting with pole-1st, N Vaughan, 8 ft 9 in; 2nd, A Miller, 8 ft 6 in; 3rd, W Brown and John Andersontie. One mile bycicle race-1st, F C Holden

2nd, AT Lane. Half mile amateur—1st Norman Fletcher:

2nd, J C Patton; 3rd, J Patterson.
Pony race—1st, T Irvine. Half mile race, members only-1st, A Miller; 2nd, A Mcllobie.

Two mile race-1st, Geo Irvine; 2nd, T Gallagher; 3rd, M Lefebvre. Bag-pipe competition-1st, J Mathieson; 2nd, P McNiel.

Highland Fling-1st, D McBeth; 2nd, A R McDonald 3rd, R J' Niven. Sword Dance-1st, D McBeth; 2nd, A Niven; 3rd, R P Niven.

Best Dressed Boy in Highland Costume-1st. Master Colin Duguid. Two-mile Bycicle Race-1st, F C Holden : 2nd, J Trotter; 3rd, P H Barclay.

150-Yards Race-1st, Norman Fletcher One-mile Race-1st Geo Irvine; 2nd, T Gallagher; 3rd, M Lefebvre.

### TELEGRAMS CONDENSED

The Halifax carsmen left for Toronto last

Two more Maltese have been murdered by Arabs in Tunis. The damage to crops by rain throughout

Ireland is very great. The farmers of Middlesex, Ont., fear

famine if rain does not scon fall. In the Chess Congress at Berlin, yesterday,

Mason, of New York, beat Blackburn, of Lon-The new lock-gates have been put into the canal locks at Cornwall by Governmeni em-

ployes. Mr. John Waddell, of Kingston, has secured the contract to build the break water at

The Logan crew of Portland yesterday defeated the Smith-Wisted crew in a four-oared three mile race at Westfield.

A vacancy in the representation of North Lincolnshire has been caused by the sudden death of Mr. Robert Laycock. The latest reports from the wrecked

steamer "State of New York" indicate that nobody was drowned but the baggage master. Special service and prayer for the recovery of Garfield were held in many Non-Conform-

A return match between the journalists of Montreal and Toronto is expected place in this city during the first week of Oct-

A single scull contest between John Mc-Casey, M.P. for West Elgin, would go far to Leod, Edward Ross and George Britt was won by the former, the distance also being three remedy this state of things, as also a fair miles.

Kentuckians seem to be losing their skill as marksmen. In a faction fight in Menifee County, fifty shots were fired without hitting

any body. The annual race of the Montreal Yacht Club, which took place on Saturday, is to be sailed again at the end of next month, having

occupied more than the time allowed. To-night the first of a series of games of billiards will be played between three leading amateurs of Montreal, for a prize given

by the proprietor of the Richelieu Hctel. A hurricane passed over Port Royal, S.C. on Saturday night, doing \$2,000 damage there and \$8,000 at Beaufort. Forty colored per-

sons lost their lives at Port Royal Ferry. In the sculling match between Blackman and Thomas, for £400, over the Thames sculler of Canada, leaves next Thursday for Championship Course, Blackman defeated Thomas easily. Time 25 minutes 35 sec-

The evidence elicited by the court of inquiry into the destruction of the sloop-of-war Doterel" goes to show a lack of proper ventilation in the magazine, and the absence of

strict inspection. The Customs authorities at Kingston, vesterday, demanded of the schooner "Sligo," short 866 bushels in her cargo, the payment of duty upon the quantity of grain stated in

the bill of lading. Mr. Thomas Kirkham, a Chemical Engineer, of Runcorn, England, has made an engagement with a Liverpool firm to erect

soda works in Canada. It is believed Montreal will be selected. Mr. Bradlaugh has written a letter to his colleague, stating that unless the House declares the seat for Northampton vacant, he

will again appear, without giving any notice, and claim to take his seat. The international cricket match commenced at noon yesterday in Hamilton, Ont. The Canadians were first to take the bat, and at 4.45 p. m. the score stood-Canadians 44

runs for four wickets down. The German Government has appoited Professor Dr. Scheenborn, Protector of the University of Konigaberg, special delegate to the United States to study American hospitals and other clerical institutions.

ROMAN CATHOLIC EMIGRANT CHIL-

DREN. Kingston, Aug. 29 .- Mrs. Waln, of Liverpool, about two weeks ago arrived in this trymen as second lieutenant, and with them country with fifteen Roman Catholic children for adoption. They ranged in age from two years old to fourteen, and were composed of eight boys and seven girls. She took the his brave comrades. little ones straight to Lindsay, and disposed After the order for of them all in about ten days. This is Mrs. Wain's first visit to Canada. Her main object is to establish a home for the support of staff as Assistant Adjutant-General with the Roman Catholic children, but she is not yet decided where to locate it. She has interhim to Missouri to relieve General Fremont. Quoits—1st, A Tattersall; 2nd, B Waugh.

Throwing Heavy Hammer—1st A A Br.

Viewed nearly all the Roman Catholic Bishops In his new position Major Halpine immediately turned his attention to those military

### Gen. Charles Graham Halpine (MYLES O'RIELLY.)

A movement has recently been inaugurated for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the late General Charles Graham Halpine (Private Miles O'Reilly), by the Dalghren Post No. 112, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic. The remains of the soldier-poet have lain for thirteen years in Cypress Hill Cemetery without a mark or stone" to tell who sleeps beneath. Few men sacrificed more for the cause of the Union than General Halpine; few men made less by it. If he had been a son of the soil he could have done no more. and was baptized in blood and fire as an American. Forever afterward he regarded himself as a citizen by birthright and inheritance instead of by adoption, for he had helped to save what came to others in the should his memory be honored.

Charles G. Halpine was born near the town of Oldcastle, in the county of Meath, Ireland, in the year 1829. His father, the Rev. Nicholas J. Halpine, was an Episcopal clergyman of the Established Church, and a man cf eminent abilities. A remarkable aptitude for literature, and especially that peculiar branch of it connected with the life of a journalist, existed in the family.

About the year 1840 the Rev. Mr. Halpine removed to Dublin, and soon after became the leading editor of the Dublin Evening Mail, the great Protestant organ of Ireland. His son Charles accompanied him, and, at the proper age, entered Trinity College, where he soon gave evidence of the ability for which he afterwards became so distinguished. He

graduated with all the honors. His father having died suddenly, he was thrown upon his own resources. His original intention was to enter the medical profession, but, after studying the essentials of surgery for a while, he abandoned it and turned his attention to the reading of the law, but he seon tired of that likewise, and, at the age of nineteen, he married. This event took place in the year 1848. For the four years subsequent to his marriage, Mr. Halpine became a regular contributor to the Irish press. He also formed the acquaintance of some of the leading literary men in London, and through their influence obtained a place for his poetic contributions in the English periodicals. Suddenly he formed the resolution of coming to America, so he sailed for New York, and arrived in this city in the summer of 1852.

Soon after his arrival he became connected with some of the leading New York papers, including the Tribune, Herald and Times. He also corresponded with some of the leading journals throughout the Union, and being a man of large scholastic attainments and a most prolific writer, he touched upon almost every subject, both literary and political. He translated continental languages for one paper, wrote leading political articles for another, contributed an elaborate criticism on some professional subject to a periodical, and wrote a rollicking song or racey sketch for

In 1856 he removed to Boston, where he became assistant editor to the Post. Some time subsequently, in connection with Mr. Shillaber (" Mrs. Partington") and Dr. Shepley, he established the Carpet Bag, a comic paper, which, however, did not prove a pecuniary success, notwithstanding the combination of wit and talent of its proprietors. Disgusted with his want of success in Boston. Mr. Halpine returned to New York and became associate editor of the Times, while at the same time he continued to correspond with

Some time su sequent to his return to New York, he became associated with the late John Clancy, as leading editor and part pro prietor of the Leader, a weekly political journal, which, under his able management became one of the best literary papers in the

He did not, however, restrict his pen to his own journal, but contributed to almost all of importance in the metropolis -a story for one. an editorial for another, a poem for a third, on any subject and in various styles adapted to each publication. His very first article for the American press appeared in the Tribune, and it was shortly after his arrival, when he was strongly alive to the wrongs of his native country, and naturally sympathetic with the down-trodden of every land, that he wrote for that journal a famous poem on the Stars and Stripes, the authorship of which was long falsely attributed to Horace Greely. It was written on the occasion of the order of President Pierce to carry Anthony Burns, an alleged fugitive slave, from Boston to Virginia (in a United States war vessel), to be there enslaved for ever. The following are some of the lines of this much quoted, and for a time, much abused lyric :--

All hall the flaunting Lie!
The Stars grow pale and dim—
The Stripes are bloody scars,
A lie the flaunting hymn!
It shields a pirate's deck,
It binds a man in chains, And round the captive's neck Its folds are bloody stains.

Tear down the flaunting Lie!
Half-mast the starry flag! Insult no sunny sky
With this polluted rag!
Destroy it, ye who can!
Deep sink it in the waves!
It hears a fellow-man
To groan with fellow-slaves.

Awake the burning scorn—
The vengeance long and deep,
That, till a better morn,
Shale neither tire nor sleep! Swear once again the vow, By atl we hope or dream, That what we suffer now The future shall redeem.

Furl, furl the boasted Lie! Till Freedom lives again,
With stature grand and purpose high
Among untrammelied men!
Roil up the starry sheen,
Conceal its bloody stains;
For in its folds are seen
The stamp of rusting chairs.

Swear, Freemen-all as one-Swear, Freemen—all as one— To spurn the ilaunting Lie!
Till Peace, and Truth, and Love
Shall fill the brooding sky;
Then floating in the air,
O'er hill. and dale, and sea,
'Fwill stand forever fair,
The emblem of the Free!

His connection with the Leader lasted until

the breaking out of the civil war. When the old 69th, at the call of the gallant Corcoran, volunteered their services in defence of the flag of their adopted country, Charles G. Halpine marched off with his counparticipated in the first serious engagement of the war-the disastrous battle of Bull Run -disastrous through no fault of Corcoran and

After the order for the return of the 69th had been published, Lieutenant Halpine was removed to Major-General David Hunter's studies which every officer holding respon-

sible rank should be thoroughly conversant with; and it may be stated that in a few months, not withstanding his arduous duties in the field, was recognized even by the graduates of West Point, as one of the most intelligent, self-possessed executive officers in the

General Hunter being ordered to North Carolina, Major Halpine accompanied him, still continuing on his staff. It was while he was stationed here that he first assumed the nom de plume of "Miles O'Reilly." In one of his celebrated songs, "Private Miles O'Reilly, of the Forty-seventh New York," assailed Dahlgren for not assaulting Charleston at the time he promised he would. For this it was assumed that "Private Miles" was put in the guard-house and was to be tried by courtmartial for violating the articles of war, by speaking or writing disrespectfully of his superior officer. This coming to the eve of President Lincoln, who, ignorant of the fact that Miles was no other than the industrious and patriotic Halpine, directed the Secretary natural way and by accident. And for this of War to issue an order for the culprit's release and the indefinite postponement of the court-martial.

His rank increased to that of colonel, the subject of our memoir was transferred to the staff of Major-General Halleck, the very lion and centre of which he at once became. With the General he was assigned to active duty, and accompanied him on his wellarranged and magnificent raid up the Shenandoah valley to Staunton and to the west

The military career of Colonel Halpine was soon to be brougt to a close. He remained with his commander in Washington for some weeks, in the meantime being raised to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers and gazetted a major in the regular army, and then tiring of activity, abruptly tendered his resignation as a regular and as a volunteer officer. The War Department was exceedingly loth to part with a gentleman who had done the Government and country such good service, and hastened to tender him a rank which it was supposed would retain him in the army -ambition for place it was known he had not. He was complimented by being made major-general by brevet, and with this honor, the very highest he could hope to attain, he left the service and retired to private life.

Soon after his return to New York, in 1864, General Halpine was invited by the Citizens' Association to take charge of the New York Citizen. He also contributed some elaborate and sensational articles to the Herald on a subject that then reigned paramount in the hearts of Irishmen. These articles proved that the blood of his rebel progenitors was about to assert itself once more, and, as a consequence, " Miles O'Reilly" became exceedingly popular with the "naturalized citizens of Irish birth." On the strength of this popularity he was nominated and triumphantly elected to one of the most honorable and lucrative positions in the gift of the people, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the regular parties. 'He held the office of City Registerar until his death

His success in the political was as marked as in the literary arena. In London he had connected himself with the "Young Ireland Party." In this country his first essay in politics was as the private secretary of Stephen A. Douglas, and by virtue of that position he became identified with the leading political events of that exciting period. It was innate in him, a part of himself that he could not escape from, to oppose fraud, venslity and corruption. Whether he was contending for reform in city politics, or ferreting out county swindles, or guarding against the corruptions of the quartermaster's departments, he was only obeying a law of his existence.

But Charles G. Halpine was more than a journalist, more than a politician; he was a nget and author of eminent merit. So occupied was he, however, that he neglected putting the great body of his productions in a permanent form. Many of his poems are exuisite as works of art, and in their delicacy effect is liked for the trains of the richest and force of sentiment.

His entertaining and amusing poetic effusions, written under his nome de plume of "Miles O'Reilly," were more widely known, however. He used his pen to carry on a certain result, and wonderful was the skill with which he proceeded. This preception was intuitive and the most effective plans seemed to present themselves of their own volition. A remarkable evidence of this ability to effect a purpose, even when that purpose was an entire revulsion of public sentiment, is furnished by the following song of "Sambo's Right to be Kilt." It was written to accustom the Irish—who had so great a prejudice against a negro that they did not like him even to be killed in the company of white soldiers-to the idea of negro regiments. Its effect was as astonishing as its arguments were unanswerable. Regiments or blacks were directly and indirectly a necessity of northern success, and their possibility were mainly due to the wondrously skilful pen of General Halpine.

Some say it is a burnin' shame To make the naygurs light, An' that the thrade o' being kilt Belongs but to the white;

Belongs but to the white;
But as for me, upon my sowl,
So liberal are we here,
I'll let Sambo be murthered in place o' meself
On every day in the year.
On every day in the year, boys,
An'every hour in the day,
The right to be kitt I'll divide wid him,
An'divil a word I'll say.

In battle's wild commotion
I shouldn't at all object,
If Sambo's body should stop a ball'
That was comin' for me direct;
And the prod of a Southern bagnet,
So liberal are we here,
I'll resign, an' let Sambo take it
On every day in the year,
On every day in the year, boys,
An' wild none o' your nasty pride,
All my right in a Southern bagnet-prod
Wid Sambo I'll divide.

The men who object to Sambo The men who object to Sambo
Should take his place an' fight,
An' it's better to have a naygur's hue
Than a liver that's wake an' white;
Though's Sambo's black as the ace o' spades
His finger a thrigger can pull,
And his eyes run straight on the barrel-sights
From undher its thatch o' wool.
So hear me all, boys, darlins!
Don't think I'm tippin' you chaff,
The right to be kitt I divide wid him,
An' give him the largest half!

General Halpine died suddenly on the morning of August 3, 1868, in this city. He had suffered for some time before from insomnia, brought on by the combined effects of physical and mental labor, and was obliged to have recourse to chloroform. The apothe-cary, by a well-intentioned but unfortunate error, gave him a diluted article, which had no effect; and afterwards giving him more under the delusion that it was adulterated, while it was actually of full strength, he inhaled too much of it, and died under its effects. Thus by a mere accident a most important life was cut short at its period of greatest usefulness.

Physically, General Halpine was a splendid specimen of a man. Tall, stout, and finely proportioned, his commanding figure and soldierly carriage were sufficient at any time to arrest the attention of the beholder. His complexion was florid, with fair bair, and full round whiskers.

As a public man, General Halpine was widely known, and his loss was universally A house dress is made quite dressy tooking him through the head with a regretted, but it is only those who were inti- by wearing in front a large jabot bow of was obligingly handed to him.

mately acquainted with him that could fully appreciate his sterling qualities of heart and head. Refined and gentlemanly in manners, of a most kindly disposition, exceedingly for aid, he left behind him a memory enshrined in the affections of all .- McGec's

FUNDS FOR THE LAND LEAGUE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR :- Enclosed you will find the sum of sixteen dollars and eighty cents (\$1680), being the contribution of a few of the Irish Catholic settlers of the Parish of St. Joseph, near Ottawa, towards the funds of the Land League.

By forwarding said sum to its destination in Ireland, and by publishing the names of said parties, with the amount contributed by each person, in the next number of your valuable paper, you will greatly oblige

Your old subscriber, J. Tompkins. Orleans, P.O., Gloucester, )

August 27, 1881. Following are the names of the contribut-

John Kenny, \$1; John Quigly, 1; John Tompkins, senr, :; John Cosgrove, 1; Thomas O'Toole, 1; Michael Kehoe, 1; Richard Kehoe, 50c; John Snaithe, 1; J Tompkins, jr, 1; Jas Kehoe, 50c; William Steward, 50c; James Tompkins, 50c; John Caughlan, 1; Stephen Presley, 1; Simon Armstrong, 1; Michael Ryan, Clarence, 1; John Mahoney, do, 1; Daniei Ryan, do, 1; Patrick Rankins, do, 50c; Dan Burns, do, 30c -\$16.80.

### FASHION NOTES.

PREPARING FOR THE AUTUMN. The first importations of woolen and silk dress goods show stripes, moires and ombre grounds for their leading features. The striped stuffs are meant for trimmings and for combining with plain fabrics, especially as skirts and as plaited flounces for trimming skirts. There are longthwise and crosswise stripes, narrow stripes and wide ones, even strines and irregular clusters, bold, well defined stripes, and the vaguest penciled lines. ombre and watered stripes, brocaded stripes, the novelty of all is the introduction of line

stripes that are the merest threads of gilt or of silver in woolen stuffs of ordinary quality; it is claimed that this gilt and silver will not tarnish, or they would not appear in fabrics meant for general use. Sometimes only the smallest stitches of the tinsel are used. but these arrange themselves in stripes, and give tone to the stuff. New cheviots in stripes of olive, bronze, copper red, blue and green have duches of red gold given by single threads, while chuddah like woolens of solid myrtle green, leaf brown or brick red have raised lines and double lines of gold, either red gold, the yellow of Roman gold, or else the bronzed gold shade. Dull soft hues still prevail in the cheviots, and those are sometimes brightened by stitches of silk of flame red bright blue or ionamil yellow. All the wool fabrics show the soft, flexible, pleasant to the touch, and exclinit for drapery,

SATINE, ETC. Silks are satins this year, for no new plain gros grains are shown thus far, and even the watered silks have glossy satin stripes. For plain self colors satin de ivon or satin surah will be chosen, and the only gros grains are the cheap repped silks that now form the foundation of most dresses, but which are concealed from view even in the simplest wool suits as carefully as a paper cambric foun-dation would be. Stripes prevail in silk fabrics, but are usually more massed in colors than the raintow stripes of wool goods, two tones of one color, or at most two or three contrasting hues being oftenest used.

Plush of long thick pile wih rival velvet for parts of costumes, and many dresses will object of conducting excavations on the slopes be made entirely of plush, as its clinging of Mount Ida. esthetic toilets.

### TRIMMINGS.

Satin cords in passementeric are the new features in dress trimmings for Autumn and Winter. These cords and the luster that dull silk nassementerie need for trimming satin fabrics. They are made for satia in rolls like piping, and are disposed in arabesques, vandyker, leaf and flower designs, and they hang straight like fringe, with a satin or jet drop at the end of each cord. Sometimes there are rows and rows of the cord in blocks and bars, with similar rows of cut let beads between. Very eleborate designs are shown for passementerie, some of which are in floral patterns, and others are geometrical. All of these trimmings are wide, and the patterns are large, especially the lily patterns.

The buttons for dresses are of two sizes. and in designs and colors are as bandsome as jeweled brooches. They come in faceted steel entirely, or else set round with rims of jet, and in colored perals and metals of every hue. The ombre peral and metal buttons are shown to match dress goods; the gilt and silver buttons bave color introduced, and are etched in quaint designs, or else have raised figures showing flowers or dragons, and tiny nail heads of cut steel or jet on the edges. Enameled buttons in Watteau designs repeat all the colors of the dress material.

WRAPS. The outside garment is always the most considerable feature of a lady's dress. The new fashions in mantles are of interest, and among them are, first a Korrigane mantle of fancy black silk brocaded with satin dots. This madtle is shirred from shoulder to shoulder at the back, down the middle of the back; it is trimmed with a narrow plaited drapery, fastened down at regular intervals with fine shirrings, it is fitted to the waist with a belt fastened inside. The side pieces form great sweeping sleeves. The back piece and sleeves are trimmed with three rows of quilled black Spanish lace; a full ruche of the same encircles the neck. A border of jet headed passementerie ss put on as a heading to the lace quilling, and is continued on each side up to the shoulder, while a full lace ruffle comes down the middle in front. tioning that his "discovery of Troy" has by From the waist line the front falls into two square lappets edged with lace quillings and the scientific archieologists of Germany. Dr. etted passementerie.

Next comes the Charmante, a visite mantle of black satin, with square, open sleeves formed out of the side pieces. The back is plaited down the middle. A handsome trimming of black Spanish lace and dead black passementerie come up on each side of the plaits and round the side pleces and sleeve openings. Thick reache round the neck. Large satin bows to finish at the neck and sleeves.

In simpler models the Lybia is a semilitting paletot with visite sleeves; it is made of coat has a very special value as a refancy buff cloth, trimmed with light bows, minder." silk cord and passementerie, forming brandebourgs over the front and clusters of aiguillets upon the sleeves.

Another is a tight fitting paletot of light fancy checked cloth, open with revers, double breasted and fastened with two rows of dark pearl buttons. The revers, ouffs and pockets are piped with dark silk.

NOTES.

white lace, side by side of another bow bright coloured ribbon, the ends of which coil around the lace folds of the jabot, and are finally fastened together on the opposite generous, and ever disposed to lend a helping side, at the waist, by a jewelled insect, or hand to the distressed who appealed to him pretty brooch, or flower.

Stamped silks are to be the novelty of the next season. The designs are taken from playing cards and from Alhambra wa'l decorations or sometimes represent Egyptian beads.

Little rush baskets take the place of shopping bags. They are openworked and lined with fine ruby, peacock blue or olive cashmere or silk, with a deep bag top drawn together by ribbon strings. English tashions are gaining year by year

greater weight in feminine attire. They have always been authority on tailor made garments, but now their authority is spreading to other departments of dress. One of the most beautiful toilets worn at Saratoga was of heavy Spanish lace, black and beautifully embroidered in gold thread. With

this was worn a superb Brazilian topaz neck-

lace and bracelets, and a topaz nigrette clasped to the golden plumes in the large Reubens Fashionable ladies have for the moment discarded the wearing of much jewellery, the most fashionable of which fit closely to the

Black watered silks are combined with olain silk for Autumn wear.

Wedding shoes of white satin are laced up the inside and finished at the tops with a delicate frill of rich lace.

### ROUND THE WORLD.

The Gartield fund now reaches \$163,000. A Louisville mother advertises in a news-

papers for prayer for the recovery of her sick

Mr. Graham, of New Edinburgh, will be an exhibitor of grapes at the Montreal Exhi-

It is understood that Dr. Tache, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, will shortly be super-

annuated. The authorities dissolved meetings at Floronce and Frosinone, Italy, to protest against the Papal guarantees.

One of the features of the forthcoming opera season at Leipzig will be a performance of Weber's operas in chronological order. Mr. T. A. Emmett, of New York, a grandson of T. Addis Emmett, the brother of Robert

Emmett, who emigrated from Ireland to America, is at present in Quebec. Parnell has asked the 900 Irish electors of Durham to vote for the Conservative candidate at the approaching election for that constituency or stay away altogether from the

Out in Durange, Col., recently, a marriage

took place, and the notice of it in the daily paper, said, "Cards." Ever person in the whole town brought a pack, and some a couple An article in an agricultural paper is called

"How to eat strawberries." A man who doesn't know how to eat strawberries should be compelled to live on dried apples and salt mackerel. " Had drank' is not good English gram-

mer," says a high authority. It certainly is not. "Was drunk" is better grammer," and more in accordance with the facts, nine times According to a German authority, the book that has obtained the greatest number of readers in modern times is " Notre-Dame de

Lourdes," by M. Lasserre, which is now in its 150th edition. Prof. Virchow, the distinguished German savant, expects to accompany Dr. Schliemann to the Trond next winter, with the special

A man with a very large hald head complimented on the fact that the caput was analogous to Greenland. "Why so?" he asked. "Because it is a great white bare

place," was the reply. The annual Congress of the American Dental Society of Europe met at Wiesbaden, on Aug. 9, under the Presidency of Dr. Crane of Paris. Members attended from Germany,

France, and Switzerland. A suit for five cents at the Division Court, London, Ont. was tried and decided in favor of complainant. Frank Peters sued Morrison and Trotter for that amount, being an overcharge on a washing bill.

A Louisville man expressed a desire to whip a wife, and she was willing he should do it, if he could; but he couldn't, as was demonstrated by a fair fight in a field to which they repaired for the encounter.

A large number of Portuguese laborers have been put at work on Louisiana plantations, and a systematic effort is about to be made to induce immigration from Spain, Portugal, and Italy to the far Southern States. Wages have increased already, and it is thought that they will soon go much higher, unless the demand for labor is supplied in the manner proposed.

Queen Victoria has presented to the Museum of Berlin a picture, "The Money Changer," by Rembrandt, formerly in the royal galleries at Windsor. Special interest attaches to this picture from the fact that it is dated 1627, when the painter was only nineteen years old. The only other picture by Rembrandt of the same early date is the "Paul" at Stuttgart.

In the course of the excavations for the new fort at Lier, near Antwerp, a number of bones of extinct animals, mammoths' teeth, and the almost complete skeleton of a rhinoceros have been dug up. It was in the same district that, in 1760, was found the immense skeleton of a mammoth, which has been preserved in the Natural History Museum at Brussels.

In face of the storm of congratulation with which Dr. Schliemann has recently been welcomed to Berlin, it may be worth menno means won universal acquiescence from Brentano has just published a pamphlet of considerable size in which he argues that the site of Homer's city is yet to be found.

The offers for Mr. Bradlaugh's torn coat are said to be numerous. One person offers £20, another £10, a third suggests that the garment be rafiled. To these offers the owners has replied loftily: "We are conscious of the very kindly feeling that prompts these offers, but the coat is not for sale. The payment for its tearing will be made by my foes, and until that rayment has been exacted the

While Eckert and Guthrie were having a fist fight, in Cincinnati, a friend of Guthrie named Seegars, stood by with a drawn knife in his hand. This displeased Eckert, and, after whipping Guthrie, he turned to Seegars and said, "Throw away that knife and I'll fight you, too." Seegars declined to disarm himself. "Then, if you won't give me a fair fight," cried Eckert, " take this," and he shot A house dress is made quite dressy looking him through the head with a pistol, which

Finance.

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OCTOBER 1st, 1881.

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Orders from the country can be sent in with Five Dollars in Registered Letters, which will secure one of these Bonds, good for the Drawing of July 1st.

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### "United Extracts from Ireland."

The bold Argyll's confiscation of the Ulster tenants' interest was cancelled straight off, with a bitter liftle hint from Mr. Gladstone that the bold Argyll's grammar was no better than his Liberalism. But here again Mr. Parnell hit a blot. The Lords give a landlord, when a tenant sells, the right of recovering the full amount of his claim out of the purchase-money before any other creditor can get a penny. Mr. Gladstone could not be induced to deprive the landlords of this monstrous privilege, which was accorded to them by a vote of 341 to 87.

The Archbishop of Dublin mentioned one really alarming fact in his last pastoral-that six millions of Irish money were squandered in drink in 1879. If there is any explanation of that fact anywhere, it ought to be produced; for the thing as it stands is shameful. At all events, His Grace will agree with us-or, rather no, we hope he will yet agree with us-that one-fourth of that six millions or so would have been much better spent in ridding the country of the plague of landlordism-say, in subscriptions to the Land League, for example.

The letters of the Archbishop of Cashel, of Dublin, which we have the privilege of publishing to-day, are, if we do not greatly mistake, to the movement for the encouragement of Irish industries what the famous Irishtown meeting was to the Land Agitation. The leader of the Irish Race, their spiritual Chief, and the future Chief Magistrate of their capi-tal, strike the one note—the time has come to be alive and stirring in this matter. We leave the manufacturers, operatives, and people of Ireland to ponder their words. The impulse must come from the people themselves. It was the Mayo peasants who made the Land League organization; it will be the workmen of Cork or Dublin, or possibly of some obscurer place, who will bring Irish industries into fashion in the same sturdy and whole-souled way. First let us have collections of facts. What are the existing manufactures?—at what figures can they sell?-how do their goods and their prices compare with their foreign rivals?-and if we cannot make and sell as cheaply, why not? Let not the manufacturers hide themselves and their wares away in holes. Let the operatives bestir themselves and make their voices heard. popular organization that ever existed stands ready to hand to give irresistible force to a movement which would be the complement for the land.

We have a word to say elsewhere of Mr. Gladstone's and Mr. Bright's performances after dinner at the London Mansion House. They are not quite so sanguine as they were that we will have the capacity to understand what is good for us. Plainly, they have not the capacity to understand what is bitter and offensive to us. The late Lord Beaconfield's "brilliant Irish brethren," whom he York, and annihilated his Irish Conservative party at a rush. The Ministers who censure powders. Like the venerable children they noble crew massacred the innocent clauses with infantine delight, perfectly well knowing that they were only amusing themselves. At one blow they destroyed the right of free sale upon properties where the landlords have made the improvements. Ar another, they struck away the lease-holders; the Duke of Argyll decreed the confiscation of millions of the property of the Ulster farmers by an him or his predecessors at any time in respect of a tenant's interest.

There has been much feverish writing about what the Lords have done with the Land Bill, and what the Commons would do with the Lords, and Mr Bright is quite right the subject. The Lords have done what it was perfectly natural that a clique of selfish tyrants should do, the brains of whose families, like their pedigrees, are lost in the mist of ages. They wrapped their tattered old privileges about them, and expected that the tide of the sea would shrink from wetting their feet, when they stood opposing it with their poor little amendments. Wherein the old Lords were perfectly foolish, but also perfectly honest. That is more than can be well said for their critics in the Commons. This "great and noble" Land Bill, over whose fate Mr. Bright shed indignant tears after eating the Lord Mayor's dinner, is, in its effect, whatever it was in intention, an arrant fraud from beginning to end of it. It purports to be of the time to see her finely and in excelthe salvation of the Irish tenants; it is really a message to the cell in which landlordism stood publicly condemned to die the death, bidding it come forth and re-ascend its throne upon the necks of the people. "The stalwart ruffians" whom Mr. Gladstone denounced were pinioned and powerless in the hands of public opinion. Their highway robbery was no longer possible; the rack-rents they used highway robbery, the people became their play is the child's mind. I am not at all own police, and with the most marvellous aure that the latter mentioned will not some celerity brought the robbers to their senses. Rack-rents are crushing all hope and spirits out of the farmers, and they found they had only to will it to make the rack-rents uncollectable. The entire landlord system was a relic of barbarism which, in these days of free land all the world over, bound the hands of the Irish husbandman behind his back in the competition with other lands; and the husbandman no sooner sets himself to examine the thing like a man than he found that this Sevenheaded Idol, which he had bowed purse to keep them going; Mr. Gladatone set School course to the best advantage." This kidney complaints, by the introduction of the himself ingeniously to build their houses for is something I have often thought of. I see inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. Tromas' them on an entirely new and improved plan little girls of ten and twelve years working | Eccepted Oil.

to fill their pockets with "arrears" again out of the Irish purse—to re-establish their little practical meaning for them, or commitseignorial rights, to give them the most absolute security for their rents, so that they might be idler, and mor profuse and worse Irishmen than ever-in fact to give a lease of 999 years to the system which was going down into the grave with curses when he came to its assistance.

### TO SCHOOL AGAIN.

[BY FAITH ROCHESTER.]

With September the school question comes to the front, for in this month most of our schools begin their active operation for the year. In what condition are our children, physically and mentally? How do we hope to find them at the close of the school year? We cannot afford to leave the school business entirely to the teachers and the School

Committee. Perhaps they would "educate" our children to death. What is the proper object of education? To develop the human faculties, and to put a person into possession of the powers with which Nature has endowed him, so that he can have them for use and enjoyment all through life. Not long ago it was generally believed that the object of education was the acquisition of know. lege, and I once heard a School Superintendent tell the children that their minds were like baskets, which they were to fill as full The letters of the Archbishop of Cashel, of as possible with facts while they were minutes brisk exercise with a crash towel Mr. Parnell, and of the Lord Mayor Elect of as possible with facts while they were minutes brisk exercise with a crash towel minutes brisk exercise with a cr and we no longer hear the memory lauded as the most important faculty of the human mind. We are more inclined to heed and assert the oft-repeated advice of King Solomon : "Get understanding, "and "Get wisdom." How trifling, comparatively, is any amount of mere knowledge or information about things, if in gaining it the faculty for study and investigation and right thinking 3. Neve is used up or broken down? This not unfrequently occurs. The bright scholar, who is the pride of his teacher and the hope of his parents, breaks down in the race, used up before the real battle has begun. I have known this to befall children of naturally strong constitution, and the danger seems so wide-spread, and the calamity so great, that parents need to be thoroughly warned.

THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

In the first place, the children should be sent to school in good physical condition. If they are sick they should not go at all. They must have full hours of healthy sleep, " early to bed" habitually, and not very " early to rise," if they seem to need more sleep. I feel as though I am committing a sin when I Once the Irish public know exactly how to awake a child in the morning from sound help, the rest will be easy; for the greatest slumber, even when I have been begged by the child to do so. It seems necessary to do this sometimes, in order to break a child of night wakefulness and late morning sleep. and the crowning of the paramount struggle But sleep is literally "tired nature's sweet door workers should beware of heavy indi-Brain repair and healthy physical growth take place best during the hours of sleep. The brain uses up by its work certain portions of the nutriment which comes from our daily food, and these must be supplied in our food from day to day, or the brain will work feebly or break down easily. I believe that many dull scholars are made so by poor food, much poor food being misnamed "rich."

I feel condemned when my children have

to hurry to school, worried by fear of being sneered at when they were hungry, late. The home arrangements ought to be turned his Irish Secretary out of such that the children can easily be ready in season, and walk calmly to school, with no anxiety about tardiness. The teachers do the name of English Radicalism do not hold well to try to promote punctuality, both for leases for lives renewable for ever. To the good order of the school, and for each come back to the Land Bill :- it went up to | child's education in a good habit. But when the House of Lords, who, poor gentlemen, children get such a dread of being late that barked at it vigorously, but passed its they much prefer to be absent, the matter is second reading as children take rhubarb overdone. More than once when my little daughter found herself starting so late that | ters. good was in it out of it in Committee; (more than a mile), I have told her not to do that gay and festive bridegroom, the ancient Duke of Argyll, leading off with a port, and the staying a little while after the counting of profit and loss. If we have renegade's usual vigour, in company with school-hours were not half so bad as a head- not any talent for writing splendid works on that gem of Irish landlord's the Marquis of ache for the day, and the necessity for Lansdowne. Hardly anybody, except the studying while over-heated and tired. This

officials, stuck to or spoke for the Governies a part of her physical education and a ment, and the Marquis of Sallsbury and his very important one. very important one. If some children need urging to their studies, others need holding back quite as much. This little girl, finding herself 100 in most of her studies at the early spring examination, announced her intention of being 100 in all at the close of the year. Not long after she asked me seriously, "Which would you rather have me do-study at noon-time and so be 100 in all my studies, or go out and play and amendment giving the landlord credit in case | not be above 95 ?" Of course I did not hesiof sale for a deduction of the amount paid by tate in my reply. I said: "Play by all means, even though you barely pass (the lowest average for passing from one grade to another being fixed at 75), and if you study at noon recess instead of play- poisons to themselves. ing, I should want to punish you, as nature surely would, by making both mind and body suffer for mental over work." So in his apprehension that the Irish people do not at all understand his excitement upon and "Run, sheep, run," and examination and "Run, sheep, run," and examination found her fresh and calm, and apparently not at all worried until she was more than half through the exercises, which occupied the forenoons of one week. Then she received a letter from a very dear friend who had just passed her examination in another place. The writer said (not at all in a boast-iul spirit), "I was 100 in every study, which is no uncommon thing for me." Then ou. little girl was roused to emulation, as I could plainly see, and she was full of anxiety about the remaining examination, wishing to study both early and late which I discouraged. When she came home and announced her high average, she thought I was not pro-perly glad. I told her I had been glad all

lent health and spirits, but within a few days I had begun to fear that she might gain a triumph at too great a cost. Her high average did not please me so much as the sincere regret she seemed to feel that she was marked higher in reading than a little friend who really is a better reader than she is—for this, too, is an important part in her education. I tell all this by way of to extract from their seris with pistols to illustration; I might also tell of the efforts I their heads were no longer payable. The have to make to induce another child to prices. regular police being engaged on the side of pay decent attention to study, so full of

sure that the latter mentioned will not some | Thomas' respected citizens, died on the 19th day outstrip all the others, even in mental achievement, but it does not now seem probable. Every one knows that precoclous children seldom do the best in later life. and I never envy the parents of unusually is forward scholars."

TWO YOUNG GRADUATES. A friend writes me that the Principal of their High School wishes to have her daughter, aged fourteen, graduate from the High School next year, doing the work of two years in one, in order to accomplish this. his soul to, was a monstrous lump of clay which began to totter to pieces at the first ringing blow.

Landlordism was doomed, and knew it, when the health of her ohild. She wishes her Mr. Gladstone stepped in to save it. Mr. girl to take the school easily, and she says James Lowther had given the landlords a besides, very truly, I think: "M—. is too million of relief money out of the Irish young to take the later studies of the High

over examples in arithmetic that can have ting to memory scientific facts in which a child can have not a particle of interest. The teachers of some of our best Seminaries and Colleges protest against the youth of many of the pupils sent to them, and often advise a year's absence before graduating, for the sake of greater maturity of mind, in those who take the higher branches. But ambitious teachers push the brighter ones forward through the lower grades as fast as possible, and parents seldom see the danger and the folly of this unhealthy zeal. Children should learn as early as possible, that only a small part of their education can be carried on in the school room, and that if this interferes with health or moral qualities, it is miseducation. More watchfulness on the part of parents about night study and wholesome food would make a change in the statistics concerning the growing evil of myopis, or near-sightedness, among school children. - American Agriculturist.

### Rules for Right Living.

1. Keep the body clean. The countless pores of the skin are so many little draintiles for the refuse of the system. If they become clogged and so deadened in their action, we must expect to become the prey of illhealth in some one of its countless forms. Let us not be afraid of a wet sponge and five every night or morning.

5. Devote eight hours out of the twenty-four to sleep. If a mother is robbed of sleep by a wakeful baby, she must take a nap sometime during the day. Every ten minutes of repose strengthens and refresher, and does good "like a medicine." Children should be allowed to sleep until they awake of their own

3. Never go out to work in early morning in any locality subject to damps, fogs, and miasms, with an empty stomach. If there is not time to wait for a cup of coffee, pour two-thirds of a cup of boiling water on two teaspoonfuls of cream, or a beaten egg, season it with salt and pepper and drink it while hot before going out. This will stimulate and comfort the stomach, and aid the system in resisting a poisonous and debilitating at-

mosphere. 4. Avoid over-eating. To rise from the table able to eat a little more is a proverbially good rule for every one. There is nothing more idiotic than forcing down a few mouthfuls, because they happen to remain on one's plate, after hunger is satisfied, and because they may be "wasted" if left! It is the most serious waste to over-tax the stomach with even half an ounce more than it can take

care of. 5. Avoid foods and drinks that plainly " disagree" with the system. Vigorous outgestible suppers. Suppers should always consist of light easily-digested foods-being, in the country, so soon followed by sleep, and the stomach being as much entitled as the head to profound rest. The moral pluck and firmness to take such food and no other for this last meal of the day can be easily acquired, and the reward of such virtue is sound sleep, a clear head, a strong hand, and a capital appetite for breakfast.

6. Never wear at night the undergarments that are worn through the day.

7. Cultivate sunlight and fresh air. Farmers' wives "fade" sooner than city women, not alone because they work harder and take no care of themselves, but because they stay so closely in-doors, and have no work or recreation that takes them out into the open sunlight. It is a singular fact that women in crowded cities generally get more sunshine and pure air than their hived-up country sis-

8. Have something for the mind to feed political economy or social science, or the genius for creating a good story or a fine poem, the next best thing-and in fact, almost as good a thing—is to possess an appreciation of these things! So have good books and good newspapers, and read them—if only in snatches-and talk about them at dinner time or by the evening fire, and take advantage of the new and hopeful things that are every little while coming to light.

9. LIVE IN PEACE! Fretting, worrying, faultfinding, borrowing trouble, giving away to temper and holding long, bitter grudges—all these things affect the liver, poison the blood, enlarge the spleen, carve ugly lines on the face, and shorten life! Try to be half as wise as that little creature, the bee, who takes

FOR A SUDDEN COLD.

Take one teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in a cup of hot water, well sweetened with loaf sugar. It is better to take this dose just before going to bed. 46-2ws

ODDS AND ENDS.

Beautiful emeralds have been discovered

in South Carolina. All the world will visit the Montreal Ex-

hibition of next month. The Irish Land bill has received the royal

assent. It is not worth a cent. An Irish workhouse inmate has to live on

58 cents a week, clothing included. The days are becoming perceptibly shorter and so are the intervals between drinks.

Joseph Ryan, of Ottawa, a lad of fourteen, saved two boys of his own age from drowning

on Monday. And now the Duke of Edinburgh wants the

country to pay the expenses of his pleasure tour in the Baltic! Messrs. Cowie & Sons, of Liverpool, N.S., have made several large shipments of leather

to Montreal this season at remunerative Mr. Patrick Burke, of St. Thomas, one of the oldest printers in the west and one of St.

instant. James Gordon Bennett is back in New York. Since his arrival the Herald has been

less Anti-Irish. The aristocracy must have snubbed James. Thirty thousand cases of lobsters, principally from Pictou and Point Duchene, N.S.

are estimated to have arrived over the Intercolonial Railway this season. The English papers generally think Harcourt made an ass of himself in the debate over the release of Davitt. It is thought Davitt will be shortly released.

A short road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism. excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and Mew Advertisements.

### PROSPECTUS

MONTREAL.

This Institution—under the business management of Prof. T. Russell, who was for many years teacher of the Graduating Commercial Class at St. Laurent College. St. Laurent, and Masson College, Torrebonne, is intended, mainly, to prepare boys and young men, who may avail themselves of its religious, moral, social, literary and business advantages, to enter upon the discharge of the duties of an active business life, with a reasonable guarantee of Moral, Social, and Business success,

It is the intention to combine in this Institution, as rapidly as circumstances will permit, the best features of Literary and Business Colleges, so that its graduates may, with propriety, take their places in the front rank of educated Business men.

### Course of Studies.

With Course of Studies is divided (at present) into two general parts, which, for the sake of distinction, are denominated: The Collegiate Course, and The Business Course.

The Collegiate Course, which is divided into two Departments, viz., The Junior Department and The Sepior De-partment embraces a period of four years—two years in each Department.

Junior Department.

Candidates for admission into this Department are required to be able to read, spell and write passably well; also to possess an elementary knowledge of Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography. 1st Year.

The Branches pursued in this class are:
Catechism (for Catholic pupils only), Reading
Orthography and Definitions, Dictation, Translations, Declamation, Grammar, Analysis and
Parsing, Exercises in Composition, Geography,
Sacred History, History of Canada and U. S.
Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Penmanship
and the Elements of Linear Drawing.

2nd Year.

In addition to the above-named Branches the pupils of the 2nd year will pursue the History, of England and the Elemenis of Letter-writing, Astronomy, Algebra, and Book-keeping.

### Senior Department.

Candidates for admission into this department are required to be able to read, write, define and compose fairly well; also to possess a satisfactory knowledge of Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Arithmetic, Geography and History; also an elementary knowledge of Astronomy, Declamation, Algebra, and Book-keeping.

### 3rd Year. UNDER GRADUATING CLASS.

The branches pursued in this class are:
Christian Doctrine (for Catholic pupils) Reading, Orthography and Definitions, Declamations, Orations, Translations, Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Principles of Literature, Compositions, Letter-writing, Penmanship, Rheteric, Gen. History, Geography, Astronomy, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Familiar Sciences, (Telegraphy and Phonography optional).

### 4th Year.

GRADUATING CLASS. In addition to the Branches taught in the 3rd year, the pupils of the 4th year will be taught Commercial Correspondence. Mensuration, Practical Book-keeping, including Commission, Forwarding, Agencies, Merchandise Co. Transactions, Banking, Brokerage, &c.; also Actual Business Customs, and the general principles of Commercial Law.

The Business Course, which is divided into the Under Graduating and Graduating classes, embraces a period of Two

Graduating classes, embraces a period of Two years.

Candidates for admission into this department will be examined, by the Director of Studies, in Reading, Orthography, Definitions, Grammar. Analysis and Parsing. Compositions. Arithmetic, Geography, and Penmanship, and placed in the class for which their previous attainments qualify them.

The students of the Business Course will pursue all the Business Branches of the Senior Department—Collegiate Course.

Those who have not the time or means to take a Collegiate Course, as delineated above, would do well to enroll them-elves in the Business Department.

Optional Studies.

Instrumental Music—(Plano, Organ, Violin &c.), Elocution (special course), Drawing (Landscape, Artistic. Portrait, Linear &c.), Phonography, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Book-keeping, and the Classics—also, German.

### The College Building,

situated, at 115 Cadicux St., on elevated ground above and adjacent to Montreal's grand Boulevard—Sherbrooke St.—within view of the Royal Mountain whose name it bears, is large and commodious—furnished with modern improvements and surrounded with spacious grounds, shade trees &c.

shade trees &c.

The locality is unexceptionable and comparatively retired, although in close promixity to several educational and religious institutions. The air is pure and healthy.

A limited number of Boarders will be admitted who will receive the care and comforts of home with the advantages arising from collegiate discipline.

### The Discipline

of the Institution will receive from the Officers and Faculty the care and attention that its importance demand, and while it will be sufficiently strict and energetic to preserve good order and morals, yet the rules are formed with the view of securing the cheerful and hearty concurrence and co-operation of the students by appealing to their sense of honor, self-respect, justice and right. The Business Course.

will be thorough and comprehensive and embrace the most approved features of the leading Business Colleges, together with the most approved Business customs.

Prof. Russell feels confident that his long experience in teaching in the public schools and leading Colleges of the U.S. and Canada, together with his experience in Commercial pursuits will enable him to place at the disposition of his pupils, not only a thorough general course of studies, but also the important advantages arising from combining theory and practice in a Business course.

### TERMS Per session of Ten months.

Tuition in English and French—Junior Department.

Tuition in English and French—Senior Department.

Bed and Bedding.

Washing and mending of linen.

Telegraphy—Theory and Practice.

Phonography.

Plano—Lessons—with use of Piano.

Violin Lessons—with use of of Violin.

Drawing in Crasson. 

spicolar Remarks.

Medical attendance and medicine at Physicians' charges. Payments semi-annually in advance—except Tution for day pupils, which will be received quarterly or monthly, at the option of parents and guardians.

Class Books, Stationery &c. at current prices. Students who board at the College will provide themselves with the usual College outfit.

Students in the Senior Department and young men who may be members of the Junior Department, will be permitted to smoke at regular intervals, providing they have the written consent of parents or guardians.

The use of Tobacco in any other way is strictly prohibited.

Candidates for admission as boarders, who are not known by the College Faculty, will be obliged to give satisfactory proof of good morni character as a condition of admission.

Although the character of the College is essentially Catholic in principle and practice, yet students of all religious denominations will be admitted, as moral worth rather than religious belief will form the criterion by which to Judge in the admission of applicants.

### Hew Advertisements.

Parents will receive a semi-annual report of the progress, application, conduct, health, etc... of their children.

the progress, application, conduct, health, etc... of their children.
Students of the Institution are not obliged to wear a "Uniform."
Compensation for all damages done to the furniture or other property of the College will be required from the person or persons causing such damage.
All letters sent or received by students may be examined by the President or his representatives—a privilege which will be exercised, however, only when circumstances tend to render it beneficial to all concerned.
N.B.—The general branches of both Courses, with the exception of strictly business branches (which are taught in English only) will be laught through the medium of the English and French languages, by competent Professors. The Scholastic year which is divided into two sessions of Five months each, commences on the first of September and terminates during the last week in June.

T. RUSSELL, President.

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH.

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

 $\mathbf{VAULTS}.$ Awarded First Prize at Toronto Exhibition

WAREROOMS AT MONTREAL. No 31 BONAVENTURE STREET,

ALFRED BENN,

Manager.

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the True Witness.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and to not conflict with any of the laws of the United States. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

EXHIBITION.

1881.

# CANADA'S GRAND

MONTREAL,

to 23rd of SEPTEMBER!

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

## **\$25,000 IN PRIZES**

This Exhibition promises to surpass any that has heretofore been held in the Dominion.

IT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS: AGRICULTURAL! INDUSTRIAL! HORTICULTURAL!

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

With a view of affording increased accommodation, the Exhibition Grounds have extended, and the Buildings enlarged. Ample provision is made for the display of Machinery in motion, and for the Exhibiting of Processes of Manufacture.

Many New and Interesting Features will be introduced in connection with the Exhibition. Arrangements are being made for a GRAND EXPOSITION OF FRENCH INDUSTRIES, to be sent direct from Paris to Montreal, for this Exhibition.

It is expected that contributions will also be sent from other Foreign Countries. The magnificent and world-renowned SS. "Parisian" will be in the Port during the time of the Exhibition.

### GRAND DAIRY EXHIBIT.

Among the numerous Attractions

### SPECIAL PRIZES

On a magnificent scale are offered by the Exhibition Committee and the Produce Merchants of Montreal, for Exhibits of BUTTER and CHEESE!

### PRACTICAL WORKING DAIRY!

The Committee have made arrangements for a Butter and Cheese Factory in full operation during the entire Exhibition. This promises to be one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition.

Grand Display of Horses and Cattle! Horses and Cattle will be shown in the Ring, between 2 and 5 p.m., each day commencing Friday, 10th September.

### SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!

Arrangements have been effected to supplement the Exhibition proper by Special Attractions of an extraordinary character, embracing :-

 $TORPEDO\ DISPLA\ YS\ IN\ THE\ HARBOR!$ Demonstrating by a series of thrilling experiments on the River, the destructive effects of Torpedo Warfare, in this instance, against Vessels of a large size provided for the purpose.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAYS. TORCHLIGHT PROCESSIONS AND FIREWORKS!

In the Evenings, especially designed on a scale of surpassing magnificence, eclipsing anything heretofore witnessed in Canada. Also,

ELECTRIC LIGHT EXHIBITION!

HORSE-JUMPING! Grand Athletic Tournaments!!!

FIREMEN'S COMPETITION, &c.

A PROGRAMME OF ALL THE ATTRACTIONS WILL BE ISSUED AT A LATER DATE.

Increased Facilities will be provided for Reaching the Grounds, Arrangements have been made with the Railway and Steamboat Companies to run Cheap

### Excursions and to issue Return Tickets at REDUCED RATES!

Intending Exhibitors should send in their entries without delay. For Prize List, Entry Forms, or any other information, apply to the undersigned.

### GEO. LECLERC,

S. C. STEVENSON, Sec. Industrial Dept., 181 ST. JAMES STREET. Montreal, 6th July, 1881.

Sec. Agr'l Dept., 68 ST. GABRIEL STREET.

CURED OF DRINKING. "A young friend of mine was cured of an "A young intend of mine was cured of an instiable desire for liquor, which had so proinspirated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use business. It allayed that burning et nor thirst; took away the appetite for liquor, made his nerves steady, and he has remained made more steady man for more than two a source and has no desire to return to his oups; years, and he will be a state to his oups; I know of a number of others that have been ewed of drinking by it."—From a leading R. B. Official, Chicago, III.—Times.

FROM SOUTH STUKELY, P.Q. BAD ACCIDENT.

SOUTH STUKELE, P.Q., Aug. 25 .- A sad and painful accident took place here yesterday evening about 6:30, just after the train passel. Arthur McDougall, a boy about nine gents old, was out in a boat on the Mill Pond with Wilford Molleur, son of Frank Molleur, with willout molleur, and or rank molleur, a fine little boy of six years of age. Mc-Dougall was rowing, and making for shore, with his back toward Molleur. When nearing the shore he looked round and he lad was missing, and nothing to be seen ut his hat floating on the water. McDougall promptly gave the alarm. The body was not found, however, till about 11 p.m., after the water had been let out of the pond and much search had been made. Mr. E. A. Savage, of the post office, found the body.

### CANADIAN CHOLERA.

This terrible disease is but little less fatal fan real Asiatic cholera, and requires equally mmpt treatment. Dr. Fowler's Extract of fild Strawberry will cure it as well as all ther forms of bowel complaints of infants or sdults if used in proper time. 2 2

THE EXACTIONS OF THE NEIGHBOR-ING VILLAGES.

EOW TWO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE PASS AN IL-LEGAL SENTENCE.

The regulations of the St. Gabriel municipality exact that any person residing outside its limits, but who comes within to transact business of any kind cannot do so without having previously obtained the requisite license, or otherwise such persons are liable to he arrested, fined or imprisoned.

This law has never received much respect at the hands of our city business men, who do not think it worth while, or look upon it as a hardship, to take out a license, when, perhaps, their business would only extend to a very limited number of customers. Among such ersons was Mr. Viau, biscuit maker, who was time and again warned not to enter the village to sell his goods without a license. He paid no attention to the warnings entil one evening the village policeman walked into a store opposite which Mr. figu's waggon was standing, and then and there arrested the driver and brought him to the lock-up. Next morning the driver appured before two Justices of the Peace, Mersrs. McReown and Delorme, who immediately con. demned him to take out a license, to pay afine of \$10 or go to juil for 10 days. As there is no appeal from such convictions or sentences the unfortunate driver had recourse, of certiorari by which to set aside the conviction. The petition was placed before Judge Torrance, who said, on hearing the facts of the case, "that there was a complete want of observance of the legal proceedings essential to a conviction." The petitioner had been arrested without a warrant, tried in s most summary manner, scarcely allowed to make proof, and less proof made against him. He would certainly under the circumwas not the slightest doubt that the convic-

### THE FIRST STEP.

london, Ont., yesterday for abducting Maggie Bollingshead, aged 16. He was taken back N.Y. ost. Mary's, and the girl went with him, claring that she would follow "her Billy" wthe end of the earth.

### TRIED AND TRUE!

How sad to contemplate the fact, that for the sake of gain, would-be philanthropists three introduced patent medicines and drugs tile compounds) which are advertised to cure the ills that flesh is heir to. Verily they are their reward. Thousands are annually ent to their graves through the use of such compounds. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters have ome before a discerning public, without any load trumpeting. They have been tried and have not been found wanting. They are daily ploing in public favor, and for dyspepsia, Jaundice, and biliousness have no equal.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" 48 no equal for relieving pain, both internal at external. It cures Pain in the Side, ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, othache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain mache. "It will most surely quicken the lood and Heal, as its acting power is wonettal." "Brown's Household Papacca, leng acknowledged as the great Pain Re-lever, and of double the strength of any ther Elixir or Liniment in the world, should in every family handy for use when Matted, "as it really is the best remedy in he world for Cramps in the Stomach, and lans and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale Vall Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of or rest by a sick child suffering and crying h the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? 180, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. INSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP. It will elleve the poor little sufferer immediatelyspend upon it; there is no mistake about it here is not a mother on earth who has ever ed it, who will not tell you at once that it ill regulate the bowels, and give rest to the other, and relief and health to the child, pending like magic. It is perfectly safe to se in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and prescription of one of the oldest and iemale physicians and nurses in the nited States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents

[G26 While not frightened of the grey hair companying advancing age it is not necesmy that one should become prematurely by. This can be avoided by keeping the alp clean and cool, and by using Luby's delan Hair Renewer occasionally. Sold by the objects at 50 cents a bottle. This celerated remedy has also a beautiful and subtle A BRILLIANT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH.

Thousands of people cured of chest disease and nasal catarrh by Dr. M. Souvielle's spirometer, which is used in the leading hospitals in Europe; instructions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address; physicians and suferers invited to try the instrument at the Doctor's office, Montreal, without charge. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, exaide surgeon French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal.

Why should not truth be acknowledged These wonderful instruments are the discovery of the age, and people need no longer fear chest diseases until its very last stage. Read the following and see the wonderful cures effected by these instruments, which convey medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease:-

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881.

DEAR DOCTOR,-I have great pleasure in making public my experience of the benefi cial effects I have derived from the use of your Spirometer and remedies for the cure of estarrh and bronchitis, which I was afflicted with for several years; my health is now wonderfully improved since using your remedies.

Yours truly, C. Hill.

MONTREAL, January, 1881.

Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal. DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the head and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies. Yours, respectfully,

S. HILTON, Montreal.

Mr. Benj. A Drake, 162 St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured.

Mr. Hunter, student at McGill College, who suffered from chest disease, is now cured. Also the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mr. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured. Hundreds of similar authentic testimonials can be seen at Dr. M. Souvielle's office, 13 Philips square. Instruments expressed to any address.

POND'S EXTRACT FOR PAIN .-- You seldom see much allusion to it in the public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of the world.

The Toronto World says our so called Loyalists are the most mischievous men in the country.

A Dublin evening paper publishes the following as a rumour:—It is stated that a large number of rifles and a canvas bag containing 30 revolvers were lately found by the police concealed in a garden at Blackhorse lane, near the Phanix Park. On Sunday morning, the police having taken possession of the through his counsel, to a petition for a writ prize, lay in wait for some parties who, they had private information, would visit the scene; but, tired out with watching, they fell asleep in their ambush, and when they awoke their treasure had mysteriously disappeared. A good deal of reticence is observed by the police about the transaction.

### Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East stances grant the writ of certiorari, as there India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permantion was obtained in a decidedly illegal ent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after Self-respect is the first step in all reforma- having tested its wonderful curative powers ons; and when your blood is laden with in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to mpurities and you are suffering from make it known to his suffering fellows. Miousness or dyspepsia, the first step to a Actuated by this motive and a desire to re-mical cure is to take Burdock Blood lieve human suffering, I will send free of Miters. Price \$1.00, trial sise 10 cents. charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by A Mr. Buck of St. Marys, was arrested in addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, 11-eow-G

> In order to give a quietus to a hacking cough, take a dose of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil thrice a day, or oftener if the cough spells render it necessary.

### Undertakers.

### MASKETS AND COFFINS.

The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burial Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand. always on hand.

DANIEL SHANKS, Huntingdon, P.Q.

Church Ornaments.

Senecal Frechen & cie MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORNAMENTS STATUES &c. NOTRE DAME ST. 252

Nov 17, 80

Bells, &c.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY.

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
25 Illustrated Catalogue sent?
26 ly



Miscellaneous.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Medical.

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Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. Wil not harm the most delicate woman or child,

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Eladder sure and certain.

CAMPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is the greatest Blood Cleanson in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches.

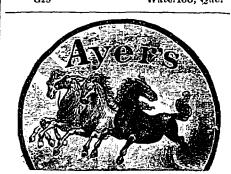
CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Dyspensia, Sick Herdache, Costiveness Billiounness, Regulates the Bowers and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greates discovery yet made in medicine.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for 25 c. PER BOTTLE.

It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it.

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Waterloo, Que.



### Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Aver's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimiact directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be adminany injurious properties, and can be admin-istered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhoa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal. While gentle in their action, these PILLS

are the most thorough and searching cathar-tic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and hen their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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14 G

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341 & 343 Commissioner Street, MONTREAL, P.Q. Consignments solicited for the sale of

Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. Sitt

SITUATIONS VACANT.

TEACHERS WANTED. Wanted by the R. C. Trustees, Hemming-ford, two Female Teachers holding Elementary Diplomas for English and French, one for 11 months, commencing 1st August, and one for 9 months, commencing 1st September next. Salary \$12 per month. Address, P. CLANCY, Sec.-Treas. Hemmingford, 20th July, 1881.

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It has a front of 6 acres by a depth of 40, 30 acres of it is good wood land. It has an orchard of 550 trees, some of them already bearing fruits, For the terms of sale apply to the business office of the Episcopal Corporation at the Palace. Montreal, July 18th, 1881.

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A small congignment of above received by h. & R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for delivery to the trade. WM. JOHNSON & CO. 77 St. James Street - - MONTREAL

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Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States.

"There is an extraor-"There is an extraordinary richness and purity of tone—a capacity of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Plano."—ITALO COMPANIO, Tenor of H. Companio, Tenor of H.
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"The wealth and fashion of the metropolis call it their plano, and not to have a Weber Plano in the drawing - room would argue tack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribune.
"Weber's Planos were

"The tone of the Weber Piano is so pure, prolonged and of such inexhaustible depth. that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. We not only commend them in the highest terms, but consider them the best pianos in the world."—Her Majesty's Italian Oprha Company.

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"For many years—in fact from the time of the yeare, Patting Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt. this is due to his kindness to them, but mainly to that something in the tone, that extraordinary sympathetic fields richness of the Weber Piano which makes his instruments the special favorite of every great musician."—New York Times. "Weber's Planos were unquestionably he best on exhibition; the Weber Grand Plano was the finest we ever touched or heard. His planos are undoubtedly the best in America. the best in America— probably in the word— to-day."—CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

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PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other proparation has cured so many cuse of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Planter is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbuge Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Olument. (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

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Inflamed or Sore Eyes.

It can be used without the slightest fear of harm.
quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness
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For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so clous that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Ontment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract boused. Full directions accompany each bottle. CAUTION.

Fond's Extract Has been imitated the words "Fond's Extract" blown in the glack and our picture trade-mark on surrounding for wrapper. None other is goutine. Always instead on having Pond's Extract. Take no other paration. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure rice of Pond's Extract, Toilet Arti-cles and Specialties, Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO.

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Baking Powder.



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Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Send 6c in postage stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains recipes, etc., or 30c for a Half-Pound Canpost tree. Address: WM. LUNAN & SON. Proprietors. Norel. Que.. Caunda.

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"As song-bird after song-bird, from the inimitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kellogg, and artist after artistleaves our shores, the last kindly offeu from the deck of the parting steamer is in variably wafted to Weber."

## 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these gree, MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are conffidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Soros and Ulcers!

bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhenmatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street, London, in boxes and rois, at 1s. 14d., 2s. is, 6d., 1ts., 22s, and 83s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. 3.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 123 wr

Medical.

A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning grey. She was disconsolate, but fortunately found out in time the virtues of a certain remedy which made the Grey Hair disappear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all drugglets.

### FOR

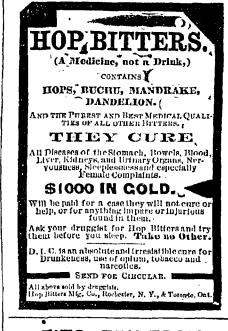
Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects: It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HATR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

### THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Blank has grey hair!" Blank who is a young man and somewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went immediately and procured a bottle of LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents. The result was amazing. It is sold by all chemists.

### HAIR!

How common and at the same time h painful it is to ee young people premature bald or prematurely grey. It is a source of humiliation to those deficient of hair and a source of anxiety to their friends. The question is, how can these things be remedied? We answer by using LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.



## FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING SICKNES Permanently Cured-no humbug-by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Cele-brated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim

sufferers that these powders will, do all we claim for them we will send them by mall, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.60, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, or receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS.

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### CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dit. KISSNER'S Celbrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Threat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will friward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a 'rial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address,

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### HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT-WHAT THE PAS-SENGERS HAVE TO SAY-THE RAILWAY MANAGEMENT OF THE GRAND TRUNK SEVERELY

CENSURED AND CONDEMNED. The Western train which started from Chicago last Friday and arrived at the Bonaventure depot at half-past two vesterday afternoon, experienced a rather eventful trip. There was a delay of several hours near Sarnia, where the track was blocked by wrecked trains; then at Breslau, Ont., another delay was caused by the passenger train itself being run into while almost at a standstill on a bridge; finally, on reaching Lancaster a delay was experienced on coming across the wreck of two freight trains, related in another column. The passengers, who were very nu-merous and counted several prominent citizens from across the border, were loud in their protests against the management of the They did not seem to relish the scenes of disaster and death through which they had to pass. They held an indignation meeting at one of the stations, when the following statement of facts were drawn up, and the subjoined resolutions were passed and signed: —"There is no doubt that the management of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is essentially defective. The night express train, which left Port Huron, on Saturday morning at 11:40, 27th August inst., bound for Montreal and Boston, met with an accident, which reflects severely upon some one. The facts are as follows: The express train mentioned above, carrying more than three hundred passengers, was drawn by only one locomotive, and three or four times in pulling out from a station it would be several minutes in effecting a start.

After stopping at Breslau Station, west of Toronto, the locomotive failed to start the train. The driver was then forced to reverse the engine and he backed the train twenty or thirty rods until he reached the level of a bridge, which was, at least, 75 feet above the water, so as to get a start to run up the grade. While the express was standing upon this bridge, the whistle of a freight train was heard coming from the west.

The driver of the express put on steam, and just as he succeeded in getting the train into motion, the locomotive of the freight train ran into the rear car of the passenger train. It was a Pullman Sleeper, and to this circumstance and to the fact that the express was under way when it was struck, do the passengers owe their lives. The locomotive of the freight train was, without exaggeration, totally wrecked; three freight cars were thrown from the bridge into the stream below and broken into splinters, and the rear car of the express was practically ruined. Fortunately no one was killed, and so far as could be result must have been great loss of life. Had probable the train would have been telescoped; but the strong iron work of the platform of the sleeper saved the passengers from that disaster. When the employes knew that the freight train closely followed the express, it was not only a piece of stupidity, but, positively and emphatically, criminal carelessness to back down upon the bridge and wait for the collision. The passengers all unite in condemning piece of unpardonable carelessin the morst vigorous terms. ness Those statements are facts, the truth of which will be endorsed by the undersigned and by every other passenger who had the misfortune of being on this express train. Today two freight trains collided a few miles east of Lancaster on the Grand Trunk Railway, killing one man and seriously and, it is Trunk Railway:

Resolved,-That we, the undersigned passengers, feel that in such careless management of a train containing several hundred people, the employes and officers of the road deserve the severest censure.

Resolved,-That we regard it as a grave imposition upon the travelling public to induce them by a conspicuous but deceptive offer of cheap fare to patronize their road, only to themselves in circumstances of great discomfort with filthy and neglected cars, with a train entirely too large for their locomotive to draw, with no means of communication by telegraph from some of the stations at dangerous points, and with such general neglect as to imperil the lives of their passengers. And as to the peril in our case, it seems almost a miracle that several hundred of us escaped being thrown from a high bridge to plunge us together in a mangled, dying mass of human bodies, seventy feet below-

Resolved, that as comfort and especially life are more important than a slight saving of money, we earnestly recommend that until the public are assured of a material improvement in the management of the Grand Trunk those who can by other roads find both com-

fort and comparative safety.
(Signed) Byron W. Griffin, M.D., Chicago; D. D. Martin, D. D., Oneida; Miss Mary Foster, Chicago; G. M. Chase and wife, Providence; Hattie A. Childs, New York; E. J. Kraitzer, Boston; E. S. Dumee, Mobile; S. Booth, Boston; E. Penny, New Orleans. These others.

### PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

...The President slept the greater part of the night, awakening at intervals and retaining the liquid nourishment administered. His same as yesterday. His pulse is 102; temperature 98.5; respiration 18.

ITA Cincinnati bride has been sued for \$35, which the plaintiff claims she obtained from him by fraud. She promised to marry him, and he gave her the money to buy a wedding dress; and she did buy one, but wore it at her marriage with another man.

THOUGH THE SICK COVET HEALTH, they frequently and fruitlessly seek to obtain it by irrational means. Misled by false representations and absurd pretensions, they neglect those genuine restoratives which true proprietary remedy has met with greater approbation from the medical faculty, and none has given more satisfactory proofs of its efficiency than Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. The conjunction of these latter salts with Cod Liver Oil of warranted purity gives the preparation a great advantage over the ordinary cough mixtures, since the phosof the oil, invigorating the system, remedy- other current loans and discounts to the pub-

### Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE

TUESDAY, August 31, 1881. The money market was steady at 5 per cent on call and 6 per cent on time, and good mercantile paper was discounted at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange was quiet at 8\frac{1}{2} for 60-day bills, 8% to 8% counter, and 8% to 8%

demand. The stock market this morning was unsettled. Bank of Montreal was steady at 199 bid, 1991 asked at noon, but Untario had dropped \(\frac{1}{4}\), Richelieu \(\frac{1}{4}\), and Gas \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. pears to be making steady progress in all de-Montreal Telegraph advanced \(\frac{1}{2}\) and Compartments, but the "boom" is not yet, and merce  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Merchants at noon was steady at  $125\frac{3}{4}$  bid, 126 asked.

Morning Stock sales-8 Montreal 199; 45 Ontario, 81½; 395 do, 81; 7 Molsons, 116; 17 Merchants, 126; 25 do, 125¾; 7 do 125½; 50 do 126; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 130; 25 do 1301; 200 Richelien 641; 25 Commerce

This afternoon Ontario dropped 4 to 80 bid; Montreal was steady at 199 bid; Merchants fell \( \frac{1}{4} \) to 125\( \frac{1}{2} \) bid; Montreal Teleprish advanced I\( \frac{1}{4} \) to 131\( \frac{1}{2} \) bid, and Richelien buying American wheat for through shipfell 1 to 641 bid.

Afternoon Sales .- 50 Montreal 1991; 10 do 1991; 25 Ontario 801; 250 do 80; 12 Merchants 1251; 5 City Passenger 137; 10 Montreal Telegraph 1301; 25 do 1301; 160 do 131; 75 do 1311; 50 Richelieu 641; 95 do

### WEEKLY REVIEW.

To the investors in bank and miscellaneous dividend-paying stocks who hold them for the interest they will return, the rise or fall of a few points, up or down, does not trouble them to any extent. But to the verdant margin speculator it is quite another matter. Their rise or fall is his absorbing interest, and when led on by the united efforts of forty "bull" brokers to invest in shares at their present inflated prices, and emboldened by their sophistry, he unfortunately steps in, buys and deposits his margin, and in less than twenty-four hours finds it is exhausted. then his hope and fear begin, and often end in wretchedness. present time we are witnessing the most herculean efforts of a few of our leading brokers to sustain stocks of which they are said to be heavy holders, and have spent months in preparing for a crop of innocents, who seem slow in arriving; and leading operators have become tired of sustaining a market which they know must react ere long. The sale of many of the leading stocks during the past week have been excessively small and despondent, being quoted from day to day as steady. On Tuesday last, Bank of Montreal was the attraction of the day-it sold up to 201, to be hurled back next day to 1991 and learned no one was seriously injured. A the day following to 1983, and on second Ashtabula Bridge disaster was for a time thought to be a certainty. Had the bridge, the press been stationary upon the bridge, the of Ontario sold on Monday last at 78, closing result must have been great leave of Maria at 1822. on Friday at 793; small sales of Merchants the rear car been an ordinary passenger car, it during the week, closing Friday, 1263. Commerce sold at 1443 on Tuesday last, closing weak on Friday at 143. Richelieu, having lost a couple of its props, settled to 634 on Wednesday, but has since reacted by the support of a prominent broker on his imaginative powers, as the result of the heavy action for damages entered by the Company against the firm of Enoch Lunt & Sons, which will likely end in a debit entry in the books of the Company for costs. The electric light "scare" (not without reason) has had its effect upon Gas; it was quoted on Wednesday last at 1451, a decline of 31 in one week; a strong "bull" tendency coming to the rescue, it re-acted and closed on Friday at 1473. The amalgamation forecast for Telegraph has not been verified, the action of Mr. Low to have the amalgamation declared illegal (being a genuine suit) has prevented a large number thought, fatally injuring several others. of the "bull" element selling their stock ex-These accidents, together with other things cept at a loss of several points; sales on which have occurred on this rather eventful trip from Chicago, call for censure and criticism of the management of the Grand due to the imaginative faculty of a far-seeing loose muscatel, box, \$2.30 to \$2.40; seedbroker in circulating the report that the less, 9½c to 10½c; prunes, 5½c to 6½c; S. S. in baskets, 20c to 22c; in cases, 16c. Bank had made several hundred thousand dollars out of a sale of \$10,000,000 worth of bonds, for account of C. P. R. R. The idea, being a good one, for a stock boom, it took; but upon further information they found that the bank was not the seller of the bands, and the profit made: but the buyer. with the profits in anticipation, the bank being one of a Syndicate in the purchase of \$10,000,000, Canada Pacific Bonds, and its interest in the purchase only \$2,500,000. The announcement of the rise of the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent. which is a considerable advance, with a prospect of a still further rise, has had a depressing influence upon the market, and will, in all likelihood, cause a further advance here shortly, when the bank will have enough to do, attending to the wants of their customers, and paying the \$10,000,000, without turnishing money to all needy speculators in stocks, though their agents, except at greatly reduced rates, which will have an effect upon the fancy value of stocks, and cause a reaction that will make margin holders of stocks at inflated prices tremble; shrewd and far-sseing Onsncial men expect it, partly in consequence Railroad, patronage be withheld from it by of this very purchase, which must necessarily change the current of a large amount of capital for some time to come, together with the requirements of produce, men to move our bountiful harvests, providing their wants for that purpose are entitled to more consideration than the stock broker, and the pleasure derived by many of the bank managers when they see their bad signatures were followed by hundreds of management so highly appreciated by the inflation of their respective bank stocks. The sales vesterday afternoon (Monday) were significant, hesitancy in buying being dis-WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 8.30 a.m. (official). | tinctly observable. The sales were: 35 Montreal, 1991; 500 Ontario, 81; 250 Commerce, 1431; 25 Richelieu, 65; 175 Montreal

Telegraph, 130. Any amount of stock is general condition this morning is about the offering when a customer bold enough to buy can be found. The Federal Bank of Canada returns to the Government, published to 30th July ult., show liabilities to stockholders for capital paid up, \$1,251,310; rest as per last general statement, \$300,000; equal to about 24 per cent. The Bank shows unavailable assets as follows:-Notes overdue and not specially secured, \$39,365; notes overdue and other overdue debts secured, \$15,145; real estate other than bank premises, \$7,750; bank premises, \$126,643; making in all \$188,903 equal to about 12 per cent on capital and rest locked up and unavailable, and which, if deducted from capital and rest, science has placed at their disposal. No leaves a working capital of 112 per \$21 to 21.50; Eglinton, \$18 50 to 19 00; proprietary remedy has met with greater apcent, or 12 per cent above par value. Carnbroe, \$20 to 20 50. Bars per 100 Hbs, The Bank's liabilities to the public are for notes in circulation, Government deposit, deposits on call and on a fixed day, loans from and balances due by other banks, \$1,071,108. | to 0 00; ditto, IX, \$7 50 to 0 00; ditto, D C, Loans for which collaterals are held, and to \$5 to 000; ditto, DX, \$7 to 000. Coke, IC, phorus, lime and soda are potent auxiliaries | municipal and other corporations, \$1,703,107; | \$4 50 to 5 00. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, char-

to pay a large dividend to the stockholders, considering the amount of cheap capital employed. To obtain an interest in this Bank 1463 must be paid for the stock.

### COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW — WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The wholesale city markets have not been distinguished by any important developments during the past week. The fall trade apsome do not look for it before the middle of September: The city continues to be visited by large numbers of Americans, either on business or pleasure, and never before have our hotels and transportation companies been called upon to provide for such an amount of passenger traffic. The benefit to the retail stores has been great. The grain trade has not shown large proportions so far ment to Europe, and the delay in opening the new Welland Canal has also been a great drawback to our port. It is expected that the first vessel drawing fourteen feet of water will pass through the enlarged canal some time during September, but as vessel con tracts are now mostly completed for the balance of the season, no important benefits will result to the shipping trade this year. Canadian wheat has been forwarded in some quantity, but offerings were by no means free, farmers, doubtless, being of opinion that the upward march in prices was not at an end. On Monday and Wednesday, however prices fell away about 9c per bushel, and the uncertainty surrounding present prices may induce freer sales. The causes of the recent rise have been previously explained. Briefly, it is due to serious damage inflicted on British and some continental crops by bad weather, the temporary scarcity of stocks in European granaries and the reduced yield in America. Taking advantage of this combination of circumstances a clique of speculators forced a "corner" in August wheat which has been carried into September. The dairy produce trade is now in a healthy condition. Canadian cheese has been exported in larger quantity than last year and generally at better prices. Our exports of butter show a decrease of some 28,000 pkgs so far, in consequence of the vast accumulations of poor stock on the British markets this spring, but there is at last a brisk enquiry for Canadian creamery and dairy butter, at prices which show a fair profit, in spite of poor pasturage, which is complained of in some sections. Lumber, groceries, dry-goods, hardware and other leading staples continue firm in price, and in seasonable demand.

Groceries .- The past week has ruled quiet and the movement has been chiefly between

jobbers. Teas.—The lower grades are offered at a rate, but higher grades concheap tinue firm. Japan, common, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c 30c; fair to good, 34c to fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to fivest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, commen to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; meaium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c.

Fruit.-All kinds are held firm. New Valencias have sold at 93c. Currants 7c to tarragona, 15c to 16c; walnuts, French, 91c to 10c; filberts,10c to 11c.

Sugars are quiet and easier. Granulated, 10c to 10 c; Yellows, 74c to 9c; Raw, good to bright, 75 to 8c.

Coffees are unchanged. We quote :- Green mocha, 34c to 38c; Java, 23c to 28c; maracaibo, 21c to 23c; cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica 18c to 20c; Bio, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 27c; chicory, 12c to 12½c.

Spices.—The spice market continues quiet and one or two lines are easier. Cassia, per 1b, 12c to 14c; mace, 90c to \$1 cloves, 33c to 40c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 14c to 16c; pimento, 17c to 18c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to \$1.

Syrups and Molasses. -- Moderate mand—Bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 53c to 60c; fair, 48c to 52c. Molasses-Barbadoes 55c to 58c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar house, 35c to 37.

BOOTS AND SHORS,-Trade continues active factories being fully employed and prices are unchanged. Country customers are generally early with their remittances, and the prospect is unclouded. We quote:—Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25: do, split brogans, S1 to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$1.80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.30 to \$2.75; women's split balmorals, 90c and S1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.10 to \$1.40; do prunella, 50c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, 90c to \$1.15.

LEATHER .- The demand is only a moderate one, and very little impression is being made on stocks. Prices are about steady. Hemlock Spanish sole, No I, B A, 25c to 27c ordinary, 24½c to 25½c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24½c; No 2, ordinary, 22½c to 23½c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 146 to 16c; pebble, 12½c to 15½c; rough, 26c to 28c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market is stendy \$868 50. to firm for both iron and hardware, and the demand is satisfactory. The rumored drop in ocean freight rates from Glasgow to Montreal has been denied. We quote: Pig iron per ton, Coltness, \$21 to \$21.50; Siemens, \$18.50 to \$20; Gartsherrie, \$20.50 to 21.00; Summerlee, \$20.50 to 21 00; Langloan, Siemens, \$2 to 2 25; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1 90; Best ditto \$2.15 to 2.25; Swede, \$4 25 to 4 60; Norway, \$4 00 to 5 00; Lowmoor & coal, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets No. 28, ing poverty of the blood induced by waste of lic are \$4,845,063. The liabilities of the tissue, and increasing bodily substance, directors to the Bank are \$84,900, or about 5½ per cent of capital and rest. The average all druggists.

| Continued in the blood induced by waste of lic are \$4,845,063. The liabilities of the best \$7.00 to 7.50; Hoops and Bands, per to 2½ to 4c per lb, and the supply of small loss, so 250; Sheets, best brands sized "grass feds" is still large. A lot of per cent of capital and rest. The average amount of specie held during the month was less. Sheet Iron per lb, 12½c. Lead, for in the country at 7½c some time ago, and

\$185,254, and of Dominion notes during the pig per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do month, \$344,893. This Bank is evidently bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shot, \$6 to \$6 50; running with an expanded sheet, and ought Steel, cast, per lb, 11½c to 12½c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$3 75; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, \$25 to \$26. Ingot Copper, \$17 25 to 18 50. Sheet Zino per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 50; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Coil chain, \$ inch, \$5 50. Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.60 to 1.70.

> DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- There is a fair enquiry and prices are steady. The English markets have undergone a decided imgrovement. We quote: Bi-carb sods at \$3.10 \$3.25 soda ash, \$1.50 [to \$1.65; bi-chromate of potash, 131c to 15c; borax, 17c to 18c; cream tarter crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 31c to 33c; caustic soda, \$2.40 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.50 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.75 to \$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, 90c to \$1.10; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 51c to and before using the first bottle I was entire-7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; quinine, \$3.15; morphia, \$2.40 to \$2.55; castor oil, 10c; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.75 to \$5.

Wool.—There is still a firm tone, but prices are unchanged. Greasy Cape, on this market, is quoted at 18c to 19c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 340 to 35c; B super, 31 to 33c; and druggists. unassorted, 30c.

Hines are steady at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins, 70c to 75c; calfskins, 12c. Oils .- Newfoundland cod is quiet at 43c

to 45c. Petroleum is steady. Broken lots are quoted at 23½c to 24c, and single bbl. lots at 4½c to 25c. Salt.—The market continues firm. Coarse

is quoted at 57c to 60c.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, \$6.35 to 0.00; Extra Superfine, \$6.20 to 6.25; Spring Extra, \$6.05 to 6.10; Superfine, \$5.521 to 5.60; Strong Bakers', \$6.00 to 6.75; Fine, \$4.85 to 5.00; Middlings, \$4.60 to 4.70; Pollards, \$4.25 to 4.30; Ontario Bags, \$2.85 to 2.95; City Bags

(delivered), \$3.35 to 3.45.
Shortly before noon No. 2 Red wheat sold in New York at \$1.44 September, \$1.46 October, \$1.49 November; and corn was quoted at 69c to 71c August, 70%c to 70%c

September. DAIRY PRODUCE-There is a fair demand at steady prices. Creamery butter is quoted at 221c to 24c; Eastern Townships at 20c to 22c; Morrisburg at 19c to 21c, and Western at 18c to 19c. August Cheese is worth 11c to 111c, and prices are inclined upwards again. Eggs are steady at 16c.

Receipts to-day: -- Wheat, 85,181 bushels corn, 64,279 do; flour, 4,430 bbls; ashes, 22 do; butter, 2,258 pkgs; cheese, 941 boxes; hides, 12 pkgs; leather, 210 rolls; spirits, 36

### CITY RETAIL MARKETS-Aug. 30.

Business was brisk, the attendance of both sellers and buyers being a full average one. The propellor "Celtic" brought down 235 bbls of apples from the west last evening, or the markets would have been bare this morning, as the arrivals Sunday and Monday did not exceed 135 bbls. This evening the receipts will be further augmented. Peaches have been scarce for several days, but there were fuller arrivals this e.m. Chempion grapes are selling at 10c to 12c. The receipts of blueberries to-day from the Saguenay were about 1,500 boxes, and there was a good demand at prices quoted. Blue and red plums are arriving more freely and melons are more plentiful and cheaper. Tomatoes keep well up in price to the chagrin of a number of Montreal gardeners, who contracted earlier in the season with canning companies at 15c to 20c per bushel, which is about 60c per bushel lower than the present market price. With the exception of oats the offerings of grain to-

day were not large. DAIRY PRODUCE. 30c per lb.; best tub butter, 20c to 21c; eggs,

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.30 to \$3.45; Oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60; Cornmeal, \$1 60 to \$1 65; Bran, \$1.10; Barley, nominal; Oats, per large bag, 90c to \$1.00; Peas, per bushel, \$1; Buckwheat, per bushel, 70c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .- Apples, per brl, \$2.00 to \$2.75; Potatoes, new, 40c to 50c per bush; carrots, 40c per doz bunches; onions, 40c per doz bunches; cabbages, new, per doz, 25c to 50c; Montreal tomatoes, 60c to 90c per bushel; cucumbers, 15c to 20c per dozen; nutmeg melons, \$3 to \$7 per dozen; lemons per case, \$11 to \$12; Bartlett pears, \$9 per bbl; Flemish beauties, do, \$5; Rochester grapes, 10c to 12c per lb; peaches, \$1 50 to \$2 per basket; blue plums, 60c per gallon; blueberries, 75c to 80c per box.

POULTRY AND MEAT.-Dressed Fowls per pair, 65c to 75c; turkeys, \$1.50 to \$2 per pair; geese, 95c to \$leach; beef, per lb, 10c to 11c; mutton, do, 7c to 10c; lamb, per lb, 8c to 10c; veal, per lb, 8c to 10c; pork, 12c; ham, 13c to 15c; lard 13c to 14c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-Aug. 27. The demand has not shown much life and the number of serviceable horses offering was not large. In Boston a decided improvement has set in in the horse market. On the Corporation market here one pair of carriage horses, 5 years, went at \$400; three chestnut

horses at \$82, \$60 and \$100, and oneggrey, 6 years old, \$125. Two common horses were parted with for \$30 and \$35. The following American dealers were in town :-- J C Richardson, Boston; M Morgridge, Millford, Mich; H Cummins, Lowell, Mass; Chas Getman, Frostport; J G Kaeser, Pennsylvania; A H Lathrop, Willimantic, Conn; A Baldwin, New Haven, Conn; J E

Strever, Albany; G H B Green, Holyoke, Mass, and M Hicks, same place. Exports for the week:—August 20th, 1 horse, \$90; 2 do, \$295; 1 do, \$220; 1 do, \$160. August 22nd, 1 do, \$72; 9 do, \$1,103 50; 3 do, \$352. August 23rd, 3 do, \$275; 1 do \$150; 2 do, 235; 14 de, \$1,922 50; 2 do, \$200; 2 do, \$265; 4 do, \$217; 4 do, \$460; 21 do, \$2,160. August 24th, 1 do, \$110; 4 do, \$295; 3 do for breeding, \$3,356 94; 10 do,

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-Aug. 29. Since Monday morning last the receipts of live stock by rail to Montreal were 2,440 cattle, 3,339 sheep, 522 hogs and 39 horses. The demand to day was slow, especially for shipping stock, offerings of which were not of extra choice quality. A collision on the Western branch of the Grand Trunk Railway kept the stock late, and when the offerings did arrive they did not present the appearance possible under ordinary circumstances. Mr. other banks, due banks in United Kingdom, Bowling, \$6 25 to 700. Canada plates, per N. Kennedy bought 3 car loads of ordinary &c., &c., \$6,082,777. The assets immediately box: Hatton \$3.25; other brands \$3 25 to shipping at 4\frac{1}{2}0, and Mr. McShane puravallable are specie, Dominion notes, notes \$3 50; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, \$5 50; chased 9 head from Mr. Chute at \$56 each or about 41c to 41c. For choice shipping 5c would probably have been readily paid, but no transactions of such were closed at a late hour. Butcher's stock peddled out slowly

the price is about steady at that, though one dealer remarked to-day that he would not pay over 62c. Ocean and insurance rates are steady to firm. The principal drovers in town to-day were Roberts & Wilder, who had two loads of shipping cattle from the Townships Mr. Suell, of Belleville, who had one mixed load of hogs and cattle, and Mr. Chute, who had two loads of common cattle from the Townships. Messrs. Armstrong and Bonner, of Toronto, were also here on business.

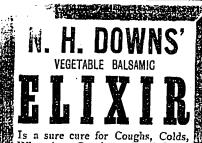
Whooping Cough and Consumption. FROM JOSIAH HOFF, of Keyport, N. J.

"This certifies that I was for many years afflicted with a disease of the lungs, until I became so weak that it was with difficulty I could walk. My cough during this time was very severe, causing me frequently to raise great quantities of blood, attended with profuse night sweats. After using various remedies to no purpose, I was advised to try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I did so, ly restored to perfect health and strength. I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little girl of mine of a severe attack of whoop. ing cough, when her life was given over by the physician, and all other remedies had failed."

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O'CONNOR—At Peterborough, Ont., on the 191h inst., Mrs. Julia O'Connor, mother of the Rev. John S. O'Connor, Parish Priest of Perth, Ont., aged 71 years.—R.I.P. 22

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Whooping - Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season.

People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely because of neglect, would have cured Diseases, when taken in season. them at once.

Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like Dorne? Flivin like Downs' Elixir. Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale Everywhere.

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Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness.
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HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever comd. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere.

Sept 8, '80. 4-ly

### MINING INFORMATION.

# 

GENERAL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE MINES AND MINING LAW OF THE PRO-VINCE OF QUEBEC.

The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1880 are:—
1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted.

sec. 3.

2. For the sale of mining rights on patented 2. For the sale of mining rights on patented and seignorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12 3. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 52.

4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands and on conceded portions of Seignory Rigand, Vaudreuit, and other private lands. Ses. 14, 50, ct seq.

vate lands. Ses. 14, 50, et seq.

5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, et seq.

6. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 101, et seq.

Under this Act parties holding Letters Patent for lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or silver thereon, without license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make any with the amount pade before terms. Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make up, with the amount paid before issue of patent, the price of two dollars per acre. In the case of "free grants" the whole price of two dollars per acre must be paid. Censitaires in the seignories in which the Crown holds mining the seignories in which the Crown holds mining rights may acquire these rights by paying one dollar and a half per acre for the whole of their land, or at least one hundred acces; and the seignor or proprietor of the unconceded portion of a seignory may do the same on paying two dollars per acre; the extent over which such rights can be acquired being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, cight hundred acres

indred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and worked on land sold for settlement but not patented, the settlement duties not being performed, the sale may be cancelled, unless the land be paid for in full as a mining location.

land be paid for in full as a mining location.
Sec 12.

Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres. may be acquired by addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot, or lots required, and transmitting at the same time—

1. The full price of the location at the rate three dollars per acre, if it is to be mined for phosphate of time (this price fixed by O.C. of 2std March, 1881); two dollars per acre if to be mined for assessos, or gold or silver (price fixed by O.C. of 7th Oct., 1880); one dollar per acre, if it be mined for inferior metals or other immorals, or deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

2. A specimen of the mineral for which the

value.

2. A specimen of the mineral for which the land is to be worked, with an affidavit identifying it as having been taken from the land applied for.

Mines of gold or silver on public or private lands may be worked by parties taking out licenses for themselves and their employees, costing two dollars for each person for three months, if the mining is to be done on private lands, and four dollars if on public lands.

The size and position of claims on public lands worked under such licenses are regulated by the Act or determined by the mining inspector according to circumstances.

cording to circumstances.

The localities in the Province of Quebec in which minerals are chiefly found are as follows:—

which imperais a colory found are as for lows:—
GOLD.—Eastern Townships, especially the counties of Beauce and Compton.
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Counties of Ottawa and Argenteuil.
ASBESTOS.—Counties of Megantic and Wolfe. IRON.—Counties of Ottawa, Montcalm, St. Maurice, Champlain, Charlevoix and Saguenay.
Copper.—Counties of Bagot, Megantic and Sherbrooke.
GALENA.—Counties of Ottawa (Lake Temis, camingue), Gaspe and Rimouski.
PLUMBAGO.—County of Ottawa.
MICA.—Counties of Berthier, Ottawa and Megantic.

E. J. FLYNN,

Commissioner C. L.

CROWN LANDS' DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 1st June, 1881.

14-DD m

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AT S. CARSLEY'S! Go to S. Carsley's for splendid Fringes.
Go to S. Carsley's for elegant Kid Gloves.
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court-DAME MATHILDA LABERGE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Auguste St.

and District of Montreal, wife of Auguste St.
Jean, of the same-place, trader, duly authorised
a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. AUGUSTE ST.
JEAN, of the same place, trader, Defendant
an action-for separation as to property has been
instituted in this cause.
Montreal, 18th August, 1881.
Z. RENAUD,
85

NFORMATION IS Requested respecting John, Andrew and Charles Meehan, sons of Patrick and Nanoy Meehan, and natives of Castletown, Co. Donegal, Ireland, who settled in the vicinity of Montreal, Can. 35 years ago. Anyone knowing of their where abouts would confer a favor on their sister Mrs. Michael John Dawson, by addressing her. Direct, Loretto, Cambria, Co. Pa., United States.