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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 48.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SHAMROCKS vs. TORONTOS.

OUR BOYS VICTORIOUS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP BROUGHT HOME.

A FIERCE CONTEST.

The Torontos Play Rough and Foul

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The contest for the championship between the Shamrocks of Montreal, and the Toronto Club, which was fought on last Saturday, stands unparallelled in the history of the national game, and, not to be prematurely indignant, let us hope will never again be equalled in several features, which not only throw dishonor upon the crack Western team, but would eventually tend to bring this manly sport to be looked upon as not only discreditable but dangerous. To see thirteen men leave the lacrosse field, each of whom was either smeared with blood, cut or brulsed, was a sight which could not but forcibly incline one to believe that this pastime has, under certain circumstances, too much of a slaughter-ing aspect about it. The Pullman car which brought home the conquering heroes painfully resembled an ambulance waggon. This spectacle was the outcome of one of the most fierce struggles which occurred on a lacrosse field. It is needless to remark that the interest centred in this match was far beyond the region of the ordinary. It was understood all around that the fight was to be either a "Life or death" one. The excitement engendered by it, touched the extreme and the anxiety with which the result "three leaf boys." The confidence instinctively placed in them was unbounded and did them a deserving honor. Here, therefore, heavy odds were asked on them in every case. In Toronto, the good citizens of the Queen city, backed their club in a rather bosstful tone and manner, which created were eagerly snatched up. This eagernesso n the part of the admirers of the Shamrocks caused such odds to soon become even or odds in favor of the visitors. Our team were accompanied to Toronto by some two hundred friends, amongst whom were the President of the club, Mr. James McShane, M.P.P., the Vice-President Dr. Guerin, the ex-Secretary W. O. Farmer, R. McCready, B. Tansey, J. Tiffin, J. Lemay, Fred. Carter. M. J. F. Quinn, E. Thouret, and several members of the Montreal Club. They received a good send off on Friday, at the Bonaventure what our citizens wanted the "boys" to do when they would be out West.

The trip up was neither disturbed by any unfortunate accident, nor enlivened by any laughable incident. The warm weather and the close atmosphere soon set the majority of the travellers on somnolent ease. A quiet night was passed, and the monotony of the nours was broken at Belleville in the morring, where the arrival of the train was watched by a large number of friends and sympathizers, who had assembled at the station to wish the "boys" God speed to their destination and victory on the field. Enthusiastic cheers rent the air as the train renewed its rapid motion. The same demonstration and cortions along the line. At twenty minutes to Montreal people proceeded en masse to the Rossin House, where a substantial dinner was partaken of. After the heat, the fatigue and the lack of solid rest during the previous night, the Shamrock team were refreshed by cool baths. They were now in trim, in spirits and full of confidence. In this condition they started for the field of battle, on which they arrived shortly after two o'clock, accompanied by their friends, in about thirty double carriages, in fact all that the city could furnish. the occupants wearing the Club badge, formed one for the Shamrocks; its features were of white ribbon, with the words "Shamrock Lacrosse Club" written thereon in green let- play. Butler, Farmer and Morton, in adtors. At this time there was already a large dition to those mentioned, distinguished concourse of people present on the grounds; themselves, and Lally was like a rock in dressed in their nest and striking uniform, few minutes they emerged from their dressthe "green" before the Toronto's showed up. chesring. And here it may be remarked struck in a similar manner by Martin, was so that the Home Club seemed to ignore the badly injured that he had to leave the field presence of the Shamrocks, their guests. and could play no more. Lally, too, got a bad They kept aloof and never approached the cut on the knee. visitors. This lack of courtesy did not pass unnoticed, but was generally and severely

As the train moved away their smile

seemed to say, "and we'll do it."

treatment that the Shamrocks were about to receive during the contest; but this conduct on their part apparently had no depressing influence either in the nerve or spirit of our "boys" either before or during the match.

As both teams were drawn up in line there

was a marked physical contrast between the men of the two clubs. On the side of the Torontos were weight and strength, on that of the Shamrocks agility and suppleness. The former wearing their new uniform of blue, looked to be in the pink of condition, as appeared from their movements before the game was started. The latter evidently had prepared for what was to be the match of the season, every one of the twelve being in the best form. At length all preliminaries were arranged, the umpires and referee took their places and the two captains tossed up for choice of goal. The Torontos won and elected to play down the field. The two teams then took their positions as follows :-

ling, captain.

SHAMROCKS.—F Lally, goal; J Hoobin, Hoobin and Farmer, Butler got hold of it point; J Heelan, cover-point; T Butler, C and gave a splendid exhibition of his skill, Maguire, E Hart, desence; T Farmer, centre and the finest play of the whole match; sucfield; P McKeown, T Meehan, P Murphy, J Morton, T Daly, home; M J Polan, captain. C McHugh and P J Tucker accompanied the

team as spare men.
Mr. W. K. McNaught acted as referee,
and W. T. J. Darling and Alderman Ryan as umpires.

FIRST GAME. When Orr and Farmer faced the ball at 2:30 the vast crowd of spectators held their breath, and all men knew that the struggle then commenced was about to be something his. torical in lacrosse. The interest could not have been more intense when the spectators from the American shore watched the celebrated sea fight between the Shannon and Chesapeake. After a brief scusse the ball sought the crowd, which necessitated another face. The Toronto lacrosse ground is famous for its faces, some fair and some foul, but however that may be the ball was sent like a rocket to the Shamrock goal, where it dinced around for a space until some short-sighted or enthusiastic western man threw up his lacrosse and called "game," but game it was not, despite the collossal volume of sound that went up from the majority of the crowd, and the rubber was sent back whence it came to the Toronto fligs, once again returned treme, and the anxiety with which the result was awaited was most feverish. In their native city few, or rather exceptional individuals could be wat with the best of the Shamrocks, caught by Hart in his most graceful fashion, once more sent flaying towards the Shamrock defence, magnificently stopped by tall and the could be sent of the stopped by tall and the stop duals, could be met with to bet against the his admirable throws, scrimmaged for in midfresh victory, inclining to either side as skill such a way as to elicit groans even from his own side. But nothing checked the skill of the Shamrocks or caused them to lose their calm demeanour, who saw what was intended and governed themselves accordingly. After some splendid play, in which Daly and Mackenzie distinguished themselves, (to do the bully justice be plays well) the ball got over the feuce and had to be faced afresh, and Murphy's admirable dodging was generally applauded. But-ler also acting on the offensive sent the ball to the Toronto defence with splentheir departure, were quite significant of did precision and here may be the proper place to remark that Butler's playing throughout was something unsurpassed in lacrosse annals. He did not, however, succeed in putting the rubber through, Bur s sent it from dauger, and Ross RcKenzie getting hold of it sent it among the crowd. Facing had now become monotonous. A live tussle now took place, Butler got in another fine throw, it was stopped by Garvin, caught up by another Teronto man and ultimately captured by Sam Hughes, who sent it whizzing between the flags, thus scoring the first game for the Torontos, after a twenty minutes struggle. Cheer after cheer went up for the western men and their stock also went up, but the Shamrock sympathizers nothing daunted, showed their money in their hands and confidence in their faces and absolutely refused to be bluffed. Mr. J. dial reception were met with at several sta-the stand with \$3,000 in his hands awfully Tiflin was especially prominent, going along twelve o'clock Toronto was reached, and the anxious to take bets for \$100 or upwards. Sometimes he succeeded and sometimes he failed, for to give the Toronto geutlemen nothing but their due it must be confessed they

was also conspicuous as a Shamrock man, with any amount of money to bet. The game was all through mainly a defence strong, quick checking and sharp, hard when the "strangers" put in an appearance, goals. For the victors Orr, Bonnell and Hughes were particularly remarkable for their and shouldering their sticks, they marched good work. It was already evident that the up the field amid deafening applause. In a Toronto men were bent on a very rough game, and some of their playing was of a very uning-rooms, and salled on to the field, when they began to indulge in a little "skirmish cheered triumphantly, and Toronto stock went ing." They were some twenty minutes on | up in the betting at once. As an evidence of the roughness of the play, Butler was severely Their appearance was also greeted by loud cut on the head by a swipe, and Heelau,

were prudent in the extreme, and cheered more

loudly and blufted more savagely than they

were willing to bet. Mr. Tiffin, however,

did succeed here and there, and managed ulti-

mately to march off with over a thousand

dollars Western money. Mr. Robert Macready

BECOND GAME.

It is illustrative of the desperate intentions to be very good.

commented on. It augured badly for the of the Toronto men that after Heelan had been disabled they should hesitate to allow a substitute, but this was ultimately and peremptorily settled by the Referee, and Tucker took his place in line. Mr. Tucker, before commencing, looked the boss squarely in the face and intimated in plain language that he would stand rone of his non-sense, and the boss accepted him at his word, and for the remainder of the day acted like a lamb, at least to Tucker. The game commenced at 4.20. Toronto got the advantage, and the ball went down to their opponents' end of the field, but quickly came back. Two Toronto men got in a nice piece of play, and then " over the fence" caused another face. A few seconds after there was yet another face behind the Toronto goals. Martin now got the ball and made some clever play against a Shamrock man close by the fence. Garvin got bold of it and then Bonnell, who threw well up field. Some clever catching by Hart followed, Toronto.—R. Burns, goal; Ross McKenzio point; W C Bonnell, cover-point; T Kenzie and Tucker seeking it, there was McQuillan, J Logan, F Garvin, defence; C Orr, centre field; F Martin, S Hughes, R H Gerry, E Smith, A Martin, home; R E Suckever, and after some pretty tipping from Hoobin and Farmer, Butler got hold of it cessfully dodging at one time four Toronto men, he got away with the ball and had his throw. A moment's varying fortune and there was another face. In a brief space of time Hart caught and threw to goals, where, after a few seconds' struggle it was tipped through by Daly, the second game thus falling to the Shamrocks in eight minutes. Maguire and Mechan were noticeable for excellent play, and on the part of the Torontos the new men, Smith and McQuillan, did some capital work.

THIRD CAME.

This game did not last long enough to judge how it was lost and won. The ball was at once sent in front of the Sham ock goal where after dancing awhile Morton sent it through for his opponents, in mistake of course, or rather, in spite of himself, and another tremendous cheer from the crowd agitatated the

THE FOURTH GAME

began at half-past four o'clock, and both teams braced themselves for what they felt was about to be what it turned out to be, the game par excellence. Tucker and Mackenzie came in contact several times during the progress of this game, and Roderick Dhu

Concluded on Eighth Page.

MOCTURAL WARBLERS.

The Dake of Argyll, writing to the Scot field for a time, lost in the crowd by McQuil- man, says :- Although the nightingale has lan, faced for the third time, and after never hitherto been found in Scotland, yet another false alarm of game, fought out a several species of birds have been known to acquire a wider distribution rapidly, and from or fortune dictated. It was during this time | causes as obscure as those which determined while a struggle was going on for the ball, a former limitation. I have, therefore, read which had been flying against the fence, that with interest the letters in your paper which which had been nying against the lence, that have lately described the song of the nighting bluff." Their bets of 2 to 1 on the Toronto's ed on one of the Shamrocks in gale near Edinburgh and elsewhere. No part of the descriptions, however, enabled anyone to be sure of the identification, and I have heard so many songs wrongly ascribed to the nightingale that I am very sceptical on the subject. But your correspondent, "W.K.," writing from Kincardine Schoolhouse, Blair Drummond, has solved my doubts by confirming them. He describes the song as 'perfectly continuous." Now, this is not the character of the nightingale's song. On the contrary, it is remarkable for its discontinuousness-gushes of song followed by long pauses, during which, sometimes, a few stray notes are sounded. On the other hand, the continuous character described belongs remarkably to the one or two other species which alone are also nocturnal. These are the sedge and reed warblers.

> THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY MURDER. ARREST OF LEFROY ALIAS MAPLETON.

LONDON, July 8 -Lefroy has finally been caught greatly to the relief of persons throughout the country who bear a resemblance to the published portraits of the culprit. Not a day has passed but news has come to hand of the arrest in one part of the country or another of a dozen or more Lefrovs. Of course to be discharged immedistaly.

Yesterday the Coroner's inquest into the death of Mr. Gold concluded with a verdict of " wilful murder" against Lefroy alias Mapleton, and a reward of £200 was offered for his apprehension. This donceur had, strange to say, the effect of sharpening the with of the police and the public generally. During the day information was conveyed to the police which induced Inspectors Jarvis and Swainson to visit a house in Stepney where a person resembling Lefroy had been lodging during the past week. The Inspectors visited the house between seven and eight o'clock and immediately recognized the suspected murderer. As soon as the officers entered the room Lefroy said: "I expected Swainson informed him that he was charged with the murder of Mr. Gold. Lefroy replied: "I am not compelled to give an answer, am I?" He then added: "I am not guilty." He was taken to Scotland Yard, thence to the King street police station, Westminster, where he was formally charged with the murder of Mr. Gold. No money was found upon him. He is supposed to have been living at Stepney ever since he was missed after having left his sister's room in the Islington Fever Hospital. He had no bandage on his head and the wounds which were dressed on the day of the murder at Brighton had almost disappeared. His appearance gives the impression that he has been suffering from want of food. The only attempt at disguise noticeable is that he had shaved off his moustache and whiskers. He is to be taken to Balcombe for examination

IN IRELAND!!

CARDINAL MANNING.

THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, July 5 .- There were a number of evictions in the County of Fermanagh, Ulster, to-day. Trouble is feared, and a strong force of military and police have been sent there. The district has been proctaimed.

Dublin, July 5.—At a meeting of the Land League to-day Mr. Sexton said funds were still flowing in from America, but aid from there must depend upon enthusiasm and be fluctuating. A time might come when they would have to consider the advisability of asking from each farmer a percentage of the abatement obtained through the operations of the League. There must be a voluntary and extensive national levy.

Lord Salisbury's attack upon the Land Bill

on Friday night is condemned as a blunder. The Lords will pass the measure almost as it stands, expecting that its operation will lead to an outery against the Ministry.

LONDON, July 11.—It is anticipated that Friday will see the Land Bill out of Committee of the House of Commons. If the Bill becomes law this year a Convention of branches of the Land League in Ireland will be held in September, with a view of concerting measures to watch its operations, and advise tenant farmers in availing themselves

of its provisions.

London, July 5.—The House of Commons in Committee adopted clause 7 of the Land Bill, as amended, by 289 to 157. Clause 8 was adopted without discussion.

The House of Commons has passed clauses 9, 10 and 11 of the Land Bill.

the House on Monday. Precautions will be duty as a magistrate he had been taken, and if Bradlaugh is accompanied by a obliged to inquire into, and which were of large body of supporters they will not be ad- such a nature as not to make him feel willing

mitted within the gates of Palace yard. London, July 6.—Clause 12 of the Land Bill was postponed. The Attorney-General for Ireland offered an amendment to clause 13, empowering the Court to restrain an ejectment for breach of statutory conditions. The amendment was adopted by 251 to 147. Clause 13 was then adopted without division. Mr. Forster stated that the promised provision in the Land Bill regarding arrears of rent would be made by a new clause which, with clauses 45 and 47,, will enable tenants whose rent does not exceed £30, under notice of ejectment, to apply to the Land Court to fix a judicial rent, and if the Court finds that the tenant is over rented, the latter will have the privilege of selling his interest in the holding under clause one. The Government proposed to advance landlords 50 per cent. of the arrears due from tenants for the years 1878 and 1879, the landlords giving a receipt in full dread disclosure." In reply, the Provost refor two years' rent. The advance is to be repayable in fifteen years by semi-annual instalments, the maximum interest to be 31 per cent., the temant agreeing to have the judicial rent increased gradually over 15 years for the extinction of the loan and the landlords giving time for the tenants to settle the arrears of 1880. Advances are to be taken from the hish Church fund. The arrangement is to ce voluntary and not compulsory.

Mr. Stevenson (Liberal) presented a petition, eleven hundred yards long, containing adds, three of the Freemasons were carried \$4,000 signatures in layor of closing public houses on Sundays.

London, July 7 .--- Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government made no engagement and conferred no authority on the Bitish delegates to the Monetary Conference to make changing.

The Marquis of Hartington said the only engagements the Indian delegate was authonized to make were that for some definite which far overbalance the benefits." In anterm of years India would undertake not to other case the Provest refers to what he aldepart in any direction calculated to lower leggs was the rain of a young man whose the value of silver from the practice of coining silver, provided her coin be made current in other silver-using countries and in the Indian dominious, conditionally upon the acceptance of the agreement by other governments binding them to open their mints for a similar term, for the coinage of silver to the proportion of 15% to one of gold, the obligations on India being a binding one so long as these terms remained in force.

The House in Committee passed Clauses 14, 16 and 18 of the Land Bill. Clause 15

was postponed. London, July 9 .- Cardinal Manning, last evening, received the deputation of Irish farm laborers who had been received on the pre- ald. vious day by Forster. The Cardinal said the Land League, when operating within the limits of the law, human and divine, always had bis sympathy. He always regarded it as a couragement from him. He prayed that it

his earnest sympathy, but the Land Bill cannot effectually deal with the question. It was disappointing that the laborers were not more closely identified with it, but the Bill is so large, unwieldy and complicated that it would be impossible to introduce so awkward a subject as the Irish laborer. It was better for them that the subject should be reserved for a future Royal Commission, which ought to be appointed to take evidence solely on the condition of the laborers. The appointment of such a Commission should be sought at next session of Parliament, but a Sanitary Commission ought to be provided for by the Land Bill, which could compel those possessing an interest in land to provide proper dwellings for their laborers.

London, July 11.—Sir C. Dilke said Christoforides Effendi, who presided at the trial of the alleged murderers of Abdul Aziz, was formerly a secret employe of the Turkish Ministry of Police.

Sir C. Dilke said he had reason to believe hat France does not intend to mobilize troops Mr. Daly (Home Ruler) asked a question relative to the recent arrests in Cork under the Coercion Act?

Mr. Forster replying unsatisfactority, Mr. Daly moved and Mr. Parnell seconded an adjournment of the Rouse.

In consequence of the opposition to the Navy Discipline Bill which would retard the prorogation of Parliament, Mr. Treavelyan, Secretary of the Admiralty, announced the Bill withdrawn for the session, but payal commanders will be instructed to see that no award of corporeal punishment is carried into effect without a previous reference to the

Admiralty.
Mr. O'Connor, (Home Ruler), said that if
Mr. Gladstone wished to send a message of peace to Ireland let him coerce Mr. Forster to resign the Secretaryship.

Mr. Gladstone said Mr. Forster was not one whit more responsible for the Coercion Act than any other member of the Cabinet, and Mr. Forster deserves as much and even more credit for whatever good there was in the Land Bill than any other member of the Cabinet.

After a half hour's discussion, Mr. Daly's motion to adjourn was rejected, 305 to 26. The House then went into Committee on the Land Bill. Progress was reported leaving Clause 25 still under discussion.

FREEMASONRY.

During the discussion at the Harbour Trust meeting last week regarding who should lay the foundation-stone of the "James Watt" dock at Gravel Park, Greenock, Provost from that man;" witness went towards him Campbell in the course of his remarks dis- and asked him what was the matter; he The Government having resolved to take no action this session on the Oaths Bill, and also to prevent Bradlaugh taking his seat, the latter will probably try forcibly to enter instances, he said, which early in his knife in his hand—he has stabbed me that the latter will probably try forcibly to enter instances, he said, which early in his hand—he has stabbed me just to adopt the Masonic body, and say it round him to support him; he saw prisoner was best for this purpose. He had had to make enquiries regarding scenes which had happened in that very room which were not satisfactory, and therefore he was disinclined to encourage that body, which he hoped would by-and-by be swallowed up in other bodies more philanthrophic, and who perhaps did more for the benefit of the country generally. This reflection on the craft produced a reply from "Three Past Masters Greenock Kilwinning No. XII.," in which they protest against the language used by the Provost, adding, "If the duty of the Provests and Magistrates sometimes leads them to inquire into scenes taking place in a room in which Masons have equal privilege with Provosts and Magistrates to occupy, it sometimes becomes the duty of Masons to inquire into the conduct of the Provosts and Magistrates in the same room, and it is a question which would most fers to a circumstance which took place in the lodge-room several years ago, where he alleges a number of younger members under the influence of liquor began quarrelthe book. ling, and during the moles several chairs were broken, and a lieutenant of police either fell or was thrown down the stair and lay stunned and bleeding at the stairfoot for a considerable time, and from the consequences of which the unfortunate man never recovered. That same night, the Provest into the boxes of the Town Hall to sleep off the night's debauch. "Tois incident," he continues, "disgusted me with Masonry, although, so ing as the violence was concerned, it must be considered exceptional in its character. any alteration going beyond the present law The advantages of Masonry I have never been currency, which they had no intention of able to ascertain. It is not a benefit society

like that of the Oddfellows or Good Shepherds, which are doing an immense amount of good, and it seems to have disadvantages " mother believes, and I do not think she is far wrong, that it was the too easy rules of the lodge in regard to the use of liquor that led to his unhappy end." In conclusion, the Provost says :-- " I have written these observations in no unfriendly or fault-finding spirit, but in the hope that some amendment of such practices where they exist may follow." As Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart, Lord-Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, is a member of Greenock Kilwinning No. XII., it is expected such charges, coming as they do from the head of the Corporation, will receive further attention.—Glasgow Her-

Within the last five weeks 118,000 immigrants have poured into America. Germany supplies the largest number, Ireland and -in Ireland it is landlord and land law opmight succeed. He thought that, under the pression; and in Canada it is ressonably a safe path. The condition of the laborers had | kept up there. - Exchange Paper.

MEMORY'S SONG.

The earth cast off her snowy shrouds,
And overhead the skies
Looked down between the soft white clouds,
As blue as children's eyes—
The breath of spring was all too sweet, she said,
Too like the Spring that came ere he was dead.

The grass bagan to grow that day,
The flowers awoke from sleep,
Then round her did the sunbeams play
Till she was fain to weep.
The light will surely blind my eyes, she said,
It shines so brightly still, yet he is coad.

The buds grow glossy in the sun
On many a leafless tree,
The little brooks did laugh and run
With nost melodious glee.
O God! they make a jocund noise, she said,
All things forget him now that he is dead.

The wing had from the almond flung
Red blossoms round her feet.
On hazel-boughs the catkins hung.
The willow blooms grew sweet.—
Palm willows, fragrant with the Spring, she said, He always found the first;—but he is dead.

Right golden was the crocus fiame.

And touched the purest green,
The small white flower of stainless name
Above the ground was seen.
He used to tove the white and gold, she said;
The snowdrops come again, and he is dead.

I would not wish him back she cried, In this dark world of pain.
For him the Joys of life abide,
For me its griefs remain.
I would not wish him back again, she said,
But spring is hard to bear now he is dead. -Macmiltan's Magazine.

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL TRAGEDY.

INQUEST CONCLUDED-VERDICT OF " WE TO MURDER."

The inquest in connection with the St. Vincent do Paul tragedy was brought to a close last week. A large number of the convict friends of the murderer swore that they believed he was insane.

Dr. Pominville, recalled, said that he had never had the slightest reason to believe prisoner to be otherwise than in a perfectly sound state of mind—he had never exhibited the slightest symptoms of alienation of mind.

DUNEAR BROWNE stated that at half-past one or a quarter to two he was in the hospital kitchen; his attention was attracted to a shrick proceeding from the adjoining passage; he went to the door, when deceased came opposite to him in a great state of excitement, saying to him, "Protect me here," putting his hand on the left breast; deceased became very pale, and seeing he was about to faint, witness put his arm with both hands extended downwards, his right hand closed as though clasping something, but he had not much time to notice him, as his attention was taken up with de-

HENRY LILEURS, again recalled at his own request, said that that morning, at about 8:30. he found in a book in his cell, the Scieentific American, a paper, which was produced; this paper was printed with a pen in capital letters, and read as follows :-

June 6 1884 To H Lilburn-Your are a dirty informer to go and inform on Havern u better not say what you do wen at the court house if you do you will be searved the same way as Salter you are a bad boy to say anything about it so beware or you will be stabled with a knife it

searved Salter right. Mark my words.

A FRIEND OF YOURS. Witness said he found this paper by going to the book for a piece of bone which he used as a mark, and which he believed he left in

Prisoner cross-examined witness as to the size of the piece of bone, and then demanded that Mr. Mackay, the acting warden, should go and get it. Witness and Mr. Cooper, the chief-keeper, went to look for the bone, but it could not be found.

This concluded the evidence.

The jury after deliberating for about half an hour returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner, Hugh Hayvren, who was almost immediately taken off by High Constable Bissonette, who was there for the purpose, and brought to the Police Court at Montreal, where he was committed to goal.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, July 11.-Many references were made in city pulpits yesterday to the at-tempted assassination of President Garfield. At the Roman Catholic Cathedral Archbishop Corrigan reminded his hearers that while it was a period of mourning for the perilous situation of the head of the Government, it should be also to all true Catholics a time of prayer that God in his infinite goodness might spare the chief magistrate so cruelly stricken down. He urged bis hearers to pray fervently and join with him during the Mass which was being celebrated for the speedy recovery of the President. Cardinal McCloskey called upon the faithful to implore Almighty God that the life of the chief magistrate might be apared. It was the bounden duty of every Catholic in this great hour of trial to implore the Divine Ruler of the universe to preserve the life of the President as the chosen ruler of the nation. Father Farley, said the Cardinal, had not ceased to offer up his prayers for the recovery of the President, and to rememlegitimate organization, and, as long as it kept | Canada coming next. The military continuous the recovery of the President, and to rememwithin law, should never have a word of disscription is the expelling agent in Germany | ber him during the recital of the divine office daily since the announcement of his attempted assassination. Fervent prayers guidance of the faithful bishops and clergy enough supposed to be the dislike to the sham | were requested for the President at home and to morrow. The likenesses published are said of Ireland, the League would be directed into royalty, with its court and cost, that is being at mass until he was restored to the nation. and to his family.

TO M. A.

Hark! I hear the sound of a midnight bell, The knell is the toll of a dying year; And truly ushers in, dear iriend to thee A morn bright and dear—thy one and twentieth

But now it is past, and the sun's bright rays Forever in their sportive glee now shine; And that day of Joy'and of love so dear With its sweets and aroma—all are thine.

Oh, mystic charms that tell the tale, Of a long and sweet, sweet spell; Before thy shrine—this birthday feast Kneel I and say—hall and well!

There it's mine to fondly greet thee, On thy one and twentleth year; May this day to thee be most happy, One of pleasure, love and cheer.

May thy future passing swiftly, Stranger be to grief and pain, And while walking down life's valley Goo's true love may ever gain.

May along life's parting streamlet, Waves of grace thy heart o'erflow, And like sunny dewdrop sparkling Make thy soul more pure than snow.

May thy true heart ever follow, And to God, sweet call respond,
'Midst the temples of thy troubles,
From Him ne'er, oh! ne'er abscond.

May that heart that flows with life blood Ever guide thee on thy way; Till the eternal skies thus brighten Thy first dawn of Heaven's day.

May the Lamb, whom thou shalt follow, Raise thee to thy brightest rest; And, with crown more pure than diamond, Place thee spotless with the blessed.

This is what thy true triend wish thee. This, for this he ever prays, And with loves true path andunion His, oh his, forever strays.

Take, dear friend, this book of friendship, Take, oh, take this Sacred Heart, Blend it with one other only, Which from thine shall never part.

Chatham, N. B., March 5th, 1881.

ST. MARY'S HALL

THE INAUGURATION-A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AND ELOQUENT ADDRESSES.

Long before the appointed hour for the commencement of the inaugural concert, eight p.m. last Tuesday week, the magnificent hall of St. Mary's Church, corner of Panet and Craig streets, was crowded to its fullest capacity. The platform opposite the two main entrances was elegantly adorned with flags and banners. In the centre, below a "Welcome" printed in blazing gas jets, was a large portrait of Father Simon Lonergan, the parish priest. There were present on the platform the Rev. Fathers James and Simon Lonergan, Graham, Lemoyne, Dugas, Dufault, Lacier, Aubry, Picotte, Guilbeault and Cabot, His Honor Mayor Beaudry, Messis. Coursel Ryan and Tailion, M.P.'s, J. J. Curran, Q.C. LL.D., Mr. F. B. McNamee, President St. Patrick's Society; Mr. Mullally, President the Nuns for their kindness during the bazaar, St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit and then declared the evening's entertain-Society; Mr. J. D. Quinn, President St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. J. Byrne, President St. Patrick's Benevolent Society Mr. M. Sharkey, President St. Patrick's Temperance Society; and Messrs. Coyle, Quinn, Doherty and Kavanagh, advocates.

The Rev. Father James Lonergan opened the concert with a short inaugural speech. He said, though his name was not down on the programme, he felt as if he must have a hand in it, hence his addressing the audience. "On this evening." he proceeded, "there devolves on me a heavy, but nevertheless an unspeakably pleasant duty, the task of welcoming you all to St. Mary's Hall, below St. Mary's Church. My feelings are too great to be expressed. Though not an Irishman by birth, I am one in thought and feeling. Next to my God and my religion, beleved, Ireland, holds ace in my heart. It shall always warm to it in trouble and in sunshine. Though my loyalty to my country may not be shown after the manner as in the most enthusiastic. Never has, or | the fewest in number, grow stronger as they could, anyone wish for the freedom and happiness of the brightest spot on earth with more earnestness than I. My heart throbs with sorrow to see throb with pain. My programme is not emigration. It is Ireland for the Irish, with its religion and its freedom restored. It may not be accomplished without suffering and pain, but let all remember that home can never be replaced." In conclusion the rev. gentleman said it was his happy lot to welcome all present to St. Mary's Hall, on the site of a spot which had once been the most God-forsaken place in Montreal. "Yes, ladies and gentlemen, let us thank God that we meet to-night in a thoroughly Irish hall, as it will remain until the walls of the building cave in on it." Throughout his eloquent remarks Father Lonergan was greeted with coninuous bursts of applause. It was evident that he had the hearts of his hearers and had touched them in their tenderest feelings.

Father Lonergan, who acted in the capacity of master of ceremonies, then introduced Professor Perreault, who opened the musical part of the concert by playing a magnificent overture on the piano. He was encored, but as the rule had been established that no encores should be allowed, the audience had to wait until the second part of the programme for a chance to hear the Professor again. Miss Alice Crompton followed, and sang the "Last Bose of Summer." Mr. T. Trudel then favored the audiedce with " Les Rameaux" (Faure) receiving flattering plaudits from the listeners. Mr. Trudel was followed by Professor F. Boucher, with a violin solo. Miss Johnson then took possession of the piano, and treated the audience to a solo, "Home Sweet Home." The solo ended, Father Lonergan introduced the Rev. Father Graham, who had been announced to deliver an address.

"This," said the rev. gentleman, "is an age of talking. Now-a-days no one is of any account if he cannot talk. Talking is absolutely necessary. Without it nobody could zun for office from Mayor down to a place as a Custom House officer. As the world progresses it becomes more wicked. For their evil lives the Egyptians were punished by a shower of frogs, and we being better than the Egyptians and a little worse than the Greeks have been condemned to listen to showers of words. I am a great talker, and have spoken many times, but whether I have done any good I must leave it for posterity to decide. I see before me this evening a happy sight. The pleasant Irish faces whom I knew two years ago are all assembled here. I see also the Reverend Pastor who has eccomplished a work greater even than that of Atlas, for the latter only carried a globe on his back, while Father Lonergan has carried two churches and built them too. There is also present the great representative of our brother Osnadian Celts, Mayor Beaudry of Montreal." Father Graham then went on to pay a glowing tribute to the French Canaof the Province of Quebec. "Unity," he said, "is strength, and when our common altars are threatened, as in course of time

and swear that we will die to maintain them." A scathing rebuke of English rule in Ireland followed. The Rev. speaker did not forget to compliment the Parnells and praise them for the zeal they had ever shown in the cause. He concluded with the fervently expressed hope that at no distant day the green flag of Ireland might float proudly from her turrets and towers, and show to the half on their husbands, fathers, brothers and world that Irishmen were free at last. Father Graham's speech moved the audience to its highest pitch of enthusiasm. As he made allusion to Ireland and his hopes of its freedom, the applause was deafening.

The first portion of the programme being then concluded, the second, after a few moments' pause, was proceeded with. It was opened with a song from Mr. James Crompton. Miss Johnson then gave the audience "Erin," a plano solo, followed by Professor Boucher, with a solo on the violin. The next thing in order was an address by J. J. Curran, Q. C., L. L. D. He was introduced by Father Lonergan. He began by paying a high tribute to Father Graham as an orator and true-hearted Irishman. It had been his privilege, he said, to be present during the past week when the young lrish boys of Montreal were being examined in the various branches of study, and proving to the outside world that the talents of their iorefathers, had been but transplanted from the banks of the Shannon to those of the St. Lawrence. There was a great future in store for the Irish and French-Canadians in this country, where they had been cast ashore by the providence of God for his mysterious ends. Both are progressing onward and upward. It is to be seen in the splendid hall in which we now stand, built on a spot on which but a few years ago we could not boast of a Church." "To whom," continued the speaker, "do we owe such signs and tokens of progress? To Fathers Salmon, Hogan, Dowd, and last, but not least, to our Reverend Father James Lonergan. When he looks upon this huge structure he need not close his eyes like the prophet and wait for death, but exclaim: "Now I begin to live, for the dearest wish of my heart has been accomplished." Solid as the pillars of this huge building are, and solid as the masonry of its huge stones, they are not more solid than the Rev. Father in the esteem and love of his

congregation," Miss Alice Crompton favored the audience with the beautiful ballad "Come into the garden, Maude," and followed with the favorite "Killarney," (Balfe). Mr. Trudel sang "La Liberte" in good style, and Professor Perreault concluded the programme with a

piano solo. Mayor Beaudry, at the earnest request of those present, delivered a few congratulatory remarks touching the great work accomplished by Father Lonergan. In conclusion, he heartly thanked the audience for their treatment of him, and the applause with

which they greeted him. Mr. Coursol followed with a few words of like import.

Father Lonergan then thanked the gentlemen on the platform for their presence, and ment finished, all departing well satisfied with what they had seen and heard.

Professor Wilson, who presided at the piano, deserves special mention for the manner in which he performed his part of the evening's entertainment.

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

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

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

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

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

But as we have stated we want our circula tion doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still floquin enlarged and improved during the coming year.

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

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

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

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

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

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, Homosopathic Chemists, London, England." but can work up their quota from different Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence they must, let us join hands like brothers towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send for afternoon use.

all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our besons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

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

their example at once. POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

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NO HOSPITAL NEEDED. No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large salaried talented putfers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain

and absolute cures at home. - New York Inde-

pendent.

IRISH CENSUS RETURNS. London, July 2.- The census returns are particularly interesting as regards Ireland. The returns since the Union in 1801 are as follows:—1801, 5,395,000; 1811, 5,937,000; 1821, 6,801,000; 1831, 7,767,000; 1841, 8,175,-000. Then came the famine years, when over 1,500,000 perished of hunger and disease, or fled to escape them. The population in 1851 was 6,552,000; in 1861, 5,798,-000; 1871, 5,411,000, and in 1881. according to the returns just issued 5,160,000, showing a decrease during the last forty years of no less than 3,000,000 souls. In some districts, in Connaught and Munster. whole villages are almost depopulated; in all the population has been terribly thinned out. In West Cork, on the vast estate of the Countess of Kingston, at Mitchelstown, there are two hamlets absolutely deserted. The little village of Knock, County of Mayo, where the Virgin Mary is said to have appeared, contained 600 souls in 1841; to-day, exclusive of the pilgrims, there are not 30 all told. The Limerick returns tell a similar story -- the rooftree fallen in upon the cabin, roofless tenements, the market-cross broken, grass growing in the streets, the silence of desolation. In scores of baronies, in the West and South, nearly all the young men and women have gone to America or England; those left to till the land are old people, who prefer to die where their fathers died. In some parishes, the poorhouse contains almost as many people as there are outside of it. The census returns do not, however, show the full extent of the depopulation. At least 120,000 agricultural laborers cross to England and Scotland every year for the harvest; they live in Ireland, but Ireland does not provide them with their living.

REMARKABLE EXPLOITS OF A WOMAN.

SHE PRESENTS HER DELIGHTED HUSRAND WITH SEVEN GIRL BABIES AT ONE TIME-THEY ALL HAVE BLUE EYES AND ALL LOOK VERY MUCH

Louisville, Ky., June 20.-A few days since the Courier-Journal contained a special from its Nashville correspondent to the effect that a woman residing in Jackson County, that State, had given birth to seven children at one time. The correspondent to-night telenains of labour still continued. An examination convinced the physician that there were two instead of one, and the woman was soon delivered of a second-child both girls. The physician gave directions as to the care of both mother and children, and prepared to take his leave. Before reaching his horse at the gate he was recalled, and delivered the life, and here I am. Sing us something." woman of another girl baby. Again the physician took his leave, and was again recalled, bringing to light another girl baby. This secret heart she was well content. Charlie was greatly puzzled over the matter, He, however, congratulated the husband on his good fortune and departed for home. He had not gone more than half a mile before he upon her that Sir Victor Catheron was growwas overtaken by the excited husband of the woman who in breathless haste informed him that there was still another child to be born. Hastening back the physician arrived in time to aid in delivering the woman of her fifth child. The physician was then prevailed on by the husband and father to stay during the remainder of the night. He was not slow to accept the invitation and sat down to wait developments. In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes he was again called to the bedside of the woman and very soon the sixth child was breathing the breath of life. Morning dawned and the doctor took his leave, having had no sleep during the night. He threw himself across the bed on his arrival at home, and was soon sound asleep. About 8 o'clock, he was aroused by his wife. who stated that Mr. B-was at the gate and wanted to see him immediately. What is the matter now?" asked the doctor, Mary appears to be going to—you know." replied Mr. B...... "What! another one?" exclaimed the doctor excitedly. "That's it," said Mr. B., with a smile spreading his mouth from ear to ear. The doctor mounted his horse and was soon at the house of Mr. B. He was too late, however, to be of any service, as the seventh child, a girl, was born a few minutes previous to his arrival. The doctor remained about the premises during the rest of the day, but his services were not again needed. The gentleman who made the above statement, and it is almost in his exact words says he has seen the seven babies several times, and while not large, weighing from four to five pounds each, they appear to be healthy, well developed children. The occurrence has created considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and the people for miles around flock to see the woman and her babies. The husband is described as being of small stature, and, in fact, exceedingly thin, while the wife is said to be strong and healthy. Physicians here are considerably excited over the affair, and some are talking of paying the family a visit. A most singular feature of the children is that all of them have blue eyes, and so closely resemble each other that

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it is hard to tell ' which from t'other.'

a fatal shait by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co.,

CHARLIE STUART AND HIS SISTER.

BY MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING.

PART II. CHAPTER VI.-CONTINUED.

"We are going to have an 'At Home 'all to our two selves to night, Auntie," Edith said, kissing her thin cheek; "and I am going to sing you to sleep, by way of beginning."

She was fond of Aunt Chatty-a meek soul, born to be tyrannized over, and tyrannized over, from her very cradle. One of those large women, who obey their small husbands in fear and trembling, who believe everything they are told, who "bless the squire and his relations, and live contented with their stations," who are bullied by their friends, by their children, by their servants and who die reekly some day, and go to Heaven.

Edith opened the piano and began to play. She was looking very handsome to night, in green silk and black lace, one half-shattered rose in her hair. She looked handsome-at least so the young man who entered unobserved, and stood looking at her, evidently thought.

She had not heard him enter, but presently some mesmeric rapport between them told her he was near. She turned her head and saw him. Aunt Chatty caught sight of him, in her semi-sleeping state, at the same mo-

"Dear me, Charlie," his mother said, "you here? I thought you went to Mrs. Featherbrain's ?"

"So I did," replied Charlie. "I wentsaw-I returned-and here I am, if you and Dithy will leave me for the rest of the even-

Edith and I were very well off without you. We had peace, and that is more than we generally have when you and she come together. You shall be allowed to stay only on one condition, and that is that you don't

quarrel." "I quarrel!" Charlie said, lifting his eye brows to the middle of his forehead. "My dear mother, your mental blindness on many points is really deplorable. It's all Edith's fault—all; one of the few fixed principles of my life is never to quarrel with anybody. It upsets a man's digestion, and is fatiguing in the extreme. Our first meeting," continued Mr. Stuart, stretching himself out leisurely on a sofs, "at which Edith fell in love with me at sight, was a row. Well, if it wasn't a row it was an unpleasantness of some sort. You can't deny, Miss Darrell, there was a coolness between us. Didn't we pass the night in a snow-drift, Since then, every other meeting has been a succession of rows. In justice to myself and the angelic sweetness of my own disposition, I must repeat, the beginning, middle, and ending of each lies with her. She will bully, and I never could stand being bullied: I always knock under. But I warn her a day of retribution is at hand. In self defence I mean to marry her, and then, base miscreant, beware! The trodden worm will turn, and plunge the iron into her own soul. May I ask what you are laughing at, Miss Darrell?"

"A slight confusion of metaphor, Charlienothing more. What have you done with

"Trix is all right in the matronly charge of Mrs. Featherbrain, and engaged ten deep to the baronet. By-the-bye, the baronet was inquiring for you, with a degree of warmith and solicitude as unwelcome as it was uncalgraphs that after the first child was born the led for. A baronet for a brother-in-law is all very well-a baronet for a rival is not well at all. Now, my dear child, try to overcome the general nastiness of your disposition for once, and make yourself agreeable. I knew you were pining on the stem for me at home, and so I threw over the last crush of the season, made Mrs Featherbrain my enemy for

Miss Darrell turned to the piano with a frown, but her ever were sm was considered remarkable, and the physician | was beside her. Charlie had given up the ball and Mrs. Featherbrain for her. It was of no use denying it, she was fond of Charlie. Ot late it had dawned dimly and deliciously ing very attentive. If so wildly improbable a thing could occur as Sir Victor's falling in love with her, she was ready at any moment to be his wife; but for the love which alone makes marriage sweet and holy, which neither time, nor trouble, nor absence, can change-that love she felt for her cousin Charlie, and no other mortal man.

It was a very pleasant evening-how pleasant, Edith did not care to own, even to herself. Aunt Chatty dozed sweetly in her armchair, she in her place at the piano, and Charlie taking comfort on his sofa, and calmly and dispassionately finding fault with her music. That those two could spend an evening, an hour together, without disagreeing, was simply an utter impossibility. Edith invariably lost her temper-nothing earthly ever disturbed Charlie's. Presently, in anger and disgust, Miss Darrell jumped up from the pianostool, and protested she would play no more.

"To be told I sing 'Kathleen Mayourneen' flat, and that the way I hold my elbows when I play Thalberg's 'Home,' is frightful to behold, I will not stand it! Like all critics. you find it easier to paint out one's faults, than to do better. It's the very last time, sir, I'll ever play a note for you !"

But, somehow, after a skirmish at euchre at which she was ignobly beaten, and, I must sav. shamefully cheated, she was back at the piano, and it was the clock striking twelve that made her start at last.

"Twelvel Goodness me. I didn't think it was half-past ten!" Mr. Stuart smiled, and stroked his mustache with calm complacency. "Aunt Chatty, wake up! It's midnight-time all good little women were in hed."

You need not hurry yourself on that account, Dithy," Charlie suggests, "if the rule only applies to good little women." Miss Darrell replies with a glance of scorn,

and wakes up Mrs. Stuart, "You were sleeping so nicely I thought it pity to wake you sooner. Come, Auntie dear, we'll go upstairs together. You know we have a hard day's work before us to-

morrow. Good-night, Mr. Stuart." "Good-night, my love," Mr. Stuart responded, making no attempt to stir. Edith linked her strong, young arm in that of her sleepy aunt and led her upstairs. He lay and watched the slim green figure, the beautiful bright face, as it disappeared in a mellow flow of gaslight. The clear, sweet voice came floating saucily back :

" And Charlie he's my darling, My darling-my darling, And Charlie he's my darling, The young chevalier!"

All that was sauciest and most coquettish n the girl's nature, came out with Charlie. With Sir Victor, as Trixy explained it, she was "goody" and talked sense.

Mr. Stuart went back to the ball, and, I regret to say, made himself obnoxious to old Featherbrain by the marked empressement of his devotion to old Featherbrain's wife. Edith listened to the narration next day from the lips of Trix with surprise and disgust. Tobacco Parliament proken up, that I behold Miss Stuart, on her own account, was full of you here?"

triumph and happiness. Sir Victor had been most devoted, "most devoted," said Trix in italics, " that is, for him. "He danced with me very often, and he spoke several times of you. Dithy dear. He couldn't understand why you absented yourself from the last party of the season—no more can I, for that matter. A person may hate a person like poison-I often do myself-and yet go to that person's

parties.' But this was a society maxim Miss Darrell could by no meens be brought to understand. Where she liked she liked, where she hated she hated there were no half measures for

The last day came. At noon, with a brilliant May sun shining, the ship fired her farewe'll gun, and steamed away for Merrie England. Edith leaned over the bulwark and watched the receding shore, with her heart in her eyes.

"Good-bye to home," she said, "a smile on her lip, a tear in her eye." "Who knows whether I shall ever see it?"

The luncheon bell rang; everybody-a wonderful crowd too-flocked merrily downstairs to the saloon, where two long tables. bright with crystal and flowers, were spread. What a delightful thing was an ocean voyage, and sea-sickness—bah!—merely an illusion of the senses.

After lunch, Charlie selected the sunniest spot on deck, for his resting-place, and the prettlest flirt on board for his companion, spread out his railway rug at her feet, spread out himself thereon, and prepared to be happy and be made love to. Trix, on the arm of the baronet, paraded the deck. Mrs. Stuart and Lady Helena buried themselves in the seclusion of the ladies' cabin in expectation of the wrath to come. Edith got a campstool and a book, and hid herself behind the wheel house for a little of private enjoyment. But she did not read; it was delight enough to sit and watch the old ocean smiling, and smiling like any other coquette, as though it could never be cruel.

The afternoon wore on; the sun dropped low, the wind rose-so did the sea. And presently-staggering blindly on Sir Victor's arm, pale as death, with speechless agony im-printed on every feature—Trixy made her appearance behind the wheel-house.

"O Edith, I feel awfully-awfully! I feel like death—I feel—"

She wienched her arm from the baronet's, rushed wildly from the side, and-Edith's dark, laughing eyes looked up into the blue ones, that no effort of Sir Victor's could quite control. The next moment she was by Trixy's side, leading that limp and pallid heroine to the regions below, whence, for five no:tal days, she emerged not, nor did the eye of man rest on Miss Beatrix Stuart.

The weather was fine, but the wind and sea ran tolerably high, and of course every body mostly was tolerably sick. One day's ordeal sufficed for Edith's tribute to old Neptune; after that, she never felt a qualm. A great deal of her time was spent in waiting upon Aunt Chatty and Trix, both of whom were very far gone indeed. In the case of Miss Stuart, the tortures of jealousy were added to the tortures of sea-sickness. Did Sir Victor walk with the young ladies on deck? Did he walk with her, Edith? Did he ever enquire for herself? Oh, it was shameful-shameful that she should be kept prostrate here, unable to lift her head! At this juncture, generally, in her excitement, Trixy did lift it, and the the thought of that tragedy is as bitter to my consequence was-woe.

It was full moon before they reached midocean. How Edith enjoyed it, no words can tell. Perhaps it was out of merciful compassion to Trix, but she did not tell her of the long brisk twilight, mid-day, and moonlight walks she and the baronet took on deck. How, leaning over the bulwarks, they watched the sun set, round and red, into the sea, and the silver sickle May moon rise, like another Aphrodite, out of the waves. She did not tell her how they sat side by side at dinner; how he lay at her feet, and read aloud for her, in sheltered sunny nocks; how laugh at me, perhaps," he said, smiling ner-uncommonly friendly and confidential they vously; "you will set me down as a dreamer became altogether, in these first half-dozen days out. People grow intimate in two days at sea, as they would not in two years on land. Was it all gentlemanly courtesy and politeness on the baronet's side? the girl sometimes wondered. She could analyze her own feelings pretty well. Of that fitful feverish passion called love, described by the country swain as feeling "hot and dry like-with pain in the side like," she felt no particle. There was one, Mr. Charles Stuart lying about in places, looking serene and sunburnt, who saw it all with Pleepy, half-closed eyes, and kept his conclusions to himself, "Kismet!" he thought; "the will of Allah be done. What is written is written. Seasickness is bad enough without the green. eyed monster. Even Othello, if he had been crossing in a Cunard ship, would have put off

the pillow performance until they reached the other side." One especial afternoon, Edith fell asleep after luncheou, on a sofa in her own and Trixv's cabin, and slept through dinner and dessert, and only woke with the lighting of

the lamps. Trix lay, pale and wretched, gazing out of the port-hole, at the glory of moonlight on the heaving sea, as one who sorrows without hope of consolation. "I hope you enjoyed your forty winks, Edith," she remarked; "what a Rip Van Winkle you are! For my-part, I've never

slept at all since I came on board this horrid ship! Now, where are you going?" "To get something to eat from my friend

the stewardess," Edith answered; "I see I am too late for dinner." Miss Darrell went, and got some tea and

toast. Then wrapping berself in a blanket shawl, and tying a coquettish red wool shawl hood over her hair, she ascended to the deck. It was pretty well deserted by the ladies-

none the worse for that, Edith thought. The full moon shone with untold splendor over the vast expanse of tossing sea, heaving with that majestic swell, that never quite lulls on the mighty Atlantic The gentlemen filled the smoking-room, the "Tabak Parliament" was at its height. She took a camp-stool, and made for her favorite sheltered spot behind the wheel-house. How grand it was—the starry sky, the brilliant white moon, the boundless ocean—that long trail of silvery radiance stretching miles behind. An icy blast swept over the deep, but wrapped in her big hawl, Edith could defy even that. She sat absorbed in the beauty and splendor of that moonlight on the sea. Very softly, very sweetly, half unconsciously, she began sing-ing "The Young May Moon," when a step behind made her turn her head. It was Sir Victor Catheron. She awoke from her dream -came back to earth, and was of the world worldly, once more. The smile that welcomed him was very bright. She would have blushed if she could; but it is a disadvantage of pale brunettes that they don't blush

easily.
"I heard singing, sweet and faint, and I give you my word, Miss Darrell, I thought it might be the Lurline, or a stray mermaid combing her sea-green locks. It is all very beautiful of course, but are you not afraid of taking cold?"

"I never take cold," Miss Darrell answered "influenza is an unknown disease. Has the

"It is half-past eleven-didn't you kno ?-and all the lights are out." "Good Heaven!" Edith cried, starting u aghast; "half-past eleven! What will Trixy say? Really moon gazing must be absorbing work. I had no idea it was after ten."

Stay a moment, Miss Darrell," Sir Victo interposed, there is something I would like to say to you something I have wished to speak of since we came our board.

Edith's heart gave one great jump—into her mouth it seemed. What would such a preface as this portend, save one thing? The speak of since we came on board."

baronet spoke again, and Miss Darrell's heart sank down to the very soles of her buttoned boots.

ones.

"It is concerning those old papers, the Chesholm Courier. You understand, and and the lamentable tragedy they chronicie." "Yes?" said Miss Darrell, shutting her lips ignt.

"It is naturally a deeply painful subject to

me. Twenty-three years have passed; I was but an infant at the time, yet if it had occur. red only a year ago, I think I could hardly feel it more keenly than I do-hardly suffer more, when I speak of it."
"Then why speak of it?" was the young

lady's very sensible question. "I have no claim to hear it, I am sure." "No," the young man responded, and even

in the moonlight she could see his colour rise, " perhaps not, and yet I wanted to speak to you of it ever since. I don't know why, it is something I can scarcely bear to think of even, but yet I feel a sort of relief in speaking of it to you. Perhaps there is 'rapport' be-tween us—that we are affinites—who knows?" Who indeed! Miss Darrell's heart came up from her boots, to its proper place, and staved there.

"It was such a terrible thing," the young man went on, "such a mysterious thing. To this day it was wrapped in darkness. She was so young, so fair, so good—it seems too horrible for belief, that any human being could lift his hand against so innocent a life. And vet it was done."

"A most terrible thing," Edith said; "but one has only to read the papers, to learn such deeds of horror are done every day. Life is a terribly sensational story. You say it is shrouded in darkness, but the Chesholm Cour.

ier did not seem at all in the dark." "You mean Inez Catheron. She was innocent." " Indeed!"

"She was not guilty, except in this-she knew who was guilty, and concealed it. Of that I have reason to be sure." " Her brother, of course—the Juan Catheron

of the papers." "Who is to tell! Even that is not certain, No," in answer to her look of surprise, "it is not certain. I am sure my aunt believes in his innocence."

"Then who -"Ah-who!', the baronet said mournfully, who was the murderer? It may be that we

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wiil never know." "You will know," Edith said decidedly, I am sure of it. I am a firm believer in the truism that 'murder will out.' Sooner or later you will know,"

She spoke with the calm conviction of prophecy. She looked back to shudder at her own words in the atter days.

"Three-and-twenty years is a tolerable time to forget even the bitterest sorrow, but aunt to-day, as it was when it was done. She cannot bear to speak of it-I believe she cannot bear to think of it. What I know, therefore, concerning it, I have learned from others. Until I was eighteen, I knew absolutely nothing. Of my mother, of course I have no remembrance, and yet "-his eyes and tone grew dreamy-" as far back as I can recall, there is in my mind the memory of a woman, young and handsome, bending above my bed, kissing and crying over me. My mother was fair. the face I recall is dark. You will think me sentimental—you will of dreamers, and yet it is there."

Her dark, earnest eyes looked up at him, full of womanly sympathy. "Laugh at you! Think better of me, Sir Victor. In these days it is rare enough to see men with either memory or veneration for their mother-whether dead or alive.'

He looked at her; words seemed struggling to his lips. Once he had spoken. Then he checked himself suddenly. When he did speak it was with a total change of tone:

"And I am keeping you selfishly here in the cold. Take my arm, Miss Darrell; you must not stop another instant."

She obeyed at once; he led her to her cabin door-hesitated-took her hand and held it while he spoke: "I don't know why, as I said before, I have talked of this; I could not have done it with

anyone else. let me thank you for your sympathy with all my heart.' Then he was gone; and, very grave and thoughtful, Edith sought Trixy and the upper berth. Miss Stuart lay calmly sleeping the sleep of the just and the sea-sick blissfully unconscious of the traitorous goings on about her. Edith looked at her with a sort of twinge. Was it fair, after all? was it strictly honora-

ble? "Poor Trix," she said, kissing her softly, I don't think it will be you!" Next morning, at breakfast, Miss Darrell noticed that Mr. Stuart, junior, watched her as he sipped his coffee, with a portentous countenance tuat foreboded something. What it foreboded came out presntly. He led her on deck-offered her his arm for a morning constitutional, and opened fire thus wise:

"What were you and the baronet about on deck at abnormal hours of the night! What was the matter with you both.

"Now, now!" cried Edith, "how do you come to know anything about it? What business have small boys like you, spying on the actions of their elders, when they should be safely tucked up, and asleep in their little

"I wasn't spying; I was asleep. I have no restless conscience to keep me prowling about at unholy hours."

" How do you come to know, then? "A little bird told me."

"l'll twist your little bird's neck! Who was it, sir? 1 command you." "How she queens it already! Don't excite yourself, you small Amazon. It was the officer of the deck '

"The officer of the deck might be much better employed; and you may tell him 80, with my compliments."

"I will; but don't deny it-you were "I never deny my actions," she says with

royal disdain; "yes, I was there."
"With Sir Victor—alone?"

"With Sir Victor-alone?". "What did you talk about, Miss Darrell?" "More than I care to repeat for your edifi-

cation, Mr. Stuart. Have you any more questions to ask, pray?" "One or two; did heask you to marry him, "Ab, no!" Edith answers with a sigh that is genuine; "there is no such luck as that in

Lady Catheron! no, no-the cakes and ale of life are not for me."

etantly had d store for Dithy Darrell. A baronets bride-Darrel ation 1

"Would you marry him, if he did? Will

that it comes to after all." when you seek rational questions, I shall be happy to answer them to the best of my ability, but not such absurdity as that."

Then, you will?"

"Therity, don't be a tease—what do young ethers of your javenile years know about nethous I don't like the turn this consuch the weather the change it; let us version the weather—that's always a safe talk and Isn't it a splendid morning? And subset. You going to account for it, that the horaic horaic horaic fair going to England, and almis shead coming out!

aggland, my country—great and free, Heart of the world—I leap to thee !"

the sings, with a wicked look in her dark eres, as she watches her cavalier. Charley is not going to be put off. howger; he declines to talk of either wind or

Answer my questiou, Edith, if you please.

she looks at him calmly, steadily, the man lost." the loves, and answers : "If Sir Victor Catheron asks me, I will be

his wife."

CHAPTER VII.

Tro days later, and Fastnet Rock looms pagainst the blue sky; the iron-bound Irish cast appears. At noon they will land in Ordenstown.

Come back to Erin, mayourneen, mayour-In," sings Charlie's voice down the passage, ally in the morning.

Charlie can sing a little still. He is to lose Edith. Sir Victor Catheron is to win and year; but as she is not Lady Catheron yet, Mr. Stuart postpones despuir and suicide un-

she sprang from her bed with a cry of delight. Ireland! One, at least, of the lands of her dreams.

"Trixy!" she cries. "O Trixy, look out! The land of sweet Erin' at last!" "I me it," Trixy said, rolling sleepily out

of the under berth; "and I don't think much of R. A lot of wicked-looking rocks, and not bitgreener than at home. I thought the very sky was green over Ireland." For the last two days Trizy's bitter trials

had ended—her sea-sickness a dismal dream of the past. She was able, in ravishing toilet to appear at the dinner-table, to pace the dek on the arm of Sir Victor. As one having the right, she calmly resumed her sway where she had left it off. Since that moonlight night of which she (Trixy) happily inew nothing, the bare civilties of life alone Mapassed between Miss Darrell and the barmet. Sir Victor might try, and did, but with the strene superiority of right and power, liss Stuart countermanded every move. limite was determined he should be, and there was all the lost time to be made up be-sides. So she redoubled her attentions, aided and abetted by her pa-and how it came about the perplexed young Englishman never could tell, but somehow he was constantly at Miss Sinari's side and unable to get away. Edith saw it all and smiled to herself.

"To-day for me, to-morrow for thee," she lummed. "I have had my day; it is Trixy's turn now. She manœuvres so well it would be a pity to interfere."

Charlie was her cavalier those pleasant last days; both were disposed to take the goods their gods provided, and not fret for to-morrow. It would not last-life's fairy gifts nev-

it. Then off and away to Killarney.

And Sir Victor was Trixy's captive-still Edith and Charlie maintained their alliance. American heiress, and her fine woman's inslinet told her there was no danger there.

"If it were the other one, now," she thought, glancing at Edith's dark bright face; but it is quite clear how matters stand between her and her cousin. What a handsome pair they will makel"

Another of the elders-Mr. James Stuartdifferent apectacles. It was the one dream of his life to marry his son and daughter to Brit-

"Ot wealth, sir, they have enough," said the Wall-street banker, pulling up his collar pompously. "I will leave my children a cool million apiece. Their descent is equal to the best-to the best, sir-the royal rank of Scotland is in their veins. Fortune I don't look for-blood, sir-BLOOD, I do."

Over his daughter's progress after blood, he smiled complacently. Over his son's conduct he frowned.

attention to Fred Darrell's daughter, I den't mind, but no fooling. You understand me,

Mr. Stuart' junior, looked tranquilly up at Mr. Stuart, senior, with an expression of countenance the senior by no means under-

"Don't lose your temper, governor," he answeed calmly. "I won't marry Fred Dar-tell's daughter, if that's what you mean by 'fooling.' She and I settled that question

conveyance known in Ireland as a public car, thing like an overgrown jaunting car, on which ten people can ride, sitting back to back, isolated by the plie of luggage between. There was but one tourist for the Lakes beside themselves, a large, military-looking young man, with multon-chop whiskers and an eye-glass, a knapsack and knickerbockers.

tor. "Hammond, of the Scotch Greys. My deat follow, delighted to see you. Captain Hammond, my friend, Mr. Stuart of New

Captain Hammond put up his eye-glass and bowed. Charlie litted his hat to this large military swell.

Grays began, " who'd have thought of seeing you here, you know? They said—aw—you

"American friends, and my aunt, Lady Helena Powyse."

"Now thin-look alive yer honors," cried the cab-driver, and a scramble into seats in-

marry him when he does? for that is up. It's so dreadfully high, and I know I hat it comes to alter all.

hat it comes to alter all.

would I marry him?"

She looks at him and point out the places as we go along—one shall fall off. And oh, please, do sit here, in real incredulous wonder. "Would I marry enjoys places so much more when some one in real incredulous wonder. "Would I marry enjoys places so much more when some one in victor Catheron—1? My dear Charley, points them out, and you've been along here is victor ask rational questions. I shall be before."

What could Sir Victor do? More particularly as Lady Helena good-humoredly chimed

"Yes, Victor, come and point out the places. You shall sit bodkin, between Miss Beatrix and me. Your friend in the tweed suit can sit next. And you, my dear Mrs. Stuart-where will you sit!"

"As Charlie and Edith will have all the other side to themselves" said meek Mrs. Stuart, "I guess I'll sit beside Edith."

mount with cabby. All serene there behind? Then away we go!" Away they went, clattering over the road,

with the whole tatterdemalion population of Macroom after, shouting for "ha'pennies."

Edith, how do you like this arrangement?" "I think Trixy's cleverer than I ever gave if Sir Victor Catheron asks you, will you be her credit for," laughed Edith; 'it's a pity

> or thy father, that thy days may be long in the land. She's only trying to fulfil the com mand. And you think sh? has no chance?"

> "Sir Victor, who's your friend with the solemn face and the funny knickerbockers?"

> "He's the Honorable Angus Hammond, second son of Lord Glengary, and captain of Scotch Greys," replies Sir Victor, and Miss Stuart opens her eyes, and looks with newborn reverence at the big, speechless young warrior, who sits sucking the head of his umbrella, and who is an bonorable and the son

The day was delightful, the scenery exquisite, his companion vivacious in the extreme,

distrait all the way. Rallied by Miss Stuart on his gloom, he smiled faintly, and acknowledged he felt a trifle out of sorts. As he made the confession he paused abruptlyclear and sweat rang out the girlish laugh of

Edith Darrell. " Our friends on the other side appear to be in excellent spirits at least," says Lady Helens, smiling in sympathy with that merry peal; " what a very charming girl

Trixy shoots one swift, sidelong glance at the baronet's face, and answers demurely:

"Oh, it's an understood thing that Dithy and Charlie are never really happy except when together. I don't believe Charlie would have taken the trouble to come at all, if Edith, at his solicitation, had not been one

ladyship, still smiling.

"A very old affair, indeed," Trix answers gayly. "Edith will make a charming sister-

in-law; don't you think so, Sir Victor?" She looks up at him artlessly as she plunges her small dagger into a vital place. He tries to smile, and say something agreeable in return-the smile is a failure; the words a greater failure. After that, all Trixy's attention falls harmless. He sits moodily listening to the gay voices on the other side of the luggage, and finds out for

They reach Glengariff as the twilight shadows fall—lovely Glengariff where they er do, for to day they would eat, drink, and be are to dine and pass the night. At dinner, merry together, and forget the evil to come. by some lucky chance, Edith is beside him, They landed, spent an hour in Queenstown, and Captain Hammond falls into the clutches then the train whirled them away "to that of Trix. And Miss Darrell turns her grace-beautiful city called Cork." Then they reful shoulder deliberately upon Charlie, and

light to an island, where there are the remains of a martello tower. The elders, for whom "moonlight on the lake," long ago lost Lady Helena watched her nephew and the its witchery, and falling dews and night airs retain their terrors, stay at home and rest. Edith and Sir Victor, Trix and the Honorable Angus Hammond, saunter down arm in arm to the boat. Charlie and the two Irish

witched the progress of matters, through very and keeps close to Edith. How beautiful she is with the soft silver light on her face. He sits and watches her, and thinks of the laure-

> "A man has given all other bliss And all his worldly worth for this, To waste his whole heart in one kiss Upon her per:ect lips."

love her cousin? Is it as his sister hints,

His jealous, auxious eyes never left her. She saw it all. If she had ever doubted her power over him she did not doubt it to-night. She smiled, and never once looked toward

"No," he thought with a sigh of relief him in a sisterly way—nothing more. I will wait until we reach England, and speak then. She, and she alone, shall be my wife."

Early next morning our tourists remounted the car and jogged slowly over that lovely stretch of country which lies between Glengariff and Killarney.

Their places were as on the day beforecomfortable rallway carriage, and mounted the Sir Victor in the possession of Trix. Charlle with Edith. But the baronet's gloom was gone-hope filled his heart. She did not love her cousin-or that he had convinced himself -and one day be might call her wife.

Sir Victor Catheron was that rare avis, a modest young man. That this American girl, penniless and pedigreeless, was beneath him, he never thought—of his own rank and wealth, as motives to influence her, he never and say you will be my wife." once dreamed. Nothing base or mercenary could find a place in so fair a creature; so noble and beautiful a face must surely be emblematic of a still more noble and beautiful soul. Alasi for the blindness of people in

love. It was a day of delight, a day of cloudless "I say, Sir Victor," the Captain of Scotch, skies, sparkling sunshine, fresh mountain lays began. "who'd have thought of seeing breezes, sublime scenery. Wild, bleak valbreezes, sublime scenery. leys, frowning Kerry rocks, roaring torrents, had gone exploring Canada, or the United barefooted, ragged children, pigs and people States, or some of those kind of places, you beneath the same thatched roof, such squalor and utter poverty as in their dreams they had

never imagined. "Good Heaven!" Edith said, with a shudder, "how can life be worth living in such father's wealth, the fortune he means to leave horrible poverty as this?"

"The bugbear of your life seems to be novstantly began. In his own mind, Sir Victor erty, Elith," Charley answered. "I dare say had determined his seat should be by Miss these people eat and sleep, full in love, marry,

"My dear Mr. Stuart, what a sentimental speech, and sillier even than it is sentimental.

and the pig lives in the corner, and every cabin swarms with children, but-happy! Char lie, I used to think you had one or two grains of common sense, at least-now I begin to doubt it."

"I begin to doubt it myself, since I have had the pleasure of knowing Edith Darrell I defy mortal man to keep common sense, or uncommon sense, long in her company. Poverty and misery, in your lexicon, mean the same thing."

"The same thing. There is no earthly evil that can equal poverty."

They reached Killarney late in the evening, and drove to the "Victoria," The perfect weather still continued, the moon that had lit their last night at sea, on the wane now, "Ay, ay," chimed in her spouse, "and I'll lifted its silvery light over the matchless Lakes of Killarney, lying like sheets of crystal light beneath.

"Oh, how lovely!" Trix exclaimed. The rest stood silent. There is a beauty so intense as to be beyond words of praise—so sweet, so solemn, as to hush the very beating of our hearts. It was such beauty as this they looked upon now.

They stood on the velvety sward-Sir Victor with Trixy on his arm. Charlie and so much diplomacy should be love's labor | Edith side by side. A glowing mass of soft, scarlet drapery wrapped Miss Darrell: a coquettish hat, with a long, black ostrich plume, set off her Spanish face and eyes. They had dined-and when is moonlight half so poetical as after an excellent dinner?

"I see two or three boats remarked Sir Vic-

tor. "I propose a row on the lakes." "Of all things," seconded Beatrix, "a sail on the lakes of Killarney! Edith, do you realize it? Let us go at once, Sir Victor."

"Will you come with me Edith?" Charlie asked, "or would you rather go with them?" She looked at him in surprise. How grave his face—how quiet his tone! He had been like this all day, silent, preoccupied, grave. "My very dear Charlie, how polite we grow! how considerate of others' feelings! Quite a new phase of your interesting charac-. .. go with you, certainly-Mr. Charles

study worth contemplating.' He smiled slightly, and drew her hand within his arm.

Stuart, in a state of lamb-like meekness, is a

"Come, thon," he said, " let us have this last evening together; who knows when we shall have another ?" Miss Darrell's brown eyes opened to their

videst extent. " 'This last evening! Who knows when we shall have another!' Charlie, if you're meditating flight or suicide, say so at once-

anything is better than suspense. I once saw a picture of . The Knight of the Woful Countenance'—the K. of the W. C. looked exactly as you look now! If you're thinking of strychnine, say so-no one shall oppose you. My only regret is, that I shall have to wear black, and hideous is a mild word to describe Edith Darrell in black."

"Hideous!" Charlie repeated, "you! wonder if you could possibly look ugly in anything? I wonder if you know how pretty you are to-night in that charming hat and that scarlet drapery?"

"Certainly I know, and charming I undoubtedly must look to wring a word of praise from you. It's the first time in all your life, sir, you ever paid me a compliment. Hitherto you have done nothing but find fault with my looks and everything else."

"There is a time for everything," he answers, a little sadly-sadly! and Charlie Stuart! "The time for all that is past. Here is our boat. You will steer, Edith? Yes—then I'll row."

The baronet and Trix were already several vards off, out upon the shining water. Another party-a large boat containing half-adozen, Captain Hammond among them, was farther off still. In this boat sat a girl with a guitar; her sweet voice as she sang came romantically over the lake, and the mountain echoes, taking it up, sang the refrain enchantngly over and over again. Edith lifted up her face to the starry sky, the moonlight column. bathing it in a glory.

" Ob, what a night!" she sighed. " What a bright beautiful world it is, and how perfectly happy one could be, if-" "One had thirty thousand a year!" Charlie

suggested. "Yes, exactly. Why can't life be all like this-moonlight, capital dinners, lots of friends and new dresses, a nice boat, andyes, I will say it-somebody one likes very

much for one's companion." "Somebody one likes very much, Edith! I wonder sometimes, if you like me at all-if it is in you to like any one but yourself."

"Thanks! I like myself, certainly, and first best I will admit. After that-" "After that?" he repeats.

"I like you. No-keep quiet, Charlie, please, you'll upset the boat. Of course ! like you—aren't you my cousin—haven't you the Academy. All who took part in them been awfully kind to me -don't I owe all this | played their various roles most estisfactorily, to you? Charlie, I bless that night in the snow-it has been the luckiest in my life." "And the unluckiest of mine."

"O Edith, let me speak for once-let us understand one another, and then part forever, if we must. Only why need we part at all l"

She turns pale-she averts her face from she does not care for him in that way-let him, and looks out over the radiant water. Miss Stuart think as she pleases. She likes Sooner or later she has known this must nme_it has come to-night.

Why need we part at all?" He is leaning on his cars, and they are floating lightly with the stream. "I don't need to tell you M. P. P., presented to Miss Nelly McAuley. how I love you; you know it well enough; and I think-I hope-you care for me. Be true to yourself Edith-you belong to me;

come to me; be my wife." There is a passion in his tone, in his eyes, but his voice is quiet, and he sits with the oars in his hands. Even in this supreme mo-ment of his life Mr. Stuart is true to his "principles," and will make no scene.

"You know I love you," he repeate; "as the man in the Cork theatre said the other night: 'l'll go down on my knees if you like, but I can love you just as well standing up. Edith, speak to me. How can you ever marry any one but me-but me, whose life you saved? My darling, forget your cynicism-It is but lip-deep -- you don't really mean it-

"Your wife!" she laughs, but her heart thrills as she says it. "Your wife! It would be pleasant, Charlie; but like most of the pleasant things of life, it can never be.' " Edith !"

"Charlie, all this is nonsense, and you know it. We are coucins—we are good friends and stannch comrades, and always will be, I hope, but lovers-no, no, no l"

"And why?" he asks. "Have I not told you already-told you over and over again? If you don't despise internal medicines cannot be retained, the me, and think me heartless and base the fault greatest relief will immediately result from has not been my want of candor. My cynicism! I mean every word. If you had your the abdomen. The friction should be fre-father's wealth, the fortune he means to leave quent and brisk, to insure the penetration of you, I would marry you to-morrow, and be," her lips trembled a little, "the happiest girl on earth."

"You don't care for me at all, then?" he calmiy asks.

For you a marriage with me means ruin—nothing else."

" My father is fond of me. I am his only son. He would relent." "He never would," she answered firmly, "and you know it. Charlie, the day he spoke to you in Cork, I was behind the window-curtains, reading. I heard every word. My first impulse was to come out and confront him-to throw back his favors and patronage, and demand to be sent home. horrid bad temper is numbered among the list of my failings. But I did not. I heard

troubled spirit. " Don't lose your temper,' you said; 'Fred Darrell's daughter and I won't marry, if that's what you mean.' I admire your prudence and truth. I took the lesson home, and-stayed behind the curtains. And we will keep to that-you and Fred Darrell's daughter will never marry."

your calm reply-the ' soft answer that turn-

eth away wrath, and it fell like oil on my

"But, Edith, you know what I mean't. Good Heavens! you don't for a second sup-

"I don't for a moment suppose anything but what is good and generous of you, Charlie. I know you would face your father like a-like a 'griffin rampant,' to quote Trix, and brave all consequences, if I would let you. But I won't let you. You can't afford to defy your father. I can't afford to marry a poor

"I am young-I am strong-I can work. I have my hands and my head, a tolerable education, and many friends. We would not

says, and laughs again rather drearily. "We would only grub along, wanting everything that makes life endurable, and be miserable beyond all telling before the first year ended. We don't want to hate each other -we don't want to marry. You couldn't work, Charlie—you were never born for drudgery. And I— I can't lorget the training of my life even for

you." "You can't, indeed-you do your training

"And so," she goes on, her face drooping, "don't be angry; "you'll thank me for this some day. Let it be all over and done with to-night, and never be spoken of more. Ob, Charlie, my brother, don't you see we could not be happy together-don't you see it is bet-

ter we should part?" "It shall be exactly as you wish. I am but a poor special pleader, and your worldly wisdom is so clear, the dullest intellect might comprehend it. You throw me over without a pang, and you mean to marry the baronet. Unly-as you are not yet his exclusive property, bought with a price-answer me this:

Her head drooped lower, her eves were full of passionate tears, her heart full of passionate pain. Throw him over without a pang! In her heart of hearts Edith Darrell knew

"Answer me | he said, imperiously, his eyes kindling. Answerme! That much, at least, I claim as my right. Do you love me or do you not?

And the answer comes very humbly and

"Charlie! what need to ask? You know only too well---I do." And then silence falls. He takes up the oars again-their soft dip, and the singing of the girl in the distant boat, the only

sounds.

Thousands of children are lost annually from cholera infantum, diarracea, and the summer complaints, where lives might be preserved by using Extract of Wild Strawberry. Physicians recommend and use it constantly. it is a remedy well known, and more highly valued the longer known. It is

ST. GABRIEL ACADEMY.

The closing exercises and distribution of prizes in connection with St. Gabriel Academy was held on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday last. There was a large attendance of the friends of the pupils, besides many invited visitors from the city. On Monday evening the St. Henri Band assisted, adding greatly to the enjoyment of everyone. On Tuesday evening the band of the Sixth Fusiliers was in attendance, obtaining the praise of all present by the excellent performance of several difficult pieces of music. On both occasions the Rev. Father Salmon presided. Among the many interesting pieces on the programme were two petit dramas, one "A Sea of Trouble," acted by the pupils of tion of the different parts was very favorably commented on by the large and appreciative audience. Several choruses were given by the pupils, who sang with fine effect, accompanied on the piano by Miss Mary O'Byrne, and Miss Lizzie Rutledge. Master Frank Salmon favored the audience with a song, and was loudly encored. Miss Mary Ann Lyons read the valedictory.

Several gold and silver medals were presented to the pupils. The following is the

A gold medal from James McShane, Esq., Gold medal trom James King, Esq., presented to Miss Mary Ann Lyons.

Alice Herbert. Sliver medals from several other gentlemen were presented to Misses Annie Perkins, Agnes Singleton, Bridget Clancey, and to Masters John Murphy, Mortly Shea, Michael Cantwell, Alexander Marion, and James

Cordage Factory, and several other gentlemen contributed largely to the securing of other premiums. At the close of Tuesday's entertainment.

Father Salmon thanked the large audience for the encouragement they gave the pupils by their presence. He also spoke in very high terms of the staff of teachers, all of whom he hoped would long continue with the academy which had been elevated to such a high standard of efficiency through their exertions.

MISS PARNELL.

HER RECEPTION IN THE OLD CAPITAL --- AN ENTHU-SIASTIC OVATION-HER ADDRESS.

[Quebec Telegraph.] Last evening the Music Hall was the centre

around which all that is national in the Irish

character centred. Welcome to Miss Par-

nell, sister of the great Irish tribune, was the object, and the welcome was given in a truly Irish fashion; it took the hundred thousand shape,—the Cead Mille Failthe form. It was worthy the people who tendered it as it was deserving by the lady to whom it was given. On very rare occasions is such enthusiasm shown as was last evening. The event was peculiar of its kind. The scattered portion of a liberty loving people met together to render homage to one of a family which They wanted no concessions from the British is destined to revolutionize the system of Government; they merely wanted justice. Government under which apeople has groaned for centuries. The Irish people of Quebec crowded into the Music Hall last evening to pass a social hour, enlivened by the strains of the Emerald Band with the additional attraction of a number of our charming vocalists, who contributed their inestimable services towards furthering the great object the League had in view. That their efforts tifully rendered and were the gems of the were crowned with success, the large audience, who applauded with vigorous enthusiasm, bore sufficient evidence. On the entrance of Miss Parnell (accompanied by Mrs. Whelan and Miss Davis, and escorted by leading members of the Land League) the audience rose, the band played, and altogether it was evident a much loved and highly esteemed being was in their presence. The chair was taken by John O'Farchair was taken by John O'Far-rell, Esq., whose introductors ad-dress was delivered with all the freshness and vigor which his enthusiastic Irish heart so ably prompted. On the stage were scated, beside the highly esteemed guest of the evening, she whose name is a synonyme for all that is honest, faithful and true in the cause of Irish freedom, Miss Fanny Parnell, there were Mrs. Whelan, the wife of one who has devoted his time and his means to the establishment of a black silk costume, over the skirt of which long desired and much needed Irish Catholic daily newspaper, THE Post, Montreal: Miss Anuie Davis, President and founder of the Ladies' Branch of the Irish National Land League, in Montreal. A lady whom as the niece of Ireland's patriotic songster. Thomas Davis, was greeted with enthusiasm second only to that awarded to Miss Paruell. Messrs. Felix Carbray, past President, Jas. Shen, past Vice-President, Jas. Paul, Vice-President, Jas. J. Gahan, J. Gallagher, D. Nolan, and J.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.) Mr. J. J. Gahan delivered the speech of the occasion; Miss Davis recited Fontency; sough were sung by Mesus. James Shea and E. J. Lane, and Mr. John O'Farrel, the chairman, read the following address

To Miss Fanny Parnell, the Poetess of the Irish

National Land League : The members of the Quebec branch of the Irish National Land League, joining with their fellow-citizens of Irish birth and extraction, and with the lovers of Ireland generally. in this city, avail themselves of your presence here, to testify their admiration of your many noble qualities, and to tender you, from their heart of hearts, a hundred thousand welcomes!

In the great crisis through which the Irish nation is passing, the family of Parnell is proving itself worthy of the stock from which it sprung. Like unto the mother of the Gracchi, the

gifted lady whose name you bear, has given her virtues and her children to the service of her country! Your brother in the great Parliamentary arena of the British Empire; you: sister now toiling for the cause amidst the dear scenes of Ireland, where though "the climate is soft as a mother's smile, and the soil fruitful as on this continent amongst the hurried rushes of North American commerce, have joined in raising a cry which falls upon the ear of mankind, and provokes the chivalry of the world to condemn in thunder tones the glaring wrongs and vices which attach to the system

of landlordism in Ireland! As one of that honored family you are wel-

come to our midst. We recognize in you the Poeters of the Land War! the sister singer of Speranza and of Eva! the Woman of the Sybil's voice and Prophetess' power!

Cead mille failthe! cead mille failthe! ! When the mighty ones of earth go forththose crowned queens and monarchs of feudal thrones, their footsteps are traced by acclamations-the serfs hall their presence. The ancient lords of ancient houses likewise meet with all the exterior marks of pompous reverence from the lowly and the unthinking. For this there is cause, inasmuch as the sceptre of power is wielded in the view of the a recent visit to Germany, seized and forced multitude, and behind the sceptre there is into the military service. either the sword of force, or that more debased weapon, the lash of a degraded public opinion. But without the accidental trappings which surround the courts of lordlings you have started on Freedom's pathway The martyrs of your nation are the beacons of your course! Justice is your aim! Liberty your goal! Hence it is that we greet you on this occasion with every testimony of our affection-seeing, in your virtues the sole reason

for our love. To an enlightened people—to an aroused humanity you appeal. Continue on your glorious mission, and though you may not be called upon, as was the Maid of Orleans, to mingle in scenes of unwelcome strife and Turkey responsible for the agitation among unholy bloodshed, yet be assured that the beart of grateful Ireland will enabrine your name; that your welfare, temporal and eternal, will be the fond object of a faithful people's prayer, and your memory be prized by every Irish-Canadian, whose feelings, like the chords of the Kolian barp, have been awakened to the melody of patrictism, by the rich and tender outpourings of your exalted genius.

Signed on behalf of the Irish National Land League and Irish people of Quebec. JOHN O'FABREL,

Chairman. LAWRENCE STEAFORD, Jr., Hon. Secys. JOHN CARRY. Music Hall, Quebec, 7th July, 1881.

Miss Parnell, who was received with loud applause, begged the audience to be seated, and then proceeded to thank them for the magnificent reception they had given her, for the address just read, and Mr. Galtagher for the beautiful manner in which he had read it. She was glad to hear Mr. Gallagher was from Cork, for as it was a matter of sink or swim with them they needed plenty of Cork. When it was a question for her brother to decide whather he would sit for Cork. Meath or Mayo, her sister and herself had put their heads together and talked it over, and finally they had sent him word "Stick to Cork." In addition, she said to her usual inability to a large portion of the Unguent. This oint- speak, she had been out driving to see the beautiful scenery around Quebec, and had been forced to swallow about two pecks of yield to it; where fruits or vegetables have dust. She had likewise required to swallow so many undeserved compliments that some "Care for you! O Charle! can't you see? all indigested matter from the bowels by a of them seemed to stick in her throat. She

so many ladies present. At first the meetings of the League were attended almost entirely by men; now, however, the luties were already taking an interest in the proceedings. She had been told the littles it to were not so strong-minded, such autoz me as those in the United States. It was not good for man. to be alone in any marter, and especially when his aim was the regeneration of a good and great nation. The movement was of course political in one sense, but then they were interested in no particular sine. As one had said who himself was no friend of Ireland,-the late Thomas Carlyle,-" The Whige were their false friends and the Tories their honest enemies" She thought the lat-ter were the best. The Whigs were always calling for liberty, the Tories for order, while the nation did not want order, but justice. They went to them with open hands,-she wished they only could, and say :—"Give us justice or else——." (Loud applause.) Miss B. M. McVey and Mr. P. E. Lane sang

Believe me if all these endearing young charme," as a duet, followed by songs from Mr. F. M. Duggan, who was loudly applauded, and Miss Maguire. The two last were beauevening.

Before separating, the audience sung "God Save Ireland," Mr. D. Nolan singing the solo. A word of praise is certainly due the musical directress, Miss McCauley, for her skill in presiding at the piano.

The hall had been neatly decorated for the occasion. The Union Jack, Red, White and Blue, Stars and Stripes and Irish flag surrounded a banner bearing on it the names of Chas. Stewart Parnell, Michael Davitt and Dillon, and in front of the stage was the inscription "God Save Ireland." "Welcome our Guest, Miss Fauny Parnell," was at the end of the

Hall facing the stage. Miss l'arnell, is a tall and attractive looking young lady, fair in appearance, and apparently about 25 years of age. She is slim in figure, and wore last night a handsome was a lace draping embroidered in large silver Shamrocks.

BREVITIES

Bismarck is sixty-oight years old. Dublin policemen are tall and innocentlooking.

is very refreshing.

old Bass bottles. An English constable mounted a bicycle and caught a thief.

Berlin anxiously expects Albani and Elsa

in "Lohengrin" next season. The rumor is revived that Prince Amadeus,

Speaking of the politics and office hunting the Boston Herald says :- " Lift the level."

class hotel in the world." In future French navy officers and seemen

The young Duke de Morny is said to be one of the coming golden youth of France-clever, witty, discreet, sceptical and a sportsman. M. Moet, the chief of the famous champa-

francs. The Czar has succeeded in maintaining absolute monarchy. But he is afraid to come out to see how it is getting along.—Burlington

Hawkeye. A writer in the British Medical Journal asserts that in the last thirty years there has

It is asserted that Dr. Carnally, of Englaud, has, by a patent process, produced ice of such intense coldness that it would burn the toucher.

William Brink, of South Manchester, Conn.,

a member of the National Guard, was, during

A St. Louis man has been fined \$1 and costs of prosecution for jerking a boy out of a seat in a horse car for the benefit of a lady passenger who was standing.

to the Porte, declaring that she will hold

the Mohammedans in Tunis and Gran. A black bear attempted to hug a young lady in Idaho, and was severely punished for his misbehavior. She charged on the beast

Among the twenty-one students arrested a iew days ago in a conspirator's lodgings on the confines of St. Petersburg was a female student of medicine, dressed in a man's clothes.

Boston Post :- " It disgusts a man fearfully after he has owned a mule ten years to find that the animal really enjoys listening to profanity. He grudges the pleasure he has given

marked on Memorial day that she could sympathize with the brave boys in blue, having lost her hand in an engagement .- Boston Transcript. The proposed meeting of Scotch members,

nitely postponed. Not a bad joke was made at Ascot respecting a lady whose dress was profusely decorated with the heraldic emblems of her husband's family. "Why," said some one, should a wife not be in the arms of her

Parnell has written a letter to the Cork branch of the Land League in regard to the arrest of O'Connor, its Secretary, stating. that the time has long since gone by when

"Mind what you're at, young man," he said, on the day they left Cork, gruffly to Charlis. "I have my eye on you. Ordinary

sir? No fooling. By George, sir, if you don't marry to please me, I'll cut you off with a

two or three centuries ago." At the village of Macroom, they quitted the

"Hammond, by Jove!" exclaimed Sir Vic-

know. Who's your party?" sollo voce; "Americans—hey?"

Darrell's side. But what is man's determin- and are happy even here ation beside woman's resolve?
"Ob, ppicase, Sir Victor," cries Miss

"Rigs enough to set up a paper-mill, sug-gested Charlie," "and all the noses turnups!

" Poor Trixy! She means well too. Hon-"I know it," Edith answers, with the calm

serenity of conviction. whispers Trixy, under her white parasol.

of a lord.

Lady Relens in her most genial mood. But Sir Victor Catheron sat very silent and

Miss Darrell is !"

of the party." "A very old affair, I suppose?" asks her

sure and certain that he is dead in love with Miss Darrell.

mained two days, visited Blarney Castle, of bestows her smiles, and glances, and absolute course, and would have kissed the Blarney attention upon his rival.

Store, but for the trouble of climbing up to After dinner they go for a sail by moon-

boatmen bring up the rear-Mr. Stuart smoking a consolatory cigar.

They all "pile in" together, and fill the little boat. The baronet follows up his luck,

"Am I too late!" he thought; "does she

Charlie.

CHAPTER VIII. IN TWO BOATS.

Stuart, in a pitcous little voice, "do help me | Marry and are happy! They marry no doubt, | much that I would sooner die than marry you. | ment.

starve.

credit," he answered bitterly.

You love me?"

what it cost her to be heartless to-night.

(To be continued.) for sale at all drug stores, and is within reach | God's love, the Irish peasant mourns"; you, every one. See advertisement in another

entitled "Uncle John's Visit," and the other and the careful training evinced in the rendi-

list of medallists :--Silver medal from Rev. J. J. Salmon, to Miss

Myles. Ald. Tansey, Mr. A. Morris, of the Canada

HOLLOWAY'S CINTHENT AND PILLS .- More precious than Gold .- Diarrhosa dysentery and cholera are, through the summer's heat, carrying off the young, as the winter's cold des-troys the aged. In the most acute cases, where greatest relief will immediately result from rubbing Holloway's soothing ciniment over ment calms the excited peristaltic action and soothes the pain. Both vomiting and griping originated the malady, it is proper to remove

A drink of half milk and half Vichy water Some English stewards put cheap beer into

At a fancy fair an "old woman" sat in an immense shoe selling dolls.

of Italy, intendes to become a monk. Toronto bakers have decided to increase the price of bread from Monday next.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Sisson, of Ohio. has received a patent for an advertising bal-A satirical inn-keeper in Wytheville, Va., advertises his house as "the only second-

may grow beards and mustaches. Mustaches without beards are still prohibited.

ne house of Most & Chandon, died leaving a personal fortune of nearly 30,000,000

been a gradual diminution in the size of people's heads.

A block of ice, melted in Charles Bertine's ice-chest at Connersville, Ind., was found to contain a frog weighing a quarter of a pound and in good health.

A young lady named Tobin, daughter of a respectable resident of St. Catharines, Ont., eloped yesterday with a negro, whom she married at Niagara Falls.

A bogus "Count," travelling on the Pacific slope, lowers his baggage from his room window, languidly walks out of the hotel and is heard of in the next city. It is asserted that France has sent a note

with an umbrells and punched out one of his

the mule." Miss Lilliwhite, who is about to marry, re-

to take into consideration the question of arranging for the discussion of Scotch business in the House of Commons, has been indefi-

husband?"

I am nut at all selfish. I care for you so moderate dose of Holloway's Pills and Oint- had still, however, voice sufficient to thank the Government arrested men for any them for their kindness. She was glad to see | reason assigned under the Coercion Act.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

50 per cent on these rates.]

CATHOLIO CALENDAR

For July, 1881.

THURSDAY, 14 .- St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. FRIDAY, 15 .- St Henry, Emperor of Germany, Confessor.

SATURDAY, 16 .- Our Lady of Mount Carmel. SUNDAY, 17.—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Rom. vi. 3-11; Gosp. Mark viii.

Monday, 18 .- St. Camillus of Lellis, Conf. Defin. of Dogma of Infal. 1870. Tussday, 19 .- St. Vincent of Paul, Con-

WEDNESDAY, 20 .- St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor. St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Grace, St. Paul, 1859.

THE most amusing report of a lacrosse match ever seen appeared in the Toronto Mail of Monday. As usual, the Mail trots politics right into the match. Of course, Alderman Ryan is a Reformer, and his decision was, therefore, all wrong.

THAT august body of statesmen called the Legislative Assembly of Quebec are bent on imitating that other body of statesmen called the Imperial House of Lords by obstructing useful measures desired by the great mass of the people. The Lords threw out the Irish Compensation Bill last year, and the Assembly threw out Mr. Wurtele's Property Qualification Bill this year. If they go on this way they will very soon be thrown out them-

Ir a collision do not take place between the Turkish forces in Tripoli, who are enconraging the insurgents, and the French army of occupation in Tunis it will be passing strange. The French are not in the mood to stand any nonsence just now from "Bono Johnny," although he is encouraged by England and Italy, and it is only a trifle would cause the Sultan to cross the Hellespont, bag and baggage to the tune of "Ca ira" or " Partant pour la Syrie."

opinion emanating from a certain evening spondent. He was simply an English contemporary, but we certainly think there is | Cockney, who, actuated by cupidity, mursomething in the following: -" Now, couldn't | dered his fellow-traveller to get possession of " we produce all this on the spot, if we his watch and money. In former times Eng-" wanted anything so wishy-washy, instead of | lish novelists, so scarce did they deem English " importing it per cable? The fact is the criminals, or pretend so to please the "London Times and the English papers public, adopted a foreigner or an Irish-" generally, find it uncommonly hard to say man as the bad man of their stories. and " anything worth while about a colony, sacrificed him to justice at the close, and " Colonial matters are to them the very stupi- even to-day, when people are enlightened a dest that ever fall under their review; and enough to realize that there are, among twenty-" we have no doubt at at all they would thank | five millions of England's population, a few " us heartily if we would make ourselves a at least who might be disposed to commit " little more interesting by becoming an independe nt community."

The withdrawal of Chauncey Depew from the candidature for Senator, is a new move on the part of the half-breed-featherhead party | the news of the attempted assassination which has put Warner Miller in his place. The change has caused quite a sensation, but it is hardly probable it will bring about a a people so liable to be scared as the English satisfactory result. At one time, when the | by a crime of that description, do not adopt news of the attempted assassination of the the American system, under which a similar President was received, it was thought there would be a stampede of the Stalwarts, but, it seems that faction is too well disciplined to break. The split between the Republicans is growing wider instead of closing, and the situation at Albany is to day the same as it was a month ago, except that Potter has replaced Jacobs for the Democrats, and Miller has succeeded Depew as the half-breed champion. The spoils of office are sweeter than party ties.

Ir the English Tories do not succeed in turning the Liberals out of office over the Land Bill, they still entertain the hope that protection will be a taking war cry. Much will depend upon the way the present negotiations with France are closed. The high protective tariff contemplated by the French Government will, if put in force, create an angry feeling among English manufacturers. while the farmers, and of course, the Tory aristocracy, are eager for a policy of retaliation. It remains to be seen, however, in what light the great mass of the people regard protection. It will raise prices all round and though it may raise wages also it is doubtful if it does so in proportion. England for a long time manufactured for the world besides carrying on the shipping trade of half the world, and that is how she became so enormously wealthy. She is now living on her capital and the world has learned to manufacture for itself. America, France and Germany, not only do not take English goods, at least in such large votime, but are protecting their own industries world, and of diverting part of the for the few, and we are willing to believe men do not see either one another or their against them, and even underselling the Eng. stream of emigration now steadily flowing that the majority of the team do not endorse officers, except when they assemble for an of the soldiers of the immense armies of pected back for the opening of the classes.

lish in their own markets. Hence the present cry for protection. But will protection Saskatchewan. But the London Times like France and the United States? She has trade is good enough for only one country, and that is England, because of her great commerce and manufacturing powers. If she attempts to retaliate continental tariffs will rise higher and higher against her, and it is destined that English manufactures will have ery for the production of wealth passing by to travel the same downward grade as its its own fellow-countrymen and augmenting agriculture. If the immense population of India refused to cultivate opium for her or not in blood. Englishmen, who are less receive her cheap goods, where would she

perial Parliament of delaying legislation to to his own wants and to the consegive orators time to talk until the fag end | quent increase of the sum of human comforts," of the session, when bills are run through at | Just so, and still we have men among us, a break neck speed. Whatever excuse there | mostly politicians it is true, who pretend to may be for this in a Parliament which is believe that Englishmen are in a state of overwhelmed with business, there is none for constant anxiety about our wants, our sentit in Ottawa, and if we may be allowed to ments and our friendship. If those politimake a small bull still less in Provincial (cians really want to see Canada receive Euroassemblies. We have in Canada so many Parliaments to legislate for a comparatively they should understand that they must pursmall population, that the wonder should be how it is they can all find work sufficient to occupy them for even a month, and yet this spectacle is witnessed of an annual rushing the Imperial tie has become at. They of hills though at the last moment. This has been notably the case in Quebec in the session just closed, when an important school bill would have become !aw at the last moment, had it not been for the action of the Montreal Council. Too much talkee, gentlemen, too much talkee.

THE Canadian Spectator of last Saturday says, in reference to the wharf troubles :-The 'longshoremen's strike has taken another turn. Three gentlemen, with the best intentions and in the interests of harmony and the welfare of the city, undertook to mediate between the men and the ship-owners. Thep have met the fate of all peace-makers. The men were doubtless glad to be talked to in a friendly spirit by the gentlemen, but dire was the wrath of the employers. Instantly summoning a meeting the latter issued their pronuncia. mento repudiating all interference by outsiders. We fear the ship-owners will yet to those of ship-owners however public | West. Hundreds of thousands of Europeans spirited and enterprising, and public sympathy will in this matter at least, unless we are much mistaken, be entirely and uneuquivocally in favor of the men who sought to do good, and of the striking laborers, who have already won our sympathy by their good conduct, and against the high-handed and intolerant manifesto of the shipowners."

ARTHUR LEFROY, the man who murdered Mr. Gold in the railroad compartment on an English train, was not, as reported by cable, Ir is not often that we can endorse any either a Frenchman or a newspaper corremurder, the newspapers are prone to yield so far to the spirit of Chauvinism as to spare the native feeling when they can manage it at all. It was a like spirit that actuated some native American correspondent lately when of President Garfield was first spread abroad. What is surprising in the Gold murder is that murder could not occur. It would, of course have its disadvantages, one of which would be that a baronet, or even a full fledged earl would occasionally find himself in company with common merchants and newspaper correspondents, which would never answer in a country like England, where familiarity so swiftly breeds contempt. Nevertheless it will have to come some time, but not perhaps before a member of the House of Peers is murdered.

> It is well known that the London Times. the chief organ of the ruling classes in England, entertains very little sympathy for Canada. Whenever it finds occasion to write about this country it displays either invincible | that the Shamrocks succeeded in gaining the ignorance or covert malice. It has told Canada often and often that it would break

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON CANADA

no one's heart in England if the tie that connects the Empire and this country were severed, and, although, when a great war threatens it gracefully accepts the offer of 600,000 Canadians from a few enthusiastic, but battalionless colonels, when the cloud rolls away the thunderer relapses into its normal state—indifference or dislike—if not positive hatred. This state of things is not en. as it has brought out in such prominent admirably, but as a rule the country battalions couraging to Uanadian loyalists, if there really colors their immense superiority over exist such a class in our midst. Its latest | their ancient rivals of the West, rivals now expression of opinion as regards Canada is no more, and as their play leaves us to imcalled forth by the proposed visit of the agine what deeds of lacrosse they are capable

avail? is England a self-sustaining country is too cosmopolitan, too broadly generous to encourage immigration to Canwithin machinery enough to manufacture for ada to the disadvantage of the United all the world, but suppose it refuses to take | States, for it thinks that Englishmen settling her goods, what then? She is no longer in a | in the Great Republic will find themselves position to force people to trade with her. Free among people of their own race and religion. It does not say so, but perhaps it thinks it would be different if they settled in some parts of Canada, but here is what it actually does say :-It grieves the souls of patriotic Canadians the strength of aliens in allegiance, though directly interested, care less whether the Dominion or the Union engross the benefit of immigration, so that the immigrant is It has become the bad habit in the Im- planted finally in the habitation best adapted pean emigrants to cultivate the North-West, sue a different course in future. Their loyal appeal for emigrants has fallen upon unheeding ears, their nonsensical talk about cidedly object to it for that very reason. Indeed it is doubtful if English and Scotchmen of the emigrating class would not be better disposed towards us if we were perfectly independent. They have had enough and to spare in the old country of titles and distinction of classes, and it must be remembered it is the democracy which is emigrating. An English emigrant knows it is possible that a son born to him in the United States may become ruler of the mightiest people upon earth, and he also knows that, under the present system, if he settles in Canada his son cannot be Governor-General. Lords and dukes only are eligible to that distinguished nature. Let the Canadian Parliament take the advice so often given gratuitously by the London Times, and cut the connection will only be too happy-without the blarney of an emigration agent—to cast their lot in an

THE NOBLE GAME OF LACROSSE.

American continent.

in the great North-West, bringing their wealth

The saying which some people were slow to accept as truth, that in order to wrest victory from the Toronto team it must be won twice, especially when their opponents are the Shamrocks, was fully illustrated at the Queen City on Saturday. All the subterfuges, tion with our heads or our hands. A perall the quibbles, all the pitiful tricks, legitimate and illigitimate, that it is possible to put into practice, from the ferocity of Ross Mackenzie to the weak exhibition of throwing the ball over the fence when the Toronto men were out of breath, were resorted to in order to vanquish the Shamrocks, but in vain, all in vain. If the Shamrock and Montreal teams have elevated lacrosse playing to the dignity of an athletic science, it has been reserved for the Toronto men to degrade it to the level of a dog fight, although truly the ingenuity they displayed in fouling almost deserves the name of science also. The manner in which they carried off the flags in the former exhibition of skill at Toronto carried with it so little of credit that impartial lovers of the noble game imagined the Toronto men would have felt ashamed of themselves and essayed by genuine skill and science to let the world see that they did not owe their poor triumph to the truculence of Boss Mackenzie. But no, the Toronto team -all perfect gentlemen too-have not mended their ways, but quite the contrary, for it is admitted on all sides that, if it were possible, they happens to come in contact with one. This behaved still more improperly on Saturday than on the previous occasion. The action of the Western men is extremely painful, not only to lovers of lacrosse, but to all admirers | Canada, among a citizen soldiery, it does not of athletic games, and all who prefer fair play before an immoral victory. Fiercely striking an opponent over the head with a lacrosse can hardly be called skill, nor can throwing the ball over the sence at a critical moment in | sary. They leave their homes, their farms, the game be strictly termed science. The fact | their places of business every year for a cervictory with the desperate odds and the reckless antagonists contending against Ithem on Saturday, is little short of the miraculous and eminently shows with what majesty the famous Shamrock team can play, under all circumstances. One is almost, were it not for the shame it throws on our national game, | should dress as neatly and drill as mechanione is almost tempted, we say, to rejoice that the Shamrocks were handicapped, as they undoubtedly were on Saturday, Marquis of Lorne to the Northwest, which of when there is a fair field and no favor. many think will have the effect of advertis. But let us not be too severe on the Toronto ing that magnificent country before the men. The many, after all, should not suffer

across the Atlantic to the Valley of the the ruffianly conduct of Boss Macwho disgrace lacrosse in Western Canada. It is now pretty evident that bully does not always bear away the victory, and that where there is a fair referee and trusted, skill and science are more than a Alderman Ryan, of Toronto, who was not to lacrosse players throughout Canada are due; he saved the national sport from being America which will gain. It seems to be to behold all the wealth and human machin- trailed through the mud, and he saved Toronto from degradation. Shamrocks and their thousands of friends and admirers are now able to congratulate themselves on the fact that notwithstanding the late defection, the Club is stronger and better consolidated than ever, for it is the general opinion of connoisseurs that the play in Toronto on Saturday was so simply and absolutely perfect as almost to show mesmerism in the players.

OFFICE SEEKING. A telegraph despatch from Washington says that a few days before the assassin's bullet laid him low, President Garfield was seriously thinking of sending a special message to Congress, recommending that nearly seventy-five per cent. of the federal offices be taken from the control of the Executive and given to the people. A few days before the event, also, Mr. Blaine stated that there were more than a can now see that Englishmen will not million applications for Civil Service situaemigrate to Canada because it is a Crown tions on fyle at Washington, and, taking the colony, and that Irishmen and foreigners de- two scraps of information together, one might had taken place between the President and his Secretary on the important subject of Civil Service reform. Just think of it; one million applications for office! that is to say, one grown man out of every ten in the United States hungering for office. It is no wonder the matter should cause grave anxiety to American patriots, for the system which now obtains is eating up the heart of the country. The late horrible attempt at assassination sprang from office hunger, for, had Senator Conkling been given what he considered his legitimate right, the disposal of the Port of New York Collectoroffice, as if lords and dukes were endowed with | ship for one of his friends, the division among administrative capacity by a discriminating the Republicans would not have taken place, the deadlock at Albany, the consequent excitement on the attempted assassination. Without enquiring into the causes of this have cause to regret their impetuosity. and they will find it will not be necessary to intense desire for office among the most pros-The interests of the city are paramount to go to such expense in settling the North- perous people in the world, it must be admitted that it exists, that it is increasing, and that nothing can check it but a radical change. The President thinks the people abuse of a man who does possibly know his independent Canada, and Americans in large should elect most of the officials as they at trade. numbers, no longer afraid of becoming present elect judges, sheriffs, constables, and colonists and subjects of Great Britain, will other public offices, leaving to the Executive do what Lord Beaconsfield incorrectly said the power of appointing foreign ministers, they were doing, cross the border and settle consuls, offices connected with the Supreme Court, the army and navy, and other public and enterprise with them to aid in forming servants more immediately connected with another great and free State on this North high state affairs. This plan would relieve the Government immensely, and direct the hatred of the defeated at the elections into more local and legitimate channels away from

the Executive. We in Canada have also something to reform in that direction. We are also having a tendency to look to Ottawa for nice situations instead of working out our terrestrial salvacentage of the men who give votes look for reward from the successful party, forgetting that the sacred privilege of exercising the franchise is reward enough. And it is hard that Judges and Sheriffs and registrars who are appointed in the great majority of cases because of political services rendered should, no matter what kind of characters they develop in their new positions, have power to retain them for life, or if they do it seems only right the people who pay them, and are affected by their manner of discharging their official duties, should have a voice in the election. Mr. Casey should look to this In his next effort at Civil Service reform.

THE GENERAL, THE ARMY AND THE

PRESS. Major General Luard, commander of the torces in Canada, has within a short time managed to make of himself a most unpopular man with the forces under his command. The General is like Mark Anthony, a plain blunt man who calls a spade a spade when he would be all well enough in the regular army, where the commander is at liberty to exercise the powers of a despot-but in answer. There are a great many Canadian volunteers who think themselves as good as General Luard, and would not have the slightest hesitation in telling him so if necestain time for the public good, and not for the truth is that people live longer now than shilling which draws the regular into the army, and instead of earning money they spend it-officers and men. They should therefore get some credit for patriotism, and it should not be expected that citizens converted into soldiers merely for a few weeks cally as linesmen. It is true that some of them, especially the Montreal and Toronto battalions do make the attempt and succeed are not up to the mark. Nor should it be expected. The conditions are not the same. In a city the men can drill all the year round and establish that csprit du corps which more than anything else contributes to discipline and soldierly bearing, whereas in the country the probabilities are that most of the

or not, but if he is his conduct at London towards Colonel Campbell, of the Lambton Battelion, was a little out of the way to say the least of it. It is very true that the gallant gentlemanly umpires, whose words can be Colonel turned out in a manner which was enough to make the blood of a martinet boil match for main strength and ignorance. To with indignation. Just imagine the commander of a battalion on parade with a billybe brow beaten by Mackenzie, the thanks of cock hat on him, and a pair of tweed trousers. Perhaps he was smoking a clay pipe. If not, we have not been made aware of it. At all events the General waxed wrathful and abused him-who will blame him?-and the Free Press, which pretends to a knowledge of military matters, quotes the Queen's regulations, to shew that officers are to avoid reproving non-commissioned officers in public, much less officers, but we would like to ask the martial editor of that journal what would be expected from a General if the Colonel of the onety-onth of the line turned out in a plug hat at ten o'clock parade. We agree with the Gazette that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie had no business bringing General Luard from England in the first place, or agreeing to his coming here, which amounts to about the same thing, but now that he is here he has adduty to perform, he is paid for performing that duty, and if he does not perform it he is taking a handsome sum of money for nothing. The truth is that military matters are in Canada going from bad to worse, the brigading in camp is little better than a prolonged carouse, and except in the few instances cited there is no discipline, and even the city battalions are beinfer that, ten days or so ago, a conversation ginning to be demoralized, as witness the 10th object of bringing it up to a state of effici-Royals of Toronto. When Sir George Cartier visited the camp at Niagara in 1871, as Minister of Militia, one of the officers of the 10th suggested that the battalion refuse to turn out for the rebel of 1837, and Colonel Boxall instead of reprimanding him said it would be necessary to turn out, although he thought no more of Sir George "than an old cat, yes I repeat an old cat." A general change is necessary, if we would have the worth of our money out of the militia. We want, in the first place, a Canadian staff, composed, in so far as possible, of educated, smart, active young men, who take a pride in their profession. And that staff should be permanent. The idea of bringing Generals from England is about as abourd as bringing aides to the Governor-General, but when the General is brought here he should be treated with respect, and newspaper editors who know not the pivot from the moving flank of a company should not indulge in so much

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The constitution provides that in case of the removal, death or resignation of the President or his inability to perform his duties the powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Vice-President. It also declares that Congress may provide by law for the case of vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice-President. Congress did so provide in 1792, by enacting that when the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there is no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House shall act as President till a President can be elected .- St. Alban's Messenger.

This new liquor law bids for spies and promises them one-half the amount of the fines it imposes, and thus, while assuming to restrain one evil, it gives temptation to commit others that are equally as heinous as drunkenness.

A commonwealth never succeeds as a teacher of morality. It requires something more than a law-maker to reform men, and when a legislator undertakes such a task, he generally makes a blunder and is lucky if he does not violate the rights of his neighbors. The new law will have its day and its defeat: when the citizen shall be convinced that it is inoperative for the ends it aimed at, they will permit its repeal and probably try some other way to compass their wishes .- Providence

The Corporation of the city of Quebec, the capital of the Province, has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting." What are the duties of a Corporation? To preserve the peace, to protect the health of the citizens, to guard their property, to watch over their safety. Such is the answer a student of constitutional and municipal history would probably give to the above question, but how would such an answer tally with the record of Quebec's city fathers? Till there was a Corporation in the City of Quebec there never was a fatal riot in the city, nor had the military ever an occasion to act against the people. How different are the facts of recent years! Before there wesa Corporation in this town there was no place in the world in like the Weber cost. Pianos, like which the law was more feared and respect. nations and individuals, have their day, ed, and its violation more surely punished. How is it in this respect now? As for the health of the citizens is there a place on earth in which unwholesome nuisances are so supinely neglected, we might almost say so insanely encouraged ?-Quebec Telegraph.

Much has been said about the good old times and the higher mental and physical ability of those who lived long ago. The ever they did. The medical profession knows more than ever it did. Moreover, old peoplo now are much more vigorous than the old people of times past. People are growing larger and stronger. It is not so very many years since the woman of this continent was a slight, delicate creature; now she is tall and portly. The numbers of singularly tall and well-proportioned young men and women to be seen in the streets astonish the old fellows who remember the boys and girls of forty or fifty years ago. The greatest known feats of physical strength and endurance are recorded to the credit of the young men of this age; and indeed it is hardly too much to assert that the greatest runners, the greatest walkers, the greatest jumpers, the greatest swimmers, the greatest oursmen, the greatest weight lifters, the greatest gymnasts, the greatest boxers, the greatest fencers, and the heaviest men that ever lived are among the

nual drill, which is not annually. We do not | Europe of the present time are at least a kenzie and two or three other bullies know whether General Luard is aware of this great as they were among the picked men o the much smaller European armies of fift years past, clearly showing that the averag man of to-day is as big and as strong as th picked man of long ago -London Free Press.

When garotting in England became epidemic and society was in a state of profound agitation, somebody thought that a good flogging would probably prove equal to the emergency. Half a dozen of these miscreants were stripped and got a boatswain's five dozen lashes apiece with the cat, and as if by a mir. acle the price of pistols and daggers went down to nothing. These two outbreaks were undoubtedly of the form of mania, and the correctives presented a consequence of a most disagreeable character for each act. Mr. Guit. Colonel retired from the field. The Ottawa eau and his imitators—even such reptiles seem to have their flatterers—appear to act without regard to consequences. evasion of, punishment has confirmed the original in predicating immunity. If he could be subjected to the combination of sharp physical anguish and public degradation that a thorough good flogging, administered by an earnest and muscular policeman, would afford, he would think less of the paramount importance of Charles Jules Guiteau, and more hereafter of the unpleasant conse. quences of his dirty modes of life. Other lunatics of this stripe, with a picture before them of the squirming coward under the lash, would be apt to think twice before even threatening injury to eminent statesmen. His case is unique; by all means let his punishment be unique and extremely disagreeable.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Major-General Luard's ears must burn. The newspapers have been saving some very severe things of him and calling upon the Dominion Government to send him back to England, all because he has been telling the Canadian volunteers what he thinks of them. We are no apologists for Major-General Luard, but it certainly does look strange to send to England for a military man to take charge of the Canadian militia, with the ency, and then to turn round and abuse him for doing the very thing he has been engaged to do. Major-General Luard is Sir Selby Smythe's antithesis. The one was all soap and sugar; the other is all vinegar. Sir Selby went laughingly through his duties praising everybody. If he did not tell the Canadian militia that it was the finest body of men in the world, it was no fault of his, for he would not have hesitated to say so if any. body had asked him. Major-General Luard, on the other hand, goes about things in a very different way. He is quite as sincere in the performance of his duty as Sir Selby ever could have been, only that he does not mince matters, nor does he appear to think that volunteer militia forces can be brought to a state of efficiency by means of soft words and rose water .- Toronto Telegram .

Mrs. Garfield has shown qualities of self control, of endurance and courage that have called forth universal praise. Those qualities which command respect were exhibited in the screet trial that could come to a woman, for she stood, as those about her supposed and she herself feared, in the presence of death.

True it is that she had faith that he would recover. Great affection creates faith, but the strength that she exhibited was the outcome of growth and discipline, of long practice in self control and is the result of an education that is worthy the name. Women who content themselves with the delusion that heroic conduct is the sequence of an opportunity for its display are greatly mistaken. No amount of feeling could supply a lack of common sense in a time of trial. The bravest are the least assertive; the strongest are those who have had their strength increased by steady tension upon it. Mrs. Garfield represents that large number of American women who have been reared in the practical school, who have been compelled to see the stern as well as the bright side of existence, and who are enduring, patient and self-contained. Should she be as fortunate as it is trusted she may be, and live four years in the White House, she will add an honorable name to the list of the women who have preceded her, and will be respected for her intellect, her solid sense and the strength of character she has manifested in a time when the absence of it might have disarmed the President and thus resulted disastrously .- Brooklyn Eagle.

It is a Fact not known to all our readers

that the price of the New York Weber planc (universally admitted to be the finest instrument in the world) as sold by the New York Piano Co., Weber's Canadian agents in Montreal, is very little more than the price asked for other pianos not costing one-half so much to manufacture. The reporter of the New York Musical Trade Review, who investigated the subject, states that the wages paid by the house of Weber was ten per cent. higher than was paid by any other manufacturer in America, and nearly double the price paid by the leading manufacturers in Europe. In an interview of the same reporter with Mr. Wm. Steinway he admitted that the wages paid by Weber and himself for skilled labour exceeded that paid by any other house in the United States; the tupers and regulators in Weber's establishment are all skilled musicians, hence the great superiority of tone in his instruments. Notwithstanding these facts, we often hear of large prices being paid by our citizens for second, third or fourth rate pianos, some of which were once leading pianes, but now can be purchased from the manufacturers for a little over half the price instruments the Dunhams and Stodarts of thirty years ago were superseded by the Chickerings, and they in time were superseded by Steinway; now all have to give place to Weber, who, the New York Tribune says, can hardly be said to have a rival in Piano making, in fact, it says, the wealthy and fashionable people of that country will have no other plane, and if Weber's instruments do not adorn their drawing-rooms, as they long have adorned the concert rooms of America, it indicates in the owner of the mansion a lack of musical tasts or of the means necessary to procure it. One remarkable fact regarding the Piano may be mentioned. We lave not heard of a single instance where it has been found necessary to dispose of a Weber Plane by public sale, though there are bundreds of them in use in this city. This may, however, be accounted for by the fact that they are generally held by the wealthy classes, or those unwilling to part with them at the least sacrifice. Now that the young ladies are returning from school, the purchase of a piano is an important item in the family history, and those parents who are able should procure the best. It is quite likely they will find the difference in price but trifling .- Montreal . Herald.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. W. Townley, of St. Gabriel's Academy, left last evening for living to day. There seems to be a universal | Chatham. Rev. Father Salmon, Father increase in the growth of humanity. The Forget, Dr. Gaherty, J. Shea, Esq. and several height, the chest measurement, and the weight | ladies and gentlemen saw him off. He is ex-

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CAPTAIN DOIT attended the Land League berting Suniay afternoon with his brother. Both gentlemen are thorough nationalists; Both of them subscribed to the League and became members thereof. WEN the Quebec train bearing Miss Fanny WESS and party arrived at the Mile End parnell and party boarded the train and Station, Mr. D. Perill and Station, and her friends to take invited mines to take invited up restaurant. supper musical and an restaurant.
The inflation was accepted. Ample justice The minutes the hungry travellers to the good was done by the hungry travellers to the good was which had been hurriedly prepared. things which returned thanks to Mr. O'Reilly wiss Parnell returned thanks to Mr. O'Reilly liss ranged thoughtful kindness and generous hos-

City and Suburban News.

STANDAY morning, as the sun was rising bright and glorious over Cornwall, the Irish National independent Band, of Montreal, paraded the marpenacus, and, halting opposite the residence of Mr. Lally, serenaded the father of the "stone-wall" goal-keeper. The com-pliment was duly appreciated, and Mr. Lally speared at his bed-room window and rempeared at the honor conferred upon im. The inhabitants, who had been roused from their slumbers by the early strains of the music, cheered lustily, and the band moved off to serenade the Mayor.

THE GREED OF AGITATORS .- The Treasurer of the Montreal Branch of the Land League offered Miss Parnell \$100 and a bill, receipted for her expenses in Montreal. Miss Parnell politely declined the offer, saying that as she was not badly off in the world's goods, she sould rather see the money dedicated to land large purposes. The Executive Committee the subscribed a handsome sum among temselves, and purchased a locket, which mey begged the lady to accept, as a memento of her Montreal visit, which she graciously did but at the same time boughts present of equal value, which she presented to the President of the Ladies' Land League. This little episode is a striking instance of the greed of Irish agitators, and more particularly of the Pamells. They have surely made their forunes in the Irish cause.

SECCESSFUL BAZAAR .- The handsome sum of \$3,846 was realized at the bazaar and concert recently beld in the new St. Mary's Church corner Craig and Panet streets. The Rev. James Lonergan, who made the annonncement at St. Bridget's yesterday morning, cordially thanked the ladies and gentlemen who had the bazaar in hand, and who worked so zealously to make it successful. The Rev. gentleman, in the course of his remarks, also heartily thanked those persons from the East and the West ends of the city, who so generously contributed both by money and valuable objects for the bazaar, and which tended to make the bazzar result o satisfactorily.

A ROW OVER AN UMBRELLA. A PEN-KNIFE USED.

On Saturday evening an affair, which might have been a tragedy, but which was not, occoned at the American House; at the moment it caused a good deal of alarm and gathered an immense crowd opposite the hotel. It appears that on Saturday afternoon A. Maloney, of Moutana, went to the races at the Blue Bonnets, and that he brought with him an umbrella which belonged to an acquaintance named G. W. Marks of Ottawa. In the course of the evening Marks accosted Maloney and wanted to know why his umbrells was used in that fashion. Maloney made answer that if anything was done to the umbiellahe would pay for it. Marks did not want to be paid for it, but seemed inclined to kick up a row. Maloney could no longer stand his loud talk and finally collared him by the throat and choked him against the door, telling him to keep his mouth shut and into the back of Maloney's neck. The blood began to flow freely and in large quantities, so much so that in a few minutes his clothes were soaked with it. The victim was buniedly sent to the Hospital, where the wound was dressed. Marks was arrested and lodged in jail, but as no one appeared against him this morning, he was discharged. Mr. Maloney has fully recovered from the wound, which came near proving fatal.

ANOTHER MURDER. ONE LUNATIC KILLS ANOTHER IN THE LONGUE

POINTE ASYLUM. During the past few days, sudden and riclent deaths have followed each other in rapid succession. To-day, we have to chronicle another murder. The fearful tragedy occurred yesterday morning in the Lunatic Asylum at Longue Pointe. The victim and the murderess were both lunatics; the name of the former is Gertrude Roberts, and Was a woman of some forty years of age, and had been admitted to the institution but 11 days ago; the name of the latter is Delia Poirier. She is 25 years old and was brought to the asylum on the 1st June; she is a native of St. Pie, in the Province of that these two women inhabited the same cell; they seemed to be on friendly terms, and passed Sunday night singing religious airs. No special notice was taken of this but early next morning a female attendant of the asylum called at their cell, and, looking in, a horrible spectacle presented itself to her view. The body of Ger-trude Roberts was stretched on the floor fearfully bruised. The woman was cold and dead. The murderess was sitting in the far corner and looked around with a cool and horrid complacency; she showed no signs of astonishment at the numerous inmetes who came to inspect the cell and its ghastly sight. She explained that she had killed her companion because in the night she had seen a hightful dragon which she resolved upon killing in order to save herself and all the other inmates. She evidently had taken the victim for the dragon, and had belabored her with a piece of board about three feet long, and over 10 inches wide, in a most dreadful manner. The dead body was badly torn and lacerated. The most singular feature about the trugedy is that no noise, whatsoever, was heard by any of the guards. The murdered woman apparently must have been stunned from the first blow. The murderess used considerable force, as the piece of board was broken in fragments. The coroner was notified, and the inquest was held this afternoon.

A CHAPTER ON DEATH AND FIRE.

FOUR FATAL CASUALTIES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. About 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon a man named Desrocher, aged 60 years, was taken suddenly sick while walking along Craig street. Some friends happening along, he was at once conveyed to Notre Dame Hospital, where he expired in half an hour from the time of his being brought thither. An inquest was held at the hospital on the body at 8 o'clock this morning.

A little later in the afternoon a merry party land for the purpose of spending the time in no better success than at the elections of 1879. of her own compositions. The viol she anusing themselves generally. They took with which I was treated by Mr. Mackintosh sented to her by that artist himself.

the intention of having a swim. While sporting in the water one of their number, a CAPTAIN BAKER of the Irish barque which lad aged 14, named Smillie, was caught in the undertow and drowned. His companions made several attempts to save him but in vain. As yet his body has not been recovered, although several parties are searching for it.

Last Saturday afternoon, about 5.30, a report spread rapidly through town that a young man belonging to the "Victoria's" had been shot dead while practicing shooting at the Point St. Charles Rifle Butts. A reporter of THE Post at once hurried to the scene of the accident, and gleaned the following particulars :- Samuel Malthy and a friend named Bolton, both members of the same company, went out to the ranges about two o'clock, to compete for prizes of the Montreal Rifle Association. After firing from the 600 and 400 yards ranges, the two of them took up their station at the 200 yards. After firing a few rounds from this point they started in company with another man towards the 400 yards range, when Malthy was struck down, being shot opinion that the shot which robbed poor Maltby of his life came from a squad of the 65th, who were practicing at the 600 range. Sergeant Labelle, who was in charge, says it The body was removed to the residence of the father of the deceased at Outremont, where an inquest is to be held this afternoon. About twenty minutes to six on Sunday

corner of Youville and St. Peter streets. It is a huge four-storey building, and owned by the Grey Nuns. The alarm had scarcely sounded when the firemen were on the spot, but the flames had got too much headway for any hope to be entertained of the building being saved. The efforts of the brigade were at once turned to the saving of the adjoining warehouses, under the direction of Chiefs McCulloch and Naud. After two hours and a half battle between the men and the fire, the latter gave way to pluck and determination. It continued smouldering until one o'clock, when an accident occurred which robbed the Fire Brigade of one valuable member, and seriously endangered the life of another. Joseph Towers and were engaged in fastening up the broken windows of the building when a portion of the wall fell in upon them killing Towers and badly injuring Smith. Both were buried underneath the debris. Their comrades hesitated not a moment. Despite the terrible fate which hung over them in the shaking walls, they sprang to the work of digging out the men. Towers was got out stone dead. Smith it took two hours to unearth. All the time they were at work getting him out they could hear him talking, encouraging them to persevere, and bearing his wounds like a man. At last he was rescued from his living grave, badly but not mortally injured. Towers' body was conveyed to to the St. Gabriel fire station, where an inquest will be held this afternoon. The loss by the fire is estimated from between \$75,000 and \$100,000, fully covered by in. suranco.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR,-The election of Charles H. Mackintosh as Mayor of the city of Ottaws, has been set aside by judgments of the Court of Queen's Bench, after having been before the judges in one shape and another ever since the month of January. Mr. Mackintosh without waiting for the delays and formalities of the law has resigned, and a new election will be the consequence. Present appearances seem to indicate that Mr. Mackintosh then let him go. As he had turned on his | will have no opponent but myself. I have heel Marks drew a small pen-knife and plung- very little inclination for the contest. There words in connection with the proceedings before the Courts, and I have had my share of it. For my part I would feel inclined to retire on my laurels, and if any of the wealthy men of the city would come forward as candidates I would certainly do so; but to permit Mr. Mackintosh to be re-elected without opposition would be to render nugatory, to a great extent, the trouble that has been undertaken, and the expense that has been incurred in unseating him. The people of Ottawa are very easily governed and very easily pleased in rulers, and Mr. Mackintosh had shown any disposition to economise the people's means, and to relieve them of the intolerable burdens under which they have long been groaning, no one would have taken any exception to his qualifications; for, after all, the object of a property qualification in members of municipal corporations is to cause them to have an interest in husbanding the people's means, by making their own well-being identical with tracted very favorable notice, as did also that of their constituents. When Mr. Mack- numerous specimens of plain sewing, which intosh was elected in 1879, economy and retrenchment in municipal expenditure were the order of the day. Economy was the Quebec, and is unmarried. It appears popular cry. Mr. Mackintosh fell in with it and he was elected by a large majority. His first act was to make a slight reduction in the pay of the police force, but his economy ended there. His next important act in the way of financing was a trip to Toronto and a jollification to the tune of some seven hundred dollars. I was then a member of the Council, and I moved for a statement of the particulars of the bill, which was refused by a vote of the Council, only myself and my seconder, Alderman Stewart, voting for the motion. I kept harping on the remenchment string during the whole of the year 1879; but I was thwarted in my every effort by Mayor Mackintosh and his Council, so that at the close of the year the city was some nineteen thousand dollars worse off than at the beginning. Meanwhile my persistent efforts to reduce civic expenditure and my exposure of the objectionable doings of the Council, drew upon me the hostility of the whole body. I felt the position getting too hot for me, so I resolved to strike boldly for the Mayoralty, well knowing that if I could secure that position I could control the expenditure and keep it within the revenue. I was, however, defeated at the polls, and my opponent, Mr. Mackintosh, was elected by a large majority. Both parties were surprised at the result, the one that so many votes were polled for me, and the other that I was not elected. The contest, however, bore good fruit, for the Council were more careful in the management | we would refer them for the corroboration of of the funds. At the close of the year 1880 they shewed that there was a balance of four | Education, who was at Ottawa the other day thousand dollars of the casual revenue of the city unexpended, and though the saving would not pay fifteen days' interest on the city debt, yet the Mayor and the Finance Minister crowed lustily over it; but when they were asked why they did not reduce the taxes they were forced to declare that the thing could not be done; that the saving lence as to rival many of our celebrated effected was not sufficiently large to make any artists. This child kept the audience comperceptible difference in the rate of taxation.

during these two election contests. It will THE IMPERIAL CONFEDERATION. not be necessary for me to set out the whole of his conduct towards me in detail; one example will suffice. Between the last 'nominations and elections Mr. Mackintosh took it into his head to address the electors of Wellington ward, and engaged the Opera House for the purpose. The evening was considerably advanced before he put in an appearance. When he did arrive he and County Registrar Waller spoke for nearly two hours. County Registrar Waller's discourse was a denuncia. tion of the Board of Police Commissioners for having dismissed certain policemen. Mayo. Mackintosh's discourse was a tissue of falsehood concerning myself, and when I rose to reply at midnight His Worship caused the stage curtain to be dropped at my feet and the lights to be put out, alleging by way of justification that he had hired the hall and paid for it, and therefore was entitled to do with it as he pleased. I need not tell you or your readers that the man that could treat his follow man in such a way, simply because dead, a bullet passing through his that fellow-man was a political opponent, is brain and skull. Bolton is of the wholly unfit to govern a free and enlightened people. The question of the Mayoarlty election has already begun to engage the attention of the electors. Several have asked me whether I intend to be a candidate. Some was altogether impossible that such could be have spoken words of encouragement to me; others are reticent. Three have endeavored to dissuade me from coming forward, viz., Alderman Conway, Charles Rowan and his son Joseph Rowau; they are three Irishmen. I give their names because it will be necsmorning an alarm of fire was sounded from sary for my friends to know what influence box 8 for a fire which had been discovered in my declared opponents have over the elect-Mr. Witham's boot and shoe factory, at the ors of the municipality, so as to be able to make just calculations upon my chances of success. The Free Press says: "It is understood that the nominations will be held on Monday next." I think Monday would be premature; the Municipal Act requires six

> day's notice. Very respectfully yours, JOHN CLANCY.

COMMENCEMENT HELD AT THE ACA-DEMY OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME OF OTTAWA, JUNE 23nd, 1881.

The annual commencement exercises were held at this Institution on Thursday, June 23rd, in presence of a large number of the Robert Smith, members of the salvage corps, clerey and of the parents and friends of the pupils. Though comparatively a young Institution, this important branch of the venerable order of the Congregation de Notre Dame is already favorably known to the public of Ontario,-a fact which was eloquently proved by the numerous and imposing attendance in the spacious hall of the Convent, where the pupils were assembled in gala day costume, in order to receive the rewards to which, according to time honored Academical custom. their successful application had entitled

> The exercises on the occasion were of such a character as to entertain the audience, whilst at the same time they were fairly culculated to show the proficiency of the pupils. A brief glance at the programme will suffice to convey an idea of these exercises. It opened with a juvenile operetta, in which was introduced a calisthenic exercise, which was executed with much grace and precision by about forty fairy-like children. Next followed the overture of William Tell on seven pianos, and then the Fantasia Kathleen Mavourneen on two harps by the Misses O'Connor and Molony. And now was shown the successful teaching of Miss Leduc, a pupil of the Conservatory of Paris and a graduate of the Academy of the Congregatian de Netre Dame of Ottawa. The pupils of this accomplished young lady rendered the Miserere from Il Trovatore in a thoroughly artistic manner, showing how completely these youthful musicians could appreciate its beauties. The Reveil da Jour, a grand chorus, was finely executed by forty voices with accompaniment violin and violincello. Then if miano came the graduates' valedictory and the presentation to them, and addresses and testimonials by the pupils of the junior classes. One of the most beautiful of these testimonials, and which was much remarked, was a scroll on which were inscribled maxims contuition at the Convent. Neither had that art which was so useful as well as ornamental been neglected. Drawings in crayon, perspective and water colors attracted considerable attention. Among the works of this class, a partialt in crayon of J. Costigan, M. P., by his daughter, another, in the same style, Esd., bas of J. A. McCabe, Esq., Principal of the Ottawa Normal School, were much admired. The fruits of studies which are not the least important accomplishments of the fair sex were now exhibited to the delighted parents. this conciliatory, far-sceing policy is not a Fancy work, in lace and silk embroideries, at- dominant, haughty, independent power, reall were pleased to observe was so a siduous- | contented provinces of the Empire. He bids ly cultivated, and which produced the favorable impression that the pupils were carefully trained to habits of industry, which, indeed, is always the case in convent schools, borough Commons. He calls around him a however much the public may run away with parliament in truth as in name, the imthe idea that only the more showy accomplishments are taught. The Institution of the Congregation de Notre Dame enjoys the Counsught and the Lowlands of Scotfavor of both Church and State. It may be land sit side side. Members from safe that it is fostered alike by both. A sil- | Philadelphia, Bristol, Limerick, Edinburgh ver medal, the gift of His Excellency the and New York walk into the same lobby. Governor-Genrial and of Her Royal Highness They represent independent sovereign prothe Princess Louise, awarded for strict obser- vinces. They govern themselves in their vance of school rules and general proficiency own way-marry, buy and sell, punish crimiwas won by Miss Dowling, of Almonte. A silver medal from the Bishop of the diocese, for knowledge of Christian doctrine and punctuality in religious exercises, fell to the thing that not even the Crown dare invade. lot of Miss Catellier, of Ottawa. Miss Mabel Molony, of Belleville, won the gold medal pre- erous loyalty. It means an alliance with an sented by the Rev. J. Walsh, of Albany, N.S., for proficiency in instrumental music. The world. Protected in their own lo-medal for domestic economy was awarded to cal rights, allowed to govern them. Miss Dora Richardson, of Ottawa. Eight selves in their own way—the citizen more gold medals along with diplomas were in Connaught with his ideas about awarded to graduates, viz: Misses Costigan, land, marriage and religion, the citizen of St. Denis, Coleman, Hyatt, Dowling, Catellier, Stafford and Leduc. We cannot conlude without remarking on the healthy apbearance and the unexceptionable tenue of the pupils. This, indeed, has been observed as a gratifying feature at all Ottawa " Commencements." and it speaks volumes for the rising generation of Ottawa. If any citizen of Toonto should happen to notice this last remark,

most interesting features of the distribution of prizes at the aboved named institution was the playing by Miss Nora Clench on the violin. Though but a child of fourteen she has already attained such a degree of excelpletely enraptured during her exquisite perpro-

The New York Revald's suggestion that one of the methods for a settlement of the Irish question would be the recognition of the inbahitants of the English-speaking provinces and colonies of the whole Empire as equal-with an equal representation in Parliament-grows more and more interesting to our English and Irish friends. There will be natural and obvious objections in the minds of Englishmen. First come objections of conservatism and sentiment :- "Whatever is is best." "For a thousand years our flag has stood the battle and the breeze and it is good for a thousand more." " Why disturb the old system?" Then come objections of self-interest. The beer, the university, the rotten borough, the Church the landed interests will also say :- " Well, we are satisfied with our Parliament. We have more power there than England or Newfoundland, and why should we surrender it?" Another objection will come from those statesmen who believe that the inevitable destiny of the colonies is to leave the Empire and set up for themselves-that Australia will follow America, and that the wisest thing the crown can do is to see that separation, when it comes, will come in peace and not in war. The objection of the Conservatives is the same one which has been advanced since the world began, and which was as valid against the building of the ark and the supplanting the stage-coach by the railroad as it is against a confederated representative Parliament. The objection of the interests whose representatives have exceptional and special power in Parliament is the same as was seen at the time of the suppression of slavery, the emancipation of the Catholics and the dissolution of the India Company. Vested interests are selfish and will always fight. They have no patrictism, no pride in the nation's glory. When they stand in the way of the public welfare they must be brushed aside. Sometimes a revolution is necessary, as France found in 1793; and sometimes a war, as America found in 1861. Sometimes legislation will do. If approached in the right spirit we are persuaded that legislation will accomplish confederation. Let us suppose, as an illustration, that it

were possible to turn back the hands on the clock of time. Let us imagine Lord North, as Prime Minister of George III. in the position of Mr. Gladstone, confronted as he was with a question menacing the dignity, the integrity, the very existence even of the British Empire, His master is a sovereign who will menace the prerogatives of the Crown. In the House of Lords are noblemen who think alone of their vested ancestral rights. In the House of Commons he sees a company of fox hunting country gentlemen, a group of young cadets of noble houses, few London merchants grown rich and with all the subservience to power and rank which we still see in men of this class, and one or two radicals like John Wilkes who believe that legislation is only another name for destruction. What will be do with His Majesty's Plantations in America? He hears only of tax riots in Massachusetts; good tea soused into Boston Harbour; the very Quakers in Pennsylvania buying powder and calling it "grain." Even in loyat Vir-the colony that was true when Cromwell usurped, Conservative country gent'emen like Colonel Washington are disaffected. At his doors stands Doctor Franklin, printer, postmaster and philosopher, with his quaint, unanswerable logic. Lord North can send His Majesty's troops-the bravest of the brave-stanch noblemen of the Cornwallis, Howe and Percy families in command. Braver and better men never defended the honor of England. But he sees beyond, and far deyond, infinite trouble, defeat even, the dislocation of the Empire, and a tion of the tenant farmers of Ireland dominion flying off into space that will one day, yea even with His Majesty's grandchildren alive to see and rue it, be a nation of English-speaking people greater than England, and disregarding the Crown Wise man that he is he avoids the disaster! He bids Franklin to take himself on his weary voyage home again over the seas, to taining in substance the teachings received see these testy colonial gentlemen, this by the young ladies during the days of their Adams crowd in New England, his Dutch friends in New York who have never been over-loyal, the staid Pennsylvanians, Colonel Washington, Mr. Lee, Mr. Jefferson and other malcontents in the Virginia Plantations. His Lordship requests that these gentlemen be called together, not as a colonial Carpenters' Hall congress or other disloyal convocatian, but as a loyal body of gentlemen, willing to meet the Crown half way and devise measures for their own happiness and the peace of the Empire.

What His Lordship then sees as a result of publican in its policy, imperial in its strength, willing to fight and humiliate the Crown, but his Lords go home and attend to their fox hounds and wait until they are wanted. He extinguishes the wretched rotten perial Parliament of the Empire. Senators from Georgia, Leinster, Yorkshire, Cauada, nals, educate their children, worship God, build and borrow money as they please. They cherish their local municipal rights as some-But to the Crown they give a large and gen. empire whose word is respected all over the land, marriage and religion, the citizen of Massachusetts with ideau quite the reversediffering in all matters affected by tradition and custom, they are more and more united in their allegiance to the Crown. Instead therefore, of a dissolving empire-dissolving and again to dissolve-America going to-day, Ireland to morrow, and in time all gone but the green little islands in angry northern seas-Lord North has the wisdom to see that confederation in Parliament means strength our statement to the Honorable Minister of and glory to the Empire.

The pacification of Ireland which would and observed as we have.

We must not forget to add that one of the will recognize the whole English-speaking races entitled to the privileges exacted by our forefathers in the Declaration of Independ. ence-namely, equality in Parliament-is only one of the benefits that would ensue. The Empire of Great Britain is interested in such a confederation. According to the laws of progress which now govern the world in a comparatively brief time there of young lads went over to St. Helen's Is- at the last municipal elections, but met with and Beethoven, and a Carnival Ci Venice, one and more powerful than the mother counland to Annival Ci Venice, one and more powerful than the mother counland to Annival Ci Venice, one and more powerful than the mother countained to the last municipal elections, but met with and Beethoven, and a Carnival Ci Venice, one and more powerful than the mother countained to the last municipal elections, but met with and Beethoven, and a Carnival Ci Venice, one and more powerful than the mother countained to the last municipal elections, but met with and Beethoven, and a Carnival Ci Venice, one and more powerful than the mother countained to the last municipal elections are the last municipal elections. try. The United States has passed England in the matter of population, and there

tralasia we shall see dependencies far exceeding England in wealth and population. It would be an act of legislative wisdom to unite these powerful and growing provinces to the Crown by as close a tie as possible-by such a tie as exists between New York and the Union. A Parliament in every sense imperial, which recognized Great Britain, not alone in the British Islands, but wherever Englishmen had made their homes, would bind the Empire together with bonds as strong as the bonds of our Union .- N. I'. Herald.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL IN TIPPERARY.

The correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Tipperary, says :-

To-day his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel held a conference here of the clergy of the archdiocese, and the occasion was availed of by the executive of the Land League branch in Tipperary to present the archbishop with new order of things the first funeral has been an address and make a demonstration in his held. A caboose was used for a hearse, the honor. Mr. Hurley, chairman of the town | mourners went in the next car, and the friends

commissioners, read the address, and in re-His Grace, who was very enthusiastically received, said-Ireland's only solicitude today is for the homesteads of her children, and the only weapons with which she means to fight are organization here and enlightened public opinion elsowhere throughout Europe (cheers). Under those most favorable circumstances, my dear friends, it appears to me that two things only can prevent her from achieving a signal victory, and gathering in most ample fruits, and those two things are mismanagement or disunion on the part of the leaders of the people, and indiscretion or something worse on the part of the people themselves (cheers). By the leaders of the people I mean the advanced Parliamentary party in the House of Commons and their immediate followers, headed of course by the immortal Parnell (cheering of this country for many years to come is now most assuredly in their hands (cheers). I earnestly trust and pray that they may prove equal to the occasion, and I believe they will; and, in order to accomplish this, their policy for the next two or three months mast be one of judicious flexibility as well as firmness (hear, hear and cheers). They must be firm in their determination not to accept the bill concede nothing that even in name seems to it shall come out of committee in such a shape as to render it a clear, substantial boon to the tenant-farmers of Ireland (cheers); but at the same time they must be most careful not to vote against or reject the measure in the not improbable event that any, some, or several of the minor amendments proposed by the popular party have not been incorporated with it (hear, hear). To speak plainer-for I am determined that there shall be no ambiguity about my pronouncement here to-daylet a Land Commission be constituted with cheap land courts, in which the people can have confidence; let it be hodged with guarantees, ample guarantees that these courts will continue so; let the provisions of the bill be extended to leaseholders, or at all events to those who have taken leases since the year 1870; let arrangements be made to give the benefit of the Act to tenants in arrears; and let it be rendered impossible for the landlord to cause his ten-

aut to contract himself cut of the benefits of

the bill; and though that bill may not be

ought to be accepted, not as a final settle-

ment of this land question, but as conveying

a large instalment of justice calculated to

effect a notable improvement in the condi-

abandoned; it would still continue to exist,

but in a milder and more mitigated shape

than it is at present, for as long as any portion

of the popular rights remained to be recovered the arms of the fair and legitimate agitation for its recovery should not and will not be unconditionally laid aside (cheers). far, then, for the leaders. Now for the people themselves. They, too, must put themselves under salutary restraint during these days of great national excitement (hear), and while they are determined—and I know they are determined -never again to submit to exhorbitant of obviously unjust rents, the payment or which, even if possible, implies semi-starvation to themselves and their children, and the continuance amongst them of a state of things without parallel in the history of the civilized world-while they are determined, I say, at the same time they must steadily make up their minds to meet all their legitimate engagements as Christian men ought to armed and defenceless people of this country conspicious by your absence for the future whenever the police or the military appear in large numbers, whether it may be to effect the eviction of a tenant or for the sale of the tenant's interest in his farm. We have had our meetings; we have had plenty of meetings; and if you are not colonial representatives. taught your duty now there is no use to have further meetings to do so. Should the Government, however, continue to enforce evictions—which it seems they are determined to do, at the point of the bayonet-there is nothing for us left except to protest against this ill-treatment, and to appeal against it to the enlightened conscience of Europe and America (cheers,) and in the meantime nurse our indignation against a state of things which, at present at all events, we are unable to alter. (A Volce—"I hope we won't be long so.") For the rest, my friends, I once more return you my sincere and overflowing thanks for your beautiful address and the enthusiastic reception you have given me, and I assure you most sincerely of my lasting gratitude to you personally, and of my unabated interest in the great cause which you men of Tipperary so well and so worthily uphold (great cheering).

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Daniel Carey, advocate, of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, a Commissioner to receive sworn affidavits in the Province of Quebec.

The death of Mr. John May, of Beckwith township, Lanark county, father of the Rev. John May, public school inspector for the county of Carleton, is reported. Deceased is no doubt that in South Africa and Aus. | was in the 98th year of his age.

CATHOLIC NEWS. The Catholic Bishop of Sherbrooke has left for Rome. A pilgrimage of about 1,500 persons from

Arthabaska county took place yesterday to Ste. Anne's. The Nuns of the Convent of St. Joseph de Levis celebrated, last Thursday, the 25th anniversary of the founding of that institu-

MGE. DUHAMEL, Bishop of Ottawa, arrived in this city yesterday. He will shortly have to return, to preside over the retreat of the priests in his diocess.

Leo XIII. has been applying himself with assiduity to the study of English, and not only can read it well but recently made a speech in that language to some English ladies who had visited the Vatican.

Oswego Roman Catholics have dispensed with expensive carriage hiring at funerals and go to the cemetery by cars. Under this in another.

The Pope has issued an Encyclical letter, duted June 29th, dealing with the recent attempts on the lives of Sovereigns, in which he declares that the precepts of Christ are eminently fitted to comprise both those who obey and those who command to produce batween the two sections of the community that unity of purpose which endangers the public tranquility.

On Sunday last at High Mass, Bishop () Mahony administered the sacrament of confirmation to 180 persons in St. Paul Church. The young ladies were arrayed in white garments, with rosettes in their hair, and carried bouquots. Bishop O'Mahouy preached an impressive sermon from the text, " Receive ye the Holy Guost." He then administered the pledge to those confirmed until the age of twenty-one. Father Mechan acted as muster of ceremonies. The choir, under the leadership of Miss Murphy, sang the leading pieces with good effect.

Sr. JEROME COLLEGE -The Alumni of St. Jerome College met at Berlin on the 1st of July in large numbers, celebrating their third anniversary. The old officers were re-elected, including Mr. P. D. Gibbs, of New York, as president for the third time after he had declined to accept. The President's annual address at the banquet was quite humorous, and closed with an appeal for the erection of a memorial building. In responding to the toasts, speeches were made by the Archbishop of Toronto, the Bishop of Hamilton and Mayor Motz, H. Krauz, Dr. Ontario, Kaiser, of Detroit, and many others. A subscription was opened for a memorial tower, headed by Mr. Gibbs with \$500. The Gibb medal was awarded to Mr. John Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, New York. The above, with the customary proceedings of the alumni, closed the day.

CONSECRATION.

Sr. Jons, N.B., July 10 .- The Rev. Dr. Kingdon was to-day consecrated co-adjutor Bishop of the Diocese of Fredericton. The ceremony took place in the cathedral at Fredericton. In addition to the Metropolitan, four Bishops took part in the consecration service, Bishop Doune, of Albany, N.Y.; Bishop Neely, of Maine; Bishop Williams, of Quabec, and Bishop Binney, of Nova Scotin. A large number of clergymen from all parts of the diocese, and many of them from Nova called a perfect bill, I unhesitatingly say here | Scotia were present. Bishop Donne preached on this platform in Tipperary town the bill the sermon. The cathedral was filled in every

NARROW ESCAPE OF BISHOP CLEARY. BROCKVILLE, July 11. - On Friday afternoon, as the Grand Trunk express train going east (cheers). At the same time this mighty organization of the Land League would not, I was leaving the station here, Bishop Cleary of Kingston, attempted to get on whilst the take it for granted, be substantially train was in motion. He managed to catch the hand-rail, but missed the foot-step, and was dragged a considerable distance in this manner, his feet touching the ground, and his robe entangled among the wheels. He was seized by some persons who were standing on the platform and helped from his perilous position unhart.

> OPENING OF THE WIMBLEDON MEET-ING.

London, July 11 .- The shooting at Wimbledon began to-day, although the Volunteers have hardly yet settled down to work. A slight mishup occurred owing to the furzo having caught fire from a fire at which some Scotch riflemen were cooking. An order was accordingly issued that henceforward no small fires are to be used beyond the boundaries of the tents, but only the regulation cooking stoves. The Scotchmen are very wroth in consequence and swearing in choice Gaelic is heard because they cannot now toust their own do, and to turn to the very best inexpensive bacon nor have the national possible account the provisions of this toddy at night. The Canadian team bill should it be passed into law. But, my numbers twenty men, commanded by Col. friends, under all circumstances, bill or no Gibson, who is accounted the best bill, the people must take care not to bring shot in Canada. This is his third themselves into violent collision—the un- visit to Wimbledon. In 1879 he was the winner of the Prince of Wales prize. The must take care not to bring themselves into Adjutant of the team is Capt. Curren. Incollision with the armed forces of this great | terest to day centred in the Alfred and Alexempire. You know yourselves what would andra contests and the Inter-University be the issue, and, my friends, with a view to | match. The latter was not finished at gun this, and in order to secure this, I recommend fire. The advantage was in favor of Oxford. you, the people-I recommend you to be The other two matches were finished, but the result will not be known until to morrow.

> THE CANADIAN PREMIER. Sir John Macdonald is much improved in

health and will be at the camp in a few days and also at the Lord Mayor's banquet to the

ROUND THE WORLD.

There are 12,000,000 sheep in New Zealand.

Twenty fatal cases of sunstroke in Cincinnati yesterday.

Barley harvesting has commenced around Beileville, Ont. A telegram from Cacouna states that

Archdeacon Lauder, of Ottawa, is lying seriously ill at that place. The French Government has extended its

commercial treaties with England and other countries to February next. The Victorian Ministry has resigned. Mr.

Bryan O'Loghlen has been intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry. Public feeling in England is daily gaining

ground in favor of retaliation against foreign countries taxing British imports. During the past six months 587 insane per-

sons, 310 women and 277 men, were committed to asylums in New York city. The Board of Education, London, Oat., has

resolved to dispose with the services of the music teachers in the city schools. It is said there are prospects of an under-

standing being arrived at between England and France on the subject of commercial The second second section

I was a second bay at the second

TO MISS FANNY PARNELL.

For thee no man shall have deceit, No stranger offer wrong,
For friends in all the aged you'll meet,
And lovers in the young.

—Sherida: —Sheridan.

Gracious lady fair we greet thee, we at this side of the line.
All our hearts go forth to meet thee, with true love for thee and thine;
With true love and deep devotion, as unselfish as thine own.
For the isle beyond the ocean, whence as exiles we have flown.

Not because ancestral sabres smote the foes

the gloom again.

To encourage drooping spirits, which had faint-

"Hold the harvest!" these the words were which came voice-like from thy pen.
And they crossed a mighty ocean and they roused up slumb'ring men.
"Hold the harvest!" and they hold it, and they

yet shall hold their own.

Harvest, lands and indepedence—sure as Gonsits on His Throne.

ancient race,
stands expectant and deflant with the stranger
face to face;
Ulster, Leinster, sunny Munster and the gallant
west awakes
At thy voice, though low and musical the feu
dal system shakes.

Let them sneer, the knave and hireling, let the

cynic spill his gall.

Because Erin's modest daughters, come responsive to her call,

Tis a debt her children owe her for the strength and grace she gave,

Which they never can repay her while hersoll supports a slave.

Go thou forth, then, glorious woman, with the prestige of thy name.
God has given thee amission and humanity a claim, Let the votaries of fashion keep the tenor of their way, Insects flitting round a candle; livers for the Summer's day.

When the votaries of fashion are forgotten, dead and gone.
In thy country's grateful history thy name shall live on, When the duchesses are buried deep in Lethe men will say.

God may guard her who was present with us in the bitter day.

Though the gallant house of Parnell, it may Though the gallant house of Parnell, it may perish from the earth,
Yet its name shall live forever—sound at every Irish hearth—
Ring from every Irish freeman till the very latest day,
When the Son of Man shall judge us and the world is old and grey.

Gothy way—fulful thy mission—in this life are many parts,
Take our blessings—leave thine image deep imprinted on our hearts.
'Tis of thee the words were written, 'tis of thee the song was sung,
Friends in all the aged will meet thee, and true
lovers in the young.

A PLEA FOR HIGHER EDUCATION AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHO-LICS IN CANADA.

On Dominion night, at St. Bridget's Bazaar, Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, advocate, delivered an address, in which he drew attention to a subject that concerns us. After having congratulated the parishioners of St. Bridget's upon the near completion of their church, and upon the great improvement that had taken place specially to a want that they shared in and suffered from together with the Englishspeaking Catholics of the whole country—the ment of higher education among us.

Mr. Kavanagh continued: I will attempt to show you that many of the things we complain of are attributable to this need. But first let us examine and see how we are situated in this respect, whether or not there is any such want. We have schools where English is taught, it is true; whether these schools are as good as they should be it is not necessary for me at ; resent to consider. Remember I am speaking only of higher education, and I find that in this Province, in this Dominion, the Englishspeaking Catholics have no college of their own. Now, I suppose as there is no use in denving what is not only true, but manifest that there is no harm in admitting, and that you yourselves will admit, that we do not in this Province command an influence proportionale either to our wealth or to our numbers, and why is this? Let me fraukly tell you why. It is to a certain degree because we have too few men among us whose education fits them to obtain and secure for us the position that should be ours, and I fear that we shall never attain that position till we shall have been in the receipt of as high an education as our means admit of and as other sections of the community enjoy. If it is thought that I exaggerate the importance of this branch of education, look and see with what earnestness others consider the matter. Protestants have two Universities in Lower Canada. two in Upper Canada and one in the Maritime Provinces, and they maintain them in a manner that, while it does credit to them and to Canada, betrays the great importance that they wisely consider attaches to the subject of higher education. But they are not alone in their wisdom. The French Canadians, besides having numerous collegiate institutions throughout the country, have two splendid colleges in this city; they have here also a branch of the celebrated University of Laval, and so alive are they to their interests in this respect that not satis-

We alone unfortunately consider that we do not want such things, or rather I believe we don't bother our heads about them. We are content with nothing in this respect. and yet while all the advantages of education are to be found among those whom we are competing with, we are surprised when we are worsted in the competition. We seem satisfied if those of our sons who are ambitious are allowed entry into colleges where their mother tongue is a foreign language and whence, after several years of study, they come out to take their part in the contest of life, having a mere acquaintance with French, and such knowledge only of English as their own industry at home has helped them to And then, forsooth, the wonder is that the sons of Irishmen in Canada are often inelegant in their speech, that they limp along in their phrases like cripples on the road, that they do not share in the inheritance of eloquence that has distinguished Irishmen at home and elsewhere abroad. Of course

fied with this they are determined to have

here a University in this city of their own

and separate from Laval.

among us, splendid exceptions to the rule, men who in spite of the disadvantages of an education received in French institutions, have been and are able to compare favorably with more favored men. But why should this be an exception; why should there be such a rule? Why, I ask, is it that in our courts, upon the Hope for Bench, in our legislative assemblies, English speaking Catholics are not found in numbers proportionate to the English speaking population? Are we to be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water? If I am told that we have not been able to penetrate to these places merely because of a popular prejudice of freedom down;
Not because a tribune labors for the Harp without the Crown;
Nor because a generous kinsfolk, such rare loyalty have shown
To our sireland, that we love thee—it is for thythat would exclude us, while I may admit on the contrary, that if there could be found not one or two men only, but a choice of men For when stalwart men did falter, fearing not perhaps for life.

Nor for fetters which might bind them, nor the chances in the strife.

But the taunting criticism, and the sneers of shallow men—
Thine the task was to step forward and light up honorable offices of the state, that then, but not till ther, would English-speaking Catholics be fairly represented on the bench, in the Houses of Parliament and wherever else they ed on the way.
With the sweetest voice of mortal, thrilling like ithe lark in May.
To inspire affesh the watchers who keep vigil may be prejudices, but such must give way may be prejudices, but such must give way till the morn.
Waiting for the streak of daylight which shall herald freedom's dawn.

that, prejudices even considered, men, like that, prejudices even considered, men, like water, are, in the great average of cases, pretty sure to find their level, to sink if they fied.

But, ladies and gentlemen, I am afraid that as long as we are content with the present system of college education we must remain mination and defiance, the leader of the Irish Erin sleeps no more O, Lady! for behold the precisely where we are. And not only will Land League strode into the lobby soon afour young men, destined for the higher walks ter three O'clock this evening. The place of life, come out of French colleges speaking | was then full of strangers and sight-seers; imperfect or inelegant English, (for such a defect is of minor importance and might be menced to clear out unauthorized persons counterbalanced by the substantial advantages of a sorid education, since it is not necessary for success in life to be gifted with either the mellifluous accent of Trinity or the classic pronunciation of Cambridge), but the worst result will be that as long as we have only French institutions of this kind there walls—others speculating on the statues of will be a great and a natural reluctance on the part of English-speaking Catholics to send their sons to college at all.

Now, I submit that the advancement of our people morally, socially and materially depends, to a very great extent, on the education of youth. And I further contend that in order to fit a man for the higher positions of life a University, or at least a college education is an essential, and has always and everywhere been so considered. Now, we are a little events of the past two years. One would have inconsistent; we have ambition for these high places for our rising youth, and there is no reason why they should not be reached if months, the desertion of some false friends only the means were supplied. But in our inconsistency we do not take the means to arrive at the end. I say we should; we should attend to this, and the sooner the

If we desire that some men of our race and creed in this mixed community should be ranked among the judges of the land, if we wish to see English-speaking Catholics holding portfolios of Cabinet Ministers and occupying seats in Parliament in fair numbers. then you must fit men for these high positions, and since it is the received opinion that the only way to prepare a man for these positions is by giving him the education to be had in good colleges, we should adopt the means that with other people have been so enccessful.

We have not done so up to the present; why, I am at a loss to tell. We Irish people have been always admitted to be most eager for education. Our old country was once famous for its schools and its scholars; in times past, ere its terrible misfortunes robbed it of everything, Ireland was called "The school of the West." Have the descendants of Irishmen in Canada forgotten the instincts sion to the Irish people is now occupying the in their position, he told them that, spite of that distinguished their fathers? Perhaps it attention of Parliament. If it were so, we all they had achieved, they had still work to is that in the past there have been insur- should most willingly admit it. All Irishmountable difficulties in the way, and I am satisfied that if there were united action now we could succeed, and I believe that within | and it is because the bill of the Government two years we could have our Irish college in lacks this element of finality that we have Montreal.

> Thousands of our little ones are lost annually from cholera infantum, diarrhos and the summer complaints, whose lives might be authoritative explanation of the League's attipreserved by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the greatest and most reliable specific known for all summer ailments. For sale at all Drug Stores. See advertisement in another column.

THAT JUDGESHIP.

The Courier de Montreal, usually a well-informed journal on political subjects, gives currency to the rumor that his Honor Judge Doherty will soon be transferred to Montreal to fill the remaining vacant Judgeship there, and that our member for the Commons. Mr. Brooks, will be raised to the bench and appointed resident Judge hare.

If a long and varied experience both as an advocate and as a Judge, coupled with acute legal perceptions and unswerving integrity, give any claim to the preference, Mr. Justice Doherty is surely entitled to the promotion—if it can be called such. Besides, no prominent member of the Bar in Montreal or Quebec would care to accept a Judgeship if he would thereby consign himself for the rest of his life to a country district, and thus completely sever all his existing business and social relations.

With regard to the appointment of Mr. Brooks, it is well known that he is in every respect well qualified to discharge the duties of a Judge. Besides, it is about time for the St. Francis District to furnish another member to the Judiciary. No advocate from this section has been elevated to the Bench since the appointment of the late Judge Sanborn, although a large number of vacancies have been filled within the last few years. We hope the Government will bear this in mind in making the selection .- The Sherbrooke

The public should bear in mind that DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL has nothing in com mon with the impure, deteriorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and efficacious, relieving pain and lame ness, stiffness of the joints and muscles, and sores or hurts, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

FRANCE MOBILIZING HER ARMY.

London, July 6 .- The Post prints the following prominently: We have reason to believe that in the course of a few days France intends to mobilize 120,000 men and ask the cause of the war of classes is that the land-Chambers for credits for the despatch and lords have claimed excessive rents, and the employment of the troops for three months. This extraordinary step is based upon the necessity of immediately securing the tran-quility and safety of the French possessionin Northern Africa. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs will address representations to the Powers explaining the motives of the above movement and giving them to understand that France is prepared to take further measures requisite for the protection of her there have been, and there are a few men interests whenever menaced.

PARNELL ON THE SITUATION

the Future.

RELIANCE ON AMERICA.

Evictions—What the Land League is Doing.

We clip the following extracts from an interview the correspondent of the New York Star had with Mr. Parnell :--

LONDON, June 23.-There is nothing very special to demand immediate presence in Ireland, while an interview with Mr. Parnell and other leaders is deemed a necessary condition precedent to a visit to Ireland. I proceeded to the House of Commons in furtherance of this id-a this afternoon, and, instead of philosophizing on the condition of affairs, are inferior, but to rise high if they are quali- I proceed to give you a sample recital of results.

Characteristically cool and imperturbable, with lips compressed and eye looking deterthe policemen on duty had not yet com. preparatory to that nonsensical procession of Mr. Speaker from his official residence to the House of Commons. Some were gazing wonderingly on the historical frescoes-the "Last Sleep of Argyle" and other tri-numphs of the artist's genius which adorn the the great men departed, and still more trying to spell out the loyal phrases interwoven with the encaustic pavement. a few had eyes upturned to the stained-glass escutcheons on the window panes; but the whisper, "There's Parnell!" arrested all other pursuits, and country cousins were gratified— or otherwise—with the sight of a man who, more than any other legislator or statesman, has taken the foreground in the historical supposed that the anxieties and annoyances, the studies and untiring labors of the past few and the disappointment of many designs would have told unfavo; ably on his physique. But no! There he was, a new man-strong, earnest, almost robust; no sign of despondency on his brow, but every evidence of fixed determination in his manner. The "observed of all observers," he seemed as unconscious of the presence of friend or foe; until the cordial hand-grasp indicated his contidence in The Star's mission.

"Glad to see you for your own sake," were the first words of the Irish leader; " more glad still for the cause. We owe a debt of gratitude to The Star for persistent and consistent advocacy of the League principles. We have in America many earnest workers in the weekly press; but amongst the dailies your paper stands alone in its heart whole devotion to poor Ireland."

"But, turning thoughts to the Land bill, what are your opinions and expectations?" "Oh, yes; the Land bill! We are told that a great measure of justice and concesmen desire to see the land question settled We desire to see it settled once and for all refused to make ourselves responsible for the measure."

"I understand the matter; but will you for the benefit of the American people, give tude regarding the bill?"

"Yes, the present Land bill leaves the Land question an uneasy sore, and we are unwilling that our position or that of the Irish people should be compromised, although we have offered no obstruction or opposition to

"Why is this measure unsatisfactory?" "In the first place, it does not settle the elations of landlord and tenant, for the question is liable to be respende every fifteen years. In the second place, it does nothing for the class of tenants who are unable to pay their rents, and for whose benefit the Compensation for Disturbance bill was brought in

"But does not the Land bill now before Parliament embody many of the principles of the rejected Compensation bill?"

"The Land bill does less for the class who have suffered so much than the measure which was thrown out by the House of Lords. That measure dealt with the question of arrears of rent; the present bill does not. The bill is also a very complicated one. No single right can be obtained by the tenant without an expensive legal proceeding, and each point can be disputed by the landlord. Now, a measure which does not provide a simple means for the Irish people to obtain justice, is, in the language of Lord Denman, 'a mockery, a delusion and a

snare." "Is that the great difference between the League and the Government—the absence of finality of settlement?"

"Yes, the great difference. There are, of course, details otherwise to be agreed on. The question, as I have said, is liable to be reopened every fifteen years, when the tenants' statutory term shall have finished. It cannot be accepted as a settlement that the question as to the amount of rent to be paid by the tenant to the landlords shall be perpetually kent on."

"Will you kindly give me some further reasons on this point?

"You have them in the history of the Land Question in Ireland. The landlords, by a policy and by methods which I need not describe now, were placed in Ireland centuries ago, and have lived at enmity with the people ever since. They look to England for the maintenance of their unjust power. They are, I repeat, at enmity with the people and the people are at enmity with them. The tenants in self-preservation have rebelled against the exactions. But the landlords are still protected, while the tenants are crushed and coerced. Now, at the end of fifteen years, we shall have the whole question raised again.

"What settlement, then, would you sug-

"I think that the least to be done, with the hope of satisfactory settlement, is that the rent of the tenants should be definitely fixed

once for all, and not be liable again to come up as a source of dispute and disturbance in the country."

"What is the Governmental objection to this arrangement?" "Oh, the Government understand that so long as they can maintain a landiord class in

antagonism with the rest of the people, so long will thew be able to keep up the Macchiavelian policy, divide et impera—so long will they be able to poison the minds of the English masses with false stories of Irish agrarian outrages, and alienute foreign sympathy from the Irish cause."

"Pardon me for an abrupt departure from the immediate topic, but, while I remember, it may be well to ask if the Government policy has simed at the suppression of the Land League?"

"Indirectly, yes; directly, they have made no sign. A short while ago a rumor was spread about that the Irish Land League was to be forcibly suppressed, meaning that the organizers, Secretaries, Treasurers and officers of the thousand and odd Land League Murphy are now being more fully appreciated branches throughout Ireland would be seized since her early death a last that the reward and cast into prison if they ventured to perse-

vere with open organizations." "What did the League propose to do in such contingency?"

"Only two courses would then be open to the League-either that the organization should be turned into a secret movementand you know what that means-or that all attempts at organization should be given up."

"About the secret movement?"

"Ob, all of us who were engaged in the movement felt that we could not recommend the Irish people just now to betake themselves to any secret organization. Our officials all over Ireland were willing to go into prison and to fight the battle out openly and within the lines of the Constitution, but we would not, I repeat, recommend the Irish people to betake themselves to secret organization as regards this land movement. Then the ladies came to our aid. They offered, in the event of all the branches of the men's League being suppressed, to carry on the organization as an open one until the Chief has summoned up courage to put them in prison also. In this way we should probably have been enabled to prolong the fight for several months after the suppression." "But, as I understand, no formal suppres-

sion was attempted." "No; up to the present moment, although every indirect attempt has been made by arresting the most experienced and effective members, no direct attempt at suppression has been made—at suppression as an organi-

zation, I, of course, mean," "What of the duties of the Ladies' League in this condition of things?'

" Up to the present they have simply confined themselves to looking after evicted families and taking care of the prisoners, and I, for my part, shall be very much pleased if the Government spare them the necessity of assuming any wider or more extensive functions than those that have been necessary up to the present moment."

"Have you hopes in this direction? Is at length, espying your 'special," he gave the cause of Iteland promising in and de-welcome more with eye than tongue, and in gree?"

"In every degree! I do not think anybody can look back and recall a time when the cause of Ireland appeared to be so near the goal of success as at the present moment. The sympathies of the 13,000,000 of the Irish race in America are now practically enlisted on hehalf of their mother country. at \$1.50, a price which brings it within reach This, however, you know as well as I do; but I refer to the matter in order to speak the gratitude of Ireland."

"You deem American sympathy of great importance to the cause of Ireland? Well, you have it unerudgingly, and not only from the Irish race but all nationalities."

"We know it. In fact, I have reason to believe that that is the chief difficulty which the Government feels in dealing with the movement."

" In what regard?"

l prefer not to speak on that particular subject just now, except in this way: The Irish in America will be perfectly satisfied with whatever programme the inhabitants of Ireland may settle upon. The policy of the Irish Land League was the policy of abolishing Irish landlordism, not necessarily this or next year, but that whatever we did should be done for the purpose of effecting that object as speedily as possible."

"And, as I understand, without compro-

mise?" "Certainly, without any. We should not attempt any compromise in the way of continuing the present system. I ascertained during my visit to the States that in America they would have been satisfied with a programme to abolish absentee landlords, but the Land League decided that their goal must be the abolition of Irish landlordism in its entirety."

"But is this practicable in the present tone

and temper of Parliament?" " Parliament! Yes, yes-Nothing tha has happened since that platform was fixed upon has lessened our belief in the practicability, and near practicability, of achieving

"Then you believe in the immediate achievement?"

"Immediate in politics is a relative term. I believe it is possible to abolish Irish land-lordism. I believe we can get the Irish tenants to refuse to pay unjust rents and to refuse to take farms from which other tenants have been evicted."

"What is your notion of the right of resisting eviction?"

"You ask toomuch when you enter on that ground. The question of right or wrong is not likely to influence the tenant's mind when his feelings are appealed. But let us drop the subject now. We are, perhaps, on the eve of a day when its discussion cannot be avoided. At any rate, I may ask you to convey to the people of America our earnest appeals for sympathy and support—we shall need them all."

"One word more. Is there any foundation for this day's report that you are about to proceed to the States immediately on another tour of agitation?

"Parliament is sitting, and the land question is unsettled, and the state of Ireland is in doubt. That is my suswer. I may go over for a few days in the autumn, if circumstances warrant, but not now."

" Another question before I leave you-"What, more last words? Well there goes the Speaker's bell. Suppose we adjourn and meet at 12 on Saturday."

And with these words we separated with a cordial hand-shake, he betaking himself to his ordinary seat below the gangway on the Oppositon side, and I ensconcing myself in the favored spot "under the clock," whence, however, I was soon driven into the sunlight of Palace Yard by the drearlest of dull proceedings in the Commons. S. J. M.

H. F. McCarthy, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Ottaws, writes:—"I was afflicted with Chronic Bronchitis for some years, but have been completely cured by the use of Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL in doses of five drops on sugar. I have also pleasure in recommending it as an embrocation for external

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- A Monthly Magazine, Price, \$4 per annum, or single copies 35 cts. Sent free by mail, on receipt of price, by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

The July number of this interesting monthly is replete with good things. When all the articles are excellent, it is difficult to particularize, but we would call attention to that by Maurice Francis Egan, upon Calderon de la Barca, a Spanish poet, whom the author compares to Shakespeare, and whose tragedies and comedies, the writer assures us display the highest genius of a truly Christian character without being disfigured by the slightest stains of immorality. Catholic literature has made immense strides within the last twenty years, and it is a good work to introduce to the public the many grand works which Catholic genius in every land has produced.

The merits of the late Lady Blanche since her early death; alas! that the reward should have come only after her voice has been stilled forever! Her article on St. Catherine of Genea displays in beautiful language a beautiful character.

The more serious articles are well worthy of perusal. The editor displays sound judg. ment in discussing those questions which now disturb the intellectual world. The article upon Miracles and that upon the Catholic Doctrine of the Canon and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures will be read with advantage by the Catholic who wishes to see the grounds of the faith that is within him, and by the Protestant and sceptic who are groping amidst a thousand varieties of error and opinion, for the truth which their conscience tell them must exist somewhere.

Ever since the Cyclopaedia of Education, by Kiddle and Schem, was issued, and universally accepted as a standard and indispensable book of reference for professional educators, it has been urged that this book be reproduced in form and price suited to a far wider sphere of usefulness, viz: as a Manual for all teachers and also all parents earnestly interested in the education and instruction of their children. In compliance with this demand, an abridgment of the Cyclopaedia will

be issued in June, entitled, "The Dictionary of Education and Instruction,' embracing, with the necessary modifications and abbreviations, those articles which relate directly to the theory and practice of teaching as well as to home education. This smaller work-from which a selection of specimen-pages is before uswill be of essential service to teachers both in private and in public schools, for study as well as for reference. It will be welcomed by teachers in Normal Schools also, as a work which can be readily used as a text-book or reference guide by their students. To those who take part in Teachers' Institutes, this compendium comprising instruction upon all the topics to which attention is to be called, will prove particularly valuable. A brief work like the Dictionary comprising all the articles that relate to practical education, must likewise afford a convenient guide to such parents as do not wish to leave the instruction of their children exclusively to the school teacher, but are anxious to take an active part in it themselves, thus co-operating with the work of the school. Printed and bound in superior style the book will be sold of all classes. E. Steiger & Co., New York, are the publishers.

JAMES REDPATH ON IRELAND IS a WORK published by P. J. Kennedy, Catholic Bookseller, No. 5 Barclay street, New York. It contains Redpath's now celebrated letters and lectures on the Irish question, which means that it is well worth reading.

Travellers and tourists should always be provided with Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the best remedy in the world for curing suffering brought on from eating unripe or sour fruits, bad milk, impure water change of water and climate. The great remedy for all summer complaints.

A GRAND Scotch pic-nic and games took place in Williamstown, Glengarry, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., under the management of the Parish Priest, the Rev. Mr. Gauthier. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 people present. Two large dancing platforms were kept in full swing til 7.30 p. m. The games were managed by a well-known athlete, A. C. Rosseau, and were well contested. The 1st prize for Highlard fling was won by the wellknown dancer, Prof. R. J. McDonald, of Montreal, who, at intervals during the day, gave exhibitions of clog and hernpipe dancing in capital style. All that were present were served with dinner, and it is expected the church will realize some \$2,000. Present were Rev. Mr. Corbett, of St. Andrews, and Mr. Sandfield McDonald and Misses Mc-Donald, of Lancaster. Everything on strictly temperate principles. The numerous ladies and gentlemen who helped to make it a success deserve great credit. About 7.30 all was over, and one of the most successful pic-nics ever witnessed in this part of the country came to an end.

THE most pleasant, rapid, reliable and effectual remedy yet discovered for diarrhosa, dysentry, cholera morbus, cholera infantum and all summer complaints, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is unsur-passed as a reliable specific in the above diseases, is well known as a great remedial agent, and is more highly valued the longer it is known. Travellers and tourists should carry a supply in their haversack. For sale by all Dealers in Medicines.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF CAUGHNAWAGA

The annual examination of the pupils of Mr. Fletcher's school at Caughnawaga was carried out in a most satisfactory manner today (July 7th). This Institution is exclu sively for aborigines, being under the able direction of the well-known and accomplished Indian schoolmaster. Revd. N. V. Burtin, Missionary of the place, occupied the chair. Through request of Mr. Fletcher, Mrs. Hingston, of Montreal, honored the school with her presence. She was highly delighted with the young frequeis, and was heard to express great satisfaction at the progress they had made. The schoolmaster says that this lady rendered him a vast amount of service in procuring prizes for his pupils, and hopes that the time is not far off when other good Samaritans will follow her example and do likewise. The following is a list of the leading pupils who carried away prizes:-lst prize in geography, English and American histories, astronomy, French and Indian wars in America, parsing in English, bookkeeping, maptracing in Europe, America and the Dominion, Peter Macdonald and Amiline S. Martin. The above lessons translated into the language of the Iroquois, oral lessons in both tongues—lat prize Peter Macdonald, 2nd is of this make and admired by all who see it. Amiline S. Martin. The following pupils of the Junior order gained prizes for similar lessons as the advanced, the difference being in

the books: Sawatis Kanawato, Louise Dalle-

bone, Sose Jacobe, Jacobe Dallebone and Ennris Sosewatis. Many others obtained prizes for their good attendance during the cold and inclement winter. Nothing can be more meritorious to children than to reward them for perseverance in their attendance at school. Much credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher for the zeal they have shewn in their labors among the aborigines of Sault St.

By the timely use of the Extract of Wild Strawberry, you may avert all disagreeable summer complaints, diarrhea, dysentery cholera morbus, etc., nothing is so pleasant in its cure, so rapid, reliable, and effectual, as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. And the value of this medicine as an antidote in sour stomach, colic, cramps, sea-sickness, vomiting, and other irritations of the stomach and bowels is incalculable. safe and sure, and should be carried in the haversack of every traveller and tourist,

THE "TIMES" ON THE DOMINION, THE NEED OF EDUCATING ENGLISHMEN-LORD LORNE'S WESTERN TRIP.

The Dominion manifests an excusable longing to see its fertile wastes speedily tilled, and to intercept its proper share of the tide of immigration from Europe. Each square mile brought under the plough tends to increase the resources of the State, and to render its burdens more easily borne. Every European colonist represents value in money to the country in which he settles. It grieves the souls of patriotic Canadians to behold all this wealth and human machinery for the production of wealth passing by its own fellow-countrymen and augmenting the strength of aliens in allegiance though notin blood. Englishmen who are less directly in. ferested care less whether the Dominion or the Union engross the chief benefit of immigration, so that the emigrant is planted finally in the habitation best adapted to his own wants and to the consequent increase of the sum of human comfort. They are, however, as convinced as the most zealous Canadian that for English idiosyncrasies there is much in the conditions of Canadian existence more completely suited than could be discovered elsewhere. What is needed to induce Englishmen proposing to change their home to act more upon this truth is that they should be persuaded out of their habit of looking upon a whole continent, or even upon half a continent, as a single point without parts or varying aspects. To the ordinary emigrant America is simply America, as Rutland is Rutland. He drifts to the United States in pure unconsciousness that there are two Americas, as distinct as the poles, competing for his notice. When he shall have arrived at understanding that there is a Canada as well as the States, he will yet be far enough from the proper perception how much is involved in the former term itself. This huge expanse of Manitoba and the Saskatchewan comprises a multitude of diverse soils and circumstances, and even of climates, amid which the newcomer may select what is exactly adapted to his disposition or precisely inconsistent with it. Lord Lorne and his sixty companions may do something by their tour towards classifying this enormous accession to the British inheritance into its several characteristics so the choice will not have to be made blindly and ignorantly. Going with no prepossessions or prejudices, they ought fairly to

The remedy that has had the most remarkable success in the cure of diarrhos, dysentery, cholera morbus, and, indeed, every kind of summer complaint, brought on by eating improper food, such as raw vegetables, unripe or sour fruits, bad milk, impure water, etc., the remedy that is the most pleasant, rapid, reliable, and effectual, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the finest remedy for summer complaints known For sale by all dealers.

reflect the view an average Englishman

would take of the country.

The retrocession of the Transvasl to the Boers is expected to take place about the middle of August.

Exhibition.

GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHI-T.ON, to be held on the EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

Mount Royal Avenue, Montreal. Arranged in three Departments—Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial. Opens Wednesday, September 14,

Excepting Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, which arrive two days later, viz. FRIDAY, SEPT. 16TH. CLOSES FRIDAY, SEPT. 23rd.

\$25,000 Offered in Premiums! Entries in all departments must be made with Entries in all departments must be made with the Secretaries in Montreal, on or before THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

Prize Lists and Forms of Entry, with any other information required, can be obtained on application to GEO. LECLERE.

Sec. Council of Agriculture.

S. C. STEVENSON,

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Provisions, &c.

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Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 34Lf

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AGENT

SCOTCH NEWS.

We are informed by Messrs. Mitchelle, Cowan & Johnston, agents for the trustees, that the late John Fraser, curied hair manuthat the man bequeathed the following legades, free of legacy duty, viz :- Miss Clug-cles, free of legacy duty, viz :- Miss Clug-ston's Association for the Relief of Incurables, ston's £300; the Scottish National Institu-Lenzie, the Education of Imbecile Children, HOR IO. £300; the Boyal Infirmary, £200; the Western Infirmary, £200; and the manathe view of the Congregational Church in Elgin gers of Glasgow, £200.—Glasgow Herald.

Agirl 14 years of age, daughter of Richard Blacks, laborer, residing at 96 Richard street, Fig. 56 riously injured on 13th June by leaping you a window to the street, a distance of two goregs. She had been misbehaving, and to geape her father she ran into the room and locked the door. When the father got the door opened he found the girl had leaped from the window, and on going down to her he at once saw she was much burt. He carried her to the Western Police Office, from which she was sent in a cab to the Western Infirmary, where it was discovered that she had been severely injured about the head, and sko internally .- Glasgow Mail.

Charles Dinnie was examined before Sheriff Dave Wilson, within the County Buildings, Stonehaven, on 8th June, on the charge of mur-Stonenavez, ou our since, on the charge of murdering Elizabeth Stott, by shooting her within her own house, near Fettercairn, on the night of Tuesday last. The examination was conducted in private. After emitting a declaration Dinnie was committed for forther examination. At first it was supposed that the charge with which the mortunate woman was shot consisted of powdrand wadding only, but on Saturday several pent pellets were found in the house where be murder was committed. Apparently they had lodged in the parts of the brain which had been blown away, as they were only found after these became dry. The pellets now discovered correspond with those found in the left barrel of Dinnie's gun, which was loaded when it came into the hands of the police.

A writer named James W. Knox, whose office is in West Regent Street, Glasgow, was taken before Stipendiary Gemmel at the Central Police Court on Saturday and remitted to the Sheriff's authorities charged with ombezzling large sums of money belonging to various clients. He is charged in particular with embezzling the sum of £200, which he got in the month of February last from a Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie for the purpose of investing, but it is alleged that other large sums, to theamount of about £3,000, obtained for the same purpose, were also appropriated by the accused to his own uses. Knox was taken before Sheriff Balfour at the County Buildings in the course of the afternoon, and judicially examined on the grave charge preferred against him. After emitting a declaration, he was committed to prison for further examina-

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company Hone of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—Graphic.

English papers recently reported a case of assault on an Irish nobleman named "Lord Cahir." A correspondent of the London Standard writes:—" I cannot flud this nobleman in any Petrage. The barony of 'Caher' (Butler) became dormant in 1858, and has not, I believe, been since revived."

New York, July 4 .- In all the Catholic churches in this city and Brooklyn yesterday the priests asked the people to come to church to-day to thank God for the great blessings which He had conferred upon the country. and for the general prosperity which prevails, and most specially to implore God to spare the life of the President, who has been stricken

The Governor-General has purchased over \$1,000 worth of pictures at the Art Exhibi. tion, Halifax.

The Ottawa City Council has refused to make up the deficiency of \$1,000 incurred by the Celebration Committee on Dominion Day.

There were 394 business failures in the Dominion since January 1st of the present year, with a total amount of liabilities of

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA' has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderiul." "Brown's Household Panacca," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rost to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents

Kicking the Bucket.—The tradition among the slang fraternity as to the origin of this phrase is that one "Bolsover" having hung himself to a beam, while standing on the bottom of a pail or bucket, kicked the vessel away in order to pry into futurity. There are many around us who will "kick the bucket" from 'yspepsia, liver complaints and derangements of the stomach, if they persist in neglect and thoughtlessness, in not providing a sais remedy. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters never fail to cure these ailments, and restore to health and strength those who otherwise would have "kicked the bucket."

Sold by all Druggists at 25c per bottle.

That the nations of antiquity paid the strictest attention to their hair, we have the authority of their poets and historians. See, for instance, how often Herod's name is mentioned, for whom Leander so often swam across the Hellespont. A few applications of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer works miracles. Sold by all chemists at 50 cents Per bottle.

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

Montreal. Why should not truth be acknowledged? These wonderful instruments are the discovery of the age, and people need no longer fear chest diseases until its very last stage.

Read the following and see the wonderful cures effected by these instruments, which convey medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease :--

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881.

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

Yours truly, C. Hill.

Montreal, January, 1881.

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

Yours, respectfully, S. HILTON, Montreal.

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

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

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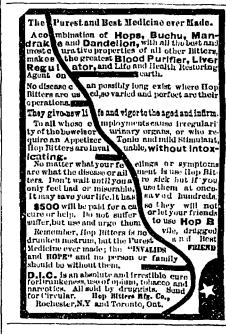
Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects: It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN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

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

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[Continued from first pape.]

LACROSSE

TORONTO vs. SHAMROCK--OUR **BOYS WIN.**

discovered that he had met a veritable James Fitzjames. Farmer rose to his proper level in this game and by his playing extracted from the Toronto crowd several unwilling cheers. Martin getting hold of the ball shortly, threw down and Sam Hughes after a brief interval got in a good throw for goals, which Lally stopped magnificently; Bonnell made a grand run and got in a throw which was too wide. Some sharp play near goals, and then a tussle between Hughes and Hart ended in the former striking the Shamrock man on the head with his stick; a foul being ruled, the two men faced. Bonnell getting the ball after a moment or so, he threw into the spectators and another face took place. Then some pretty play between Morton and Hughes resulted in the ball going to Garvin who tipped gently towards the goal, but the Shamrock "wall" was there, and away it came again. Then it passed from Morton to, Hughes close to goal again, when McKeown, whose play was steadily good all day, sent it down. Tucker tried some dodging, but dropped the ball, a Toronto man sending it over towards the spectators, where Butler got hold, and did another piece of fine play: his threw, however, was stopped by Burns, and it went down again to be cleverly caught and returned by Hart. A few moments and another face ensued, and after several throws for the Toronto stronghold, all of which were well stopped, the ball went over the fence and again a face was required. The Toronto game at this point was a splendid one; shot after shot went up to the Shamrock flags, and how Lally saved them is a mystery, but save them he did. The ball going down field a Toronto man threw it over the fence once more, and then another face. So on the fortunes of the play went, constantly changing. The faces were monotonous in this game as in the first. Farmer and Martin had a little recontre, which did not render either of them unfit for playing well in the fifth game. After fiftythree minutes, the game was decided by Murphy, of the Shamtock, putting the ball through the Toronto goal, thus winning one of the best contested games on record. THE FIFTH GAME.

The Shamrocks were eager to commence the last game so as that they could get back by the 7 o'clock train, but their used-up opponents were slow in toeing the mark. It seems that in order to straighten themselves up for the crowning struggle they took baths in the dressing-room. Betting was now pretty even, although Messrs. Denis McGlynn and Hugh Dolan, of Montreal, were eagerly offering odds on the champions. At last the patience of the spectators was exhausted and the referee had to order out the Torontos. The game commenced and the 19th and 94th Regiments, and three officers from the first the Shamrocks went in to win. Nothing could withstand them; they seemed Auteaslike to gather fresh vigor every time they touched ground. Farmer, Butler and McKeon were immense; Lally, Hoobin, Daly and Maguire were ubiquitous. Every Shamrock acted as if the game depended upon him alone, and after seven brief minutes Murphy put the ball through | eviction, but to-day that task would have for his team. The rush of the Shamrock sympathisers was unprecedented. The champions | per's proclamation notwithstanding, were were lifted off their feet and carried in present, but with the exception of some loud triumph to their dressing rooms, by taat party | denunciations of the bailiffs their demeanor of the Toronto crowd who loved fair play, and inus ended one of the most memorable games of lacrosse ever played. Conspicuous among the Shamrock friends in Toronto, and their name is legion, was Mr. Cosgrove, who treated them like a prince, and bet upon them heavily besides. He expressed his implicit trust in Ald. Ryan's word, which he said was as good as most men's cath, and curred the displeasure of their neighbors. A apologized for the treatment experienced by

THE RETURN TRIP.

When the excitement had subsided, and the Torontos had to acknowledge their defeat, and bow to the decision of the umpire, the Shamrock team and their friends left the grounds, and stopped for a few minutes at the Rossin House. They were already late for the train, but, through the influence of their President, the G. T. R. officials delayed the train until their arrival at the depot.

As it was in the beginning so it was at the end, the Torontos before the match did not notice the Shamrocks, and after the match | charged with riotous and unlawful assembly they were guilty of the same incivility, for not one of them came to see the victors off, Mitchelstown. Four others were also but deserted them on the field when charged with ringing the chapel bell for the they lost the championship. Their absence purpose of collecting people to re-was co complete that not one could be found sist the execution of the process to hand over the championship pennant to of the law. Mr. Eaton, the resithe victorious team. The Shamrocks had to dent magistrate in charge of commission four of their members to remain | troops on the occasion, was examined, and the over in Toronto to await the action of the de-feated team in the matter. evidence disclosed the particulars of the occurrence as already published. The four

came as far as the Don to see their visitors off. Naturally everyone felt as one will feel when flushed with victory. Everything was

now gay, pleasant and amusing.
At Cobourg and Whitby, the "boys" were enthusiastically greeted with loud cheers, demonstrations, which were heartily ap-

When Cornwall was reached the Montreal contingent, headed by the Irish National Independent Band, bailed the team with the national air "St. Patrick's Day." The champions stepped on the platform, and were the lions of the hour. Mr. Stafford, Honorary President of the Club, then stepped forward, made an address and presented the old veteran, Hoobin, with a beautiful bouquet. Ringing cheers were given for the champion club as the train moved away.

Rhenmatism of the Blood and Debility. HAVERHILL, Mass., March 17, 1881.

Gentlemen,-Thirteen years ago I was troubled with rheumatism of the blood. My blood was in such a poor condition that when 1 retired my arms would become so paralyzed that I could not move the clothes to cover me. I used various remedies, and tried rubbing, but nothing seemed to help At last Peruvian Syrup was recommended, and on taking two small bottles I was completely restored to health, and had no occasion to use it again for ten years. About three years ago I was taken with kidney complaint, and had dreadful pains in my back and side. At times, when in the street, I would have such severe attacks that I would be obliged to sit down on a door step, and I would cry like a child. After suffering for some time I remembered what the PERUVIAN SYRUP had formerly done for me, and the use of one large bottle entirely cured me.

pletely broken down. She was so weak that she could do no work. She consulted Dr. Durkee, of Roxbury, who recommended PERUVIAN SYRUP. He said it was just the remedy to meet her case, and the only one he knew of. The result proved the correctness of his opinion, for the use of one bottle completely cured her.
Yours very truly.

MRS. CABRIE A. DAVIS, No. 5 Nicholas street.

LATEST IRISH MAIL NEWS,

Incidents of the Land War.

BOYCOTTING A GAS COMPANY.

A Central News telegram says :-A man named Hyland, in the employment of the Mountmellick Queen's County Gas Company, took some land from which tenants had been evicted. His dismissal from the service of the gas company was demanded, but not being complied with, the people in nearly all the houses turned out the gas, and expressed their determination not to burn any more until their demand was granted. Candles and lamps are being used.

BOYCOTTING IN KILMALLOCK. The Cork Daily Herald of Saturday last

At the Kilmallock petty sessions yesterday two laborers, named Ryan and Byrne, were sent for trial on a charge of forming part of a riotous party who assaulted two servants in the employment of a boycotted armer named Berkery, after they had come from Mass, at Bulgaden. Mr. Lloyd, the chairman, said the law would in future be stringently enforced against the system of boy-

THE MILITARY FORCES IN CORK. The Cork correspondent of the Irish Times

writing on Sunday evening, says :-Quartermaster Cossef, of the Commissariat and Transport Staff, Curragh, arrived in Cork on Saturday, for the purpose of serving out revolvers to the transport branch of the Army Service Corps in this garrison. He has prc-ceeded to Skibbereen for the same purpose. It was estimated that there are now stationed in the county Cork fully five thousand men of all arms, not to speak of the increased force of constabulary which have been drafted into the district. In addition to this large force, there are two flying columns in the district, with a number of the Army Service fully equipped for any emergency.

SOLDIERS PAYING RENT FOR THE PEOPLE.

The correspondent of the Freeman, writing from Crosskeys, county Cavan, on Thursday

week, says:—
To day, for the second time, this village vas crowded with military and police, to carry out evictions on the property of Mr. Weld O'Conner. Over two hundred constabulary, under the command of Mr. Garrett, county inspector, 150 men and six officers of the command of Mr. French, Mr. Blair, and Mr. Neile, R M.'s, were engaged in protecting the sub-sheriff (Mr. Townley) and the bailiffs. During the past few days both the military and police had contributed out of their own pockets to pay the rents of tenants on the same property, and saved the people from been too great. A large crowd, Earl Cowwas quiet.

BOYCOTTING OF TENANT FARMERS. The correspondent of the Cork Examiner, writing from Limerick on Sunday, says :-A number of tenants on the property of Lord Cloncurry who have paid their rents although no abatement would be made have inplacard, alluding by name, and calling on the public to boycott them, was posted up yesterday on the gates of the Limerick markets. One tenant was described as a ferocious bird, and another as a land grabber, and so on. The document was torn down by the police. A few farmers had to remove their butter unsold.

THE MITCHELSTOWN RIOT.

The Cork Daily Herald of Saturday last

At the Mitchelsto wn petty sessions yesterday ten respectable looking men were on the occasion of the late eviction riots in the The train finally left Toronto; there were belltingers, as well as one of the other on board a large number of its citizens who prisoners, who was alleged to have taken a leading part in the riots, and called on the crowd to "remember the Boers," were returned for trial. The remainder of the prisonersexcept two, who were bound to the peacewere discharged.

SHERIFF'S SALE AT MULLINGAR.

Four farms were put up for sale on Thursday week at the Court House, Mullingar, by Mr. Murray, sub-sheriff of the county Westmeath. The first, that of Matthew Farrelly, was bought in for the tenant for £37 3s 4d the amount of a year's rent (£22 16s 10d) and costs. The second, that of Mrs. Egan, was also bought in for the tenant for £69 11s 5d, the amount of one year's rent (£48 10s) and costs. The two other farms, Mr. John Dalton's and Mr. John Hoey's, were knocked down to the representative of the Property Defence Association at £40 each. A large force of [constabulary was in attendance, under County Inspector Carr. Mr. William Dorris attended on behalf of the Land League. 'The Rev. Mr. Fegan, P.P., and the Rev. Mr. McCormack were present.

TURNING FARMS IMTO COMMONAGE A correspondent of the Cork Herald says: The farm from which John Riordan had been evicted, at Gurranc, in the parish of Glante, has been turned into a perfect commonage. A man named Thomas Healy, who some time ago had the grazing of this farm, pending redemption, has given it up, and still he is charged by many with keeping forcible possession of it, but the fact is that the general public have taken "a free farm grant" of it since Healy's term of the lands expired. It is now grazed by their horses, cattle, and

position with the protection of the constabulary, as it is contemplated by the authorities to send police to this district. The place lately has been visited by County Inspector Barry.

SEIZURES. OF CARS BY THE POLICE. The Cork Examiner of Saturday last reports the following cases in which cars have been forcibly seized by the police:-

In Tullamore, yesterday, the carowners re-fused to lend their vehicles to the police who were to effect a seizure for rent. Captain Le Strange thereupon directed the police to take forcible possession, and as a result twenty cars and horses were secured. The drivers, however, would not act, and the police had, therefore, to drive themselves.

Yesterday (Friday) a force of fifty police, with Captain Keogh, R.M., and a representative of the Emergency Committee, went to Dundalk to serve a number of writs for the recovery of rent on the property of Mr. H. R. Parkes, of Ballig Castle, Carlingford. It was impossible to procure cars to convey the force, and they seized upon eleven cars and selected their own drivers. One of the cars broke down on the way, and the driver refused to go further, but a policeman took his place. The locality was reached, and the service of the writs effected.

ABORTIVE PROSECUTIONS NEAR NEWRY.

On Thursday week upwards of thirty men vere charged before the magistrates at Newry. at the instance of the Crown, with having been engaged in a riet recently. The riot arose out of the raception of cattle sold at a sheriff's sale into the yards of tradesmen in the town. The accused were discharged, no prima facie case on the summons having been made out.

HUNFING A PROCESS-SERVER.

The Cork Examiner of Friday week says :-Yesterday a process-server, named Foley, proceeded to Donoughmore for the purpose of serving writs on a property in the locality. His arrival was immediately noised about, and a large crowd of men, women, and children collected, who treated Foley in rather summary manner. He was stripped of his clothes, his writs taken from him, he himself dropped in the river, and sent into the village of Blarney. The police immediately took the matter in hands, and it it expected that some arrests will be made in connection with the transaction. Foley is a native of Donoughmore, and it naturally enraged the people to see him serving writs on his own neighbors.

THE REV. HAROLD RYLETT IN THE NORTH.

The Derry Journal of Friday week says :-The Rev. Mr. Rylett, accompanied by Mr. D. McCloskey, and Mr. Hugh Sweeney, left Carrowcannon House, Falcarragh, this (Thursday) morning. At Dunfanaghy a neat little banneret of orange and green was presented to the party by the Misses McVeigh. It was mounted on a staff attached to the waggonnette. Much attention and enthusiasm was exhibited on the road. At Creeslough a number of people were engaged in erecting a house for a man named Brennan, who, with his wife and nine of a family, were evicted on the previous day by Lord Leitrim. A party of armed police and six bailiffs assisted in the operation. Mr. Rylett visited the place, and Brennan's household goods were lying on the roadside. He also visited the Land League Castle, as the people termed it, which was being erected to shelter the outcast family, and contributed a sum of money to the cost, promising at the same time that the League would contribute further for support of the family. After leaving Creeslough the orange and green flag was everywhere enthusiastically greeted. tated by a cough. Sold by all lruggists.

The landlords are scattering ejectment processes broadcast, and great numbers of people brought these documents for Mr. Rylett's in-

PROSECUTION OF LADY LAND LEAGUERS.

The Cork correspondent of the Freeman,

writing on Saturday night, says :—
Eight members of Kilmallock Ladies' Land League have been summoned for obstruction of the thoroughfares. The offence consists in some members of the Ladies' Land League standing near the door of their rooms and giving a hearty reception to Miss Parnell as she passed by on her way to the Drum-collogher meeting. Further summonses are expected to be issued. The defendants are Mrs. Ellen Morris, Mrs. Begley, Mrs. Quigley, Miss O'Grady, Miss Slattery, and Miss O'Donnell. The summonses were issued by direction of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M.

When an old backwoodsman was about to take his first ride on the Mississippi steamer he was asked whether he would take deck or cabin passage. "Well," said he, in a resigned sort of way, "I've lived all my life in a cabin, and I guess cabin passage will be good enough for a rough chap like me."

SCOTCH NEWS.

On 11th June, a miner named Michael Cowan, residing at Langmuir Rows, Old Monkland Parish, was killed in the Mainbill Coal Pit, Baillieston, belonging to Messrs. Wm. Baird & Co., of Gartsherrie. He had been occupied in the splint coal seam of the pit removing the rubbish and building up a place that had fallen in on the previous day, when a large mass of stone weighing almost three tons came away from the roof and fell upon him, crushing him frightfully and killing him on the spot.

On 11th June, between seven and eight were in a fishing yawl about forty or fifty yards from shore, when their craft was caught in a sudden squall and upset and they thrown into the water. Kelly, who is a splendid swimmer, assisted Stark to land, and next endeavored to rescue McDermott, but failed in the attempt. The occurrence, however, having been witnessed from the shore, a boat was mmediately launched, and by this means Lister was saved just as he was about to disappear, McDermott ere now having sunk un-McDermott, who was a potter, leaves a wife current runs at the spot where the accident occurred, and his body has not been recovered.

It will, perhaps, be remembered that some four years ago a rather extensive and daring robbery of diamonds was committed in Glassheep. The landlord of this holding is Mr. robbery of diamonds was committed in Glas-Grant, of Dunkettle, and the agent is Mr. Unlack Townsend. No one can be got to Georges de Fontenoy. The affair took place

should turn up he will be induced to fill the Robberies of a similar nature had been composition with the protection of the constabu— mitted in London and on the Continent just before this, and the description of the perpetrator was in each case the same. All pointed to the Viscount Georges de Fontenoy as the individual "wanted." After a lapse of nearly two years, a theft of diamonds in Amsterdam resulted in the apprehension there of a man who was identified as the Viscount, and is alleged to be the individual who committed the Glasgow and other diamond robberies. The trial of the accused resulted in his being convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Intimation having been received a day or two ago that the prisoner's sentence expires on the 27th inst., the matter has been again under the consideration of the police. The case was in course reported to Mr. W. A. Brown, our Procurator-Fiscal, who, on Tuesday, resolved to proceed in the prosecution. Although the Viscount is "wanted" both in London and Vienna as well as in Glasgow, the Dutch Government have agreed to hand him over on the completion of his sentence to our police authorities, the requisite extradition having been arranged. Accordingly an officer will be sent over to Amsterdam to bring the accused to the city. -Glasgow Herald. A correspondent sends the following :- In

a parish church within the Parliamentary burgh of Ayr, now famous throughout Scotland for the number of talented ministers who from time to time have occupied its pulpit, the Presbytery of Ayr met on Tuesday to take the usual preliminary steps for the ordination of a minister to fill the vacant charge. While the Presbytery were so engaged they were considerably alarmed at the sudden appearance in their midst of a cow, which had apparently been grazing in the adjoining kirkyard, and seeing one of the church doors standing open, had been curious enough to enter the sacred edifice to see what was going on within. The cow marched up the passage as far as it could get, and its impertinent intrusion having come to the knowledge of a boy in charge of it. When it was being driven down the passage, the cow took a sudden turn and made for the pulpit stair. This was too much for one of the astonished presbyters, who at once jumped up and drove the cow back, and with his assistance the animal was expelled from the church. This, however, did not put a stop to the prving curiosity of the brute creation into the affairs of the Presbytery, for only a minute or two afterwards a little dog entered the church, perched itself on the top of one of the pews, and began attentively to watch the proceedings of the reverend gentlemen. The members of the Presbytery, not feeling at all comfortable with the attentions they were thus receiving, hurried through their business and left. A waggish brother afterwards remarked that although it had often been said that there was a calf and a cur in every Presbytery, this was the first occasion on which they had both appeared in bodily form at one and the same time in the Presbytery of Ayr.

THE PROGRESS OF A COUGH. - The following may be indicated as the progress of a cough in the absence of an efficient check of the lung destroying malady. First, a cold is contracted, the throat becomes inflamed and the irritation causes a spasmodic contraction and dilation of the lungs, accompanied with a dull or rattling sound in the throat. This daily increases in violence, and as it does, aggravates the bronchial irritation until the lungs become seriously affected. Then abcesses or incipient sores form upon their tissue, which rapidly develop into the fatal tubercles of consumption which eat into and destroy the lungs. Who would knowingly incur such peril as this? The surest means of averting it is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, a pulmonic which at the same time checks the progress of throat and lung irritation, and gives strengtht o those debili-

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

Tuesday, July 12, 1881. The money market is quiet at last quotations. The Stock market is quiet but strong, and an advance in prices all round took place

Morning Sales —4 Montreal, 1914; 50 do, 1914; 10 Eastern Townsnips, 115; 25 Montreal Telegraph, 130; 33 do, 129; 125 do, 1283; 25 do, 129¾; 3 Toronto, 153; 4 do, 151; 34 Ontario, 78¾; 1 do, 78½; 90 do, 79; 86 Commerce, 1881; 25 do, 1383; 25 Merchants 1223; 75 do, 123; 50 do, 1231; 10 Gas, 140 200 do, 1402; 50 Richelieu, 694; 24 do, 64. Afternoon Sales.—50 Montreal 1913; 150

Ontario 79; 275 Montreal Telegraph 129; 75 do 283: 50 do 1294; 10 Montreal Cotton, 165: 105 Commerce 139; 100 do 1383; 59 City Passenger Railway, 131; 50 Richelieu and Ontario, 641; 25 Canada Stamping, 110. New York, July 12, 1 p.m.—Stocks unsettled and weak. Am. Ex., 831; C. S., 633 Settled and weak. Am. Ex., 632; U. S., 634; C. S., 634; C. S., 634; C. S., 634; C. S., 634; D. S. H., 1098; D. & L., 1221; Erie, 441; pfd., 851; J. C., 140; L. S., 1221; N. P., 421; pfd., 831; N. W., 1291; pfd., 1421; N. Y. C., 1431; U.

P., 1293; W. U., 921. COMMERCIAL. WEERLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS.

The city wholesale trade continues to exhibit a healthy tone and compares most favorably with last year at this mid-summer season. There are yet, however, too many small traders in business with small capital, and if credits are not curtailed more whole. sale merchants will reap bitter fruit in a year or two. The tendency amongst them at present is evidently to be lenlent, as we find great decrease in the number of failures for the first half of this year, the suspensions for o'clock, a boat accident of a very distressing | that time only numbering 349 as against 649 description occurred in the Firth of Forth, a | ia 1880. The fall trade is scarcely expected to open until towards the 15th of August, as little to the west of Kirkcaldy. Four men, named Stark, Kelly, Lister and McDermott, there is still a great deal of uncertainty as to the growing crops Hay and root crops promise well in Ontario, and barley, oats and spring wheat will probably turn out an average yield. In North-western and Northern Ontario most of the fall wheat was winterkilled, and the cold damp spring also necessitated replanting in low-lying regions elsewhere.

DREGS AND CHEMICALS .- The market is still generally quiet and easier, and opium very weak. Bi-carb soda, \$3.05 to der the surface. Lister, who was in the water \$3.25; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.65; bi-chromate for a considerable time, was very much ex-hausted, and his condition remains critical. cream tarter crystals, 29c to 31c; ditto ground, 3ic to 33c; caustic sods, \$2.50 to and five children to mourn his untimely loss, 2.60; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bleaching for whom much sympathy is telt. A strong powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 1.85; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2 to 3.25 epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.05 to \$1.15; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 53c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; opium, about \$6.25 to \$7; quinine, \$3.75; morphia, \$3.40 to \$3 50; castor oil, 10c; shellac, 42c to 45c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Hardware is selling A few years since my sister's health was com- mind this property, and it such personage ou a Saturday, towards the end of July, 1877, well, but profits are small, owing to keen

competition. Harvesting implements are now in fair demand. There is decidedly better feeling in pig-iron. We quote: Pig iron per ton, Coltness, \$18 25 to \$19 00; Siemens, \$19 to \$20.00; Gartsherrie, \$18 to 18 50; Summerlee, \$18 to 18 50; Langloan, \$18.25 to 19; Eglington, \$16 50 to 17 00; Carnbroe, \$17 to 17 75. Bars per 100 lbs: Siemens, \$2 to 2 25; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$17 to 17 75. \$1 75 to 1 90; best ditto \$2 05 to 2.50; Swedes \$4 to 4 25; Norway, \$5 to 5 25; Lowmoor & Bowling, \$6 25 to 6 50. Canada plates, per box: Glamorgan and Budd, \$3 15 to 3 25; Penn and Garth, \$3 25 to 3 30; Hatton, \$3 15 to 3 20: Thistle & Clitton, \$3 25 to 350; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, \$5 50 to 5 75; ditto, IX. \$7 50 to 7 75; ditto, DO. \$5 to 5 50; ditto, DX, \$7 to 7 50. Coke, IO, \$4 60 to 4 65. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets No. 28, best \$6 75 to 7 25; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 25 to 250; Sheets, best brands \$3 to 312: Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., Staffordshire, \$2 75 to 3; do Bradley, \$4 50 to 4 621; do. Lowmoor & Bowling \$7 to 12.

Boots and Shoes .- Several leading houses report an increase in orders equal to 25 per cent. Competition continues keen and profits low. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25: do split brogans, \$1 to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$1.80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.30 to \$2.75; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.10 to \$1.40; do prunella, 50c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, 90c to 1.15.

LEATHER.—This branch of Trade is more active and sounder than it has been for some little time, and the speculative element appears to be out of the market. Prices con tinus firm and unchanged, but dealers say that they should be 10 to 15 cent higher to keep pace with price of hides, labor, bark, &c. Boot and shoe men are not buying beyond requirements. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A 25c to 27c; ordinary, 24½c to 25½c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24½c; No 2, ordinary, 22½c to 23½c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 140 to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, GROCERIES .- A continuous stream of

business is reported from all parts of the country. The jobbing trade, however, is mostly confined to the odd lots of staple goods. Teas.-The trade in a joining way appears supplied for the moment, but we are pleased to notice a constant demand from country sources, particularly so for good medium to finest grades. Japan, common, 22½c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 40c; fine to choice, 41c to 53c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to tinest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, commen to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congon, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars-Are again attracting attention, the recent lull after the rapid advance having induced refiners to relax their views a little, and we reduce prices to the following basis, at which transactions are reported: -Granulated, 104c to 114c Grocers "A," 10½c to 10½c; Extra Bright Yellow, 9½c to 9½c; Bright Yellow 8½c to 9c; Fair, 8½c to 8½c; Medium, 9½c to 8½c; Fruits.—For all kinds of fruit an active demand exists, and of currents and Valencia raisins very few lots can now be had. Currants, 6%c to 7c; valencias 8% to 9c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; loose muscatel, box, \$2.30 to \$2.40; sultanas, 104c; seedless, 94c to 104c; prunes, 5 c to 6 c; malaga figs, 6c to 7c; h s almonds, 6c to 7c; s s tarragona, 13c to 15c; walnuts, French, 9½c to 10c; filberts, 8½c to 9c. Coffee.—We find rather more doing in coffees, particularly the finer grades. Mocha has advanced fully 10 per cent. We quote: Green mocha, per lb, 30c to 38c; Java, 23c to 28c; maracaibo, 21c to 23c; cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Bio, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 27c; chicory, 12c to 121c. Spices,—The enquiry for all sorts of spices is increasing, and we hear of good sales of ginger, nutmegs and cloves. Cassia, per lb., 13c to 19c; mace, 90c to \$1; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 13c to 14c; pimento, 16c to 17c; mustard, 4 lb Jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to \$1 . Syrups and molarses .- Very little doing in syrup and the unprecedentedly high price of Barbadoes molasses has stopped business. Syrups—Bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; fair, 58c to 62c. Molasses—

Wool .- Market unsettled, with prices nominal. The nominal price for fleece wool in the west is 27c to 28c. Cape, 18½c to 19c Oreasy Australian, 28cto 31c; Canada pulled A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c; and unassorted, 30c.

Barbadoes 56c to 58c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c

sugar house, 35c to 37.

Hides are quoted at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins, 40c; clips, 25; calfskins, 12c

Perroleum is still dull at 213c in car lots. Broken lots are quoted at 22c to 221c, and single bbl. lots at 23c to 24c. Salt. Quite trade. Coarse, 521c to 53c;

actory filled, 90c to \$1 00; eureka, \$2, \$1, and 50c for bags, halves and quarters.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

This week 2,195 cattle and 5,909 sheep were exported from Montreal, as against 2,213 cattle and 1,140 sheep last week. Total exports to date 21,435 cattle and 10,158 sheep. The English market prices are maintained at the recent improvement, but the large supply of grass-fed cattle is depressing the market We quote shipping cattle at 5c to 54c; stall-fed butchers at 41 to 5c, and grass cattle at 31c to 4c. Hogs are easy at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 100 lbs. Sheep are worth \$3 to \$5 50, and lambs, \$3 to \$4.

MARRIED.

GALLAGHER—COLLINS.—On the 4th inst., in the Roman Catholic Church, Sherbrooke, P.Q., by the Rev. Father Dufresne, V.G., Mr. John Gallagner of Marbleton to Miss Josephine Collins of Sherbrooke, P.Q.

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