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VOL. XXX.—NO. 46.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

### ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.

How It Was Celebrated in Quebec.

#### REUNION OF FRENCH-CANADIANS.

The 24th of June, 1880, will be long remembered in the annals of Canada as the day the French element of this continent held a grand re-union, and showed the world that the spirit of their glorious nationality still lives strongly in their hearts, and that while almost isolated from the land of their ancestors they cherish the language and religion transmitted to them. This great element has grown from the 60,000 of the time of the conquest to the 2,000,000 of to-day, and exhibits such vitality and power of increase as to give hope that it will be a living factor in North American affairs in the time to come.

The old historic city of Quebec presented a gay and lively appearance on Thursday, crowded as it was with representatives of the old Gallic race from the different parts of Canada, from the States, and even from France, who came to add to the pomp of the celebration in honor of their common nationality, integrity and faith in the future. The city decorations, and the joyous faces of the immense numbers of people who thronged the streets showed the earnestness of the demonstration. The procession was unprecedented for numbers.

#### THE BANQUET

in the Skating Rink was attended by about 500 people. The hall was tastefully decorated. Behind the Governor-General's seat were the words, "Dieu sauve la Reine," while at the opposite end, over the entrance, were the inscriptions, "A nos freres les Acadiens," and "La France." All along one side of the building, in large letters, was the motto, "Nos institutions, notre langue et nos loix," and along the other, "A nos freres les Canadiens-Francais des Etats-Unis." The whole appearance of the interior was most brilliant and presented a very remarkable and striking coup d'oeil. The tables were remarkably handsome, and were adorned with various pots of choicest flowers. The chair was taken soon after 7 o'clock by the General President of the Quebec St. Jean Baptiste Society, Mr. J. P. Rheanne.

#### ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Thirty to Forty Lives Lost.

New York, June 28.—Another terrible steamboat disaster occurred this evening near Hellgate, by which it is feared that between 30 and 40 lives have been lost. The steamboat Sewashaka, which runs from Peck Slip to College Point, and makes several landings in the Sound, left her dock in this city shortly before 4 p.m. to-day, with between 300 and 400 passengers aboard, two-thirds of whom were women and children, who were bound for some country resort on the Sound. Nothing unusual occurred until passing through Hellgate, when a sudden cry of fire below sent a thrill of terror through the passengers, who almost immediately became panic-stricken, and rushed about almost wild. Every effort was made by the officers to extinguish the flames, but without avail, and in less than five minutes after the first alarm flames shot up from the cabin about the paddle wheel. The scene on board at this time baffles description. Women with children in their arms jumped overboard and were lost; men in attempting to escape jumped into the river, and were carried away by the current, while others who were in the cabin, being unable to escape, were burned to death. When all hope of saving the vessel had been abandoned she was beached near Ward's Island, where she continued to burn to the water's edge. Captain Smith, who had charge of the ill-fated boat, with his officers, tried all in his power to save the lives of the passengers, and was badly burned before leaving the vessel. Nothing definite as to the cause of the disaster can be learned from any of the officers of the vessel, but nearly every one agrees that the fire originated in the furnace, and spread in all directions. Captain Smith states that he made every effort to run the vessel ashore as soon as he found the flames were beyond control. He also says that his signals of distress were responded to by the Sylvian Glen, the Morris, and other steamers. A large number of rowboats also came to her assistance from Kentucky and Long Island shores, and took a large number of passengers off the burning vessel, the majority of whom were taken to their homes. After every one had been removed from the vessel, search was begun for the dead. Several bodies were taken from the vessel, almost burned to a crisp, and almost a dozen taken from the water drowned. Among the dead were two children drowned, and one woman and child burned to death; two women terribly burned; an old lady burned; Mary Reed drowned; Mrs. George H. Colton, 1350 Pacific street, Brooklyn, drowned; Mr. Debovis, 392 Pacific street, Brooklyn, drowned; two men drowned off 109th street; a child drowned. A large man with one leg burned off, and one P. Skidmore, of Coleman house. All these bodies were taken to the morgue. Several other bodies were picked up and taken to Randall's and Ward's Islands. The Sewashaka was built at Keyport 16 years ago, and valued at \$75,000.

#### SOME ADVISE ONE REMEDY, AND

some another, to cure rheumatism; but there is a specific for this almost universal malady—BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Linctament. It seeks out the disease, and insures relief from the agonizing dolor, which all who suffer know so well.

#### THE UNITED STATES

was replied to by the

American Consul, Mr. Watson, in a very appropriate speech.

"Canada" was responded to by Hon. Hector L. Langevin, C. B., who pointed out the means which should be adopted to encourage agriculture and manufactures, and urged union and harmony among all nationalities in building up Confederation.

Hon. Mr. Laurier also responded to the toast. In allusion to the speech of the Governor-General on the union of Scotland and England, he said the greatest ally of old France was Scotland; while England had effected a union with Scotland, Canada had gone a step further, and united England, Scotland and France on her soil.

To the toast of "The Province of Quebec," Hon. Mr. Chapleau replied in a speech which fairly carried away the audience with enthusiasm. He likened the French-Canadian race to the oak tree, whose roots take so firm a hold of the ground that the tree cannot be uprooted. He was not inclined to regard the emigration of French-Canadians with the fear with which many regarded it. It was due to the expansive vigor of the race, which must find an outlet for its energy. He passed a high eulogium on the merits of Mr. Bameau, the French writer whose works had contributed so greatly to make Canada known in Europe, and who predicted a great future for the French-Canadian race. He dwelt earnestly on the advantages of our present position, expressed the loyalty which all Canadians felt towards the British Throne and Constitution, and quoted the words of Lord Dufferin, that the last gun on this continent would be fired by a French-Canadian. He advised Canadians not to make a parade of their sentiments of nationality and patriotism, but to keep the exhibition of those pure feelings for festival days, just as they preserved their precious ornaments to be worn on days of festivity.

He was followed by Hon. Mr. Langelier who enlarged on the necessity of being united and forgetting political differences on occasions like the present.

"Our brothers the Acadians," was responded to by Hon. Mr. Landry, Commissioner of Crown Lands, New Brunswick, in a brilliant speech.

Other toasts followed, until a late hour, when the dinner broke up. Several letters of regret at non-attendance were read, among which was one from Mr. Bameau. Two bands played alternately choice selections during the dinner. Hon. Mr. Chauveau and the Hon. Mr. Justice Plamondon also replied to the toast, "France, the land of our ancestors."

#### BRADLAUGH.

##### THE GREAT ICONOCLAST MAKES AN ELOQUENT APPEAL.

##### HE RESISTS AND IS IMPRISONED BY THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

##### IS RELEASED AND TAKES HIS SEAT AMID SENSATION.

LONDON, June 25.—The House of Commons was crowded to-day in expectation of a scene. Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself at the table, but the Speaker informed him that in consequence of the resolution of the House yesterday he must retire. Mr. Bradlaugh wished to address the Speaker, but was met with Opposition cries of "Withdraw." The Speaker informed Mr. Bradlaugh that he must withdraw. Mr. Labouchere moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be heard at the Bar, which motion was agreed to. Mr. Bradlaugh eloquently combated the resolution arrived at against him. He said it was unprecedented to condemn anyone unheard. He argued against being accused of atheism. He said he would not forgo either his opinions or his claims to his seat. The House might afterwards expel him, but until he had taken his seat it had no jurisdiction over him. The House could not override a law which permitted him to take the oath. If appeal was necessary, as he hoped it would not be, it must be made. He asked the House to give him the justice which judges would give him if he appealed to. He was loudly cheered. The Speaker asked whether Mr. Bradlaugh should be called in to hear the pleasure of the House. Mr. Gladstone thought that last night's resolution was illegal, but he submitted to it as the decision of the House. Mr. Labouchere asked leave to move that Mr. Bradlaugh be allowed to take the oath, but this was ruled out of order. Subsequently a motion of Mr. Labouchere to rescind last night's resolution was discussed, but at the request of Mr. Gladstone it was withdrawn. Mr. Bradlaugh having been called in, advanced to the table, and was informed by the Speaker of the decision of the House and was requested to withdraw. He twice respectfully refused to withdraw, whereupon Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the Speaker be authorized to enforce his withdrawal. The House divided on the motion whilst Mr. Bradlaugh was standing at the table, and Sir S. Northcote's motion was adopted by 328 to 23. Mr. Bradlaugh refused positively to obey, and he was, therefore, removed beyond the bar. He returned twice, declaring that the House had no right to exclude him—that it could only imprison him. Sir S. Northcote moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be given into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Gladstone, seeing no other means of giving effect to last night's resolution, seconded the motion. Mr. Parnell (Liberal member for Ennis) moved the adjournment of the House, which was rejected by 345 to 5. The debate on Sir S. Northcote's motion was continued, and after Mr. Parnell had spoken, the motion that Bradlaugh be given into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms was adopted by 274 to 7. The Speaker then called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove Mr. Bradlaugh below the bar, and that officer approached and touched Mr. Bradlaugh on the shoulder. Mr. Bradlaugh moved away, but turned back and shouted, "I claim my right as a member of this House." The Sergeant took a more forcible possession of his prisoner and moved him to the bar, from which Mr. Bradlaugh again advanced, reiterating his claim. He was brought back again by the Sergeant, who held him by the sleeve. At last Mr. Bradlaugh stepped forward and said:—"I admit your right to imprison me, but I deny your right to exclude me, and I refuse to be excluded." The House then adopted a motion to commit Mr. Bradlaugh to custody, and he is now confined in the Clock Tower of the House of Commons. There was no excitement outside of the House. Mr. Bradlaugh's speech at the bar was eloquent and impassioned, and is considered a splendid effort of oratory. The Standard says that Bradlaugh's friends in the House will move that he be discharged from custody. When he was taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms he made enough resistance. He resented his authority. He walked to the room assigned him in the Clock Tower between the Sergeant-at-Arms and his deputy, followed by three policemen and a procession of members of the House. Parnell and others visited Bradlaugh and tendered their sympathy. Bradlaugh stated to an interviewer that he did not yet contemplate legal proceedings. He received numerous offers of aid. The Daily News understands that his principal supporters in Northampton are petitioning the expediency of applying for permission to be heard of counsel at the bar of the House. The members who have been most active in supporting Bradlaugh's right to take his seat have decided to wait a few days before taking further action. The Times says Bradlaugh complains bitterly of the attacks on him by a few Irish members, particularly O'Donnell. He says this is his reward for standing up for the Fenians in 1865 and 1866. Bradlaugh expresses admiration for Parnell and Labouchere, the latter for his generous support.

#### SCENE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

(From the Dublin Irishman Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 9.—Once more the member for Cavan must form the chief subject of my swelling theme. The first real scene in the new Parliament was the creation of Mr. Biggar's hands. A word or two as to the general preliminaries to the combat. It was on Tuesday night, and the Naval Estimates were the subject under discussion. The House of Commons, at certain hours of every evening, is as dreary as the desert of Sahara; but, whenever the Estimates are on, the great desert itself would, in comparison, be a populous and electric-lighted city, and Timbuctoo a pleasant abode. The Tories, of course, never care one pin how the money goes, or how much—except, of course, that the more that's spent the merrier for them, and their cousins and their aunts, who are living on the public purse. The majority of the Liberals, too, shrink back appalled before the spectre of the annual oration of Mr. Seeley, and the melancholy moan of Mr. Cavendish Bontinck; and thus the House would be empty, except for the officials and crochets-mongers, were it not that the

#### IRISH KEEP GUARD

over the English money—not from any particular love of the Briton or his purse, but by way of keeping up that healthy feeling of obstructive possibilities, which will always tend to keep the Ministerial mind in order. Well, the member for Cavan and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, with Mr. Finegan and Mr. Dawson in flank, were on guard on Monday night, and, in spite of the haste of the House to be through with the business, had subjected every vote to severe scrutiny. Things went on thus smoothly for many a weary hour, when, at last, a storm, sharp, wild, and sudden broke upon the scene. With very sarcastic observations, the member for Ennis bore down upon the salary of one of

#### THOSE GERMAN PAPERS

who live on English money, the Prince Leiningen, who, for the trouble and danger of commanding the royal yacht in the Solent, varied occasionally with the drowning of a few innocent people, receives the salary of £2,000 per annum. Mr. Finegan was galled up by Dr. Lyon Playfair, who stated that the salary disputed was not in the vote then before the House. The correction of the Chairman of Committees was afterwards corrected by Mr. Parnell, who, aided by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, had sounded statistical depths in the thick Blue Book which the ordinary understanding could not even venture to fathom. Mr. Biggar thereupon rose up and suggested in that insupportable manner of his—which leaves the hearer in doubt whether he is on joking or on mischief bent—that Dr. Lyon

#### PLAYFAIR SHOULD APOLOGISE

for the mistake he had made. It is impossible to give anything like an adequate idea of the scene that followed. The 350 Liberals who sat on the Ministerial benches howled, yelled, bellowed, and raged, while Mr. Biggar, with that splendid insensibility, which is his chief characteristic, proceeded to continue his observations in his usual business-like style. At last, Sir James Fogg, the very portentous person who sits as Chairman of the Metropolitan Board, got up in all his dignity, and undertook to rebuke the peccant member. Half-a-dozen others of the tyrant majority were quite willing to take upon themselves the pleasant office of flagellators; but as Mr. Gladstone stood up himself to wield the whip, the others subsided. The Prime Minister was in a towering rage, and he became worse as he went along, for he was

#### INTERRUPTED BY MR. PARNELL'S

"No, no." He turned upon the member for Cork with a lofty scorn, and gave him a piercing glance; but the man has yet to be born before whose face Parnell would blench. This little scene lasted for but a few seconds; but anyone watching it attentively, and seeing it in its true significance of a mortal shock between two strong natures, would have estimated the time as of the duration of slowly-footed hours. Mr. Biggar then rose; but they counted without their host who imagined that he was about all at once to fall upon his knees and beg their lordships' pardon. Amid a thunderous cry of "withdraw, withdraw," and after a scene, the elements of deep passion in which I have but just lightly suggested, there stood Mr. Biggar as easy in his mind, as cool in his demeanour, and as ready with his tongue as if he were at the Home Rule rooms in King street. I don't think I have ever read any speech with deeper amazement than the reply of the member for Cavan. "There are two or three points," he calmly said—as if he were discussing some quiet proposition. "Then the cussing broke out afresh; and so he went on in his own interjectional way, keeping his apology to the last moment, arguing position after position, and, finally, showing that if he did ask the pardon of the chairman, it was not because of the Ministerial howls, but because he had convinced himself that he should do so. It was, indeed, a strange scene, and taught many a lesson to the clearest observer.

#### THE IRISH PARTY WILL HAVE TO PLAY

##### A CAREFUL GAME

with the men that are now in power; for the Liberal majority will, I am convinced, be ready to pounce down upon them with greater propititude than the Tory party. And secondly, I saw that there came into deliberative assemblies passions quite as wild as on the battle-field; and that there are in the Council Hall occasions that try the nerves and test the heart quite as sternly as the shock of opposing spears.

The action of the Irish party on the Land Bill of Mr. O'Connor Power is worthy of approval. Nobody had imagined that the measure would come on; but fortunately, the Tories not having given notice of opposition, it did not matter at what hour its turn came

#### THE MINISTER WERE NONPLUSSED.

the whole thing having been sprung upon them; and neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Forster having the wildest idea of what the bill meant; for the Chief Secretary for Ireland never does seem to know anything about Irish questions until he has been wet-nursed by somebody behind the scenes. The contest arose on the point of getting a definite answer for the Bill; and to gain even this concession required more determination, a firmer front, and sterner talk than you can imagine. There was, I am glad to say, scarcely a falter, each member who spoke insisting that the matter should be pushed to the bitter end, in case the day was not given; and the result was that Mr. Gladstone—whom it must in fairness be admitted, acted throughout in a very conciliatory manner—had to yield. It is not yet known what the Prime Minister will do in the matter—that is to say, on the merits of the bill itself, for the very good reason that the Prime Minister does not know himself. Mr. Albert Grey, the Liberal member who proposed the reply to the Address, has helped the Tories, who were ashamed themselves to take up the "dirty work," and has given notice of opposition. There are some Irishmen in Northumberland—are there not? I commend Mr. Albert Grey's attempt to stop a bill for the relief of a starving peasantry to their favourable attention.

#### LAST DAYS OF PRINCE ALBERT.

##### His Illness and Death—The Queen's Great Trial.

On the 29th of November the Prince dragged himself through a review of the Eton College volunteers, looking very unwell and walking slowly. Though wrapped in a coat lined with fur he felt as though cold water was being poured down his back. "Unhappily I must be present," he wrote in his diary, and these are the last words he ever wrote. Nights of shivering and sleeplessness, the Prince lying on the sofa and the Queen reading to him; visits from the ministers, from foreign ambassadors. Lord Palmerston especially became uneasy about the symptoms of the Prince's indisposition. Sir James Clerk and Dr. Jenner assured her Majesty on the 3rd of December that there was no cause for alarm. Still further nights of wakeful restlessness and distaste for food. "He would take nothing," says the Queen, "hardly any broth, no soup, no bread, or anything. My anxiety is great, and I feel utterly lost." The Prince liked to be read to, but hardly any books suited him. They tried him with the "Dodd Family," but he did not like it. One of Sir Walter Scott's, "The Talisman," was substituted. It was read by the Princess Alice, "the Prince listening in a very uncomfortable, panting state, which frightened us."

On the night of the 5th of December, Dr. Jenner sat up with the Prince, who complained of his wretched condition—weak and irritable and unkind himself. In the evening the Queen found Albert most dear and affectionate, and quite himself when I went in with little Beatrice, whom he kissed. He quite laughed at some of her new French verses which I made her repeat. Then he held her little hand in his for some time and she sat looking at him." December passed to the 6th, the Prince still looking weak and exhausted, his wife thinking it was overwork and worry. "It is too much," he said. "You must speak to the Ministers." Then he said, says the Queen, "when he lay awake there he heard the little birds and thought of those he had heard at Rosenham in his childhood. I felt quite upset."

Dr. Jenner, on December 6th, informed the Queen in the kindest, clearest manner, that the Prince's disease had now assumed its office, and was gastric or low fever, and must have its course a month, which dated from the 22nd of November. "Albert," says the Queen, "was not to know it, as he had unfortunately a horror of fever. What an awful trial it is!—to be deprived of my guide, my support, my all. My heart was ready to burst, but I cheered up, remembering how many people have fever. When the Prince retired for that night his pulse was good. Next morning the symptoms seemed to be improving, and the Prince desired to be moved to a larger room. "When I returned from breakfast," said the Queen, "I found him lying in the new blue room, and much pleased. The sun was shining brightly, the room was fine, large and cheerful, and he said, 'It is so fine.' For the first time since his illness, he asked for some music, and said, 'I should like to hear a fine chorale played in the distance.' We had a piano brought into the next room, and Alice played 'Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott,' and another, and he listened, looking upward with such sweet expression and the tears in his eyes. He then said, 'Das riecht bin (that is enough)'. It was Sunday. The Rev. Charles Kingsley preached, but I heard nothing," says the Queen.

There were fits of listlessness and irritability of mind, when the Queen read 'Peril of the Peak,' which the Prince followed with interest. When the Queen came in from dinner one day, the Prince was so pleased to see me, stroked my face and smiled, and called me 'Liebes fraulein!' (Dear little wife) 'Precious love! His tenderness this evening when he held my hand and stroked my face touched me so much and made me so grateful!' On the 9th the other two doctors came in, Sir Henry Holland and Sir James Watson. The symptoms seemed to be the same, the Prince's mind occasionally wandering—the strong constitution struggling with the fever. On the 11th there was an improvement and the Prince was changed into another room. (Going through the door he turned and looked at a beautiful picture on China of the Ma-

#### THE MINISTER WERE NONPLUSSED.

donna, a copy of the Madonna and Child by Raphael, known as the Colonna Madonna, which he gave me three years ago, and asked me to stop and look at it, even loving what is beautiful. 'It helps me through half the day,' he said.

"On the 13th of December, the fever developed a tendency to congestion of the lungs, a symptom which gave alarm to the physicians. It was noticed that on this day, for the first time, the Prince took no notice of his favorite Madonna picture on being wheeled from his room. He would not be turned, as he had previously been, with his back to the light, and remained with his hands clasped, looking silently out of the window at the sky. The Prince of Wales was sent for by the physicians, and while the doctors endeavored to reassure the Queen, they all felt it was a struggle for life. Every hour, every minute, was a gain, and Sir James Clark was very hopeful, only the breathing was alarming, and about the face and hands was a dusky hue. Albert folded his arms and began arranging his hair, just as he used to do when well and he was dressing. These were said to be last signs. While the doctors continually reassured the Queen, it was evident that the life of her husband was ebbing away. 'At half-past five,' Her Majesty writes, 'in the afternoon, I went in and sat down beside his bed, which had been wheeled to the middle of the room. He called me 'Gutes Fraulein,' and kissed me, and then gave a sort of piteous moan. Later in the day she found the Prince bathed in perspiration, which the doctors said might be an effort of nature to throw off the fever. Bending over him she said: 'Es ist kleiner fraulein' (is it your little wife), and he bent his head and kissed her." "At this time he seemed quite calm, and only wished to be left quite alone, as he used to be when tired and not well." As evening advanced Her Majesty retired to give way to her grief in an adjoining room.

#### HE HAD NOT BEEN LONG GONE WHEN A RAPID

change set in, and the Princess Alice was requested by Sir James Clarke to ask the Queen to return. The import of the summons was too plain. When the Queen entered she took the Prince's left hand, which was very cold, and knelt down by his side. On the other side of the bed was the Princess Alice, while at its foot knelt the Prince of Wales and Princess Eleanor. Not far from the foot of the bed were Prince Ernest of Leiningen, and the Prince's valet, Heibeln General the Honorable Robert Bruce Knelt beside the Queen, and the Dean of Windsor, Sir Charles Phipps and General Gray were also in the room. In the solemn hush of that mournful chamber there was such grief as has rarely felt any deathbed. The clock chimed the third quarter after ten. Calm and peaceful grew the beloved form, the features settled into the beauty of a perfectly serene repose; two or three long but gentle breaths were drawn, and that great soul had fled to seek for a nobler scope for its aspirations in the world within the veil for which he had yearned, where there is rest for the worn and weary and the spirits of the just are made perfect.—Martin's Life of the Prince.

#### RUMORED MARRIAGE OF LORD BECONSFIELD.

The report of Lord Beconsfield's marriage with a lady of title is repeated more circumstantially. The lady is the widow of a noble lord some time deceased. She is forty-nine years of age, of agreeable presence, accomplished, rich, and holds a foremost place in society. The ex-Premier did not at first, it seems, make a successful advance, but royally, with whom the lady is a favorite, brought its influence to bear, and the union is now declared to be in train.

#### A FOOLISH HABIT OF FASHIONABLE LADIES.

Writing to the London Globe, a correspondent says:—"The foolish and mischievous habit that is at present so common amongst fashionable ladies of carrying the purse in the hand arises from the fact that their dresses are so arranged that they have no pockets to put them in; they wish to appear so slim that even a small pocket would, they fear, make them bulky! I venture, therefore, humbly to say that I am very fashionable and (my friends always tell me) very well dressed, and I always carry my purse with me, but not in my hand, but in a flat wallet-shaped pocket, securely sewed on to the under jacket, and with a pocket-hole only in the outer skirt. I defy thieves, I have my money safely with me, and yet look perfectly fashionable."

#### A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST WITH A PRESENT

use has saved many a life; and yet, we think, the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound such as Dr. Harvey's ANTIBILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without the use of scales and weights, or HUI-mysticous compartments and enchanted bottles, with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Dr. Harvey's ANTIBILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best. 44-3

#### DOES THE BABY START IN HIS SLEEP

and grind his little teeth? Nine chances out of ten it is troubled with worms, and the remedy for this is BROWN'S VERMIFUG COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They are tasty and the children will love them. Dry out the worms and the child will sleep sweetly. Sold for only 25 cents. 44-3

#### AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. 44-3

#### TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child's pain, but invigorates the stomach and cures wind colic, and gives rest and to the child, and comfort to the mother.

#### LORD BECONSFIELD IS SAID TO BE DESIROUS OF

resigning the leadership of the Opposition.

#### ON THE PAPER.

It was nearly one o'clock in the morning when the time came, and there, even at that unearthly moment, sat a solid phalanx of the Irish members, covering almost completely three benches.

#### THE MINISTER WERE NONPLUSSED.

the whole thing having been sprung upon them; and neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Forster having the wildest idea of what the bill meant; for the Chief Secretary for Ireland never does seem to know anything about Irish questions until he has been wet-nursed by somebody behind the scenes. The contest arose on the point of getting a definite answer for the Bill; and to gain even this concession required more determination, a firmer front, and sterner talk than you can imagine. There was, I am glad to say, scarcely a falter, each member who spoke insisting that the matter should be pushed to the bitter end, in case the day was not given; and the result was that Mr. Gladstone—whom it must in fairness be admitted, acted throughout in a very conciliatory manner—had to yield. It is not yet known what the Prime Minister will do in the matter—that is to say, on the merits of the bill itself, for the very good reason that the Prime Minister does not know himself. Mr. Albert Grey, the Liberal member who proposed the reply to the Address, has helped the Tories, who were ashamed themselves to take up the "dirty work," and has given notice of opposition. There are some Irishmen in Northumberland—are there not? I commend Mr. Albert Grey's attempt to stop a bill for the relief of a starving peasantry to their favourable attention.

#### LAST DAYS OF PRINCE ALBERT.

##### His Illness and Death—The Queen's Great Trial.

On the 29th of November the Prince dragged himself through a review of the Eton College volunteers, looking very unwell and walking slowly. Though wrapped in a coat lined with fur he felt as though cold water was being poured down his back. "Unhappily I must be present," he wrote in his diary, and these are the last words he ever wrote. Nights of shivering and sleeplessness, the Prince lying on the sofa and the Queen reading to him; visits from the ministers, from foreign ambassadors. Lord Palmerston especially became uneasy about the symptoms of the Prince's indisposition. Sir James Clerk and Dr. Jenner assured her Majesty on the 3rd of December that there was no cause for alarm. Still further nights of wakeful restlessness and distaste for food. "He would take nothing," says the Queen, "hardly any broth, no soup, no bread, or anything. My anxiety is great, and I feel utterly lost." The Prince liked to be read to, but hardly any books suited him. They tried him with the "Dodd Family," but he did not like it. One of Sir Walter Scott's, "The Talisman," was substituted. It was read by the Princess Alice, "the Prince listening in a very uncomfortable, panting state, which frightened us."

#### THE MINISTER WERE NONPLUSSED.

On the night of the 5th of December, Dr. Jenner sat up with the Prince, who complained of his wretched condition—weak and irritable and unkind himself. In the evening the Queen found Albert most dear and affectionate, and quite himself when I went in with little Beatrice, whom he kissed. He quite laughed at some of her new French verses which I made her repeat. Then he held her little hand in his for some time and she sat looking at him." December passed to the 6th, the Prince still looking weak and exhausted, his wife thinking it was overwork and worry. "It is too much," he said. "You must speak to the Ministers." Then he said, says the Queen, "when he lay awake there he heard the little birds and thought of those he had heard at Rosenham in his childhood. I felt quite upset."

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SONG OF THE SWORD.

BY LADY WILDE.

Sword in my right hand gleaming... Where the blood-red rain is falling... Ha! Sword in thy scabbard clashing...

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER XXII.—CONTINUED.

Next day Fred is faithfully at his post, and the first bit of 'La Ci Dama la Mano' reaches Cyrilla's ears at a quarter past three...

tears, and the bells of Mrs. Fogarty's bell cried herself in a jealous rage to sleep... 'Really, Cyrilla, my love, she said, laughingly, more than once, 'I think we will have fellow-passengers by the Atlantic, in April...'

But to give him to another woman; that woman a widow, and such a widow—no, that way madness lay... 'I never meant anything so much in my life, Beauty...'

'And now you want to be off to New York, the wickedest city in the world, and god about there. What do you suppose Mr. McKelvin will say when he returns in June?...'

ple, thought Cyrilla, running her eyes critically over the costly furnishings and ornaments of the room... 'No—not to-day, Cyrilla answers, with a smile...'

FOUR RICH MEN. The Liverpool Courier gives some rather interesting particulars as to the four men who are supposed to be the most wealthy living... INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS. No person, be he ever so sordid, but is in some way sensible to the charms of nature...

DOCTORS GAVE HIM UP.

'Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?'

FURNITURE SALER. The Pianos manufactured by Weber & Co. of Kingston, Ont., are acknowledged to rival the best imported instruments in durability...

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

To the Pupils of the Bishop's Commercial Academy, 35 St. Margaret Street.

On Tuesday, June 22nd, took place the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of this Academy. The hall was neatly decorated with French and Irish colors, which denotes the union that exists in this school between the two elements. The audience was most select, consisting of a number of clergymen and the parents of the pupils. The programme was well adapted for the occasion. It consisted of selections in English and French to suit the mixed audience. The singing was excellent. The masterly manner in which the pupils rendered difficult passages indicated the skill of their trainers. The "Unjust Man," a touching dialogue, was well recited by Messrs F. Rafter, A. Gauthier, L. Brown and F. Feron. A drama entitled "Gustave et Arthur" was greatly appreciated and drew tears from many in the audience. A. Gauthier, A. Thibault, G. Dufour, C. Deom and A. Labelle were the leading characters in this part of the programme. We were pleased to find that many English-speaking pupils spoke the French language with great fluency and correct pronunciation. In answer to the French and English addresses delivered by Messrs McCaffrey and Martineau, Rev. Canon Leblanc highly praised the pupils for their good conduct and application during the year. He said that from his constant intercourse with the scholars he knew they were second to none in the city. This eulogy was corroborated by Rev. M. Callaghan and J. J. Curran, Esq., Q.C. At the conclusion the following prizes were awarded to the pupils:

First Class. Commercial Diploma and 1st prize for English Grammar, English Orthography, History, French Translation, Penmanship, Arithmetic, mental and written, Mensuration, Book-keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, and Telegraphy, and 2nd in Geography and Home Exercise, awarded to Mr. E. E. McCaffrey.

A prize for Religious Instruction; 1st prize for Memory Lessons, Home Exercise, Attendance, Ornamental Drawing, Geography, Trigonometry; 2nd prize for Mental and Written Arithmetic, Mensuration, Algebra, Penmanship, Telegraphy; 1st prize for Home Exercise, awarded to Master E. A. Martineau.

A prize for Good Conduct; 1st prize for History; 2nd prize for English Grammar and Composition, a prize for Geography, a prize for Memory Lessons, awarded to Mr. J. M. Collins.

2nd prize for Book-keeping; a prize for Mensuration, a prize for Algebra, a prize for Trigonometry, awarded to Mr. J. J. Patton.

SECOND DIVISION. 1st prize for Memory Lessons, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, and 2nd prize for Arithmetic, awarded to Mr. J. McCay.

1st prize for French Translation, Written Arithmetic; 2nd prize for Book-keeping and Algebra, awarded to Mr. J. McNally.

1st prize for Attendance; 2nd prize for French Grammar, French Orthography, and Stenography, awarded to Mr. A. Gauthier.

1st prize for Attendance; 2nd prize for French Reading, Ornamental Drawing, and Mensuration, awarded to Mr. J. Pominville.

1st prize for Attendance; 2nd prize for Orthography and English Reading; a prize for Telegraphy, awarded to Mr. F. Sheridan.

1st prize for English Reading and French Translation, awarded to H. J. P. Brown.

1st prize for Good Conduct; 2nd prize for Written Arithmetic, awarded to Mr. E. Leduc.

2nd prize for French Reading, awarded to Mr. A. Lariviere.

SECOND CLASS. 1st prize for English Grammar, English Orthography, English Reading, Written Arithmetic, (2nd Division); 2nd prize for Religious Instruction, Geography, Memory Lessons, Attendance, and Book-keeping (2nd Division), awarded to Mr. W. F. Sheridan.

1st prize for Arithmetic, mental and written, (1st Division), Mensuration, Algebra, Book-keeping, (1st Division); Geometry; a prize for Good Conduct; awarded to Mr. N. Duquette.

1st prize for Algebra, Book-keeping, (1st Division), Good Conduct; 2nd prize for English Grammar, Written Arithmetic (1st Division), Mensuration, (1st Division), awarded to Mr. E. Mansfield.

1st prize for Good Conduct, English Reading, Geometry; 2nd prize for English Grammar, English Orthography, Mental Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Parsing, a prize for Algebra, awarded to Mr. E. Tucker.

1st prize for Attendance, Penmanship, Geography; 2nd prize for Memory Lessons, Stenography and Book-keeping, (1st Division) awarded to Mr. X. Bertrand.

1st prize for Good Conduct, Application, Stenography and Book-keeping, awarded to Mr. C. Deom.

1st prize for Memory Lessons, Attendance, French Orthography (2nd Division); 2nd prize for French Grammar (2nd Division); 1st prize for Book-keeping (2nd Division); 2nd prize for Written Arithmetic (2nd Division), Geometry, a prize for Mental Arithmetic, awarded to Mr. A. Labelle.

1st prize for Written Arithmetic, (2nd Division), Ornamental Drawing; 2nd prize for English Grammar, Book-keeping, (1st Division); a prize for Mensuration, awarded to Mr. J. Scanlan.

1st prize for Religious Instruction, French Grammar, (2nd Division); 2nd prize for English Grammar, Geography, Written Arithmetic, (2nd Division), Book-keeping, (2nd Division), awarded to Mr. C. Chapt.

2nd prize for Religious Instruction, Good Conduct, Application; 1st prize for Geography; 2nd prize for Penmanship; a prize for Mensuration, awarded to Mr. G. Dufour.

2nd prize for Religious Instruction, Arithmetic, mental and written, English Reading; a prize for Ornamental Drawing, awarded to Mr. L. Brown.

1st prize for Home Exercise and French Translation, and 2nd prize for Book-keeping, awarded to Mr. D. Bertrand.

1st prize for Penmanship; 2nd prize for English Orthography and French Translation, awarded to Mr. P. McCaffrey.

1st prize for Attendance; 2nd prize for Ornamental Drawing and Book-keeping, awarded to J. McManus.

1st prize for Religious Instruction, Good Conduct, and a prize for Book-keeping, awarded to Mr. A. Thibault.

2nd prize for English Reading and English Orthography, awarded to Mr. F. Rafter.

2nd prize for Penmanship and Geography; a prize for English Grammar and a prize for Memory Lessons, awarded to Mr. J. McDonnell.

1st prize for Good Conduct, and 2nd prize for English Reading, awarded to Mr. J. Tucker.

2nd prize for French Orthography, (2nd Division); a prize for Written Arithmetic, awarded to Mr. X. Leduc.

2nd prize for Written Arithmetic, (2nd Division), Book-keeping and Parsing, awarded to Mr. W. Lyman. 2nd prize for Penmanship; a prize for Geography, awarded to A. Bertrand. 1st prize for Good Conduct, awarded to Mr. J. Whyte. 1st prize for French Translation, awarded to Mr. J. Landry. 2nd prize for English Orthography, and a prize for English Reading, awarded to Mr. T. McCready. 2nd prize for English Reading, awarded to Mr. A. Lussier.

CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, OTTAWA.

Annual Distribution of Prizes.

At the Convent of Notre Dame, Gloucester street, Ottawa, in charge of Sister St. Gabriel, the annual distribution of prizes took place on the 22nd inst.

The hall was decorated in a most tasteful and artistic manner, and all the arrangements were in perfect order. Among the distinguished persons who graced the occasion with their presence were His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, Lady Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, Hon. H. L. Langevin, Hon. Judge Taschereau, Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Vicar-General, Rev. Father Antoine, Provincial of the Oblate Order; Rev. Father Walsh, of Albany; Rev. Father Dawson, of St. Patrick's Church; Rev. Father O'Connor, of Richmond; Rev. Fathers Marlon, Prevost, Sauve, and others. A very large concourse of the parents and other friends of the young lady pupils and students were also present, and the manner in which the different young ladies and little girls acquitted themselves must have been a source of much gratification to their parents. The work to which the good ladies of the Congregation have devoted themselves is, indeed, a noble one, and the benefits conferred by them upon the community cannot be over-estimated. From the amount and great variety of the instruction imparted it will be seen that the task which the nuns have to perform is by no means easy. The Ottawa convent, particularly, has become famous for the solidity and usefulness of the instruction imparted therein. So much is this so that among the young ladies attending the institution are some, not only from Western Ontario and the Eastern Townships, but also from Utica, Brooklyn, Albany, and other places in the United States. The distribution of premiums yesterday was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, all of which was rendered in good style. The following was the programme:—"Le Reveil des Roses," Schubert—Instrumental music, pianos, harps and organ—1st Piano, Miss St. Denis, Miss Catellier; 2nd, Miss Coleman, Miss Bidout; 3rd, Miss Conlon, Miss Oestigan; 4th, Miss Brannen, Miss E. Bidout; 5th, Miss Green, Miss Powell; 6th, Miss Brophy, Miss Richard; 7th, Miss L. Bidout, Miss Lalonde. Harps—Miss M. O'Connor, Miss E. Caldwell. Organ—Miss Marcoux.

THE HONOR LIST.

Of this scholastic year, 1879-80. The following gentlemen, after having successfully passed the several examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, received their diplomas:—Rev. Alphonse Leyden, O.M.I., of Ottawa; Rev. Orestin Flavian Marsan, O.M.I., of Quebec; Frank Nelson, of Hamilton, Ont.; William Lowler, of Lowell, Mass.

Undergraduates successful in the Intermediate Examination:—Francis Latchford, of Ottawa; Charles Paradis, of Lapigeonniers, P.Q.

Undergraduates successful in the Primary Examination:—Farrell McGovern, of Almonte, Ont.; William L. Scott, of Ottawa.

GRADUATES.

Awarded for General Proficiency in the Classical course:—

Medal presented by His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir John Douglas Campbell, Governor-General of Canada, awarded to John Griffin, of Lawrence, Mass, Student of Sixth Form.

Medal presented by J. A. McCabe, M. A., Principal of Ottawa Normal School, awarded to Francis Latchford, of Ottawa, Student of Fifth Form.

Medal presented by Rev. O. Boucher, P. P., of Lawrence, Mass., awarded to Christopher Evans, of Portage du Fort, P. Q., Student of Fourth Form.

Medal presented by the Rev. J. MacGrath, P. P., of Lowell, Mass., awarded to Farrell McGovern, of Almonte, Ont., Student of Third Form.

Medal presented by Mr. J. Norton of Lachine, P. Q., awarded to John O'Reilly, of Gribbon, Ont., Student of First Form.

Prize medals awarded for Proficiency in Christian Doctrine, June 21st, 1880:—

Medal presented by His Lordship the Right Reverend J. T. Duhamel, D.D., Bishop of Ottawa, awarded to John Robert of Ottawa.

Medal presented by the Very Rev. J. H. Tabaret, O.M.I., D.D., President of the College of Ottawa, awarded to William Leonard, of Lawrence, Mass.

LA CLOCHE DU COUVENT.

Senior Department. Instrumental music, harps, "Martha," Toulmin, Misses B. Caldwell and Miall.

"Meeting of the Waters" harmonized with harps and piano accompaniment, Misses Marcoux, Caldwell, Walsh, Hyatt, Brophy and St. Denis.

PRESENTATION OF PREMIUMS TO THE INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR CLASSES. Instrumental music, "Sonata Pathetique," Bethoven, Misses O'Connor, Caldwell, Marcoux, St. Denis, Bidout.

Presentation of Premiums and medals, for literature, French and English conversation, vocal and instrumental music, drawing, plain sewing, dress-making and household economy.

Instrumental music, "Il Trovatore," Verdi, Stanek, harps and harmonium.

Superior and Undergraduating Classes.—Presentation of medals, awarded to Misses Costigan, Hyatt, Dowling, Pelletier, Catellier, St. Denis.

Graduating Class.—Gold medal and diploma awarded to Miss E. Caldwell; 1st premium, Miss Colman.

Vocal music, "Les Lauriers," Moreau, grand chorus in four parts with harps and piano accompaniment.

National Airs on all the Instruments.—1st piano, Misses St. Denis, L. Timmins; 2nd, Misses E. Green, L. Green; 3rd, Misses J. Hyatt, L. Lord; 4th, Misses E. Dowling, N. Gleeson; 5th, Misses A. Conlon, L. Walsh; 6th, Misses M. Brannen, M. Touhey; 7th, Misses B. Costigan, D. Richardson.

"The Meeting of the Waters" was exquisitely rendered, the vocalists being Miss Marcoux and Miss Hyatt. The various prizes were presented by His Lordship the Bishop and Lady McDonald. The winner of the Vice-Regal medal, Miss Costigan, daughter of Mr. Costigan, M. P., was the recipient of a congratulatory address from one of her associates, Miss Miall, of Ottawa. Mr. Kidd, on behalf of His Excellency the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, also tendered congratulations. The silver medal, donated by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, was won by Miss St. Denis, who was congratulated in an address by Miss Catellier. Miss Caldwell, who graduated, was felicitously addressed by Miss Colman.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

Thirty-Second Annual Commencement—Conferring Degrees—Awarding of Medals and Other Prizes.

[Ottawa Citizen, June 22, 1880.] The students of the College of Ottawa gave, yesterday evening, their last and most interesting entertainment of this scholastic year, to a numerous assembly of parents and friends, who came to witness and applaud the honors awarded to their persevering application. The exhibition hall of the College was tastefully prepared for the festive occasion. The bright, happy faces of some two hundred and fifty students ranged conspicuously on either side of the spacious hall, and appearing in animated groups upon the stage and the stand erected for the College band and orchestra, were of themselves a most attractive embellishment. The platform at the entrance of the hall, and facing the stage, was occupied by:—

Bishop Duhamel, Vicar-General O'Connor, Father Antoine, Provincial of the Oblate

THE NEW VICAR-GENERAL OF THE DIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

The Rev. Dr. O'Connor was born in old Bytown on the 18th of June, 1832. His father was Daniel O'Connor and his mother Margaret Power, who settled here in the month of May, 1837, at the earnest solicitation of the late Colonel By. His father carried on a very extensive mercantile business, both in town and country, and held for many years the position of treasurer of the old Dalhousie district, and subsequently that of treasurer for the County of Carleton. In his younger years Dr. O'Connor received his education in the ordinary schools of Bytown, and subsequently in the District Grammar School. In 1848 he entered the College of Ottawa as one of its first students, on the very day it was first opened, and finished his scholastic course therein. During 1852 and 1853 he carried on the mercantile business in connection with his father, and managed for the most part, the affairs of the Treasurer's office. Towards the end of 1853, he definitely decided to embrace the ecclesiastical state, and, on the 24th of November of the same year, entered the Seminary then conducted in the Bishop's Palace on St. Patrick's street. At the close of the year 1856, he finished his course of divinity studies, having in the meantime received the various ecclesiastical orders up to Deaconship inclusive. Considering himself yet young, and fearing to accept, to a fuller extent, the serious and onerous responsibilities of ministerial life, he declined to receive the order of priesthood, until some years later, although very frequently and pressingly urged to do so by the late Bishop of the diocese. This same year, he was appointed Secretary to the late Bishop, and of the diocese, which position he held until the death of Bishop Guigues in 1873. In 1858 he was elected chairman of the Board of Separate Schools, of which he had been already a trustee for two years. This position he occupied until 1867, and during this time he succeeded in directing and managing the affairs of the School Board with comparative little assistance, despite the numerous difficulties which beset it. In the year 1858 he became the proprietor of the Ottawa Tribune newspaper, and conducted it, in connection with the Union newspaper, associated with his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Henry James Friel, and his brother, Mr. R. E. O'Connor, until 1864. In the month of November, 1864, he, with the consent and approval of the Separate School Trustees, introduced the Christian Brothers into Ottawa to take charge of the boys' schools. In 1866, at the request of the late Bishop Guigues and of the Rev. Father Ryan, then President of the Ottawa College, he undertook to obtain from the old Parliament of Canada a charter, giving university powers to the institution. On broaching the subject to the leader of the Government, and sending the feelings of the members of the House, he found that to obtain the desired charter, the most formidable opposition would have to be encountered. He, however, had the bill introduced into the House, and in a short time, by persevering efforts and adroit manipulations, he succeeded in having the bill carried by a large majority in the Lower House. The opposition he had to encounter in the Upper House, or Legislative Council, was, if anything, still more formidable. The leader of the House took a decided stand against the measure, and spoke against and opposed it at every stage. Notwithstanding all this, through hard work and skilful management, the bill was passed by a large majority, and the charter obtained for the college. During the same session the Government introduced into the Lower House a bill to grant certain other rights and privileges in school matters to the minority in Lower Canada. The Rev. Dr. O'Connor was requested to try and obtain a similar measure from the House for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, and the day after the Government had introduced their bill he got the late Mr. Bell, then M. P. for the County of Russell, to introduce a bill, almost similar in its provisions, for the relief of the minority in Upper Canada. The very introduction, or rather motion for leave to introduce this bill, created the most intense excitement in the House, and a very prominent member of the then Opposition declared it was the boldest demand ever made of Parliament. The session was near its close, and it was evident that the bill introduced by Mr. Bell, as a private member of the House, could not be reached before the end of the session in the ordinary course of things. The Government measure in regard to the minority in Lower Canada was to be moved to a second reading the next day. The only means of securing any chance for the bill introduced by Mr. Bell, was to have recourse to the extreme step of having it, if at all possible, placed on the orders, or papers, of the House, as an amendment to the Government bill. This, after a great deal of trouble and manipulation, was accomplished, and the Government became seriously embarrassed, and deferred from day to day to move the second reading of their bill. To the surprise of every one, Hon. Mr. Galt, who had pledged the Government in a speech before the meeting of Parliament to the bill they had introduced, for some reason or other retired from the Ministry, and the Government withdrew its bill. There being no longer the same effective grounds to work on, the bill on behalf of the minority in Upper Canada had, of course, also to be dropped, and thus only were Dr. O'Connor's efforts unsuccessful in getting the bill to a vote in the House. One thing, at the time, appeared certain, judging from the state of feelings in the House, that the Government measure in favor of the minority in Lower Canada could not have been passed without the bill in Mr. Bell's hands also being carried.

The parish of St. Patrick's, Ottawa, having in 1856 become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Father McGrath, Dr. O'Connor was urged very strongly by the late Bishop Guigues to receive the order of priesthood and accept charge of the parish. He, however, declined to accept the charge, desiring to proceed to Rome, at as early a date as possible to revise his studies, and follow a course of lectures in some of the colleges in the Eternal City. In July, 1867, he left Ottawa for Rome, and on his arrival in that city, immediately commenced the revision of his studies, and followed the course of Divinity lectures delivered by the ablest professors in the Sapienza and Roman Colleges. In the month of May, 1868, he was ordained priest, and four days after, on the 38th of the same month, he received from the hands of Cardinal Barnabo himself, in the chapel of the College of the Propaganda, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. After travelling some months on the continent, and in England and Ireland, he returned to Ottawa in September 1868. Immediately after his return he was appointed, in connection with Father Molloy, to the charge of the English speaking Catholics of the Cathedral Parish, and towards the end of the same year, was appointed spiritual director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, then situated in a small rented building on Church street. On the 1st February, 1869, he received a letter from the late P. J. Whelan, then confined in the Ottawa goal, under sen-

tence of death, for the murder in the year previous, of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, requesting him to attend and prepare him for the terrible day awaiting him, and which was fixed on the 11th of the above month. Dr. O'Connor attended him all through the trying interval, and stood by him on the scaffold the drop fell and launched him into eternity. At Dr. O'Connor's request, and under his direction, a mission was given in the Cathedral in December, 1871, by the celebrated Father Damen and his three associates. After the departure of Father Damen, a very lively religious controversy sprang up in the newspapers of the city, and lectures were delivered, and pamphlets published, against some of the teachings of the Catholic Church. After the controversy had continued for some time, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor was requested to offer a reply, which he did in February, 1872, in a very able and most closely reasoned pamphlet, which was extensively circulated and eagerly read. In the early part of 1867, he, after due deliberation with the council of the institution, resolved to devote immediately his energies, and as much of his time as he could spare from his other duties, towards securing the erection of a suitable building for the inmates of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. He was induced to this step by the great prevalence of that terrible disease, small-pox, in the city, and which, especially in the winter of 1872, most seriously threatened the lives of the inmates of the asylum on Church street. This building was altogether unsuitable, and was crowded to such an extent that the disease which had committed such sad havoc around it, once broken out in the institution, the inmates must have suffered most terribly from it. In order to avoid this danger for the future, and to provide a commodious and suitable building, he opened a subscription and made an appeal to the citizens of all classes to assist him. He met with a most generous response, and the foundations of the new building were commenced in the month of April, 1872, on the extensive property, consisting of eight city lots, purchased on Maria and Gloucester streets, near the present St. Patrick's Church. In one year from the date of the commencement of the work, the splendid building now occupied as the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, was finished, and the inmates of the rented building on Church street transferred to it. The outbuildings were immediately afterwards erected. To-day the property is one of the finest in the city, and, everything calculated, is probably worth from forty to fifty thousand dollars, while the funded debt encumbering it is little over four thousand dollars. The success of this institution, under the direction of Dr. O'Connor, has been something extraordinary, especially when it is kept in mind that, while providing funds for purchasing property, building operations, &c, a large provision had to be made annually for the support, clothing, &c, of a great number of children and old and infirm persons, ranging from eighty to one hundred every year. The great success of the institution has been a matter of wonder to many conversant with the difficulties which generally beset such undertakings. Dr. O'Connor is still in charge of the institution. A short time after the establishment of the Catholic Young Men's Society in this city, Dr. O'Connor was, in February, 1873, requested, by a resolution carried unanimously, to act as chaplain of the society. During the session of Parliament in 1873, at the request of Bishop Sweeney, of St. Johns, New Brunswick, he took a very active part in connection with the school question, affecting the Catholics of that Province, when it was brought before the House of Commons, and had the satisfaction of seeing the resolution referring the question to England so ably handled by Mr. Costigan, and pressed forward by him and other members of the House, carried despite all the influence brought to bear to defeat it. He also took an active part in regard to this question when it came up again before the House in 1875. In 1874 he was requested by an unanimous vote to accept the position of spiritual director of St. Patrick's Literary Association. During the summer of 1877 he travelled much in company with His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, the late Bishop Conroy, visiting Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara, and other places. He received many marks of esteem from His Excellency. In August of the same year he was again requested by the present Bishop of Ottawa, Mgr. Duhamel, to accept the charge of St. Patrick's parish, Upper Town, and on the 11th November following he entered on his duties as rector of this parish. The financial condition of the parish when he took charge was in the most unsatisfactory state, and probably few other clergymen would have dared to face, with any hope of success, especially in the depressed state of business during the last few years. However, by persevering energy and skilful management he has succeeded in bringing something like order out of chaos, and placed the parish in such a condition financially as to have good hopes for the future. In the year 1878 he was unanimously requested by the St. Patrick's Society to act as their chaplain. On the 17th of the present month he was appointed by Mgr. Duhamel, Vicar-General of the Diocese, in place of the Very Rev. Vicar-General Jovette who is about to leave the diocese and return to France, his native country. Dr. O'Connor has always held a high place in the esteem of the people of the city, not only Catholic but Protestant as well. He has, on more than one occasion, been made the recipient of substantial marks of the estimation in which he is held. He possesses a large influence not only within the city, but also throughout the whole Ottawa Valley, and his name is well and favorably known throughout the Dominion. With the leading men of all denominations and of all political parties, he is intimately acquainted, and is much respected by them. To his persevering energy and influence, many Protestants as well as Catholics are wholly or partially indebted for the positions they now occupy in the public offices of the country. He has never been exclusive, but has been always ready to say a word, when requested, in favor of a Protestant friend as in favor of a Catholic applicant for position. We believe also there are few clergymen who possess to a greater extent, the esteem and confidence of the Catholic hierarchy of the Dominion than he does. The Bishop of Ottawa, in selecting him for the honorable position of Vicar-General of the diocese, has done an act which, while it is a deserved tribute to the abilities and position of Dr. O'Connor in the community, and a merited recognition of his services in the diocese, will also meet with the approval of all classes. We have given this extended notice of the life of the new Vicar-General, because he is the son of one of Ottawa's first inhabitants and is himself one of Ottawa's first born. He saw the city, or rather old Bytown, in its infant days, witnessed its progress year by year, until it has developed itself into the important position it now occupies as the political capital of the Dominion. The rev. doctor completed the forty-seventh year of his residence in Ottawa on Friday last (being born on the 18th of June, 1833). He may, therefore, be said to be nearly half a century witness of the city's progress and development, and a somewhat singular fact in his

life is, that he is now pastor and Vicar-General in the very parish in which he was born.

We offer our congratulations to Dr. O'Connor on his new appointment.—Ottawa Citizen.

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TO MATCH,

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As this lot was ordered for spring trade, and at the very low prices of last fall, they will be offered regardless of present advanced prices, choice and cheap.

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THE NEW VICAR-GENERAL OF THE DIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

The Rev. Dr. O'Connor was born in old Bytown on the 18th of June, 1832. His father was Daniel O'Connor and his mother Margaret Power, who settled here in the month of May, 1837, at the earnest solicitation of the late Colonel By. His father carried on a very extensive mercantile business, both in town and country, and held for many years the position of treasurer of the old Dalhousie district, and subsequently that of treasurer for the County of Carleton. In his younger years Dr. O'Connor received his education in the ordinary schools of Bytown, and subsequently in the District Grammar School. In 1848 he entered the College of Ottawa as one of its first students, on the very day it was first opened, and finished his scholastic course therein. During 1852 and 1853 he carried on the mercantile business in connection with his father, and managed for the most part, the affairs of the Treasurer's office. Towards the end of 1853, he definitely decided to embrace the ecclesiastical state, and, on the 24th of November of the same year, entered the Seminary then conducted in the Bishop's Palace on St. Patrick's street. At the close of the year 1856, he finished his course of divinity studies, having in the meantime received the various ecclesiastical orders up to Deaconship inclusive. Considering himself yet young, and fearing to accept, to a fuller extent, the serious and onerous responsibilities of ministerial life, he declined to receive the order of priesthood, until some years later, although very frequently and pressingly urged to do so by the late Bishop of the diocese. This same year, he was appointed Secretary to the late Bishop, and of the diocese, which position he held until the death of Bishop Guigues in 1873. In 1858 he was elected chairman of the Board of Separate Schools, of which he had been already a trustee for two years. This position he occupied until 1867, and during this time he succeeded in directing and managing the affairs of the School Board with comparative little assistance, despite the numerous difficulties which beset it. In the year 1858 he became the proprietor of the Ottawa Tribune newspaper, and conducted it, in connection with the Union newspaper, associated with his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Henry James Friel, and his brother, Mr. R. E. O'Connor, until 1864. In the month of November, 1864, he, with the consent and approval of the Separate School Trustees, introduced the Christian Brothers into Ottawa to take charge of the boys' schools. In 1866, at the request of the late Bishop Guigues and of the Rev. Father Ryan, then President of the Ottawa College, he undertook to obtain from the old Parliament of Canada a charter, giving university powers to the institution. On broaching the subject to the leader of the Government, and sending the feelings of the members of the House, he found that to obtain the desired charter, the most formidable opposition would have to be encountered. He, however, had the bill introduced into the House, and in a short time, by persevering efforts and adroit manipulations, he succeeded in having the bill carried by a large majority in the Lower House. The opposition he had to encounter in the Upper House, or Legislative Council, was, if anything, still more formidable. The leader of the House took a decided stand against the measure, and spoke against and opposed it at every stage. Notwithstanding all this, through hard work and skilful management, the bill was passed by a large majority, and the charter obtained for the college. During the same session the Government introduced into the Lower House a bill to grant certain other rights and privileges in school matters to the minority in Lower Canada. The Rev. Dr. O'Connor was requested to try and obtain a similar measure from the House for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, and the day after the Government had introduced their bill he got the late Mr. Bell, then M. P. for the County of Russell, to introduce a bill, almost similar in its provisions, for the relief of the minority in Upper Canada. The very introduction, or rather motion for leave to introduce this bill, created the most intense excitement in the House, and a very prominent member of the then Opposition declared it was the boldest demand ever made of Parliament. The session was near its close, and it was evident that the bill introduced by Mr. Bell, as a private member of the House, could not be reached before the end of the

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company, AT THEIR OFFICES, 761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL.

TERMS: By Mail, \$1.50 per annum in advance. Delivered in City, \$2.00 " " " Single copies, 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES: 0 cent per line first insertion. 5 " " " for every subsequent insertion. CONTRACT RATES: Year, \$1.50 per line. Months, 1.00 " " " Months, 50 " " " [Advertisements with cuts or large type, 50 per cent on these rates.] Births, Marriages and Deaths. Announcements under these headings will be charged 50c. for the first and 25c. for subsequent insertions.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30. SPECIAL NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given to the SHARE-HOLDERS of the POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY that the calls due, as per account rendered and notice given, are payable at the office of the Company, 761 Craig street. JOHN P. WHELAN, Managing Director. May 25th, 1880.

NOTICE. Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be notified of the error, if there be any rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address. Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please give the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

CALENDAR. JULY. THURSDAY, 1—Octave of St. John Baptist. FRIDAY, 2—Visitation of the B. V. M. SS. Procession and Martiniana, Martyrs. SATURDAY, 3—Of the Octave of St. Peter and Paul. Quebec founded, 1668. SUNDAY, 4—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost. Most Precious Blood of Our Lord. Epist. Heb. ix. 11-15; Gosp. John xix. 38-39; Last Gosp. Matt. xii. 15-21. Ep. O'Gorman, Omaha, died 1874. MONDAY, 5—Of the Octave. TUESDAY, 6—Octave of St. Peter and Paul. WEDNESDAY, 7—St. Leo III. Pope and Confessor. Alp. Kenrick, Baltimore, died 1865. Bp. Whelan, Wheeling, died 1874.

FAIRDAY'S cable despatches inform us that Sir Selby Smith has recommended a permanent military force for Canada, and that both War Office and Horse Guards approve of the idea. It is safe to presume that Canada has no voice in the matter, though she is almost independent, and still safe that if she had she would not care about a standing army. If, however, we are to assimilate ourselves to the nations of the continent let the permanent force be recruited from Canadians.

It speaks well for the record of General Hancock that his enemies can bring no charge against him, but that of being mixed up in the execution of Mrs. Surratt. It will be remembered that Mrs. Surratt was charged with being an accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln, though the charge is now believed to have been groundless, but she was executed nevertheless, and no one more regretted it than General Hancock, who was but the officer in charge of the military district.

EARL COWPER has been denied by the Corporation of Dublin. For the past thirty or forty years, on like festive occasions, it was surely the duty of the Lord Lieutenant to say that Ireland was groaning under the weight of prosperity as it was for the organ mentioned by Artemus Ward to assert devoutly every morning that the Federal Government were making vigorous efforts to end the war. But Earl Cowper could scarcely say that Ireland was prosperous with the knowledge that she was receiving charity from all the world but England, and that her people were dying of hunger and disease begotten of hunger. So he did the next best thing, he prophesied future prosperity, which showed his sound judgment, for prosperity is sure to come. We may, however, safely conclude that it will not come while castles and Lord-Lieutenants throw their baleful shadows over the land.

The Gazette is severe upon the Montreal Lacrosse Club for their play of last Saturday with the Indians; and justly so. The Montrealers are not the spoiled children of victory, but they act as if they were. When beaten by the Shamrocks they ascribed the defeat to anything but the true cause, i.e., inferiority of endurance, and put it down to rough play. It is a pity that the Shamrocks when they go to play the curled darlings do not tie one of their legs to one of their arms, or do some other thing which would place the teams on a level, for as matters stand the club which amazed England has no show. It is rather unkind of the Gazette to deal so hardly with the dilittantes, but it will have its use if they see themselves as others see them, and divest themselves of the delusion they cannot play as roughly as the Shamrocks of the Indians. And so they withdrew from the convention. Poor coddled, petted dears, their skins should have been made harder, or the nasty lacrosses softer.

The result of the Cincinnati convention must give pleasure to the Democrats of the United States. The discipline and good

feeling that existed look like the harbinger of victory, and the nomination of General Hancock, above all almost guarantees success in November. Hancock is a distinguished man, has a proud war record, has never dabbled in politics, is a life-long, consistent Democrat, and is positively the very best man the Democrats could have selected as their standard bearer. He will be loyally supported by all sections, North and South, and has the unanimous approval of both the Tammany and anti-Tammany sections of New York. New York is considered the pivotal State, and that he will carry New York is almost beyond a doubt. He is, besides, one of the few Democrats who could hope to attract the Independents to his standard. The discipline and enthusiasm manifested by the Democrats at their convention is in striking contrast to the wranglings, jealousies and divisions among their opponents at Chicago, and must give them additional courage and prestige for the coming political conflict. On the whole it must be admitted that betting on the Democratic candidate will be pretty safe.

The triangular duel being fought between Messrs. Dansereau and Prentice on the one hand, and Mr. Prentice and the Hon. Mr. Chapleau on the other, is both amusing and instructive, and will remind the reader of a well known proverb, which for the sake of harmony we refrain from quoting. It seems Mr. Prentice claims the credit of having initiated negotiations in the matter of the French loan, and wanted a commission, which was refused, whereupon he made "divulgements," which would harm Mr. Chapleau if they were believed. The names of Mr. Dansereau and Senecal were mentioned unfavorably in the revelations, and Mr. Dansereau severely handled. That gentleman writes a long letter to La Miniere ridiculing Mr. Prentice, and saying such hard things of him as unlimited powers of sarcasm will allow. It is a pretty quarrel as it stands, but what is chiefly to be noted in it is the information to be gleaned of a ring which has been running and ruining the finances of this unfortunate Province for some time, mixed up as it is with all the scandals.

The London Examiner says, in effect, that Prince Bismarck is beating a Pathian retreat. The standards are unfurled, the drums and fife play, the generals are pointing to fields not yet won; but there is a retreat nevertheless. The Church Regulation bill is virtually an admission of defeat. His Holiness the Pope and the nuncios, not the soldiers and diplomatists of Austria and France, have baffled Otto Von Bismarck. After a struggle of seven years the Chancellor sues for terms with the Vatican. The weapons employed against him were wielded with surpassing skill, and they have been of a kind against which "blood and iron" were of no avail. Nothing is gained when the supporters of the Falk laws assert that theirs is the victory. The Roman Catholics of Germany have fought the parliamentary battle with such a nice calculation of political dynamics that the Prussian government, forsaken by the liberal party, has always stood in the minority when the Roman Catholics chose to have it so. The Vatican has so continuously employed this political power against the government, in both imperial and Prussian Parliaments, that at last Prince Bismarck cries peccavi; and the new bill is nothing but the terms with which he sues for peace. He asserts, as a business-like man would to a business-like Pope, that these are his last terms; that he will not return to the status quo ante; yet, if he will not do this, the Vatican has simply to return to the combat, and Prince Bismarck must eventually offer better terms.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY. To-morrow, the first of July, will be Canada's national holiday, and the thirteenth anniversary of confederation, that is to say, the day in which she was created a nation and a state of semi-independence conferred upon her. Some say indeed, and with considerable force, that no one dreamed of anything but making one colony of a number of colonies, and this, in fact, may have been merely what was intended, but nevertheless, the people of Canada accepted confederation as the first instalment of independence, and hence celebrate the first of July as Canada's national holiday. And so they should, it is a wholesome idea. Canada is too large for a crown colony. She is fully capable of ruling herself. When the wheels of the Government are not clogged by Downing Street interference, they run smoothly enough. Our Governor-General is but the centre of a social circle, and social circles, though they may give tone to, do not govern a country. Canada then, contains within herself not only all the elements of a nation, but of a great one, and she may legitimately look forward to a brilliant future when left to herself, and when her interests shall not be rendered subservient to those of any other country. On the first of July, then, the people should rejoice, no matter what creed or national element to which they may belong. They should show, by their observance of the day, that they realize their position, and they should celebrate it more enthusiastically than the Irish celebrate St. Patrick's Day, the French the festival of St. Jean Baptiste, or the different sections celebrate the birthday of the Queen. It should be understood that the first day of July is the anniversary of Canada's semi-independence, and a feeling of loyalty to the country which gives them a home and a living should be fostered. At the present time, as Mr. Perrault puts it, when a Canadian is travelling abroad, he registers himself either as an Englishman or an American, fearing if he puts Canada opposite his name, he may be

thought a man coming from a poor colony almost without a name among the nations. Canada has a larger population than either Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, or Portugal, and it is not impossible that at no remote period she may have larger than those countries combined. Her oarsmen have beaten the world, she can furnish some of the best athletes, and if she is not as strong mentally as physically, it is her own fault, for here is just the kind of climate to develop the most perfect men of brain or muscle. Let us all celebrate the 1st of July as the national holiday, let us make a beginning and act like rational beings, whose country is underneath their feet and not on the other side of the Atlantic.

ANGLO-ISRAEL.

Every age has its own pet hobbies and theories, some of which are mischievous and others harmless, but most of which disappear with their riders or propagators. The hobby so persistently ridden by a number of Protestant clergymen within the past few years belongs to the harmless class, their being no greater mischief connected with it than the waste of time which they would otherwise dedicate to abuse of the "Woman that Sitteth on the seven Hills." As a matter of course, the exponents of the idea that the British and Americans are descended from the lost ten tribes of Israel prove their theory from Scripture, or at least prove it to their own satisfaction, just as all kinds of enthusiasts prove all manner of things from the same source.

On Tuesday, the 22nd inst., an Anglo-Israel meeting was held in the St. James-street Methodist Church, at which the Rev. Mr. Macleise, Mr. Mathewson Mr. Greig, the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, and others, were the speakers, the Rev. Gavin Lang presiding. The first-named gentleman, who was the principal speaker, contended that the British and American nations are the descendants of the lost tribes because, in fulfilment of the prophecies, "God has made those nations great, prosperous, victorious, rich in gold, silver, cattle, ships, and merchandise; nations whose gates are not shut by day or night that the force and wealth of the Gentiles should come into them; because they disseminate righteousness." The arguments of the Rev. Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Mathewson, dissenters from the theory, were to the effect that England and America could not be the spiritual Israel, for that they were engaged in wars and doings of iniquity, were easily overcome by the rev. lecturer, as well as the charge of the opium war with China, which he did not justify, but, held it as of ultimate good, "for did it not open the gates of China to the spread of the Gospel?" It did, dear doctor, it did; and much good did that same kind of Gospel do the Heathen Chinese. But does it not seem odd that, in China and India, the descendants of the tribes have, after all, done so little towards evangelizing the heathen, while the Catholic missionaries have been so eminently successful? In India, we are informed, there are two million Christians, of whom but one hundred thousand are Protestants, while, if we mistake not, the converts in China are about in the same proportion. We do not know if Dr. Macleise includes Ireland in the British nation, but, if he does, what about her wealth, except that it belongs to the Gentile, who are to be spoiled for the benefit of the darling tribes? But how comes it that America is Israelite, made up as it is of all the nationalities of Europe, of which the British is certainly not the greatest element. And surely the learned hobbyist must admit that France is a very wealthy nation; and surely he will also admit that Spain was, two centuries ago, the wealthiest nation in the world and the most powerful, and yet belonged neither to the tribes of Dan, Gad, nor Asshur. We greatly fear that down deep in his heart the Rev. Mr. Macleise is a believer in the doctrine of the Sadducees; who doubted a future life, else why does he lay such mighty stress on wealth, commerce, ships and cattle. It seems to us that a child of seven years, possessed of ordinary intelligence, could in ten minutes shatter the Anglo-Israel theory into small pieces, and it also seems to us that the answers of the Rev. Mr. Stevenson was quite sufficient to a lot of nonsensical hypotheses when he said:—

"Israel now is a spiritual distinction, and so far as he was concerned, if it must be so that the Gospel is to be carried at the point of the bayonet and at the cannon's mouth, as the British had done, he (Dr. Stevenson) would close his bible and have none of it, for he believed in a Gospel of peace."

There is a Secretary-Treasurer (ominous title) to the Anglo-Israel Association, and that gentleman cheerfully informed the audience in St. James Church "that the Christian dispensation was not a dispensation of peace but of war, for Christ said:—Thou art my battle axe and weapon of war, with thee I will destroy nations and break to pieces the horse and his rider." Alas, alas, when will religion teachers understand what great harm they are doing half-educated men when they thrust bibles in their hands and give them leave to interpret its sacred writings as they please? The profoundest scholars of the Church, in conclave assembled, approach a text of Scripture, to interpret it, with fear and trembling; but a colporteur or the Secretary-Treasurer of an idiotic association takes hold of it without hesitation and explains it without difficulty, cheerfully ignoring the fact that there are hundreds like him, and with just as little intelligence, who, if asked, would give it a meaning altogether different from his and from one another. Of a verity, fools rush in where angels fear to tread. Is it any wonder there are ever so many church members who do not believe in any religion, when men like the Rev. Mr. Macleise and Mr.

Greig go around the country telling the people that our Blessed Saviour preached a war doctrine, and that the chief end and aim of our existence is to amass wealth? For our part, we sincerely believe that Colonel Ingersoll himself is not capable of effecting half the harm in a month against Christian belief that those Anglo-Israel fanatics are in one short hour.

A BETTER CLASS OF PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES.

There are few complaints more common, or more just, than that the majority of our acts of Parliament are blunders, and yet there seems an unwillingness or an incapacity to examine into the why and the wherefore, and get at once to the root of the evil which is the incapacity of legislators. There are bills passed every session after days of argument and torrents of eloquence (pardon us, shade of Demosthenes,) which either have to be repealed after a year or two, or else remain a dead letter on the statute books until they fade away into oblivion. Is it not inconceivable, for instance, that Canada with its numerous Senates and Parliaments, should be engaged every year framing Acts of Parliament which are of no earthly use, while carefully avoiding real abuses and actually paying men who do nothing but obstruct public business. We say obstruct advisedly, for it is nothing but obstruction when a member talks for an hour a lot of meaningless jargon and then sits down leaving his hearers more confused on the subject he has bored them about than they were before. It would be a shame—and it would not be true—to say that out of four or five millions of people the electors cannot pick out from them two hundred or so who are intelligent enough to speak to the purpose on any given question, or sensible enough to hold their tongues when they know nothing about it. Anyone who has sat for a few hours in the galleries of the House of Commons must have come away with the impression that there were a few clever men in both parties, who alternately ruled the country, and that it would be far better and less expensive if those men, and those only, were elected and sent to Ottawa. It would save two hundred thousand pounds a year, one way or the other, and Canada would be better governed. Why, then, are members of Parliament who do not know geography, grammar, or figures, and who are besides naturally stupid, and yet there they sit session after session, either in sleepy silence, or blundering garrulity until the bell warns them to vote with their leaders. The only intelligent legislative act they perform is at the close of the session, when they draw their salary. One stupid member may by his vote be the means of passing a bill which may afflict millions of people for a century. But it may be asked whose fault is this, to which the prompt answer is, the fault of the electors. The people are particular as to the qualifications of clergymen, school teachers, and policemen, and judiciously so, but any one's good enough for a legislator, who has the framing of our lives, the spending of our money and the custody of our liberties. Let us give an illustration of what we are seeking to explain. A man enters life as, let us say, a small tradesman; by frugality, economy, or it may be good fortune, or unscrupulous grinding of the poor, he becomes wealthy at the age of fifty or sixty. He then mixes in politics and is considered in the field as a possible candidate. And why? Not certainly because of capacity or fitness, for it is, we need hardly say, one thing to make money and another to frame laws for a nation. But nevertheless he has the grand qualification he has cash, and that in the eyes of the electors is quite sufficient. There may be in the same constituency a young man of brains, education, and let us add honesty, who is capable of making a brilliant speech and a figure in Parliament, but unfortunately he has no money, and if he advanced a claim for nomination he would be laughed to scorn. Some honest folks labor under the delusion that a man should not be trusted in Parliament until he has a certain amount of wealth, and comfort themselves in their opinion with the story of the fox, the swallow, and the flies. This false impression belongs to this miserable age of plutocracy. "Do you see that man yonder?" is often asked. "Yes," "Well, he is worth \$100,000." This piece of information, as a general rule, causes the hearer to take a better glance at the wealthy man and a feeling of admiration to arise in his breast, while on the other hand such a young man is clever, "but then he is not worth a cent." Poor devil voters do not pause to think that the rich man might be a rogue who would not scruple forming rings to rob the treasury, while the poor but clever man might be honest and glad to legislate even for the sessional allowance, with the hope that his talents would, in the future, bring him legitimate wealth. Neither do they pause to consider that politics is a science which must be learned, like other branches, when young, and that to make a legislator of a stupid but wealthy old man, is to make either a fool or a nonentity of him. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, but we speak generally. There, for instance, is Sir Hugh Allan, a millionaire, who was so far from being content with his riches that he bribed a whole Government so that he might become still richer, while, on the other hand, there are many young men, talented but comparatively poor, who would neither bribe nor accept bribes to save their lives. A rich member of Parliament who is not covetous for money can, and often does, sell his vote for social position, or a C. B., or other honor or title, which temptations lie out of the path of his poorer but more brilliant colleagues, whose hopes are in the future through confidence in his merits. The adoration of money

is if possible carried to a greater extent in Canada than even in England, although the French Canadians, to their credit be it said, are exceptions, and consequently send to Parliament quite a number of poor, struggling but talented young lawyers and journalists. At the last election Ireland cast herself loose from the shackles of Mammon, and did herself honor by sending to the British House of Commons the most brilliant body of men seen there since the commencement of Constitutional Government. It is about time the people of Canada should look to their representation, and effect a change, which must be for the good of the country in every respect.

UNHAPPY IRELAND.

Unhappy, thrice unhappy Ireland; no wonder the poet represented her as sitting by the melancholy sea, for here is indeed a melancholy lot. She, of all the nations of Christendom, and perhaps of Pagandom as well, has not had a season of peace, plenty and comfort since the accursed year of one thousand one hundred and seventy-two, not a solitary season. She alone of the nations has had to bear seven dreary, godless centuries of oppression, of slaughter, of plague, of famine, of religious persecution, grinding tyranny, foreign domination and pitiless laws following one another in rapid succession like the seven lean Kine of Joseph; like the seven vials of the Revelations. Other nations suffered in their time, and were trampled down, but rose again and saw sunshine succeed the shadow, but Ireland's lot has been of uninterrupted gloom.

And yet this poor island in the Atlantic ocean did not do a wrong that deserved such terrible chastisement, such deep degradation, such suffering without parallel. She did not oppress, or rob, or slaughter the people of other countries, and her sins were no greater than those of nations in general. She did good in her time, she builded churches and monasteries, and was termed the Island of Saints and the seat of learning. Nor is Ireland, as Thomas Davis says, "a dull or cold land." She is not a barren wilderness, nor a land of bleak moors or rocky mountains. On the contrary, she is a rich, a rare, and a lovely land, to whom nature has been prodigally generous. Her fields are green, her valleys are beautiful, her plains are smiling and fertile, her streams and lakes and rivers are as numerous as they are clear, and her loveliness of scenery is unsurpassed.

Cold, clear headed statistes assert, upon their reputation, that the lands of Ireland, if properly cultivated, could support a population of 20,000,000. But what is actually the cause? Every one in the world to-day that can read a newspaper knows that Ireland, with a population of a little over five millions, is starving and naked, that her people are dying of hunger, that they hold out their hands for charity to the world while they turn their faces away with shame and indignation; that the second exodus of her best and bravest has commenced, that evictions have begun on a gigantic scale—in a word, that once more is the ancient Kingdom of Ireland in an agony of travail. It is hardly to be wondered at that men of the proud Celtic race change their names when they go to other countries to escape the taunts and the jibes and the sneers of the kindred of those who oppressed them at home, on account of their continued misfortunes.

Some countries there are which have been conquered in battle and have amalgamated with their conquerors, enjoying with them equal rights and laws, but Ireland is not one of them. She has been subjugated by England, and England has become great and bloated, and powerful, while Ireland has grown poor and poorer each year. It is taxed to support England's greatness, her blood has been poured out like water to extend her conquests, but she gets no return but mockery and contumely. Even now, when the second great famine is upon her, representatives in Parliament ask for a million pounds to save the people, but they are refused, and this after twenty-five million pounds sterling has been spent in a vain effort to subjugate the Africans. It seems almost incredible, and it certainly will be hard to make the future generations believe, that a nation claiming to be Christian could adopt such a monstrous policy, or that another claiming to have spirit could have submitted to it without an appeal, even an almost hopeless appeal, to arms. In the '48 years three millions of Irish died or emigrated. Half the number could scarcely have perished in battle. The Times, the great organ of the English ruling classes, cried exultingly, "the Celts are gone, gone with a vengeance." And the Times, which is really the exponent of English public opinion, has not changed its mind one bit. It also exults to-day, as the following extract from one of its editorials of the 23rd June will show:—

"Self-preservation all this time was directing those who had the power of choice to the only course possible under the circumstances, viz., of scraping together what money they could—much of it from relief operations. They made prizes and escaped to America, and everyone in his turn as soon as he could earn a little from his new employers, sent back what he could to help others to follow his example. Thus began the largest exodus of modern times, more numerous probably than some which have a large place in early and medieval history. The passage of more than two millions people in ten years across the great ocean to the New World, such was the spontaneous relief of the Irish famine and its most effectual remedy."

It must be surely in the vein ironic that the Queen uses such expressions as "our loyal Irish subjects" when she remembers those things. A people that could be loyal to the system that grinds and drives them richly deserve to be ground and driven.

But can this atrocious nation-destroying thing go on forever? Let some one speak who is a prophet or the son of a prophet.

Letter from Lachine.

ADVENTURES OF MR. MYLES O'BEGAN.

Mr. Editor,—I would like to know how it is that 3,000 navvies are to be imported from England to build the Pacific railroad. It seems then that my proposition to put spades and shovels in the hands of the countless millions of frogs and set them to work has been rejected. What with Chinese on the west and immigrants on the east Canadians have very little show in this Dominion of Canada. I see strong men around here every day seeking work on the canal who fail to find any. Ours is surely a generous Government, they are so full of generosity that some fine morning they will burst. I don't call this kind of thing a National Policy by any means, but I suppose now that Sir Alexander Galt has got in with the tail end of the British aristocracy, he is anxious to show them that when some few years ago he stumped for independence he was only joking. At all events he has 14,000 reasons for changing his mind. I say this although a staunch and active Conservative, and a personal follower of Sir John despite his base ingratitude. I am in fact beginning to think the National Policy is a dead failure. What good has resulted from it, Mr. Editor? I, with thousands of others in and about Lachine, fondly imagined wages would rise immediately after the adoption of a high tariff, but I am miserably disappointed. Wages have gone down and prices have gone up, and between them I don't know where the money goes, except into the pockets of the manufacturer. I broke my stove last week over the head of a rival tract distributor, and upon his refusal to pay for the damage had to go and buy a new one, which cost me exactly twenty-five per cent more than its predecessor. I am of the opinion the whole affair will end by leaving but two classes in Canada, namely, millionaires and paupers, and I can shrewdly guess in which the census takers will place your correspondent. Why does the Queen not put her hand in her pocket and, pulling out a week's pay, purchase tickets for the navvies, her subjects? Why should I be called upon in season and out of season to feed Her Majesty's subjects at home, or to bring them over the ocean to compete with myself in the overstocked labor market. I confess my faith in Conservative Governments is shaking, though, of course, I will not leave the party until Beaconsfield and Sir John set me the example. Still it is very hard to remain, and the temptation to quit is exceedingly great.

This is the time for school and college examinations, as I see by the papers. Education is a splendid thing, what should we do without it? But what surprises me is what all the splendid scholars, male and female, who are annually turned out from the colleges and convents, do with themselves, for except in a few instances, they are nowhere to be seen after the examinations. They graduate with honor and receive diplomas for Philosophy, French, Latin, Greek, Sanscrit, music and the drama, ologies without number and general accomplishment. We certainly do not come in contact with them, and although I, as a low, base, uneducated canal man, am not supposed to mix in graduated society, I have, nevertheless, opportunities of finding that philosophy is all in my eye. I also observe that it is the darlings of the wealthy who graduate and obtain all, or nearly all the gold medals, and if a prominent politician has a daughter or a son in one of our aristocratic educational establishments he or she is sure to emerge with distinction, covered with medals of every description. I would not for one moment insinuate that the wealthy are not also the most intellectual, or that children of senators and honorable members are not pre-eminently talented. I merely state the case as it is, as one of the phenomena of this phenomenal age.

I had to take the street cars last Saturday to attend a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal, and although it cost me ten cents I did not grudge it, for I always feel a dollar or two better in my soul after leaving that most sanctimonious of societies. I then learn that my brethren, no matter who or what they are, Muggletonians, Mormons, Athelists, Buddhists, Shakers, Free Lovers, or Mohomedans: it is all the same to the Y.M.C.A., provided a Papist is not included. We prayed for brotherly love among mankind, and for the conversion of sinners. We sang for hours, and prayed extemporaneously for two long hours, which, however, appeared minutes to me, and I prayed in my turn, as indeed, did the most of the elect. I prayed for the conversion of the universe, and thanked God I was not a benighted Papist, nor belonged to that tyrannic system which would grind the intellect of the world into powder. My prayer was warmly applauded, but would have been still more so but that, unfortunately, I have not yet arrived at that state of perfection which enables me to see, and speak through the whites of the eyes, and speaking through the nose. Still one should never despair; practice makes perfect. It is very singular, but I always find a strong smell of cloves around the room while prayer is going on, and when near the Secretary the smell is very strong indeed. I like cloves, and perhaps that is why the Y. M. C. A., who are so obliging, anticipate my wishes and strew the perfume around in all directions. I am a member of this valuable organization only one month, and now wonder why it is I did not join earlier. The number of conversions from the exertion of individual members is, according to the report of the Secretary, something enormous. I, myself, had a tract to a wretched sinner on the canal yesterday, and its effect was instantaneous. It is true the poor fellow could not read, but the picture did the work. It represented a young man dancing on a rather warm gridiron and two serpents gracefully coiled around his neck. I only heard him make use of strong language once since I gave him the tract, and that was while he was throwing it to what his profanity termed the d—l. The idea of plety and cloves is now so strongly associated in my mind that I cannot sever them; indeed so strongly do they blend themselves that I often, when giving a word of advice to my fellow-laborers, say, instead of telling them to be pious, "Go, my friend, and eat cloves."

Talking of religion reminds me of the happiness conferred on Montreal by the meeting of the late Presbyterian Synod and Methodist Conference. I did not attend any of them personally, but I read the reports in the daily papers, which is just as good if not better. "Ha, ha," thought I to myself, exultingly, "there is one creed which does not obtain much space in the papers." Babylon is discounted in Montreal, the 'orn of Professor Dawson is kept in the back ground, while a blaze of glory, a halo of pity, is made to play around the heads of the Evangelists. This is exactly the *Scarce* policy carried to its legitimate conclusion. Of course the journals make a show of being friendly, but when

their religious feelings overpower them the truth comes out. As D'Israeli said when Gladstone was kissing the Queen's palm as First Lord of the Treasury,

"'Tis hard to give the 'and' Where the 'art can never be."

It is now a week since I issued my challenge for a duel to the world, but I have up to this received no answer. Are the days of chivalry, indeed, fled forever? Are there no longer any sword ready to leap from their scabbards? Not one.

I remember how I used to weep over the glorious deeds of the knights of old and their successors the buccaners and the pirates of the prairies, and how my heart used to throb when I came across a chapter in Sir Walter Scott's novels, describing how the chivalry, after robbing several churches and as many head-roads as lay within the range of their jurisdiction, were accustomed to rally forth and challenge the world to produce a fairer damsel than their own (or some one else's) Mary Jane of the period. My eye! How they did massacre their slaves and villains and then march off to Palestine to free the Church and to pitch into old Saladin. They wore armor, did the chivalry, from top to toe, and it has been to me a matter of surprise how, when they were unhorsed, they managed to get on again. I suppose they had five or six base fellows to give them a leg up, for otherwise they would have lain on the ground for all eternity. The bowmen and footmen were killed in thousands, but nothing less than a catapult could injure the chivalry. I don't believe a knight was ever slain in combat, though he might have burst a blood vessel trying to rise.

Mr. Editor, I have now found out a true and certain way of getting rich, and I feel ashamed of myself because it escaped me so long, it is so extremely simple. I shall buy a hen and set her hatching a dozen of eggs, eleven of them will come out, and they in turn will become the mother of chickens in turn. Allowing ten each, that will be 110, and so on until by the law of arithmetical progression I shall have about 1,100,000,000,000,000 in less than forty years, when calculating a chicken at sixteen cents, their sale will bring me \$62,500,000,000,000. Now deducting one-third for waste, death, theft, etc., I still have left the princely sum of \$40,333,333,333,333, which I shall lodge in the Mechanics' Bank, and draw interest at six per cent. I shall then be the richest man in the world, but if the chivalry had not gone, I leave it to yourself if I could ever save such an extent.

If one of your subscribers would kindly lend me a hen and a dozen eggs to commence with, I shall reward him handsomely when I roll in millions.

Your sanguine correspondent,  
MYLES O'BROGAN.

PERSONAL.

—Garfield was a good boy at college.

—Mr. Taillon is not yet gazetted Recorder.

—Colonel Jerome Bonaparte is in New York.

—Grant is a good (cigar) stump speech maker.

—Mr. Gladstone's majority is crumbling to pieces.

—Lizzie Carroll, a Troy girl, has died from a spider bite.

—A French paper styles Gambetta Emperor of the Republic.

—Sarah Bernhardt changes her toilet a dozen times a day.

—Capital punishment has been abolished in the British army.

—Sir Selby Smyth recommends a permanent military force for Canada.

—Kelly has annihilated Tilden and his chances for the Presidency.

—Neil Warner's pupils have presented him with a splendid writing desk.

—The King of Greece is to receive the freedom of the City of London.

—Lord Beaconsfield wishes to retire from the position of Opposition leader.

—Sir Garnet Wolsey has been gazetted Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

—Hon. John Beverley Robinson has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

—The rifts content between the Irish and American marksmen promises to be keen.

—General Dougherty, an Irish Catholic, nominated Hancock at the Cincinnati Convention.

—Acheson, the landlord who murdered Mehan at Ballinacree, Leitrim, has been acquitted.

—Hancock was mixed up in the Surat affair, and the republicans are making the most of it.

—The body of Giovanni Polli, father of cremation, was cremated at Millar on Sunday, the 20th June.

—At the moment Garfield was nominated an American eagle perched upon his house in Washington!

—Don Carlos says Charles General Boet stole his golden fleece, and the General says the Don sold it.

—American and Turkish officers are in the habit of kicking and striking their soldiers, and are allowed.

—D. A. Sullivan, Esq., B. C. L., Toronto, has been elected president of St. Michael's College Alumni Association.

—The boss system has passed from New York to France. Gambetta is at present boss of that fine country.

—It is said the Duke of Connaught will be made Commander-in-Chief of the army instead of the Duke of Cambridge.

—Bradlaugh, in contesting his claim to a seat in the House, said, "If I had 10,000 men at my back —" the rest was lost in a storm of hisses.

—The late Prince Albert carried aristocracy to such a height (?) that he would not receive his gun direct from the hands of his gamekeeper.

—The Duke of Norfolk, the premier Roman Catholic Peer, voted with the Tories against the Bureals Bill, as did Lord Bury, another Roman Catholic.

—There is terrible mortality among fish from Murray Tower to the Penitentiary, near Kingston. They come down from the Bay of Quinte and line the shores.

—The New York Herald names Charles O'Connor and Senator Kernan as possible Democratic candidates, but says they are Roman Catholics—and the sky has not yet fallen.

"I will stay," said he, "and will sing my lay while slumber seals your eyes, and the moon's light shall see me stay under its moonlit skies. I will wake and sing till the morning star shall come, and the darkness fly." But he didn't; he pe came right out thar, and "lifted" him nine feet high.

CITY NEWS.

Mr. Frank Greene, of this city, has obtained the contract for heating a Belgian convent with his steam-fitter. Canada is evidently going ahead.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—It is stated that Mr. James E. Urquhart has been appointed to the position lately held by Mr. H. N. Tabb, who has been dismissed from the service.

THE \$10,000 ROBBERY.—One of the men implicated in the above robbery, and whose name is Brown, is said to be suffering from ill health. Consequently he has been released on bail.

STRIKE ENDED.—The strike of the bricklayers employed on the new Grand Trunk office, Point St. Charles, has virtually ended, the majority of the foremen and contractors having agreed to give the men \$2 a day.

CHAPEL OF NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES.—The doors of this splendid chapel are now open. All can enter from half-past seven in the morning till noon, and from one o'clock to seven in the evening. Price of admission, 10 cents.

TERREBONNE.—The Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Terrebonne opens on the 2nd prox., at Aylmer. Among the cases which will come up for trial are the Gattineau conspiracy case, that of a habitant murdering a companion while in the woods, and the Oka Indian arson case.

CUT HIS THROAT.—About eight o'clock on Friday night a man named Stanton, said to reside at Point St. Charles, was brought to the General Hospital on an express wagon with his throat cut. He was found in the McGill College grounds, where he committed the act, by the policeman on that beat, and was at once arrested and taken to the hospital. The cut on the throat was superficial one, and that on the arm more severe. Neither of the wounds are dangerous. The man assigned no reason for his rash act.

Tuesday afternoon the annual closing exercises of the Catholic Commercial Academy were held, the Hon. Mr. Oulmet, Superintendent of Education, presiding. Among other present were the Rev. Fathers Sorin and Rousselot, L'Abbe Verreau, Bros. Austin and Marzabuni, Principal of the Normal School, U. E. Archambault, Superintendent of the Catholic School; Mr. M. C. Desnoyers, Mr. Edward Murphy and Mr. McMahon. Several selections were well rendered by the Academy Orchestra and Glee Club, after which the distribution of prizes took place. Mr. Jacques Laurin received the "Lorne Silver Medal," while the "Edward Murphy" prize, a gold medal and \$30, was won by Mr. Frederick Lariviere. Mr. Eugene Guierro won the "Compte" prize of \$50, and seven extra prizes, presented by Mr. P. S. Murphy, were borne away by Messrs. Theodor Haynes, Ovide Thomas, James Skelly, Albert Helbert, Henri Bourassa, Elzear Montpetit and Victor Charlin. After the presentation of prizes, the valedictory addresses were delivered by Mr. Patrick Cox, in English, and Messrs. Hector Lafleur and L. J. Marlin in French. The Rev. Pere Rousselot, Mr. Edward Murphy and the Hon. Mr. Oulmet then delivered addresses.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR CLOSING.

DISTRIBUTION DAY AT "VILLA MARIA."

With June is ending the academic year, and schools and kindred establishments are closing for the summer vacation.

The closing scenes of the scholastic year at Villa Maria were attended with unusual brilliancy and success. The distribution of prizes was not a public one, it having been the rule for some years past to restrict the invitations to the clergy, the Commissioners of Education, and a few professional gentlemen. We have been fortunate, however, in obtaining a slight sketch of the proceedings, which we think too interesting to be left unnoticed. The young ladies, some two hundred and eighty in number, assembled in the grand reception hall of the Convent, which was beautifully decorated with bouquets and wreaths of natural flowers. The scene presented upon entering, the many pretty and happy faces and the glorious musical overture by forty performers, are long to be remembered. His Worship the Bishop of Arichat, who has just returned from Rome, presided. Miss Jessie Brooks, Brookville, received the beautiful gold medal presented by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne. Other beautiful medals were awarded to the following young ladies as recompenses for close application and attention to their studies:—Miss McGillivray, Ontario, Miss F. heehan, Boston, Miss May O'Brien, Montreal, Miss Donovan, Miss Egan, Miss Trilley, Miss Mulvey, Miss M. Brooks, Miss Brotherton, of Galveston, Texas, Miss Olivier, Miss Beaudoin, Miss Guilbeault, of Jolietts, Miss Scantlon, Tranche Montagne, Williams, Murray, Casey, Pelletier. The distribution of prizes over, the pupils adjourned to the chapel, where a solemn benediction was given by the Bishop. An act of consecration was beautifully read, and Miss May O'Brien sang in a sweet and feeling voice, supported by a rich and powerful choir. There was a large assembly of the clergy and every thing passed off to the satisfaction of the reverend Sisters and all concerned.

THE MONTREAL HERALD SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT.

In the matter of paying the passage to this country of 3,000 navvies, while the Gazette condemns them, and by so doing is acting honestly and independently. The Gazette, in reply to the erratic comments of the Ottawa Citizen, says:—

So that it appears that the Government are to pay the ocean passage after all. We entirely dissent from the opinion of the Ottawa Citizen that the Government are not responsible at all. By permitting its "organization in England" to be used, it establishes a practical contract between the Government and each individual navvy, and the former will be made responsible for any disappointment which the latter may experience. If the contractors have money due them by the Government, let them draw it and import their own navvies. It is a capital axiom in life which is sometimes hard to learn—that it is a wise thing to mind one's own business. It is as applicable to Governments as to individuals. We hold that it is no part of the business of the Government, having given out contracts, to trouble itself with providing labor for the carrying out of the contract.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, SHELBROOKE.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Sherbrooke, specially convened for that purpose, on motion it was unanimously

Resolved, that this society has heard with deep regret of the death of John M. Shea, one of its oldest and most faithful members of this society.

Resolved, that this society condole with the family of its late member in their bereavement and hereby expresses its deepest sympathy with them.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and inserted in the Montreal True Witness.

An American lady has written an essay on "The Disadvantages of being Pretty." Our girls, bless them! are good-natured, and will put up with the disadvantages.

ST. ANN'S CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL.

Distribution of Prizes.

The annual distribution of prizes of this school took place yesterday in the upper hall of the building, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and made as cool as a thermometer in the nineties would permit of. Notwithstanding the intense heat a large number of the friends of the pupils were present, their holiday dresses giving the hall a very gay and pleasing appearance. Besides Brother Arnold and his staff, quite a number of brothers from other schools were present to witness the examination at this "crack" school, for wherever Brother Arnold goes success follows him, and circumstances have to lead to his extraordinary and untiring energy and his zeal for the education of youth.

At two o'clock, when the proceedings began, the hall presented a gay and animated appearance; running under the ceilings were banisters of different colored cloths festooned in a manner that betrayed a taste for art in the designer. On the platform was the beautiful piano lent for the occasion by Nordheimer, while right in front were handsome bouquets interspersed through the prizes designed for the victors in intellect. The boys themselves were there, bright with hope and expectation. It is evident the Christian Brothers know how to relieve the monotony of examinations, for after each class was examined, music, songs and recitations succeeded, so that figures and grammar and maps did not have it all their own way.

Among the boys who were put forward as musicians and elocutionists were Master Frank Green, recitation: Master J. Kennedy, a piano solo and a melody of Irish airs, which he played with remarkable ability; Master Michael Quinn, who recited the battle of Fontenoy amid unbounded applause; Master Patrick Galvin, one of Brother Arnold's best scholars, who recited the Sack of Baltimore with the Algerines, and the two brothers Kennedy (John and James), who delighted the audience with their skillful piano playing. Besides these exhibitions the boys sang several choruses, among them being "Happy little birds are we," and "The Red Cross Knight."

It was pleasant to hear the fresh sweet voices of the boys as they rolled out the choruses, and the vigor with which they sang. It would take too much of our space, pressed and all as we are, to give a full report of a three or four hours examination. Suffice it to say that the school maintained its reputation, although a good many of its best last year's scholars have gone forth to battle with the world. What we would advise, and what we are sure would please Brother Arnold, would be for some of our well college professors and principals to go and see the curriculum for themselves, to hear the questions and the answers in geography, mensuration, algebra, euclid and history; to be astonished and go away confessing he has a lot of most intelligent boys who had neither been coached nor crammed, but intelligently trained and taught. The most difficult and intricate questions were asked, and the correct answers were given immediately the question was finished. It was Brother Arnold who conducted the examination, and frequently his questions were so long and full of fractions that he, himself, lost track of the figures. There could be no suspicion that the same questions had previously been learned (and the exceeding cleverness of the boys might give rise to such a doubt), for the lips of some of the scholars moved in silent calculation after each word of the teacher.

Appended is a list of the successful candidates in classes:—

FIRST CLASS.—Timothy Crowe, Patrick Galvin, Michael Cullen, F. Greene, William Smith, Patrick Conahan, Alex. McGuirk, Thomas Sweeney, James Wickham, Edward Finn, John Kennedy, Michael Quinn, John Fox, Walter Lehevre, Chas. Green, Lawrence Craveu, Frank Lynch, Frank Mahon, Frank Maguire, James O'Farrell, John Thornton, Aloysius Whalen, John Lyons and Daniel O'Donnell.

SECOND CLASS.—William Parker, Edward Peggan, Jas McLaughlin, Michael McEighan, Patrick Flannery, W. Cullen, John O'Farrell, Patrick Shea, Wm. Crowe, Hugh Farmer, John Danaher, John Mullen, Thomas McNally, Michael Doherty, James Cahill, James Burns, Patrick Morrissey, William Haddley, Arthur Gingsra, Lawrence McInerney, Thomas Burke, Patrick Reynolds, Michael Flynn, Patrick Gilligan and Thomas O'Kane.

THIRD CLASS.—Thomas Wynne, Patrick W. Kearney, Patrick Power, Christopher Cutler, Thomas Carey, Maxime Fournier, John Farmer, Francis Dolan, William Gavin, David O'Farrell, Owen Ahearn, Sarfield Craveu, George Grace, James Kennedy, Simeon Green, George White, Frank McLaughlin, James Doran, Frederick Leroux, Edward Tobin, Henry Scanlan and W. J. O'Brien.

FOURTH CLASS.—Fros. Greene, M. Brophy, Daniel McCallum, Charles Dillon, Thomas Brit, John Greene, Charles Meahan, H. Matthews, Michael Murphy, Robt. Newman, William McAllister, M. O'Brien, Patrick Kelly, John Dogrove, Edward Sweeney, William John, Thomas Maddigan, A. Tunstall, M. Gahan, John Brown, M. Cushing.

FIFTH CLASS.—John McGleese, John Norris, John Murphy, John Boyd, Patrick O'Farrell, John Sullivan, Thomas Scantlan, Michael Maddigan, James Ford, John Driscoll, Arthur Kennedy, and John Shea.

SIXTH CLASS.—Geo. Murphy, James Price, Robert Craven, James Cavanagh, Patrick Ward, John Whitley, James Maguire, John Ford, Edward McMahon, John Costello, Frederick Considine, Louis Sutfilffe, Thomas Gaffney, Raoul Gauthier, Thomas Shelly, Michael Kinsella, Thomas Hartney, James Carroll, — Gates, Howard McAlary, W. J. McAveth.

SEVENTH CLASS.—W. Bets, Joseph Lynch, George Bets, John Simpson, Mark Walsh, Nicholas Power, M. O'Rourke, James Curran, Charles Foley, Joseph Hartie, John Guerin, Joseph Savage, Michael O'Brien, Michael Carey, Thomas O'Connell, James O'Connell, J. O'Connor, Charles Grace, Charles Prescott, Thomas Mooney, Daniel Papps and Lawrence Russell.

The prizes were distributed by Father Hogan, Mr. Ryan, M. P., and Alderman Kennedy.

There were six special prizes offered, consisting of silver watches and silver medals. The donors of the watches are Brother Arnold and Ald. Kennedy, Messrs. George Clarke, Alex. Woods and James Gallery, Rev. Father Hogan and Mrs. Kennedy each presented two silver medals. These special prizes were carried off by Masters Timothy Crowe, Patrick Galvin, Michael Cullen, F. Greene, William [Smyth], and Patrick Shea. In addition, Master Frank Lynch received a special prize, which was voted to him unanimously by his fellow-scholars.

When the prizes were distributed the pupils were addressed by Father Hogan, who commended them for their zeal and the progress

they had made, but warned them that their intellectual gifts should be used in the advancement of pure and moral objects without which intellect was no gift at all, but the contrary. Mr. Ryan also addressed the pupils and congratulated Brother Arnold. The most amusing part of the proceedings was reserved for the close, when a bright little fellow of four, Mark Walsh, sang two comic songs in splendid style, to the great delight of the audience, as well as amid their hearty applause.

It were useless, here, in connection with this matter to hold forth on the capacity, energy, and entire success of Brother Arnold as an educator and an administrator. It has been done so often before that it is almost monotonous. His reward for all this consists in the success of the pupils when they go into the world, and it may be truly said hundreds of them are now occupying leading positions in all the walks of life who never forgot the brother or what they owe him. Nor should we forget to mention the able and cheerful assistance rendered to him by his self-denying subordinates.

In our next issue we shall give a description of Brother Arnold's new house, now finished and furnished.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, June 22.—It is stated that the French Government intend to propose a law for the payment of a subsidy of one franc and a half per ton on every ton of new shipping built in France, for each thousand miles traversed in voyage from France. Some large shipping companies have arranged to double their fleets as soon as the Bill is passed.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Lords to-night, during the debate on the burials bill, Lord Beaconsfield said the measure was unjust, but he did not oppose it, because eminent members of the clergy supported it. He thought it would be better to close the churchyards altogether. The bill was read the third time and passed.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Home Rule Confederation, it was decided to renew the Home Rule pledge in all the English constituencies.

LONDON, June 25.—Mr. Bradlaugh drove to Westminster Palace this morning in an open carriage. He was accompanied by Mrs. Annie Besant, who will be remembered was indicted with Bradlaugh for the publication of a book which was held to be obscene, and whose subsequent suit to recover the custody of her daughter from her husband, from whom she has long been separated, attracted much attention some time ago. As the carriage entered the Palace yard, Bradlaugh was cheered by the crowd.

Shortly after the opening of the session, Mr. Henry Labouchere gave notice of his intention to move on Tuesday next to rescind the resolution adopted by the House, excluding Mr. Bradlaugh from taking the oath or from affirming. Mr. Gladstone declared that the whole subject must be considered and decided on Tuesday next. Mr. Bradlaugh then left the House laughing, and re-entering his carriage, drove homeward, amid the cheers of a considerable number of people, who had waited for his reappearance in the park and along the streets near the Parliament House.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Right Hon. Wm. E. Forster, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the second reading of the bill providing for compensation for ejection in Ireland under certain circumstances. Right Hon. David Plunkett, member for Dublin University, and Mr. Henry Chaplin, member for Lincoln, opposed the motion, after which the meeting was adjourned. Feeling is growing among moderate Liberals that the bill is a concession to agitation.

DUBLIN, June 21.—There are 200 cases of small-pox in the various hospitals of this city. At a meeting of the Mansion House Relief Committee to-day it was stated that the famine fever had appeared in Killarney, Sligo County.

DUBLIN, June 25.—The Mansion House Relief Fund announces only 2400 received since last meeting. The funds now afford only three weeks' supply. Eight weeks of intense distress is to be faced. Even if the harvest should be good the troubles of the country will be only beginning, owing to the enormous debt which presses on tenants and farmers.

ROME, June 22.—The triumph of the Clericals in the municipal election exceeds the highest expectations. Of fourteen vacancies in the Municipal Council they filled thirteen. The severity of the contest was unprecedented. Of Provincial Councillors they returned four of the five candidates.

AFFRAY WITH MILITIAMEN.

DUBLIN, June 22.—As the escort attending Acheson reached Carrick it was met by a crowd, including many militiamen, who are training at present. A large stone was thrown through the window of the omnibus and struck the chief constable, who sprang out and ordered the arrest of a militiaman who he seen throwing the stone. The police seized him and went off at full gallop, 300 militiamen following and threatening to rescue their comrade. Acheson was lodged in safety, but on returning from the jail to the barracks the militia attacked the police fiercely, some mounting the fence and firing a fusillade of stones among the police, who fixed their bayonets and attempted to force their way, when a bloody riot ensued.

LONDON, June 24.—An official despatch from India states there is considerable discontent among the native troops under the existing regulations. It is impossible to raise the army to the original standard.

A very funny story is being told of one of the new Ministers. He is, it seems, not much liked at Oxford; and it so chanced one day that a number of friends by way of a diversion agreed that they would have a dinner with the most disagreeable men they knew—each friend was to invite one. When the hour of meeting came, the gentleman who is now Minister was found to be the only stranger. All had invited him!

HE WASN'T A KING.—When Naples was ruled by King Ferdinand, his majesty one day paid a visit to the ship of an English commodore lying in the bay. While the commodore was receiving his royal visitor on the quarter-deck, a member of the Neapolitan suite cruising about amid-ships mistook a wind-sail for a pillar, and leaning against it suddenly went below head foremost. The only witness of the accident, an old tar, thereupon made for the quarter-deck, and having saluted, said, "I beg pardon, commodore, but one of them ere kings has fell down the hatch-way."

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

—The Government refused to receive Mr. Parnell's Irish relief bill.

—The Burmese insurgents have been routed and their chief arrested.

—The Prussian Landtag has passed the second reading of the May Law.

—The French Chamber of Deputies passed the public worship budget yesterday.

—A Rio despatch says peace negotiations have been opened at Buenos Ayres.

—Abdul Rahman's reply to the British terms is said to be fairly satisfactory.

—The Desouk, with the American obelisk on board, left Gibraltar on Saturday for the United States.

—The Burmah rebellion has not been entirely quashed yet. A recent advantage of the rebels is reported.

—In the House of Lords, the Bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rejected by 101 to 50.

—The Engineers' corps from Montreal and Toronto have arrived at Kingston, and gone into camp at Point Frederick.

—Mr. Baring has been appointed to succeed Mr. Strachey as Financial Secretary of India, the latter having resigned.

—Wandsworth, Putney and Hammermith bridges, London, have withdrawn their imposts, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

—The N.Y. Tribune gives General Arthur's positive denial of the rumour that he intended withdrawing from the Republican ticket.

—A correspondent at Vienna learns from Berlin that the Technical Delegates have adopted the Greek frontier proposed by France.

—The Postmaster of Liverpool, N.S., is said to be in financial difficulties, his accounts with the Dominion Government being about \$3,000 short.

—A revenue posse, making a raid on Moonshiners, ten miles from Atlanta, Ga., were fired upon, and, returning the fire, killed James Jones, Moonshiner.

—At the Stratford (Ont.) Cheese market on Thursday 2,515 boxes were offered, but no sales reported. One hundred tubs of butter were sold at 20c per pound.

—The report of the West Point examinations recommends the discharge of Whittaker for deficiency in his studies. If the Secretary of War concurs, Whittaker must go.

—The continued drought and heat cause great alarm on Long Island. The crops harvested yielded one quarter what they should have done, but there is little pasture for cattle.

—Lands on the line of the New Brunswick Railway, owned by Eaton Bros., F. H. Todd & Son, and Z. Chapman, have been swept by forest fires, and a large amount of timber destroyed.

—Bismarck's organ denies that any compromise has been effected on the Falk Laws amendment bill, and states that the Government are determined not to give up any portion of the bill.

—At St. Thomas, Ont., on the 22nd inst., a man named Patterson, a fireman on the Canada Southern Railway, was shot by his wife, the ball entering the chest. The cause is supposed to have been jealousy.

—The British Admiralty attach no credence to the story of the barrel stove inscribed with a message purporting to have been written by a person on board the missing training ship Atalanta, picked up at Cow Bay, N.S.

—A private despatch to a well-known house in Mincing Lane, London, states that the Russians have bought up all the best tea on the China markets, giving as much as 25 and even 50 per cent more than any other buyers.

—It appears that during the Bennett murder trial in Toronto one of the jurymen of a somewhat tendency was asleep during the giving of important evidence, and it is now intended to move to have the verdict set aside on this ground.

—The fifth annual Conference of Believers for Bible Study are now in session at Clifton Springs, N.Y. Two hundred and fifty are in attendance from different parts of the United States and Canada, representing various religious denominations.

—In the case of Arthur Orton, who was convicted on two indictments, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on each, Plaintiffs counsel argued that sentences should have been concurrent, that is, that he should have served seven years total time on both instead of 14. A writ of error was denied.

—It is understood, says a Toronto evening paper, that Mayor Mackintosh, of Ottawa, and Mr. (Richardson), the last year's contractor for the Hanover, have preferred to settle out of Court the share of the profits of that contract which each is to get, rather than have the extent of them disclosed in Court.

—The Toronto Globe lays down a platform for the Liberal party of eight or nine planks. It comprises tariff reform, the abolition of the Senate and Legislative Councils of the Provinces, placing the currency again on a stable basis by increasing the reserves and letting contracts by tender and not at the pleasure of Sir Charles Tupper.

—The Northern Railway has been doing a large carrying trade in through grain this spring and season so far. In the earlier part of the season since navigation opened the road was busy with lumber, but this trade slackened some four or five weeks ago. It is again promising to be opened up, and next week it is expected regular lumber trains will be run from the lumber ports. There are some sixteen million feet to come down from Longford mills.

THE NAPOLEONIC TREE.—When the Empress Eugenie started for her pilgrimage to the scene of her son's death, she took with her a willow growing in Dean Stanley's garden, to plant at the foot of the young Prince's monument in Zululand. The tree in the Deanery garden has grown from a slip taken from the willow over the tomb in which Napoleon I. was interred at St. Helena. The strange tradition is related about this tree, that its condition is affected by the fortunes of the Bonapartes. It is remarkable that on the day of Sejan a large bough fell off, and on the day of the Prince Imperial's death in Africa another bough fell.

On account of the new measure law, which compels us to sell by the Imperial measure, the price of our Altar Wine is \$1.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than the old measure. The price remains the same, as 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. Corru & Co., 245 Notre Dame street. eow7-7G

A gentleman, speaking of a young lady who was studying medicine as "a dear little duck," a friend remarked, "I am sorry to hear that." "Why so?" asked the gentleman. "Because," replied the friend, "if she is a duck, I am afraid she will make a quack doctor."

ROUND THE WORLD.

—Spain threatens war against China.

—Boston's population is nearly 300,000.

—The claimant's case is to be reopened.

—Italy is agitating for universal suffrage.

—There are about 200,000 cats in New York.

—There will be no Orange procession at Ottawa on the 12th.

—The new Catholic Church at Windsor has been consecrated.

—The London Spectator speaks of "the Bret Harte dialect."

—The Home Rulers are now recognized as a third party in Parliament.

—Germany could bring 2,000,000 men into the field at a month's notice.

—The St. Jean Baptiste Society, of Montreal, are to have a Requiem on Dominion Day.

—In Morocco a tramp is put at the mouth of a cannon and helped to reach the next town.

—Dr. Hammond, of New York, offers to let Dr. Tanner be canonized five days without food.

—Deacon Jackson, of St. Louis, called a church sister an "old cow," for which he

THE PILGRIMAGE TO KNOCK.

(BY A PILGRIM.)

One of the most glorious evidences of Catholic faith that it was ever our happy privilege to witness was the scene on Saturday night last, on the occasion of the departure of the members of the Sodality of the Angelic Warfare of St. Thomas of Aquin to lay the homage of their filial love and devotion at the sacred shrine of the Immaculate Virgin Mother of God, at Knock Chapel.

With countenances beaming with holy joy, and thoroughly impressed with the religious character of the pilgrimage, all assembled, each in his appointed place, in the Dominican Church of St. Mary, punctually at half-past seven o'clock. The Father-Director having given a few last instructions to the members, Benediction of the Most Holy and Adorable Sacrament was given, and the Pilgrim's Hymn (written for the pilgrimage) having been sung by the members, the procession was formed.

IRISH NEWS.

Mr. O'Donnell is to move a resolution in the House of Commons, declaring that the maintenance of the Royal Irish Constabulary is unconstitutional and inexpedient.

The emigration returns from Liverpool show an enormous increase of nearly 13,000 persons in May this year against same month last year. The total is over 29,000, of whom 25,000 went to the United States.

The Right Hon. Baron Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Barry took their seats on the bench at Omagh June 10, and proceeded to deliver judgment in the case of the petition against Mr. Dickson.

At Newmarket-on-Fergus, near Ennis, the Sheriff and a party of police yesterday appeared to take possession of a small farm held by a man named George Smith, who was to be ejected for non-payment of rent.

BIRTHS IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On the arrival of the 2-45 train, from Cork, at Mallow, on Monday, it was ascertained that a lady had given birth to a child whilst the train was on its way.

At Marylebone Police Court, London, an application was made on behalf of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., against Mr. Philip Callan, M. P., for libel, alleged to be contained in a paragraph published in the Irish Times.

DEATH OF A MAN WHO WAS "OUT IN '98."—There lately died in the Tobercurry workhouse a man named Michael Beatty, who represented himself as being 105 years of age.

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., in addressing a large meeting at Kilmurry, Tipperary, said:—He held that the time had arrived when Irishmen should demand national independence.

It was announced at the meeting of the Land League in Dublin, on June 8th, that a flood of ejectments was sweeping over the land. One of the secretaries stated that he had received applications, craving assistance, from a thousand persons who were threatened with ejectment.

At Galway on the 9th of June, at two o'clock, 200 police, accompanied by two resident magistrates, left by special steamer, chartered for the occasion, for Spiddal, on their way to Carraroe, where they intend to protect process-servers in serving eighty ejectments.

A PROTEST FROM THE LAND LEAGUE. The Land League held a special meeting at Dublin to meet Mr. John Denvir, a delegate sent over by the Liverpool branch of the Land League, to consult as to the best means of preventing the emigration of the Irish people, especially the scheme of Father Nugent for sending fifty families.

THE GREATEST BLESSING. A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyst on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The Scotch Conservative party of eight in the House of Commons adopted Mr. Mark Stewart as their leader last week. He will take upon himself the leading share of the Scotch criticism of the Ground-Game Bill.

At the West of Scotland Rifle Meeting at Cowglen, 5th June, the first place in the Eglinton prizes was taken by Richard Barnett, son of Dr. Barnett, who made 231 out of 250, over the three long ranges.

The Roman Catholic School Committee of London announce that the students of St. Joseph's Commercial College, Dumfries, conducted by a Belgian religious order, at the recent examination of art classes in the Government Department of sciences and art at South Kensington, obtained the highest percentage of passes in the British Islands—65.6 per cent of those under instruction.

On Wednesday, 9th June, the bodies of two men, who had been smothered, were found on a brick kiln, in the occupation of Mr. J. Ashworth, Liverpool Road, Eccles, near Manchester. The bodies were conveyed to the Church Inn to await an inquest.

A widow named Strachan, residing at Frickeheim, near Fcrfar, was on the 8th June found dead in her house. Some neighbors went to see her, and found her body lying in a box bed, death having apparently been caused by burning.

It is stated that steps will be taken to arrest Corrie, the absconded Procurator-Fiscal for Dumfriesshire, on his arrival at New York. A difficulty in the way of this was thought to exist in the circumstance that the Extradition Treaty with America does not cover cases of embezzlement or theft; but this will be surmounted, it is said, by bringing against Corrie a charge of forgery, the act being a trifling one, but sufficient, it is believed, to justify the American authorities in giving him up on demand.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN SCOTCH ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.—On Sunday in several Roman Catholic Churches and Chapels in the Archdiocese of Westminster prayers were offered up for the repose of the soul of the Very Rev. John Stewart McCorry, D.D., who died a few days ago in the Benedictine (Scottish) Monastery of Cento-Pret, at Rome, after a long sickness.

We are informed by the respected Laird of Barlanark that the neighborhood of Stiletton was favoured with a visit of our southern warbler the nightingale last week. On the evenings of Thursday and Friday, from a quarter to eleven till about half-past eleven, the songster poured forth its sweetest strains, and attracted the attention of a number of parties.

On Sunday morning, 6th June, a woman named Mary Wylie or Agnew, wife of Joseph Agnew, a miner, residing at Burnfoot, between Ayr and Dalmellington, drowned herself in the river Doon. It appears that she and her husband had been drinking together at Patna on the previous evening, and on Sunday morning they had quarrelled, whereupon the wife rushed out of the house saying to her husband that the next time he would see her would be in the Doon.

The Edinburgh Diocesan Synod of the Scotch Episcopal Church were on 10th June engaged in hearing evidence relative to a charge of drunkenness brought by certain members of St. John's congregation, Alloa, against the Rev. A. W. Hallen, incumbent of that church. The statements of the witnesses for the prosecution, among whom were the Earl of Mar and Kellie, were to the effect that on the evening of Sunday, 1st December, 1878, Mr. Hallen conducted the church services while in a state of intoxication; while by the witnesses called for the defence, of whom there was a large number, it was stated that on the occasion in question there was nothing unusual in the manner or conduct of the rev. gentleman, except that he appeared fatigued and to be suffering from illness. The inquiry was adjourned for a week.

On Tuesday morning, June 8th, a grocer named Andrew Elliott hanged himself in his shop, 152 Causewayside. Elliott, who has travelled considerably, came to Edinburgh and settled in business in Causewayside a short time ago. He had apparently been rather unfortunate, and this appears to have preyed upon his mind. He left home yesterday morning about seven o'clock and went to the shop. About nine o'clock his brother-in-law, who was employed by him, found the door locked, and getting a blacksmith, had it opened. On going inside, he found that Elliott had opened the trap-door leading to the cellar underneath. He had fixed a rope round the cellar door, and tying it round his neck, had committed suicide by jumping into the cellar. When found he was quite dead. He was 46 years of age, and leaves a widow and family.

The accounts of the expenses of the candidates for the representation of Inverness-shire at the recent election have been lodged with the sheriff-clerk. Lochiel (the successful candidate) has paid out £3,891 18s 10d, made up by the following items:—Printing, advertising, &c., £279 17s 10d; canvassing, &c., £2,101 11s 3d; conveyances, hires, railway and steamer fares, &c., £821 15s 1d; personal expenses of candidate and committee-rooms, £74 13s 7d; proportion of returning officer's expenses, £258 12s 2d; and miscellaneous expenses, £295 8s 11d. Sir Kenneth Macenzie's account amounts to £3,107 15s 9d, made up as follows:—Agents' fees and travelling and personal expenses, £1,735 15s 7d; clerks, messengers, and assistants, £30 10s 5d; advertising and printing, £344 11s 6d; conveyance of voters, £362 8s 6d; candidate's personal expenses, £82 4s 3d; committee-rooms at Inverness, &c., £18 19s; proportion of returning officer's expenses, £258 12s 2d; and miscellaneous, £205 4s 4d.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," said a poet, and few there are who will feel disposed to disagree with him, and still fewer to doubt that of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The safest method of obtaining this is by the use of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Jesuits expelled from France have purchased a house at Prague. Miss Catherine Darcy Power has taken the white veil at the Ursulines.

Rev. Father Jouvant has left Ottawa for France. Nearly all of the Catholic clergy in the city were at the station to bid him farewell.

Miss Alice Burroughs won the Lorne medal at the Good Shepherd Convent, Quebec. At the Commercial Academy of the Brothers of the Christian School the Lorne silver medal was taken by John Rouleau, of Sorel. The gold cross of St. Louis was awarded to Jules Turcotte.

The triumph of the Clericals in the Italian municipal elections have exceeded the highest expectations. Of 14 vacancies in the Municipal Council they returned 13. The severity of the contest is unprecedented. Of Provincial Councillors they returned four out of five candidates.

The correspondent of the Standard at Rome, telegraphs:—"I have already told you that very great satisfaction has been expressed at the Vatican at the appointment of Lord Ripon. It is observed there that the numerous Catholic missions existing in India give a great importance to Catholic interests in that country; and much is hoped in regard to their extension in power, numbers and influence from the appointment in question.

Remarks to the above effect have not only suggested themselves to the rulers of the Apostolic Court generally, but have been made by the Pontiff himself, who takes the greatest interest in all that tends to the possible extension of the Catholic Church in countries beyond the present pale of Christendom. So much so that the Holy Father and his most trusted advisers are now busy with devising the best means of entering into communication with the new Governor with a view to placing under his special protection the Catholic missions and the interest of the Catholics generally in India.

Quito, the capital of the Province of Pichinche and of the Republic of Ecuador, which lies 8,952 feet above the sea, under the volcano from which the province takes its name, has lately been visited by that very frequent calamity of South American cities on great ecclesiastical holy days, a conflagration in the principal church accompanied by a terrible loss of life. On Maunday Thursday last, while High Mass was being celebrated, a curtain caught fire. The flame spread to the old woodwork of the sedes, the richly-hung column, and aided by the grease of hundreds of candles, the huge building was in a blaze before many minutes had passed. The wooden beams and the roof fell in, and no less than sixty-nine persons lost their lives during the rush of the congregation for the doors, some being trampled to death and others struck down by the falling of the blazing timber.

The well-known French explorer and man of science, M. Wiener, the author of the gigantic book on Peru, was an eye-witness of the scene, and has sent home a full description of it. He had arrived in Quito on the previous evening while on his journey to the Rio Napo. Quito was raised to the dignity of a city by the Emperor Charles V. in 1541.

THE NEW R. C. CATHEDRAL IN LONDON. As very many of our readers are aware, there is about to be erected in this city a cathedral in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, which for massiveness of structure, as well as beauty of design and exquisiteness of finish, will far surpass any of the ecclesiastical buildings in this locality, and will contribute very materially to the architectural ornamentation of this rising and beautiful City of the Forest.

The style adopted in the design is that of the most perfect period of the mediæval Gothic architecture. It is massive and at the same time very graceful and well-proportioned, with its pointed arches and leading vertical lines, directing the eye and mind heavenward, while its long-drawn aisles, noble pillars and arches, bold outlines, graceful tracery and rich carving all indicate whatever is grand, imposing and solemnizing in that pure Gothic style, which by way of eminence has a right to be spoken of as Christian architecture. From a personal inspection of the drawings we can confidently speak of the whole design in terms of the highest admiration. Gradually our young country, as it grows in wealth and refinement, is being more and more enriched with such buildings as may truly be described as romances in stone and lime, and among these, not only at the present time but in coming ages, this one in London will occupy a secondary place, both as a convenient and becoming place of worship and as a fine illustration of architectural beauty and Christian liberality. The extreme length of the building will be over 190 feet externally; the width across the transepts 115 feet; height of the great tower over 200 feet, and from the ground to the top of the cross on the principle gable over 90 feet, while from the floor to the vaulted ceiling will be about 70 feet. The church is divided into nave and aisles, transepts, chancel and chapels, and will have the usual accessories of a Cathedral Church. It will be lighted by lancet and tracery windows, the latter principally for the upper part of the church, the former for the aisles, &c. Great Rose or Catherine-wheel windows adorn the principle gables; rich carvings of varied and appropriate design will emphasize the graces of the interior and exterior pillars and doorways. The shafts of the principal external pillars will be of polished red and grey granite, and will give a sumptuous finish to the grand front facade of the building. It need scarcely be added that the church furniture will be in harmony with the general character of the fabric, and will contribute at once to the beauty of the whole building and to the comfort and convenience of the worshippers. The seating will accommodate a congregation of over 1,200.

On entering through the great front portals and passing under the arch supporting the organ-loft (the only gallery in the building), the grandeur and grace of the majestic proportions of the edifice will at once be felt. The noble aisles, the lofty vaulted and frescoed ceilings, the rich and symbolic carvings, with the gorgeous dim religious lightings, with the gorgeous dim religious lightings, passing through the storied windows will all powerfully impress with their solemnity and grandeur any person of the slightest sense of architectural harmony and beauty, while the heart of the devout and reverential will be filled with profound awe, and be thrilled and excited with pious emotion.—London Advertiser.

Hundreds of People have been permanently cured of the Piles by using FOND'S EXTRACT. Half a teaspoonful should be taken three times a day, and the parts bathed freely. A compress wet with it, and kept in place by a bandage, will prove beneficial. In extreme cases, half an ounce or more may be injected night and morning, when the Piles are external. Beware of imitations. Ask for FOND'S EXTRACT, and take no other.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND RAFFLE

MECHANICS' HALL, MONTREAL, September 2th, 1880.

Those desirous of possessing a beautiful property will be pleased to learn that Mr. J. N. Cushing has at length consented to dispose of his charming farm by a raffle, placing the tickets at such a price as to enable all to purchase. This property is situated near the seashore, Gloucester Co., N.B. It is furnished with house, barn, and other accommodations common to rural residence, and the greater part is under cultivation. Tickets, 25 cents each. Apply at office of THE WITNESS, Tickets sold at Seiders, Notre Dame street. Value of the property, \$2,000.

THE BOSTON

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHINGSTORE

60 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

Table listing clothing items and prices: Strong Heavy Pants, Fine Wool Tweed Pants, Extra Fine Tweed Pants, Custom-made Fine Tweed Pants, Nice Tweed Suits, Fine Tweed Suits, Extra Fine Tweed Suits, Pure Wool Fine Tweed Suits, Custom-made Fine Pure Wool Tweed Suits.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

Under the able Management of Mr. IRVING L. SMITH, the celebrated Boston Cutter, is turning out the Nobbiest and Best Fitting Suits in the City, harrng none.

Tweed suits made to order, \$5.50. Fine Tweed Suits, made to order, \$5.50. Pure Wool Suits, made to order, \$5.50. We guarantee a perfect fit every time or no sale. A call will convince the most skeptical.

BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

Both Ready-made or to Order At the

BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

60 ST. JOSEPH STREET. N.B.—We have no connection with any store in Montreal nor never had.

FARMS FOR SALE

AT STE. THERESE

A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the River St. Moes.

Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barn, good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Terms: One-third Cash and balance to Suit Purchaser.

ALSO AT

GRAND LINE,

Three Miles from Ste. Therese.

A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns.

Terms Easy. Particulars on applying at 249 Commissioners street, or 439 Mignonne.

REMOVAL

THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. F. B. McNamee & Co

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM 444 ST. JOSEPH STREET TO 162 ST. JAMES STREET, ROOM NO. 3.

B. LEDOUX,

Carriage Maker.

Factory and Office No. 125 and Show-rooms 131 and 133 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

By Special Appointment Carriage Maker to H. R. H. the Princess Louise and H. E. the Marquis of Lorne.

First Prize and Diploma awarded by the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia, 1876. First Prize at Sydney, New South Wales, 1878. First Prize at Exhibitions in various parts of Canada.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A few live agents wanted to sell

The Case of Ireland Stated!

Only first-class canvassers wanted. Apply immediately to J. B. Lane, 21 Bleury St. The trade supplied. SOLE AGENT.

THOS. TIFFIN & CO.

Have always in stock a complete assortment of TEAS, LIQUORS,

Molasses, Syrups, Sugars and General Groceries, Mess Pork and Lard.

As well as an infinity of articles not usually kept by Wholesale Grocers, and well calculated to meet the requirements of the general country trade.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis, Sergins, and Paul were in the Winter Palace at the time of the death of the Empress, but do not appear to have been aware that the death of their august mother was so near. It appears that the Imperial sufferer had passed an unusually good night, and about six a.m. fell into a quiet sleep. The only maid of the chamber in attendance then left her Majesty's bedside for a few moments. On returning to the room, the maid found the Empress still asleep, and again left. On re-entering the second or third time, the maid found her Majesty still apparently asleep, but on going near she became conscious that the sleep of death had supervened. The Empress of Russia had expired almost imperceptibly, and, the official account states, without the slightest pain.

Review of Books.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The reader who is curious to obtain an inside view of Prince Bismarck's character as the genius of statecraft, will find much to interest him in a paper contributed to the North American Review, for July, by the great Chancellor's Boswell, Toritz Busch, entitled "Bismarck as a Friend of America and as a Statesman." Other articles in the same number of the Review are "Canada and the United States," by Prof. Goldwin Smith; "The Exodus of Israel," by President S. C. Bartlett—a defense of the Pentateuchal account in the light of modern research; "The English House of Lords," by J. E. Thorold Rogers, M. P.; "The Ethics of Sex," by Miss M. A. Harkaker—a calm, philosophical study of the woman question; "The Panama Canal by Count de Lesseps; and "Profligacy in Fiction," by A. K. Fiske.

MEMORIES OF MY EXILE.

By Louis Kosuth; translated by Ferencz Jausz; card manila cover, price 40 cents. Nos. 30 and 31 Standard Series. This work has just been issued in Europe, being published simultaneously in Pesth, Hungary, Paris and London. It is proving the literary sensation of the year. The prominent part taken by Kosuth in the events described, his patriotic singleness of purpose, and, above all, the hold he has upon the hearts of Americans, will give the book many readers in America.

POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

By Charles Knight, vol. 3, price 35 cents. No. 18 Standard Series. This is the concluding vol. of Funk & Co.'s popular edition of this great work. It contains the appendix—annals, 1849-1867, a large number of tables of contemporary sovereigns, chronological tables of British writers, etc. This volume also contains a very complete index and table of contents for the entire work. A very great improvement has been made in this edition, in grouping together the tables of each class instead of scattering them, as they are in other editions, through the different volumes. The price now of this valuable history is so low that almost every family can possess it. Funk & Co., Dey street, N. Y.

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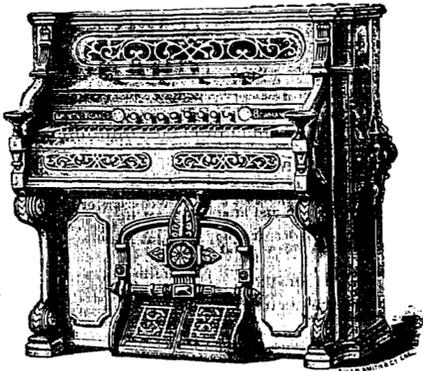
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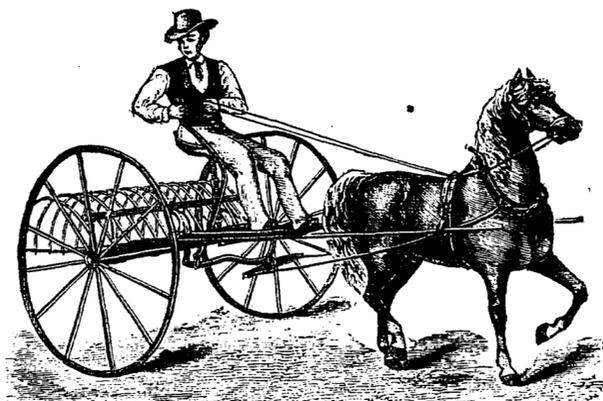
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All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs. Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

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Persons suffering from SICK HEADACHE, DISORDERED STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, etc., etc., should keep a box of MCGALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS in the house, and use them according to the directions. Price twenty-five per box. For sale everywhere. 182

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

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Miscellaneous.

That woman who neglects her husband's shirt front is no longer the wife of his bosom. "Write foregoes on your slate," said a quizzed the juvenile class in spelling, and a little girl wrote, "Go, go, go, go."

When the starch manufacturers get together to put up prices, the chairman said: "All we want to do is to stiffen the market."

A traveller, overtaking an old Presbyterian minister, who was much fatigued, quizzed the old gentleman on his turn-out. "A nice horse, yours, doctor—very valuable beast that. But what makes him wag his tail so, doctor?" "Why, as you ask me, I will tell you. It is for the same reason that your tongue wags so—a sort of natural weakness."

MONEY STOLEN BY RATS.—A correspondent of the Dedham Transcript tells a curious story of the scare an "old soldier" of Medway, Mass., suffered in consequence of tucking his greenbacks away under the rafters. A resident of his village deposited for safe-keeping the round sum of seven hundred and seventy-five dollars in a place beneath the roof of his residence, and on looking after a few days to see if his treasure was all secure, he was, indeed, much astonished to find the money, which was the arrears of back pensions, lately received, missing from its hiding-place. The soldier immediately instituted a search, but after tearing down a good deal of the partition, he placed one dollar more in the same place, to ascertain, if possible, if any human thief had entered his premises. Overcome with grief at his loss, the unfortunate man enlisted the sympathies of the Woonsocket Patriot correspondent. It was thought that the rats were the thieves, and acting on this suspicion, a spool of thread was unravelled a few yards, and attached to a slip of paper the dimensions of the preceding slips, and deposited in the same place as the money. The spot was then deserted, when, greatly to the surprise of the soldier, he found on awakening the following morning, that the noxious creatures had carried the thread a distance of about thirty feet along the roof, and tracing the destination of the string, found seven hundred dollars in one pile, and seventy-five dollars in another, some four feet apart. The rats had accumulated quite a pile of pieces of paper, with the evident intention of building a nest. The joy of the soldier can better be imagined than described at the recovery of his property.

Commercial.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

BRILLIANT, June 25.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$8 to \$8.50; fall wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.30; spring wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.30; barley, 50c; peas, 60c; oats, 35c to 40c; mutton, \$8 to \$8.50; hogs, \$5 to \$5.50; sheepskins, 20c; butter, 12c to 13c; eggs, 12c to 13c; chickens, 12c to 13c; potatoes, 75c to \$1 per bag; rye, 60c to 70c.

OTTAWA, June 25.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$8 to \$8.50; fall wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; barley, 50c; peas, 60c; oats, 35c to 40c; mutton, \$8 to \$8.50; hogs, \$5 to \$5.50; sheepskins, 20c; butter, 12c to 13c; eggs, 12c to 13c; chickens, 12c to 13c; potatoes, 75c per bag; corn, 55c.

ST. CATHARINES, June 25.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$8 to \$8.50; fall wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; spring wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; barley, 50c; peas, 60c; oats, 35c to 40c; mutton, \$8 to \$8.50; hogs, \$5 to \$5.50; sheepskins, 20c; butter, 12c to 13c; eggs, 12c to 13c; chickens, 12c to 13c; potatoes, 75c per bag; corn, 55c.

LONDON, June 19.—Fall wheat, \$1.07 to \$1.12 per cental; spring do., \$1.50 to \$1.60 per cental; barley, 80c to \$1.10 per cental; peas 80c to \$1.00 per cental; oats, \$1.05 to \$1.08 per cental; beef, \$5.00 to \$5.50; mutton, 7c to 8c; dressed hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.50; sheepskins, \$1.00 to \$2.00; wool, 22c to 25c; butter, 12c to 13c; eggs, 12c to 13c; chickens, 12c to 13c; potatoes, 75c per bag; corn, 55c.

GUERLYN, June 25.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$2.75 to \$3.00; fall wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; spring wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; barley, 50c; peas, 60c; oats, 35c to 40c; mutton, \$8 to \$8.50; hogs, \$5 to \$5.50; sheepskins, 20c; butter, 12c to 13c; eggs, 12c to 13c; chickens, 12c to 13c; potatoes, 75c per bag; corn, 55c.

BRANTFORD, June 25.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$2.75 to \$3.00; fall wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.09; spring wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.09; barley, 50c; peas, 60c; oats, 35c to 40c; mutton, \$8 to \$8.50; hogs, \$5 to \$5.50; sheepskins, 20c; butter, 12c to 13c; eggs, 12c to 13c; chickens, 12c to 13c; potatoes, 75c per bag; corn, 55c.

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 25.—Breadstuffs market easy and quiet.

Agriculture.

SPECIAL FERTILIZERS.

It would be hardly prudent in any work of the character of this to describe the various special fertilizers, under their different names and according to the reputation of their manufacturers. There are many different brands of phosphate of lime, all of which, if made strictly according to the recipe by which they profess to be compounded, should be valuable manures. But the farmer in purchasing them should be guided by other considerations than those of general value. The probability of the manufacturer and the care with which his subordinate carry out his instructions, have so much to do with the value of the product of any establishment, that purchases from each should be made according to the reputation of the manufacturer, and not to the name of the fertilizer. It would be safe or proper to give in this book.

Peruvian guano, when purchased from the regular agents of the Peruvian government, or from any thorough house, may be depended on as an extremely valuable manure for certain purposes, but it must always be used with great judgment, and discretion. Its valuable constituents are so perfectly prepared for the uses of vegetation, that even so small a dressing as 100 pounds per acre, evenly spread over the land, produces a marked effect on early vegetation, and gives nearly all crops a start so rapid that they are enabled to take up with great vigor from the soil itself such plant-nutrients as it may be able to offer. Farmers, even in addition to its influence as an easily assimilated food, it acts as a solvent of certain elements of the soil, and makes them much more readily available to the plants. It is, in fact, a soil, which, in its natural condition, would furnish the mineral food for only a small crop, will with this slight assistance, furnish the mineral matter required for a very much larger crop, the mineral matter taken up being many times greater than that contained in the guano. Heroin lies, probably, the only secret of what is called the "exhausting" influence of Peruvian guano, for up to this point (the raising of a crop) no injury has been done. The final result of the cultivation must depend on the judgment and care of the farmer. If, elated by the excessive production or tempted by an exceptionally high price of the crop in market, he sells out from his farm all that has been produced by the use of guano, the land must inevitably suffer; but if the crops be consumed on the farm or in any manner so made use of that its mineral ingredients are returned to the soil on which it grew, it will be found that the effect of the guano has been permanently beneficial.

In improving wastes and in the soil of a stock of cattle to consume the crops raised, there is no other agent so valuable as Peruvian guano; for the cultivation of hired land, or land which has been bought at a low rate for a specific purpose, the crops being sold away, nothing is more injurious.

This manure is so powerful and almost as dangerous as gunpowder, it must be made to produce the best permanent results, and to add more than almost any thing else can to the prosperity of the farm. It must be managed with care and prudence be might almost as well as a bomb, for certain impoverishment of the land, and probably of the farmer too, will result from its use. It is a fact, as Peruvian guano makes possible and strongly temptations to.

Peruvian guano is subject to all of the recommendations, and to all of the precautions, which have been applied in the case of Peruvian guano. It is the refuse of the fish-oil works, which have been established in the vicinity of the coast, where the menhaden, or mackerel, are taken.

WANTED—Nine general servants, six cooks, house and table maids, also girls from 14 to 15 years of age. Miss Nevill, 67 Jervis Street.

YOUNG WOMEN out of situation can obtain comfortable lodging, 60c per week, 67 Jervis Street.

HOUSE and Table-maids, smart young girls, untried situations; also, plain and experienced cooks, with references, will go to residence. Miss NEVILL, Registry Office, 67 Jervis Street.

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banker, is subjected to hydraulic pressure for the extraction of its oil. The residue, which is ground more or less fine, is sold for manure, and containing all of the bones and all of the nitrogenous elements of the fish, has a very stimulating effect, and is, undoubtedly, a capital fertilizer when used with discretion. Several manufacturers of superphosphate of lime, add fish guano to their products in order to give them a more rapid action. It is a question, however, whether they do not get so high a price for guano added as to also their fertilizers too expensive for use. Unfortunately, also, there are no means by which they may be restrained from adding sand, ashes, and other worthless material to the mass, and so swindle their purchasers to an unlimited extent. Such fertilizers should be purchased only by careful chemical analysis, their price being regulated according to the value of their useful constituents. (To be Continued.)

"TRUE WITNESS"

LIST OF CITY AGENTS.

The TRUE WITNESS is for sale at the following News Depots:— Name. Address. J. B. LAFRANCE, 21 Bleury street. J. F. REDMOND, 10 Chaboulet Square. Robert McGeale, 282 St. Joseph street. James Graham, 132 St. Joseph street. Peter Murphy, 156 St. Joseph street. M. Conolly, 228 William street. J. Connors, Corner Colborne and Ottawa. A. M. O'BYRNE, 107 College street. Mrs. Harvey, 814 Ottawa street. Mrs. Gibbons, Corner McCord and Ottawa. Mrs. Crowe, 147 McCord street. Mr. Kelly, 1116 St. Catherine street. Wm. Grace, 32 Ottawa street. James McCaran, 188 Murray street. James Meek, 485 Craig street. A. M. Featherston, Corner Craig and Main. James Sharkey, 570 St. Mary street. J. Semmlhaack, 175 Main street. Thomas Carmody, 1116 St. Catherine street. John Kelly, 1116 St. Catherine street. Francis Vallery, 946 Dorchester street. Mrs. Sullivan, 464 Dorchester street. James Murphy, Corner George and Dorchester.

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Ocean Travel.

GUION LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS FROM NEW YORK EVERY TUESDAY FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Berths secured at Montreal Agency. HART BROS. & CO., AGENTS. 45 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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COYLE & LEBLANC, ADVOCATES, No 54 St. James Street. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN, LL.B., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC. Offices: No. 1 Masonic Hall, Toronto street, Toronto, Ont.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, B.C.L. C. J. Doherty, A.B., B.C.L. 77 1/2

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Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. They are Purely Vegetable. They are Agreeable to the Taste. They are Pleading to the Sight. Simple in Administering and Sure and Certain in their Effect.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unhesitatingly, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine, stamped "DEVINS".

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YOUNG WOMEN out of situation can obtain comfortable lodging, 60c per week, 67 Jervis Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Q. M. O. & O. RY. DOMINION DAY. Return Tickets will be issued to and from all Stations on this Line, At One Single First-Class Fare, valid to go on June 30th and to return by any ordinary train on July 2nd. L. A. SENECAI, Gen. Supt. J. B. LABELLE, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Tenders for Rolling Stock. Tenders are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the following in each year of about the following viz: 20 Locomotive Engines, 18 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers), 20 Second-class Cars, 3 Express and Baggage Cars, 3 Postal and Smoking Cars, 240 Box Freight Cars, 100 Coal Cars, 2 Wing Ploughs, 2 Snow Ploughs, 2 Flangers, 40 Hand Cars.

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MAY next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY next. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, 55 F. JUBA.

Brewers, &c. WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS AND MALTSTERS. SUPERIOR PALE AND BROWN MALT. India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double Stout, in wood and bottle. FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

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THOMAS DOYLE, Life-size Portraits in Crayon Drawing. DON'T ORDER. Large collection on exhibition at 69 Duke st. Also at Wm. Gagnon's, 32 Ottawa street. 75 D.

Railroads.

SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE. On and after MONDAY, June 14th. Passengers by this line of Railway go by train from Bonaventure Station, without change of cars. Trains leave Bonaventure for points in the Eastern Townships and New England at 7.15 a.m. and 6 p.m. Afternoon train has Pullman Sleeping Car, and Day extra Parlor Car attached, which run through without change.

LAKE MEMPHREMOG. Leave Montreal, Bonaventure Station, as above for Newport, Lake Memphremog, at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Returning, leave Newport at 3.55 a.m. daily and 4.30 p.m., except Sundays, arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. G. H. F. ALDEN, BRADLEY BARTLOW, Supt. Traffic. P. W. and Geo. Manager. G. LEVE, Gen. Agent.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL. Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Passage Tickets to all parts of Europe by most reliable lines, sailing every WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from New York and Boston, at lowest rates. Choice State-rooms secured by telegraph free of charge. Office: 202 St. James street, Montreal, and 21 Broadway, New York. G. LEVE, General Agent.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY. CHANGE OF TIME COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80. Trains will run as follows:

Table with columns: Live Hochelaga for Hull, Mixed, Mail, Expr's. Live Hochelaga for Quebec, Mixed, Mail, Expr's. Live Hochelaga for Montreal, Mixed, Mail, Expr's.

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

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec. Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m. All Trains run by Montreal Time.

GENERAL OFFICES, 13 Place d'Armes Square. TICKETS OFFICES, 15 Place d'Armes, 209 St. James street, Montreal, and opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.

L. A. SENECAI, General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, Commencing 14th June, 1880.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER trains run daily (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Point Levis, 7:30 A.M. Arrive Riviere-du-Loup, 1:00 P.M.

Trois Pitoules, 2:05 " Campbellton, 3:51 " Dalhousie, 5:31 " Bathurst, 6:15 " Westville, 7:01 " Moncton, 8:10 A.M. St. John, 9:05 " Halifax, 10:45 "

These trains connect with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10:00 o'clock p.m., and at Campbellton with the Steamer City of St. John, sailing Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspe, Percé, Paspébiac, &c., &c.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday. The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and that leaving on Tuesday and Thursday to St. John.

For information in regard to Passenger Fare, TICKETS, Rates of Freight, Train Arrangements, &c., apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Agent, 120 St. Francois Xavier Street (Old Post-Office Building), Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent. June 12th, 1880.

Boston and Montreal Air Line. SEORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT R.R. LINE.

Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for Boston.

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

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

For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m. 8.15 p.m., Night Express for New York via Troy, arrive at New York 6.45 a.m. next morning.

6 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell and New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH. Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m., via Fitchburg 8 a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 8.20 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m., via Lowell and Troy, and Parlor Car to Day Express between Montreal and Boston, arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 7 p.m., arriving in Montreal 10 a.m. For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 138 St. James Street.

W. B. VIALL, Canadian Passenger Agent. Boston Office, 260 Washington street. New York Office, 41 Broadway.

W. M. SMITH, Genl. Passenger Agent. J. W. HOBART, General Superintendent. St. Albans, Vt., April 1, 1880. m 1-g

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Spring and Summer Sacks, 1.50. Cloth, 1.75. Men's Spring and Summer Sacks, 1.75. Splendid all-wool Coat for, 3.00.

1500 All-wool Pants for, 1.50. All-wool Half-jacket Suits, 5.00. Canadian Tweed Suits, 6.00.

Tricot Suits, 4.75. Scotch Wool Suits, worth \$11, for 12.00. All-wool Spring Overcoats for, 3.50.

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Sheet pictures at from 60c to \$3.00 per dozen sheets. Each sheet contains from 12 to 40 pictures. Prayer books, in all sizes and styles of binding. Please send your orders in as soon as possible as the choice of our books will be taken.

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With a Complete Stock of Dress Goods, Black Lustres, PRINTS! In Endless Variety. Splendid Value in SHIRTINGS! Together with a Full Assortment of Millinery Goods!

CARPETS! Oilcloths, and Curtain and Furniture Materials.

WM. CAMPBELL & CO., 463 Notre Dame Street. Owing to the death of Mr. WM. CAMPBELL the stock of the above business is being sold at greatly reduced prices.

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