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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXI.-NO. 46.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1881.

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND !! **MSTER** TENANT FARMERS, DELEGATES TO AMERICA. Parnell and T. P. O'Connor Coming

Arresting the Ladies!

DIELIN, June 21 .- At a meeting of the Land League, to-day, Sexton, who now has the exclusive management of the organization, strongly appealed to America for funds. He said they had arrived at a critical stage of the struggle of the League and their expen-

diture was very large. CORK, June 21.—Father O'Connor, the priest known in connection with the part taken in advocating the interests of the Harrence temantry, has arrived here en route to America. Two priests, and Slack, Vice-Pre-sident of the Land League of Listowell, accompany him. The object of their visit is to raise funds to meet the heavy expenses incurred by the Harrence tenantry ip unsuccessful efforts to purchase their farms. They propose to lecture through the United States on the land question.

Father O'Connor has a letter from Archbishop Creke commissioning him to proclaim everywhere in America what Irishmen want, and to tell the Americans that the Irish people are determined to carry on the present constitutional agitation.

It is understood that the communications with the United States Government in regard to incentives to crime in the United Kingdom, published by Irish papers in America, will be conducted at Washington, through West, successor to Thornton. Among the stricles to which attention will be called is one speaking of what is called " the last visit of the Prince of Wales to the continent," and indicating methods by which a fatal

to be shot. It is signed, "By order of General Commanding, Angott." LONDON, JUDE 22.--Mr. Parnell has made up his mind to re-visit America in order to extend and consolidate the Land League organization at once. He is convinced that the Land Bill cannot be regarded as a final settlement of the Irish land ques-tion. He will not leave London, however, until the Lords have sent the measure back to the Commons, as, in case they should seriously mutilate or reject the Bill, a grave political crisis would arise, and Mr. Parnell's friends desire that he should be on the spot to guide his party at such a criti-cal period. The rumor that he will go when the Bill passes through the committee, leaving the party under the leadership of Mr.

Justin McCarthy, is quite unfounded. The three Eoman Catholic priests sailed to-day from Queenstown to New York on their lecturing tour through the United States. one of them carrying with him a letter from Archbishop Croke, commissioning him to "proclaim everywhere in America what the Irish prople want and what they do not want.

Several Home Rule members of Parliament also intend visiting the United States this autumn. Among these are Mr. Shaw, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor. The latter gentleman proposes to deliver a series of lectures on Irish literary and political topics.

DUBLIN, June 24.-Proclamations are issued prohibiting assemblages at Mitchellstown and Thurles for obstructing the Sherift while erving write.

The Pall Mall Gazette says there is dissatisfaction in Ireland at the amendments of the Land Bill, to which the Government has assented, such amendments being almost euterely in favor of the landlords. It suggests that the Government facilitate the progress of the Bill by announcing these amendments should announce the concessions they are prepared to make to the other side. Many persons think the Emigration clauses should be dropped, but there is little doubt something will have to be done in favor of tenants both in reference to arrears and leases.

LONDON, JUNE 25.--The Cabinet have re-solved to usk the House of Commons to allow the Land Bill to be taken up day by day.

A month hence, at the outside, the Land Bill will be before the Lords, and its progrens in that Chamber will be watched with peculiar interest. With the general questions relating to land their Lordships are much better able to deal than the Commons, niuetenths of them being landed proprietors, who devote their time to the management of their were men speaking various languages, som estates. But in this case the Lords will bring the wild districts of Arabia to the classic to the consideration of the Bill, not only their language of Greece. When the hitherto prejudices in favor of laudlordism, but a lilliterate Apostles went forth, the Arab heard fish, and wounded in several places. keen desire to show the Radicals, who have from the language of the desert, so did the defied them to alter the measure that the Persian the Upper Chamber is still part of the Constitution and endowed with revisory powers. Their Lordships have determined to let the of the Latin, which God decided should Radicals understand that the prerogative of be the future language of His universal the hereditary House have not been shortened Church They came to all nations. To esor circumscribed by the recent uprising of the | tablish an apostolic Church was the mission Democracy, and before the Land Bill is disposed of a greater and graver issue, involving suffer, and to die in every land for the faith of the existence of the Upper Chamber, may be Christ. There was an important law which forced upon the country. Mr. Gladstone took Christ established-namely, the pastoral office particular pains the other day to let it go and the care of souls. The care of souls was forth that he will not consider his life's misprescribed for certain territories and d stricts, sion ended until he has laid violent hands beyond which the pastor was not to enter. upon a great landed guild. Mr. Fowler, the | His pastoral office was the the care of a cermember for Cambridge, moved a series of re-solutions declaring that the time had come permit him to go beyond a certain limit. Unfor the abolition of entail and primogenifettered by the care of souls, and uurestricted, ture. The Attorney General ought to have the religious orders go forth unto the ends of the earth, iuto every land, to be as witnesses of spoken on the Government's behalf, but the Premier jumped up and made a speech, anthe faith of Jesus Christ and His laws. Up nouncing his hearty support of the principle to 700 years ago they had the pasof free trade in land, and telling the Lords, [torn] office and the religious orders confining themselves strictly to their rules. The latter confined themalmost in as many words, that if they could Bot maintain their order without such reselves to their monasteries. Rarely did the strictions upon the sale and transfer of landed property as now exists, the sooner Carthusians or others come out of their monthey passed off the scene the better. This asteries; but they always preached the Gospel of Christ crucified to the people. Afterwas in reply to Salisbury's threat that the wards, when the people wavered in their Upper House would throw out the Land Bill, allegiance-when new countries and new and the Radicals cheered to the echo. If the Lords force a battle, the fighting will be peoples were discovered-the Almighty God raised up the religious orders to preach His short, sharp and decisive. They and the Squires and Established Church will stand word. In the thirteenth century the relialone. The Radicals will not only muster children of St. Augustine came forth as every man of Radical tendencies in the three apostles, and spread themselves through the Kingdoms, but will draw tens of thousands of recruits from the farming class. nations. St. Francis of Assissium sent his disciples in thousands. St Dominic sent his CORK, June 27.-Brooks, the American sons abroad, and thus infused a new Consul, visited O'Mahonev, who is in gaol on Pentecost vibrating through the hearts a charge of attempting to murder Mr. Scranof the nations. Then went forth ton, a Justice of the Peace, of Ballydehob. from the cloister armies of martyrs. The The Consul says O'Mahoney at the time of his arrest was serving as a poor-law gardian. That brown Tartar was arrested in his onward march of devastation by the children of O'Mahoney was a naturalized citizen of the Dominic, of Francis, and Augustine, who United States before he accepted that office spoke to him of the cross of Christ and the there seems to be no doubt, but the Consul future rewards or punishments to come in refuses to express a further opinion. He made the land beyond the tomb. They did so only a full report of the case to the Legation, at to wear the martyr's crown. Each order had London and Washington. He says, the "ausits own glory, and its own special glory. He pects," of whom thirty-five are in Limerick claimed for his own order one special claim gaol, are remarkably well treated, fed by the in connection with the history of this day-Land League, and supplied with clothing and the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost. These bedding, marked " National Land League." great Heaven-sent gifts were most amply ex-The News, commenting on the notice of Mr. emplified in his order. The Church of God Gladstone to give the Land Bill precedence honored his order by calling and siyling it over all other orders, says :-- "We cannot close the Order of Truth. The Pontiff of the day our eyes to the immense strain and burden gave it the title of Order of Preachers. about to be placed upon Mr. Gladstone's strength, and the danger, not only to the Bill The great doctor St. Thomas of Aquin but to the nation and Minister, of its being and St. Antoninus of Florence were great examples of the gift of wisovertaxed." dom. The preacher then gave numer-

FATHER BURKE IN DROGHEDA. foundation stone of the first Dominican convent of St. Mary Magdalene in Drogheda was GO AND PREACH TO ALL NATIONS."

On Sunday, the 5th inst., the foundation tone of a new convent for the Dominican tathers of Drogheda was laid with a religious ceremony, conducted in strict accordance with the Dominican rite. A connecting link has thus been added to the past religious history of Drogheda. The eloquent Dominican, Father Burke, was announced to preach, and a very large congregation assembled. The blessing and laying of the foundation stone of the new convent was first proceeded with. The ceremony commenced at twelve o'clock. After the first Gospel. Father Burke, O.P., ascended the altar steps

to preach the sermon for the occasion. The reverend gentleman said that they were assembled there that day to help the Dominican fathers of Drogheda to lay the foundation stone of their new convent residence with prayer and blessing. They were there to repeat an historical work which took place many years ago in Drogheda, and to aid it by their generous contributions on the holy Feast of Pantecost, when the Church of God commemorated the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles. The work of the redemption was consummated by the resurrection of our Lord from the dead ; but this great work would avail nonght if its moral and teachings were not brought home to every man and child. The day was well chosen for the work to be accomplished in which they were engaged. In its significance the day was the real apology for the laying of the foundation stone, and for the existence of the religious orders in the Catholic Church, When the sons of an ancient religious order call the faithful around them to aid them, the work in which they are engaged has a significance for its accomplishment. On Ascension Thursday, when God was about to leave the Apostles, the last charge He gave to them was, "Go, and preach to all nations," "For I have raised you up to be the witnesses of My glory, and of My Church. Your mission is not only for this people and thatgo abroad until every nation becomes acquainted with the grace of God. Go, therefore, preach ye the Gospel to all the nations." He told the Apostles to wait for the Comforter. How did He come? Like living fire, in the were men speaking various languages, som

of love and other of the gifts of the Holy

Ghost. Reverting to the ceremony of the day,

the preacher said that the work of that day

laid. St. Dominic was then living, and from his monastery in Rome he sont his benedic-tion to the good work. Their brethren al-ways lived in peace with their Franciscan and Augustinian brothers. During the last 700 years they lived among the people, and, like the ancient monks or hermits, sharing in their sorrows or joys, sympathising with their welfare, not defending them from the foeman. Then the forman and persecutor came, and the triars were driven away, rather than abandon their people the friars lived in holes and caves. The streets of this town of Drogheda ran red with the blood of the people, and commingling with it in one common red stream flowed the blood of the Franciscans, Dominicans, and Augustinians. With these title deeds, with such claims as these on the Catholics of Droheds, the Dominican fathers asked them to give them a place in which to live, to labor, and to study, among the people whom they loved, whom they struggled with, and with whom they died. When religion

seemed doad-when there was not an altar in Drogheds, not a crucifix to be seen, and a Catholic dare not show his face-and when the Puritan, with blood-recking sword, rode on his war-horse through the silent streets heaped with the corpses of the slain-when every hope was dead, and every heart seemed bleeding and dying-the Church of God was

believed-and justly so-to be buried in the grave. But the blessed promise of God was verified, that He would be with His Church in persocution and danger, and make her triumphant. And now, once again, as in the olden time, they had in Drogheda the children of St. Dominic, of St. Francis, and St. Augustine in stately churches. The Dominican church again reared aloft its spires to-day by

the Boyne. Every morning the shadow of the cross was flung across that fated river, which was borne along on its bosom to commingle with the ocean. The Dominican convent now appealed to the generous sympathies of Catholic Drogheda, and for every help and aid they gave it every drop of blood its martyrs shed will bring down a blessing on them and on their children. The only ambition of the Dominican fathers was to live with them, for them, and God. He called on them, in the name of the Dominican martyrs whose bones were resting in the Irish soil, to build a house for the poverty-stricken sone of St. Dominic, who could only offer them their prayers, their aspirations, and

CATHOLIC NEWS.

their love. - Dublin Nation.

The Rev. Father Hudson, while bathing at Santa Cruz, Cal., was attacked by a sword-Archbishop Hannan was presented yester-

Catholics and Protostants alike joined in doing bonor to the occasion thus showing a com-module saisit of most faciling and friendship.-Kingston News.

Hundreds of pilgrims who have visited the Holy Land speak in the highest terms of the hospitality of the Franciscan Fathers who have charge of the holy sepulchre; for not only Catholics, but Protestants also, invariably meet with a cordial reception. Few travellers, nowever, mention in their accounts a practice that shows in the clearest light the eroic charity of these devoted religious. | last night Earl De La Warr, Conservative, Whenever the pest breaks out in Jerusalem, one of the Fathers leaves the monastery, first preparing himself for death by a fervent reception of the Sactaments, and hastens to the city to bestow upon all without distinction of person or creed, both rights should not be interfered with. The corporal and spiritual aid. The monk remains away from the monastery as long as the scourge continues, for fear of spreading it. In order that the others may be kept in-formed whether or not he still lives, he rings every day at a fixed hour a little tell which the advantage of getting into petty squabbles communicates with the monastery. As long as the bell continues to be heard the brethren know that the religious is at his post, and among the living; but if on any day the bell is silent, they know that he has fallen a victim to the pest, and another member hastons forth to replace him.

[Concluded on Third Page,]

BEAUHARNOIS.

We learn that the citizens of this pretty ittle town are awakening to a lively sense of vhat is good for them.

Being desirous of fostering the establishment, but finding that they need for that purpose to increase the water power in the St. Louis river, the Council—npon being in-formed by Messrs. A. Clement and P. J. U. Mons last night Baudry that some gentlemen in Montreal proposed building soon a large factory, and might be persuaded to build it at Beaubarnight de Joistandet (5) Suith 1, in the method on the nois-the Council, at a meeting held on the 21st instant, appointed Messrs, John II. Sulli-sulla event of an Armenian insurrection and wan and P. J. U. Baudry delegates to go to Bassian intervention we should be bound to Ottawa and confor with the Minister of Public Works about having the work performed in inform Turkey we withdraw from the the river St. Louis to give the water power the necessary force.

Mr. Bergeron, their M. P., on the wharf, asked him to stay over for a couple of hours, and then sending round the bell-man, in a n very short time convened a meeting of some three hundred citizens, to whom Mr. Bergeron gave a promise that he would do his best to secure them the water they are thirsting for. Resolutions were passed, affirming the

importance of the work, praying Sir Hector Langevin to grant the necessary funds, and praying Mr. Bergeron to give them a helping hand.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, June 22: - In the House of Lorder moved for papers on the Tunisian affair, and condemned the action of the Goverment on the Tunisian question.

Earl Granville replied that France had assured the Government that British treaty Government were sensible of the fact that in-cidents might arise on which it would be their duty to ask frank explanations, but as the Government had not opposed the past action of France in Tunis he could not see on that action, unless it led into an invasion of British treaty rights.

LONDON, June 34.-Mr. Grant Duff, Under Secretary of the State for the Colonies, replying last night in the House of Commons to Lord George Campbell, spokesman for Mr. Amor DeCosmos, M.P., for British Columbia, said that attention had been given to the constant complaints of British Columbia respecting the non-construction of the railway, and that a representative of British Columbia as well as the Premier of the Dominion were now in England. When the Government had conferred with them they would be able to form an opinion whether it was desirable to take further action

LONDON, Jano 25 .- In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Rylands (Liboral), moving for further papers on the Auglo-Tuckish Convention, contended that in spite of the Turkish promises, the Reform Convenassist Turkey. He recommonded we should convention As a consequence of that no necessary force. On the 24th some of the promoters seeing Mr. Bergeron their M. P. on the wheef actual strongly advised holding. The acquisition of Cyprus was an infraction of public law and the cause, as he showed, from conversations with Mr. Waddington and Earl Salisbury at Berlin, of the present difficulty concerning Tunis.

Mr. Wolff (Conservative) said to return Cyprus to Turkey would be to restore it to misgovernment. There was no analogy between our acquisition of Cyprus and the French proceedings in Tunis.

Sir C. Dilke said there were no papers could be laid before the Hot hich

railway disaster might be produced with impunity. Also another purporting to be an account of the trial of Gladstone by a secret society, followed by his condemnation to death. LONDON, June 22 - It is said that Parnell

will return to the United States, and make an extensive stumping tour of the country, as soon as the Land Bill has passed through committee in the House of Commons. His speaking will be directed to the advocacy of local home rule for Ireland, and the formation of a great confederacy of the kingdom and [colonies.

Mr. Parnell, in speaking at a meeting in this city last evening, said that the Land League would exist after the passing of the Land Bill, which was not a final sottlement of the question.

LONDON, June 22 .- The Pall Mall Gazette. this afternoon, says :- " We wish the Government had followed the sound principle of letting O'Donovan Rossa alone. It is very fine for the Telegraph to talk about requiring America to treat planners of insurrection as the English Government has Herr Most, proprietor of the Freheit. We may require as much as we please, but, unless we are much mistaken America will give a short answer to such requisitions. It seems extremely improbable that the American Government will be allowed, either by tradition or policy, to meddle with the Irish-American press. Any overt preparations for an expedition it will doubtless put down as it has done before."

The Daily News has an article almost exactly similar on the subject. It says :--"Although it is not likely that America will interfere with the press, her Government has usually acted loyally and firmly when any real danger of a friendly Power was planned within the American frontier."

A deputation of the Ulster Tenant Farmers, to-day, had an interview with Parnell and other Home Rule members, at which it was agreed that the Home Rulers should strenuously oppose the Government amendments to the Lond Bill.

LONDON, June 22. - At an interview between the Ulster farmers and Home Rulers, the Parnellites manifested a willingness to withdraw as many amendments to the Land Bill as were possible, except where vital or important principles were involved. The Ulster delegates expressed the gravest alarm at the idea of the Government expunging from the bill the direction to the Land Court to exclude tenants' interest from all consideration of fint in fixing a fair rental of holdings. Fea was expressed that in the absence of some definite instructions the court may feel bound to apply the existing Common-Law doctrine, that everything in or on the soil belongs to the landlord, this doctrine being corrected only by the reservation of the tenant's actual improvements, whereas the delegates hold that, besides the improvements, his good-will or occupancy-right should be protected.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has received threatening letter, dated from the "Nihilist Council Chambers, Birmingham." The missive, which is written in red ink, and ovidently penned by some illiterate person, begins: "Attend to this notice," and then preceeds violently to abuse Mr. O'Connor as a Constitutional agitator and Land Leaguer, wasne him not to altempt in foture to address English audiouc"s, and finally tells him he is

Several members of the Ladies' Land ous examples of illustrious saints of the order League, at Kilmallock, County Limerick, have preeminently distinguished for the possession been summoned on a charge of obstructing the public highway, during the recent visit of Miss Parnell.

was not a new thing, but an old one renewed. In the laying down of the foundation stone of Mr. A. Cross has been in Warwickshire the new Dominican convent of St. Mary collecting materials for the life of George Eliot. He was the guest for several days of Magdalene, it was like a resurrection. St. his wife's nephew, the Rev. F. R. Evans, at Augustine said that " in that Christ died He Bedworth Rectory. A number of sketches showed that He was man, and in that He of places identified with the works of George rose from the dead He showed that Eliot and with her early life have been taken, including Cerbury and Chilvers Cotton, as the book is to be infustrated.

or mis lay with an address by the Catholic Total country, so did the Greek in his classic lan-Abstinence Societies of Halifax. guage, and so did the Roman in the language Pope Leo has appointed Dr. McMullen, of Chicago, Bishop of Davenport, a new diocese formed out of the Southern half of Jowa, and including the cities of Keokuk, Des Moines, Davenport and Council Bluffs. of the illustrious twelve, prepared to do, to

Right Roy. R. McDonald, formerly P.P. of Picton, Bishop of Harbor Grace, will be consecrated on the 21st of August. The Bishop leaves his parish with a convent, church and globe house and lands valued at nearly \$70,-200, almost free of debt.

The Catholic Mirror states that a son of the Itish patriot, Richard Dalton Williams, is a seminarian at the Jesuit College at Spring mishers." Hill, near Mobile, Ala., and will soon he ordained. "His gifted father has bequeathed him a glorious legacy of talent, and in the son the gentus of the poet has a new and beautiful life."

As one of the signs of the times, a German contemporary mentions that lately in a theatre of Berlin two couplets directed against Windthorst and the pfoffen, the German word of opprobrium by which the priests are designated, were hissed and hooted by the audience. A few years ago such expressions were quite common on the stage, and were received with applause. TA Calcutta contemporary says : - The

Catholics at Simla are just now in luck's way; gious orders sprang up in numbers. The the Viceroy has made a donation of 20,000 rupes to the fund for crecting a Catholic Church at the station, and if their subscriptions from other sources could be in keeping with this handsome gift, the fortunate restdents at that delightful station, once styled the "Modern Capua," should soon have a church surpassing in size and grandeur all other churches in India, and perhaps equal to many of the noble structures that are to be met with in Europe.

> When Pius IX. celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his reign as Sovereign Potiff, and thus had reached the years of Peter at Rome, his portrait, together with an inscription to this effect, were placed in the Dome of the Prince of the Apostles, near the old bronze likeness of St. Peter. This portrait is now to be of St. Peter. moved to the side aisle of St. Peter's Church, where the Vatican Council held its sessions. This removal seems to be entirely appropriate, as the Vatican Council and the declaration of Papal Infallibility are considered among the most important events of the glorious reign of our late Holy Father.

Bishop Cleary accompanied by Father McCarthy and several other priests of the diocess arrived at Brockville yesterday in the steam yacht Oneida owned by Mr. Cassils late president of the Canada Central Railway. His Lordship was met several miles from there by a fleet of steam yachts and boats and accompanied to Brockville, where an address of welcome was read. He was driven to the church by the Mayor, accompanied by a large procession headed by the Brockville brass band. Service was held in the church which was densely packed. This evening a sacred concert will be given. His Lordship will remain in Brockville until Mondsy. The streets Tore from the dead he showed that main in brockvine anti-mondagy. The streets would deal with him as a funation he is stances, reinstate a tenant against whom an He was God." Seven hundred years age presented a holiday appearance yesterday. Obtained certificates of sanity from several ejectment decree has been obtained, and that the Dominican factors of that day spoke being profuely decked with figgs and bunting physicians, who say that he is an enthusiast the Land Commissioners may assist such of those to come after them, and the in honor of the distinguished arrival. In the subject of fasting, but not irrational. tenant by advances.

Of course no one can tell what will happen at Ottawa, but all good citizens at Beauharnois are now hoping for better days.

YERY INJURIOUS BRAG.

The Land agitation in Ireland, together with such a Home Rule movement as must soon be evolved by it, has attracted the attention of the world, and the support of almost the entire Irish people. The elements not favorable to these pacific reforms are. late Government in regard to the coversafirst, the landlords and "castle-hacks," and tions of Earl Salisbury and Mr. Waddington, second, the well-meaning but too impulsive and said that if the French policy in Tunis circlo of Irishmen who call themselves "skir-

The head and inventor of the "skirmishers" is O'Dorovan Bossa. No one can question his patriotism ; but it is quite time that every sensible Irishman should question his which the late Government thereby destroyed methods and discretion.

A tew weeks ago he inthered the story of organization had effected the blowing up of of their action in proclaiming the county of the English gunboat Doterel. We do not Waterford as destined to be brought under the believe that Rossa said anything of the Coercion Act. Mr. Frank P. O'Donnell, kind, but he has allowed the canard to go uncontradicted.

This kind of work is stupidly injurious to Ireland, not only in regard to the English majority she is trying to overcome, but to the | whole civilized world. The sinking of the Doterel was certainly an accident. It now appears that she carried a certain quantity of dynamite among her war-stores. An explosion occurred on Saturday last on the pinnace of the English war-ship Monarch in Tuuis harbor, by which an officer was killed and eight men wounded. The explosion was caused by the ignition of two and a-quarter

pounds of gun cotton which was on board for experiments. If she had sunk, or the Monarch had blown up, the drive the Irish people into acts of violence, "skirmishers" would have had a rare windfall, without moving a finger. It may please the down. "s'tirmishers" to "scare" the English mind by a cock-and-bull story; but they must not be allowed to injure the cause of Ireland for their secret amusement.

The attempts to blow up buildings in England are so egregiously absurd, vain, contemptible, abortive, that if the "skirmishers" did not immediately claim them, the world would assuredly set them down to English police rescality or the folly of brainless boys. Now let us have no more of it, or if we are to to have it, let it be known everywhere that the Irish people in America do not commend or defend that sort of thing. If a system of retaliation is to come, and God forbid that it should come, it ought to be managed by men who at least will see that their desperate purposes do not end in smoke and contempt, and who have learned the precious habit of holding their tongues.- Boston Filot.

John Griscom, the Chicago faster, not only has to combat hunger, but also those who would deal with him as a lunatic. He has

pointed out it was a different thing to condemn a treaty and reverse it violently; to upset the Convention might endanger the peace of the East. He agreed that there was no analogy between the acquisition of Tunis and of Cyprus, although our example had been of bad effect.

Mr. Gladstone stated that Earl Dufferin, the new Ambassador to Constantinople, carried his instructions to push the settlement of the Armenian question. Mr. Gladstone violently attacked the secrecy of the had been dangerous to the public peace, and if it involved a breach of public faith, England by the evil example she set weakenod her right to protest against it. It was a departure from the European concert and which the present Government had labored and would labor to rebuild.

member for Dungarvan, said that only one assault in Waterford had been reported during the last six months, and declared that there was tar more respect for law and order in Waterford city and county, and that life and property were more secure there than they were in London, Liverpeol or Manchester. Mr. Forster, in reply, justified this proclamation, and said he was quite ready to meet a vote of censure from the House. Mr. Richard Power, member for Waterford City, Mr. Sollivan, member for Meath, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, of Queen's county, and Mr. Parnell severely censured the Government for its action, declaring that it appeared determined hy unjust restrictions and persecutions to which would furnish excuse for shooting them

Mr. Healey said the real reason for the proclamation of Waterford was that the Duke of Devoushire owned 30,000 acres of land in the county, and it was desirable to enable his agents to imprison troublesome persons. Another speaker described Mr. Forster as a Brummagem Castlereagh.'

Clause four of the Land Bill has been carried in Committee.

Sir C. Dilke said the territory recently annexed by Russia is the Tekke Oasis, extending as far as 190 miles from the Afghanistan frontier.

Lord Hartington said the subsidies given to the Ameer of Afghanistan amount to £399,000.

LONDON, June 27 .- Mr. Charles Russell. Q.C., the member for Dundalk, has given notice of a new clause to the Bill providing that the Land Court may arrange for the settlement of the arrears of rent which have accrued since 1877, by composition or deferred payments; that it may, under certain circumstances, reinstate a tenant against whom an

TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881,

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

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

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

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken 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 something and would not only enable the old subscriber. 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 the introduction into Catholic assisted families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send 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,

of discontent by the old expedient of coer-cion. Now, however, they find themselves mistaken in both of those assumptions and the signs are that the linability of a British Cabinet, to manage Ireland on traditional principles will be demonstrated by a bloody civil war. These are facts that cannot be got over, and they will compel thoughtful men of all parties to re-examine the fundamental questions bearing on the relation of the two countries, and o inquire whether the programme of Home Rule may not, after all, afford a pacific solution of a forminable problem.

It is significant that heretofore the only English advocates of Home Rule for Ireland have been found among the advanced radicals, among those men, in other words, who can see nothing sacred in the accepted theory of the British Constitution, and who would decidedly prefer a federal republic to the bundle of legal fictions which does duty for a monarchy in the United Kingdom. An English republican is not troubled by the suggestion that Ireland should be permitted to manage her own affairs, because he would gladly substitute an elective president for an hereditary sovereign, a written for the present unwritten constitution, and would have the organic law interpreted, as it is in the United States, by an independent judiciary. Under such a system, three separate State Legislatures for Ireland, England and Scotland might coexist, with a Federal Parliament restricted to definite functions of general concern. In a word, an English Republican may logically accept the project of Home Rule; and conversely, all Englishmen who are forced by recent events to tolerate the plan of self-govern-ment for Ireland, will find themselves confronted by the necessity of reconstructing the British Constitution .- New York Sun.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

ONE MAN'S NEGLECT NO EXCUSE FOR THAT OF

ANOTHER-IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

His Honor Mr. Dugas gave his decision Wednesday last in the case of A. J. Whitton, Weights' and Measures' Inspector, vs. N. Fortier, trader, prosecuted for having unstamped measures in his possession, contrary to the dispositions of section 28 of the Act. The judge considered the facts to have been fully proven by the prosecution, but the defendant submitted that under section 40 of the same act he was not bound to have his measures stamped until the Inspector had appointed a place and day for inspection and stamping, and had given a public notice thereof, regulations which had not been carried out by the Inspector.

The question, then, was whether section 28 was subordinated to the other one, or that its effect was suspended until the Department and the Inspector had accomplished the duties which such section imposed upon them, before, as officers of the law, they could require others to accomplish theirs. In other words, was section 40 mandatory or only directory? There could be no doubt that section 28 was so peremptory in its dispositions, that any one coming under its control had no alternative but to submit, unless its effect was suspended or nullified by no less stringent dispositions. Had section 40 that effect? To elucidate the question His Honor quoted several authors, and especially Potter, on "Statutes and Constitutions," and explained at length the difference between "mandatory" and "directory" clauses and the effect they had on each other. From these quotations it seemed to him that when a mandatory statute could, without injustice, be put into effect without regard to certain dispositions therein contained, that these dispositions then could be considered only as directory, and could not suspend the enforcement of that Statute. Now, the principal aim or object of the Measures Act, and for which it was framed, was contained in section 28. Therefore, this clause was strictly mandatory. It was true that the officials did til-" AND HIS SISTER.

BY MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING. PART II.

OHAPTER IL .-- CONTINUED.

She sank back sick and dizzy in her father's clasp. For a moment the earth rocked, and the sky went round-then she sprang up, herself again. Her father was there, and the three young men boarders. They lifted the rigid form of the stranger, and carried it between them, somehow, to Mr. Darrell's house.

His feet were slightly frost-bitten, his leg not broken after all, only sprained and swollen, and to Edith's relief he was pronounced in a fainting-fit not dead.

" Don't look so white and scared, child," her step-mother said pettishly to her step-daughter; "he won't die, and a pretty burden he'll be on my hands for the next three weeks. Go to bed -do-and don't let us have you laid up as well. One's enough at a time." "Yes, Dithy, darling, go," said her father, kissing her tenderly. "You're a brave little

woman, and you've saved his life. I have always been proud of you, but never so proud as to-night.' It certainly was a couple of weeks. It was

five blessed weeks before "Mr. Charley," as they learned to call him, could get about, even on crutches. For lever and sometimes delirium set in, and Charley raved and tossed, and shouted and talked, and drove Mrs. Frederic Darrell nearly frantic with his capers. The duty of nursing fell a good deal on Edith. She seemed to take to it quite naturally. In his "worst spells" the sound of her soft voice, the touch of her cool hand, could soothe him as nothing else could. Sometimes he sung, as boisterously as his enfeebled state would allow. "We won't go home till morning!" Sometimes be shouted for his mother; very often for "Trixy."

Who was Trixy, Edith wondered with a sort of inward twinge, not to be accounted for; his sister or-

He was very handsome in those days-his great gray eyes brilliant with fever, his cheeks flushed. his chestnut hair falling damp and heavy off his brow. What an adventure it was, altogether, Edith used to think, like something out of a bock. Who was he, she wondered. A gentleman "by courtesy and the grace of god," no mistaking that. His clothes, his linen, were all superfine. On one finger he wore a diamond that made all beholders wink, and in his shirtbosom still another. His wallet was stuffed with green-backs; his watch and chain, Mr Darrell affirmed, were worth a thousand dollars-a sprig of gentility, whoever he might be, this wounded hero. They found no papers, no letters, no card-case. His linen was marked "C.S." twisted in a monogram. They must wait until he was able himself to tell them the rest.

The soft sunshine of April was filling his room. and basking in its rays in the parlor of rocking-chair sat" Mr. Charley," pale and wasted to a most enterested degree. He was sitting, looking at Miss Edith, digging industriously in her flower-garden, with one of the boarders for under-gardener, and listening to Mr. Darrell, proposing he should tell them his name, in order that they might write to his friends. The young man turned his large languid eyes from .ne daughter without, to the father within.

"My friends? Oh! to be sure. But it isn't necessary, is it? It's very thoughtful of vou, and all that, but my friends wont worry themselves into an early grave about my absence and silence. They're used to both. Next week, or week after, I'll drop them a line myself. I know I must be an awful nuisance to Mrs. Darrell, but it I might trespass on your great kindness and remain here un-

oung friend." "Mv respon

CHARLIE STUART dig and quarrel with him is there anything your lordship would like me to do? "You may sit on this footstool at my feet -woman's proper place-and read me to sleep. That book you were reading aloud

yesterday what was it ?--oh, 'Pendennis,' was rather amusing what I heard of it." "What you heard of it." Miss Darrell reto them, Edie, when they bear their approaching bereavement so well." He paused. The speech was a lengthy one, torts indignantly. "You do well to add that, The man who could go to sleep listening to and lengthy speeches mostly exhausted Mr. Thackeray is a man worthy only of contempt Stuart. He lay back, watching his fair relaand scorn! There's Mr. Ellis calling meclosed eyes. I must go."

Miss Darrell and Mr. Stuart, in his present state of convalescence rarely met except to quarrel. They spoke their minds to one another with a refreshing frankness remarkable to hear.

You remind me of one I loved very dearly once Dithy," Charley said to her, sadly, one day, after an unusually stormy wordy warin fact, the only one I ever did love. You resemble her, too-the same sort of hair and complexion, and exactly the same sort ofah-temper! Her name was Fido-she was a black and tan terrier-very like you, my dear, very like. Ah ! these accidental resemblances are cruel things-they tear open halfhealed wounds, and cause them to bleed afresh. Fido met with an untimely end-she was drowned one dark night in a cistern. thought I had outlived that grief, but when I look at vou—"

A stinging box on the ear, given with right good will, cut short the mournful reminiscence, and brought tears to Mr. Stuart's eyes, that were not tears of grief for Fido.

"You wretch!" cried Miss Darrell, with flashing eyes. "I've a complexion of black and tan, have I, and a temper to match! The only thing I see to regret in your story is, that it wasn't Fido's master who fell into the cistern, instead of Fido. To think I should ive to be called a black and tan!"

They never met except to quarrel ; Edith's inflammatory temper was up in arms perpetually. They kept the house in an uncommonlively state. It seemed to agree with Charley, His twisted ankle grew stronger rapidly, flesh and color came back, the world was not to be robbed of one of its brightest ornaments just yet. He put off writing to his friends from day to day, to the great dis-approval of Mr. Darrell, who was rather behind the age in his notions of filial duty.

"It's of no use worrying," Mr. Stuart made answer, with the easy incouciance concerning all things earthly which sat so naturally upon him; " bad shillings always come back-let that truthful old adage console them? Why should I fidget myself about them. Take my word they're not fidgeting themselves about me. The governor's absorbed in the rise and fall of stocks, the maternal is up to her eyes in the last parties of the searon, and my sister is just out and absorbed body and soul in beauty and dresses. They never expect me until they see me."

About the close of April Mr. Stuart and Miss Darrell fought their last battle and parted. He went back to New York and to his own world, and life, staguant and flat, flowed back on its own level for Edith Darrell. you

Stagnant and flat it had always been, but never half so dreary as now. Something had laughing. "I never aspired so high. As come into her life and gone out of it, something bright and new, and wonderfully plea-There was a great blank where Charsant. ley's handsome gace had been, and all at once life seemed to loose its relish for this girl of sixteen. A restlessness took possession of drift through life for the next three or four her. Sandypoint and all belonging to it grew distasteful. She wanted change, excitement well looking, well dressed, well mannered -Charley Stuart, perhaps-something different certainly from what she was used to, or likely to get.

Charly went home and told the " governor,' culine voice that speaks); 'Here's Miss Peand the "materdal," and "Trixy" of his adven-ture, and the girl who had saved his life. Miss troleum's father, with a million and a halfonly child-order a suit of new clothes and Beatrix listened in a glow of admiration. go and ask her to marry you! And you will look at him with a helpless sigh, and go.

"Is she pretty, Charley ?" she asked, of course, the first inevitable female question. " Pretty ?' Charley responded meditatively, as though the idea struck him for the first

told. I shouldn't wonder now but that it is time, "Well, ve-e-es. In a cream coloured to select a wife for you, and a husband for shall not be surprised, however; it is my sort of way, Edith isn't bad-looking. It Trizy, he is taking this projected trip to usual fate to be hated. And now, as we Europe. seem to have drifted into disagreeable and "Shouldn't you? Neither should I. Never personal sort of talk, suppose we change the wonder. Against my principles," Charley subject? There is a dory yonder; if your ismurmure. dolent sultanship can bear the labor of steer-"There are plenty of titled aristocracy ing, I'll give you a last row across the bay. abroad-so I am told-ready to silver-gild They take the dory and glide away. Chartheir coronets by a union with plutocracy. ley lies back, his hat pulled over his eyes, Plenty Lady Janes and Lady Marys ready to smoking a cigar and steering. She has the sell themselves to the highest bidder." oars, the red sunlight is on her face. Edith "As Edith Darrell is ?" defies tan and sunhum. She looks at law "As Edith Darrell is. It's all very fine Charley, and sings as she pulls, a saucy smile talking of love and devotion, and the emptiof defiance on her lips: ness of life without. Believe me, if one has "It was on a Monday morning, plenty of money one can dispense with love. Right early in the year, I've read a good many novels, but they have That Charley came to our town, nt turned my head on that subject. From The young Chevalier. all I've read, indeed, I should think it must And Charley he's my darling, be a very uncomfortable sort of intermittent My darling, my darling ; fever, indeed. Don't love anybody except And Charley be's my darling, vourself, and it is out of the power of any The young Chevalier !" human being to make you very wretched." What Charley answers is not on record "A sentiment whose truth is only equalled Perhaps the aged millionaire, who is to be the by its-selfishness." future happy possessor of Miss Darrelle "Yes, it is selfish ; and it is your thoroughcharms, would not care to hear it. They ly selfish people, who get the best of everydrift cn-they are together-they ask no thing in this world. I am selfish and worldmore The rosy after-glow of the sunse ly, ambitious and heartless, and all that is fades out, the night comes white with stars, bominable. I may as well own it. You'll the faint spring wind sighs over the bay, and both are silent. "And," says Charley's innet find it out for yourself soon." "A most unnecessary acknowledgement consciousness, " if this be not falling in love my dear child-it is patent to the dullest obwonder what is ?" server. But, now, Edith-look here-this is serious, mind !" He raises himself again on They linger yet longer. It is the las night, and romantically enough, for so worldhis elbow, and looks, with a curious smile, inly and cynical a pair, they watch the faint litto her darkly-earnest, cynical young face. the April moon rise. E tith looks over her "Suppose I am madly in love with youleft shoulder at it, and says something under madly in love' is the correct phrase, isn't it? her breath." suppose I am at your feet, going through all "What invocation are you murmuring the phases of the potential mood, 'commandthere?" Charley asks, half asleep. ing, exhorting, entreating ' you to marry me "I was wishing. I always wish when see the new moon." -you wouldn't say no, would you, Edle? You like me-don't deny it. You know you "For a rich busband, of course, Edie!" H do-like me well enough to marry me to-morsits up suddenly. "There's the baronet row. Would you refuse me in spite of my de-Suppose you go for him ?" "Go for him !" What a horribly vulgar way you have of speaking. No. I'll leave peadence on my father, and my empty purse?" He took her hand, and held it tightly, dehim for Trixy. Have you had enough of spite her struggles. starlight and moonlight, Mr. Stuart, on "Would you, Edie ?" he says, putting his Sandypoint Bay, because I'm going to two arm around her waist. "I'm not a sentimenand row home? I've had no supper, and [tal fellow, but I believe in love. Come! you shall est you if we stay here fasting much wouldn't—you couldn't bid me go." longer." Her color has risen-that lovely rosepink She rows back, and arm in arm they ascend color, that lit her brunette face into such the rocky path, and linger one last moment beauty-but she resolutely freed herself, and at the garden gate. "So ends the old life," Edith says softly met his balf-tender, half-merry glance, full. "It is my last night at home. I ought to feel sad, I suppose, but I don't. I never felt "I would," she said, "if I-liked you so passion and the present Mrs. Darrell were two | that you filled my whole heart. Let me go, sir, and no more of this nonsense. I know so happy in my life." He is holding her hand. For two who all what I am talking about, and what comes of not lovers, and never mean to be, they under marrying for love. There was my own mc-ther; she left a rich and luxurious home, stand each other wonderfully well. "And remember your promise," he answers wealthy suitors, all the comforts and eleg-"Let the life that is coming bring what I ances of life, without which life isn't worth may you are never to blame me." living, and ran away with papa. Then fol-Then Mrs. Darrell's tall spare figure ap lowed long years of poverty, discomfort, illpears in the moonlight, summoning them tea, and bands are unclasped, and in silent ness, and miserable grumbling. She never complained-perhaps she wasn't even very unhappy; hers wasn't the sort of love that they follow her. The first train from Sindypoint to Bosto flies out of the window when poverty comes hears away Edith Darrell and Charley Stuar in at the door-she just faded away and died. Not alone together, however-forbid it Mrs For myself, I have been dissatisfied with my lot ever since I can remember-pining for the Grundy! Mrs. Rogers, the Sandypoint mi iver, is going to New York for the summe glory and grandeur of this wicked world. There is but one way in which they can ever fashious, and the young lady travels under

June 29, '81.

bring them, then I will go to my grave Editt Darrell."

mother's sere and yellow visage, beams with

bliss; even the young gentlemen who are

lodged and boarded Greek ed and Latin ed

here, wear-faces of suppressed relief, that tells

its own tale to the student of human nature.

Your welfare must be unspeakably precious

tive as she sat sewing near, with lazy, half-

Her work dropped in her lap, a faiut flush

" Charley," she responded, gravely, "I don't

wonder you say this-it is true, and nobody

feels it more than I. I am a disagreeable

creature, a selfish nuisance, an idle, discon-tented kill-joy. I only wonder you are not

"My dearest coz, don't be so tremendously

"Let us be serious for once --we have all

our lives left for quarrelling," said Miss Dar-

rell, as though quarrelling were a pleasant re-

creation. "I sit down and try to think

sometimes why I am so miserable—so wretch-

ed in my present life-why I hail the pros-

pect of a new one with such delight. I see

other girls-nicer, cleverer girls than I am

everyway, and their lives suffice for them-

the daily, domestic routine that is most hor-

rible drudgery to me, pleases and satisfies

for life; I daresay when the novelty and gloss

the girl I speak of. For me-none of your

sarcastic smiles, sir-one thought of a future

"Only vanity and vexation of spirit. But

be like? A modern Sir Lancelot, with the

beauty of all the gods, the courage of a Cœur

de Lion, the bow of a Chesterfield, and the

purse of a Fortunatus. That's the photo,

"No, sir-not a bit like it. The purse of

more. The Sir Lancelots of life, if they ex

ist at all, are mostly poor men, and I don't

want anything to do with poor men. My

marriage is to be a purely business transac-

Apollo himself knelt before me with an empty

purse, I should turn my back upon him in

"Is that meant for me, Edie ?" Mr. Stuart

gazing at his own handsome face on the glass.

"Because if it is don't excite yourself. Fore-

warned is forearmed-I'm not going to ask

"I never thought you were," Edith said

well love some bright particular star, etcete-

ra etcetera, as the only son of James Stuart

Ecquire, lineal descendant of the Princes of

Scotland, and banker of Wall Street. No.

Charley, I know what you will do. You'll

years, as you have drifted up to the present,

and then some day your father will come to

Your father will select your wife, sir, and

you'll take her, like a good boy, when you're

in earnest. If I had thought you were going

rose up over her dusk face.

to take it seriously .---'

husband is-"

İsn't it ?" 🧃

pity and disdain."

afraid to take me with you at all."

Mr. Stuart sat up, rather surprised.

"Which 1 don't think you will," Mr Stuart responded. "Young ladles like you who set out on the search-matrimonial with lots of common sense, worldliness, selfishness and mercenary motives, generally reach the goal. It's a fair enough exchange-50 much goal. It's a tair enough exchange so much youth and good looks for so many thousand dollars. I wish you all success, Miss Darrell, in your laudable undertaking. It is well we should understand each other, at once and for ever, or even I some day might be tempt ed to make a fool of myself. Your excellent counsels, my dearest cousin, will be invalu. able to me, should my lagging footsteps falter, by the way. Edith I where have you learned to be so hard, so worldly, so-if you will par-don me-so unwomanly?"

"Is it unwomanly?" she reepated dreamily. "Well, perhaps it is. I am honest at ily. "Well, permaps is is. I have notest at least-give me credit for that. My own hard least-give me create for that. My own hard life has taught me, books have taught me, looking at my mother and listening to my step-mother have taught me. I feel old at eighteen-old and tired. I am just one of those girls, I think, who turn out very good or very bad women, as fate deals with them. or very bad women, as into acais with them. It's not too late yet to draw back, Charley. Your mother can easily get another young lady to do the French and German business. You can tell her I don't suit, and leave me at home.

"Not too late to draw back," he said, with "Not too late to una baca, no said, with bis indolent smile. "Is there ever such a thing as drawing back at all? What is done is done. I couldn't go without you now, if I them. It must be that I have an incapacity tried. O, don't look alarmed, I don't mean anything. You amuse and interest me, that is all. You're something of a study-entirely wear off, I shall tire equally of the life I am going to. A new dress, a dance, a beau, and different from the genus young lady 1'm ac-customed to. Only-keep your frankness for the hope of a prospective husband suffices for Cousin Charley, he's harmless; don't display it to the rest of the world. It might spoil your chances. Even senile millionsires there is a future husband. You are forced to don't care to walk into the trap, unless the admit that, Dithy. I wonder what he is to springs are hidden in roses. Come throw down that endless sewing, and let's have a walk on the beach. Who knows when we may see the sun go down together again, over the classic waters of Sandypoint Bay." Edith laughed, but she rose to obey.

"And I thought you were not sentimental, a Fortunatus, if you like; I ask nothing One would think it the Bay of Naples. How. ever, we start to-morrow, I don't mind going down and bidding the old rocks and sands good-bye."

She put on her hat, and the two went wantion-I settled that long ago. He may have dering away together, to watch the sun set the form and face of a Satyr; he may have over the sea. In the rosy light of the spring seventy years; so that he be worth a million sunset, the fishing boats drifted on the ship. or so, I will drop my best curtsey when he ing waters, and the fisherman's chant came asks, and say, "Yes, and thanky, sir." If the borne to their ears.

" It reminds me of that other April even. ing two years ago, Dithy, when we came down here to say good-bye. You cried then at parting-do you remember? But you were only sixteen, poor child, and knew no better. inquired, rising on his elbow, and admiringly You wouldn't cry now, would yeu, for any man in the universe. ?"

"Not for Charley Stuart certainly-he needn't think it."

"He doesn't think it, my pet; he never looks for impossibilities. I wonder if that night in the snow were to come again if you'd risk your life now, as you did then ?" "Risk my life! What bosh! There was

no risk; and bad as I am, and heartless as I've grown, I don't think-I don't think I'd walk away, and leave any poor wretch to die. Yes, Charley, if the night in the snow came over again, I d do now as I did thea."

"I don't believe it was a kindness, after all," Charley responds. "I have a presentiyou and say gruffly, 'Charles !" (Edith grows dramatic as she narrates—it is a husky masment that a day will come, Dithy, when 11 hate you. I shouldn't have suffered mudif you had let me freeze to death. And lives strong prescience (is that the word) that Ill fall in love with you some day, and be jilted. and undergo untold torture, and have you with a perfect frenzy. It will be a very iatiguing experience, but I feel in my bones that it is to be."

" Indeed! A Saul among the prophets

more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

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

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

HAUNTED ME.

A workingman says : "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring which did no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."-Christian Advocate.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Every day's despatches bring fresh proof of the failure of the Coercion Bill, and it is probable that a collision between the troops and the people cannot be much longer averted. The time seems to have passed when a display of military force could awe much ground for believing that the first discharge of musketry would lead to the devastation of two-thirds of Ireland by a prolonged guerrilla war.

Of course, a popular uprising would finally be put down; but martial law and massacre are not government and Ireland cannot in the nineteenth century be dealt with as a conquered country. Only one lesson seems deducible from the present outward state of things, and this is that neither by concession nor by coercion can England govern Ireland. That part of the population which is represented by the Land League is irreconcilable; it does not want any Land Bill that Mr. Gladstone could bestow; it has no faith in British legislation, no confidence in the British magistrates who would administer the laws. It will assent to no compromise ; it will accept nothing short of self-government for Ireland. That is what the intractable attitude of the Land League means, and the recent utterances of Mr. Chamberlain and other English Liberals show that they are beginning to understand it.

Under ordinary circumstances it would take English statesmen a long time to accustom themselves to the idea of Home Rule for Ireland. During the canvass which preceded the last general election, Mr. Forster and the Marquis of Hartington were quite as outspoken as the Conservatives in denouncing the proposed repeal of the Act of Union. But at that time they sapposed that such remedies as they could offer for the grievances of Irish tenunts would | ring into the surf, according to the old Veneprove satisfactory, or that in the worst event | tian style when the Doge "married" the rethey could silence a too vehement expression | public to its annual bride, the Adriatic.

not comply with the requirements of the law, in giving public notice, etc., but was this a reason why the defendant should not? Was this clause of section 40 Lecessary to put him on his guard? Was he not bound to ascertain by himself the nomination of the lnspector, his place of business and his readfness to inspect and stamp his measures ? His Honor believed so for he found that this clause 40 only contained directions as to certain proceedings to be adopted by the officials, so as to render the execution of the law more prompt and sure. The law could perfectly exist and be put into effect without

it. It was, therefore, clear that section 40 was only directory, and did not affect in any way section 28, and that the defendant was in contravention of the law when he was found in possession of the unstamped measures. He was, therefore, condemned to pay the fine named in the act.

ANOTHER FIRE IN QUEBEC.

KOLE MADE IN THE WARD OF ST. SAUVEUR. QUEBRC, June 21.-At 2 o'clock to-day an alarm was sounded from St. Sauveur ward. The fire broke out in a small wooden tenement situated on the corner of Prince of Wales and since; and I want to say to all poor men, you | St. Michael streets, occupied by a man named can keep your families well a year with Hop | A. R. Primeau. In an hour's time some ten wooden houses were burned to ashes. A strong westerly wind prevailed, and it was nothing less than a miracle that the whole ward, which is one of the most populous of the city, was not reduced to ashes. The fire brigade was soon on the spot and worked like heroes. As soon as the alarm sounded, a general stampede was noticeable in the streets, and the wildest excitement was noticeable in the vicinity of the scene of the conflagration. Within the hour fully 200 famithe country into submission, and there is too | lies had removed part of their furniture in the fields adjoining. The block of houses burned was mostly occupied by poor people, and the loss, although not considerable, will

be severely felt. The loss will not reach more than \$6,000. As far as could be learned there was no insurance on any of the buildings. The following are the names of the sufferers :

Mrs. Allard, storekeeper ; Charles Beaulieu, carpenter; Pierre Chatie, engineer; Joseph Colin, shoemaker; Joseph Larose, laborer; Joseph Latulippe, carpenter; Pierre Mercier, carter; Mrs. Plerre Morin; Elzear Poulet, carter; A. R. Primeau, factory.

A later account states that the extinction of the fire was due to the fact that none of the houses in the vicinity of the fire were insured, and thus every able-bodied man in the place, besidesevery proprietor, did his utmost to stay the progress of the flames. Two hand-engines, fed from the cisterns, did good work, and "catalongues," or home-made carpets, were dipped in water and laid on the roofs of the adjoining houses, thus preventing them from catching fire. Had the fire occurred in St. Rochs, another disastrous conflagration would have ensued. By the time the corporation engine got down the fire was almost out.

At Cervis, en the Adriatic sea, the festival of "marrying the sea" was celebrated with great solemnity last month. The Bishop, at the head of a brilliant procession, marched to the eige of the water and cast the wedding

Darrell, warmly, "you shall most certainly re-main here. For Mrs. Darrell you're no trouble to her-it's Dithy, bless her, who does all the nursing."

The gray, dreamy eyes turned from Mr. Darrell again, to that busy figure in the garden. With her cheeks flushed, her brown eyes shining, her rosy lips apart, and laughing, as she wrangled with that particular boarder on the subject of floriculture, she looked a most dangerous nurse for any young man of three-and-twenty.

"I owe Miss Darrell and you all more than I can over repay," he said, quietly; "this is understood. I have never tried to thank her, or you either-words are so inadequate in these cases. Believe me though, I am not nngrateful."

Say no more," Mr. Darrell cut in hastily; only tell us how we are to address you while you remain. 'Mr. Charley' is an unsatisfactory sort of appellation."

"My name is Stuart; but, as a favour may I request you to go on calling me Charley ?" "Stuart!" said the other, quickly; "one of the Stuarts, bankers, of New York?"

The same. My father is James Stuart ; you know him probably?"

The face of Frederic Darrell darkened and grew almost stern. "Your father was my wife's cousin-Edith's mother. Have you never heard him speak of Eleanor Stuart?"

"Who married Frederic Darrell? Often. My dear Mr. Darrell, is it possible that you -that I have the happiness of being related to you ?"

"To my daughter, if you like-her'second cousin-to me, no," Mr, Darrell said half-smiling, half-sad. "Your father and his family long ago repudiated all claims of mine -I am not going to force myself upon their notice now. Edie-Edle my love come in here and listen to some strange news."

She threw down her spade and came in iaughing and glowing, her hair rumbled, her collar awry, her dress soiled, her hands not over clean, but looking, oh! so indescribably fresh and fair, and healthful and handsome.

"What is it ?" she asked. " Has Mr. Charley gone and sprained his other ankle?"

"Not quite so bad as that." And then her father narrated the discovery they had mutually made. Miss Dithy opened her bright, brown eves.

" Like a chapter out of a novel where everybody turns out to be somebody else. It isit is-it is-my cwn, long-lost son l' And so we're second cousins, and you're Charley Stuart; and Trixy-now who's Trixy ?"

"Trixy's my sister. How do you happen to know anything about her?"

Edith made a wry face.

" The nights I've spent-the days I've dragged through, the tortures I've undergone, listening to you shouting for 'Trixy,' would have driven any less well-balanced brain stark mad! May I sit down? Digging in awfully hot work."

the complexion, and rowing with Johnny El- houselis is injurious to the temper. I object to both.'

"Oh, you do ?" said Miss Darrell, opening her eyes again; "it matters so much, too, this establishment hails your departure. whether you object or not. Johnny Ellis is Four dirty little Darrells ran about the pas-

would be very nice of you now, Trix, to write her a letter, I think, seeing she saved my life and nursed me, and is your second cousin, and

everything." Beatrix needed no urging. She was an impetuous, enthusiastic young woman of eighteen, tearfully addicted to correspondence. She sat down and wrote a long gushing letter to her " cream-coloured" cousin. Mrs. Stuart dropped her a line of thanks also, and Charley of conrse, wrote, and there her adventure seem. of to come to an end. Miss Stuart's letters were long and frequent. Mr. Stuart's rambling epistle alternately made her laugh and lose her temper, a daily loss with poor, discontented Edith. With the fine discrimination most men possess, he sent her, on her seventeenth birth-day, a set of turquoise and pearls, which made her sallow complexion hideous, or, at least, as hideous as anything can make a pretty girl. That summer he ran down to Sandypoint for a fortnight's fishing, and an oasis[came suddonly in the desert of Edith's life. She and Charley might quarrel still, and I am bound to say they did, on every possible occasion and in every possible point, but they were never satisfied a moment

apart. The fortnight ended, the fish were caught, he went back, and the dull days and the long nights, the cooking, darning, mending began again, and went on until madness would have

been a relief. It was the old story of the Sleeping Beauty waiting for the prince to come and wake her into life and love with his kiss. Only in this instance the prince bad come and gone, and left Beauty, in the sulks, behind.

She was eighteen years old and sick of her life. And just when disgust and discontent were taking palpable form, and she was debating between a jump into Sandypoint Bay and running off, came Charley with his mo ther's letter. From that hour the story of

Two weeks sufficed for Miss Darrell's preparations. A quantity of new lines, three new dresses, one hat, one spring sacque-that was all.

Mr. Darrell had consented-what was there he could have refused his darling? He had consented, hiding the bitter pang it cost him deep in his own quiet heart. It was the loss of her mother over again; the tender facts perfectly incompatib.e.

Mrs. Darrel aided briskly in the preparation-to tell the truth, she was not sorry to be rid of her stop daughter, between whom and herself perpetual war raged Edith as a worker was a failure; she went about the dingy house, in her dingy dresses, with the the sunshine and rowing with Johny Ellis is | air of an out-at-elbows duchess. She snubbed the boarders, she boxed the juvenile Dar-" Digging in the sunshine is detrimental to | rell's ears, she "sassed" the mistress of the

"It speaks volemes for your amiability, Dithy," Charley remarked, "the intense eagerness and delight with which everybody in useful, and sometimes agreeable. Charley sages with their war whoop, "Dithy's going

Edith Darrell's life began. CHAPTER III. TRIXY'S PARTY.

June 29, 1881.

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for the train that connects with the Fall for the train that connects with the Fall Biver boats. It has been a day of brightest mashine; it is a lovely spring night. They dine on board. Mrs. Rogers is sleepy and • Edith l." Mr dine on bound in the short to bed (she and Edith share the and stateroom), with a last charge to Mr. se you, 11 with

same not to keep Mirs Darrell too long on shness. deck in the night air. They float grandly up the bright river. ich the Two wandering harpists and a violinist play) much two water near them, and they walk up and Dusand down, taking and feeling uncommonly hap-)arrell down, where until Charley's watch points to ell we py and the music comes to a stop. They e and eleven, and night. She goes to Mrs. Rogers say good-night. She goes to Mrs. Rogers and the upper herth, and Mr. Stuart immeellent and two trues to his own. He is thinking mediately turns to his own. He is thinking that all things considered, it is just as well avalu. falter that all things constanting companionship arned l par-

ads in a manner to-morrow. Tomorrow comes. It is Miss Beatrix shart's birthday. The great party is to be whiled off to the palatial avenue up town. course, unit silent, her heart beating as she and loaded with camellas. looks. The whirl, the rush of New York sre set logether. She turns to Charley suddenly, and holds out her hands to him as a

helpless child might. "I feel lost already and-and ever so little straid. How big and grand it looks. Don't desert me, Charley. I feel as though

Iwere astray in a strange land." He squeezed the little hand, he whispers mnething reassuring, and life and colour ome back to her face.

"Make your mind easy, Dithy." is what he saya. " Like Mrs. Micawber, ' 1'll never desert you.' "

He rings the dourbell sharply, a smart looking young woman admits them, and Edith goes with them, into a splendid and spacious spartment, where three people sit at breakfast. Perhaps it is the garish sunshine, sparkling on so much cut glass and silver, that dazzles Edith's eyes, but for a minute she can

see nothing. then the mist clears away, the trio have risen-a pompous looking old gentleman in a shining bald head and expansive white vest; a pallid feeble looking elderly lady in a lace cap; and a tall, stylish girl, with Charlie's eyes and hair, in violet ribbons and white cashmere. The bald gentleman shakes hands with her, and welcomes her in a husky baritone; the faded, elderly lady and stylish young lady kiss her, and say some very pleasant and gracious words. As in a dream Edith sees and hears all -as in a

dream she is led off by Beatrix. "I shall take you to your room myself. I only hope you may like it. The furniture

and arrangement are my taste, every bit. Oh, you dear darling !" cries Miss Stuart, stopping in the passage to give Edith a hug. "You don't know how frightened I've been that you wouldn't come. I'm in love with you already! And what a heroine you are a real Grace -- what's-her-name -- saving Charlie's life and all that. And best of all, you're in time for the ball-which is a rhyme, though I didn't mean it." She laughs and suddenly gives Edith another hug. "You pretty creature!" she says; "I'd no idea you were half so good-looking. I asked Charlie, but you might as well ask a lamp post as Charlie. Here is your room -how do you like it ?"

She would have been difficult to please indeed, it she had not liked it. To Edith's inexperienced eyes, it is a glowing nest of amber silk curtaine, yellowish Brussels carpet, tinted walls, pretty pictures, gilt frames, mirrors, ornaments, and dainty Freuch bed. "Do you like it? But I see by your face

you do. I'm so glad. This is my room adjoining, and here's your bath. Now lay off your things and come down to breakfast."

Still in a dream Edith obeys. She descends to breakfast in her gray travelling suit, look-ing pale, and not at all brilliant. Miss Stuart, who has had her doubts that this country cousin may prove a rival, is reassured. She takes her breakfast, and then Beatrix con, ducts her over the house-a wonder of splendor, of velvet carpets, magnificent upholstering, lace drapings, gilding, and ormolu. But her face keeps its pale, grave look. Trixy wonders if she is not a stupid little body after all. Last of all they reach the sacred privacy of Trixy's own room, and there she displays her ball dress. She expatiates on its make and its merits in professional language, and with a volubility that makes Edith's head swim. "It is made with a court train, trimmed with a deep flounce, waved in the lower edge, and this flounce is trimmed with four narrow flounces, edged with narrow point lace. The sides are en revers, with sashes tied in butter fly bow in the centre of the back, below the puffing of the skirt near the waist. The front of the skirt is trimmed to correspond with the train, the short apron, flounced and trimmed with point lace, gathered up at the sides, under the revers on the train. The waist is high in the shoulders, V shaped in front and back, with small flowing sleeves, finished with plaitings of white silk tulle. And now," cries Trixy, breathless and triumphant, " if that doesn't fetch the baronet, you may tell me what will! The pearls are superb-here they are. Pearls are en regle for weddings only, but how was poor pa to know that! Aren't

"Char-"Bless the child I" she exclaims. ity! As if any one ever thought of such a thing. It's just like me, however, to make a mess of it. I mean well, but somehow I always do make a mess of it. And my prophetic soul tells me, the case of Sir Victor Catheron will be no exception to the rest." The day wears on. Edith drives down town, shopping with Madame and Mademoiselle Stuart; she returns and dines in state, with the family. The big, brown house is lit up from basement to attic, and presently they all adjourn to their rooms to dress.

"Don't ask me to appear while you are rcceiving your guests," Edith says. "I'll step in unobserved, when everybody has come." She declines all offers of assistance, and dresses herself. It is a simple toilet surely -the crisp white muslin, out of which the polished shoulders rise; a little gold chain and cross once her mother's; and her rich Shart's Dirinuay. Into great parky 18 to be abundant, blackish-brown hair, gathered back is-night. They shake hands and part with in a graceful way peculiar to herself. She lins. Rogers on the pier. Charley hails a looks very pretty, and she knows it. Present-hack and assists his cousin in, and they are ly sails in MissStuart, resplendent in the pink in a graceful way peculiar to herself. She ly sails in MissStuart, resplendent in the pink silk and pearle, the "court train" trailing The house is a stately brown-stone front, of two or three yards behind her, her light hair course, and on a sunny corner. Edith leans "done up" in a pyramid wonderful to behold,

"How do I look, Dithy? This strawberrylooks. 100 minty in the stateliness of the Stuart ice pink is awfully becoming to me, isn't it? streets stun her, the shering pale, her lips And you-why, you look lovely-lovely! I'd sive preparations that were making for no idea you made up so handsomely. Ah! we blondes have no chance by gaslight, holiday. This morning the arches were against you brunettes,"

She sweeps downstiars in her rose colored splendor, and Edith is alone. She sits by the open window and looks out at the night life of the great city. Carriage after carriage roll up to the door, and somehow, in the midst of all this life, and brightness, and bustle, a strange feeling of loneliness and isolation comes over her. Is it the old chronic discontent cropping up again? It it were only not improper for Charlie to come up here and sit beside her, and smoke, in the sweet spring dusk, and be sarcastic as usual, what a comfort it would be just now ! Somehow -- " how it comes let doctors tell"-that restless familiar of hers is laid when he is by her side --never lonely, never discontented then.

(To be continued.)

Burdock Blood Bitters is not a Whiskey Stimulant or fancy drink to pander to the depraved appetite of the intemperate, but a pure vegetable life-giving Tonic and Regulator of the Secretions. It acts promptly on the Bowels, the Liver, the Blood and the Kidneys, purifying and giving tone to the entire system. Try a Sample Bottle which costs only 10 Cents, Large Bottles \$1.00. 40-2

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

At the Vatican, fears of war with France are entertained.

Irving gave Booth three hundred dollars a night for playing at the Lyceum.

The reported death of Abdulla Khan is confirmed by despatches from Afghanistan.

Negotiations are afoot for the removal of William Penn's remains to Pennsylvania.

The House of Commons, by 175 to 79, has thrown out the bill for the abolition of capital purishment.

The present tomb of Victor Emmanuel is said to be a national disgrace. A new one will soon be erected.

Of the six thousand pictures sent to the Royal Academy this year, only two hundred were actually accepted.

The population of the United Kingdom according to the recent census, is 35,000,000 an increase of 4,000,000 in the decade. Millais' portrait of Beaconsfield is said to be

one of his very worst efforts. Nevertheless it has been sold for ten thousand dollars.

Miss Rosina Vokes, now Mrs. Cecil Clay, has retired from the stage, but lately appeared in an amateur burlesque for a charity. FESTIVAL OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

THE CELEBRATION-THE PROCESSION-AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

Many persons in this, our city of Montreal, were awoke from their slumbers this morning by the music of a brass band as it led one of the various French Canadian Societies to the appointed place of rendezvous where the procession was to be formed; so that their dreams, no matter how pleasant they were, were quite pleasantly interrupted. The morning broke gloriously beautiful, and subsequently the sun, with that mildness and good-nature which has recently been charac-teristic of it, was satisfied to diffuse light to its full extent and warmth only to a moderate and comfortable degree. The work of decorating the city must have been carried on to a late hour last night, for none who retired at a proper hour-like ourselves-could fail to have been surprised at the appearance of the streets this morning. Last evening only the frame-work of the arches were visible, a few flags floated here and there, and there was little to indicate the extena fitting celebration of a great Canadian thickly covered with evergreens, radiant with variegated bunting, ornamented with various statues and mottoes, and surmounted by the flags of different nations. Branches of maple and evergreens lined the streets and gave them a very pretty appearance, and flags of various nations, and many more designs, suspended from house to house on opposite sides, swayed gaily to and fro in the breeze which was quite sufficient for the purpose required, and not sufficient to raise the dust. From a very early hour the people, mostly in holiday attire, began to pour forth into the streets, and it was evident that the maple trees had suffered considerably, to judge from the number of the national emblems worn. The procession was formed without much difficulty on Craig street, opposite the Champ de Mars. and began to move shortly before eight o'clock. The following was the order :---

Grand Banner of the St. Jean Baptiste Association.

Branch of St. Cunegonde; Marshals; Banners.

Prince of Wales Band.

Allegorical Car of the Independent Snow-Shoe Club.

Allegorical Cars of the Nailers, Boiler Makers and Grain Merchants. The Hackmen, on horseback.

The Fire Brigade, with Steam Fire Engine. Branch of the Sacred Heart, members of the Society ; pupils.

Allegorical cars of the Cabinet-makers, Haymakers, and of the Carpenters.

Branch of St. Jean Baptiste Village Carriage bearing allegorical representation of the Patron Saint.

St. Jean Baptiste Band. Fire Brigade with Engines. Splendid car with St. John. Branch of St. Gabriel Village; the Silver Cornet Band: Allegorical car, representing a forest of maple trees, and sugar

making; Fire Brigade and reels; Rev. Father Salmon and

clergy in carriages. Branch of Cote St. Paul; members with banners ; Rev. Father Beaulieu and

officers in carriage. Mounted butchers with band; Allegorical representation of St. John ; butchers' car with cattle.

Pork butchers' car, representing the process of sausage making ; officers in carriages. Branch of St. Bridget's Parish-Members with Banners and Band.

and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of women-youthtui or aged, married or single-this great regulator and renovator of the secretive organs and the nervous system is an immediate cure. Their purifying qualities render them invaluable to females at all ages. They are searching and cleansing, yet invigorating, a few doses will speedily remove every species of irregularity in the system, and thereby establish health on a sound and firm basis.

> VILLA MARIA CONVENT. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Thursday was an evential one within the walls of the Villa Maria Convent; it was the last of the scholastic year. From early morning unusual animation was perceptible throughout the dormitories, halls and corridors. Happy anticipations were at last to be realized. The days of study and confinement were passed, to be replaced by those of liberty and repose. Everything seemed bright and delightful. Merit and application would receive their reward and all would then bid adieu to their Alma Mater.

The distribution of prizes took place in the Grand Reception Hall. At 10 o'clock the invited guests entered the Hall, where a large attendance of the parents and friends of the young ladies had gathered. The Rev. Superior of the St. Sulpice Seminary, l'Abbe Collin' presided. The programme was then commenced by a grand and beautiful execution of the "Fanfarre des Dragons," on several pianos, in which thirteen young ladies took part. The harmony of the whole produced a most charming effect, and indicated a decided proficiency in the art of music on the part of the performers, and an able training on the part of the teachers. Miss Corinne Roy alterwards delivered the opening address in a very creditable manner.

At the conclusion of the addross the various medals, prizes and crowns of morit were distributed in the course of Fine Arts, and also in the fir t course of honor. The assembly was then favored with the rendition of some beautiful vocal music. The hymn "Jubilate Dominum" was sung in a grand chorus; the ochoes of the sweet and joyous voices were simply delightful. The distinctions and prizes were then distributed to the pupils in the second course of honor. At this juncture took place the address of the occasion, the valedictory, delivered by Miss Marcella McGirr. It was written in verse, and the fine and tender sentiments which it expressed we e couched in the choicest language. The poetical and eloquent effort of this young lady was well received. Another musical treat was in store for the audience. Six pianos were arranged on the platform, and a young lady sat down to each instrument. They executed the selection entitled " Belisario di Gloria," and their execution of it was admirable in every respect. All eyes were riveted on the performers, while every ear was charmed with the beauty and harmony of the music.

The following is the list of the young ladies to whom were awarded the extra gold medals and prizes presented for competition by patrons and friends of the Institution. The Governor-General's medal was awarded to Miss Isabel Vega, New York. Gold medal presented by the Very Reverend Mother Superior, was awarded to Miss Mary Josephine Donovan, Montreal. The prize for Natural History, a magnificent microscope presented by Edward Murphy, Esq., was awarded to Miss Roy, Montreal. Gold medal presented by the Countess de Beaujeu, for French Coversation, was awarded to Miss Beebe, Monticello. The gold medal offered by Mrs. Ed. Murphy for domestic economy was awarded to Miss Cecilia Briggs, Montreal. The prize offered by the Rev. Father Dowd for proficiency in the culinary art was awarded to Miss Hernandey, New York. Gold medal for tact and taste was awarded to Miss Gelinas, Montreal. Gold medal for amiability, to Miss Boucher. Allegorical Cars of the Carriage-makers, Shoe-makers, Bakers, and of the Gold medal for literary composition, presented by the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, was awarded to Miss Dunn, Montreal. Gold medal for universal history, presented by the Rev. N. Bruchesi was awarded to Miss Trudel, Montreal. At the conclusion of the distribution the young ladies who had been crowned, retired to the chapel with their friends, where they deposed their crowns at the foot of the statue of the Blessed Virgin. After a brief address from the Rev. Father Collin on the joy, the edification and prudence which should characterize the time of vacations, the year was declared at an end and the young ladies went to meet their respective friends. The portals of the convent were thrown open and the words of farewell and an reveir fell from every lip. The following is a list of the young lady graduates for the year 1881, each of whom received their diplomas :--Miss Isahel Vega, New York ; Miss Georgie Trudel, Montreal; Miss Florence Stewart, P. E. Island; Miss Josephine Boucher, Montreal: Miss Mamie Maher, New York; Miss Josephine Gelinas, Montreal; Miss Josephine Dunn, Montreal: Miss Corrinne Roy, Montreal : Miss Mary J. Donovan, Montreal ; Miss Cecilia Orr, Brooklyn; Miss Cecilia Briggs, Montreal; Miss Kittie Donovan, Montreal; Miss Jennie Dowling, New York; Miss Nellie Coghlin, Toledo; Miss Virginia Beebe, Mon-ticello; Miss Bella Macdonald, Montreal; Miss Georgina Barre, Montreal; Miss Stella Green, Quebec.

NECEPTION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.

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the city.

His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax arrived at Rimouski on Saturday morning last by the Parisian, and reached Amherst on Sunday morning at four. He remained at Amherst over Sunday and came to Truro by the St. John train, where he remained about an hour. The special train conveying the Archbishop to the city reached North Street depot at twenty minutes to nine. His Grace was accompanied by several priests, and by a number of Oatholic gentlemen who went to Truro by the midday train for the purpose of

escorting him to the city. On his arrival His Grace was met and weicomed by Sir Edward Kenny, His Worship the Mayor and several other prominent Catholics. His Grace, having taken his seat in Sir Edward Kenny's carriage, which had been placed at his disposal by Sir Edward, the procession moved off. On arrival at the Cathedral the clergy, in cassock and surplice, received His Grace at the door of the church. The Parish Priest, in surplice and white cope, presented a crucifix to the Archbishop to be klassed by

him. Then His Grace received the Aspersorium and sprinkled himself and those about him with holy water. He then put incense in the censer and was incensed by the Parish Priest.

Immediately after this a procession was formed and proceeded to the high altar in the following order :-- Cross-bearer between two Acolytes; the choir boys, two and two: the clergy, two and two; the Canons being immediately in iront of the Archbishop. During the procession the choir sang a portion of Haydn's No. 1 Gloria. Arrived at the high altar, His Grace kneeled for a few moments in prayer; then, rising, he was conducted to his throne. The Te Dewn was then entoned and taken up by the choir.

At its conclusion the Parish Priest, vested in surplice and white cope, and standing at the Epistle side of the high altar, sang the versicles and prayer prescribed for the occa-

When these prayers were ended, His Grace being on the throne, His Worship the Mayor, as chairman of the committee, advanced and read the following address :---

TO HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. MICHAEL HANNAN, D. D., ARCHRISHOP OF HALI-FAX.

May it please Your Excellency,-

The Catholics of this city, reflecting, as they believe, the sentiments of Your Grace's flock throughout the entire Archdiocese of Halifax, corgratulate Your Grace upon the happy accomplishment of your visit to the Eternal City, and ask you to accept the enthusiastic demonstration which has just taken place as an evidence of the sincerity people to their Spiritural Head more

cannot tail to recognize in this fact a proof of confidence and good will which must be as gratifying as it is deserved. During Your Grace's absence we have been constantly informed of your movements, and it has been a source of much satisfaction to us to hear of the marked attention and many courtesies extended to you on all sides. Especially are we proud of the hearty recognition accorded to you by those who more immediately surround the Sovereign of the distinguished and Pontiff, you have enjoyed in being honour granted a lengthened interview with His Holiness personally. We are convinced that Your Grace gladly availed yourself of so favorable an occasion to reassure the Holy Father of the steadfast devotion of his subjects in this distant portion of his spiritual domain; of their warm stinchment to his plinent to the recipient of the honor, and throne and person, and of their earnest prayers for the ultimate restoration of the tem-poral power and precognitives of which he has duties of a priest. His Grace concluded by been deprived. Your Grace's inmented pre- again thanking the committee and people decessors had the happiness to convey sin ilar assurances to the late sainted Pontiff, Pius IX., who was pleased to admit the consolation which such expressions of love and fidelity afforded to him in the trials and Lumiliations by which he was surrounded. and it is natural to assume that the sympathy and affection tendered by Your Grace in the name of your people to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, were equally acceptable and equally valued, and will tend to confirm the interest of the Holy Father in the Archdiocese over which Your Grace to worthily presides. We feel that Your Grace's extended stay in the city of Rome has enabled you to lay the foundation of much good for the Church in this Province, and that the advantages of your direct intercourse and personal intimacy with the leading authori-tles of the Church will manifest itin all the relations of this self Archdiocese with the Holy See. In this and in all that tends to the continued successful conduct of Your Grace's administration, the interest of those who now address you is direct and undoubted, and they look with hopefulness to the fulfilment of their best anticipations and to the advent of many blessings, as a growth of the holy influences Your Grace was permitted to invoke at the Tombs of the Apostles, at the Grotto of Lourdes, and at other divinely favored spots To a journey so full of interest and import, and characterized by so many auspicious circumstances. the proceedings of this evening are a fittermination. The popular maniting festations which greeted Your Grace's progress through the city to the doors of this cathedral, the canticles of pruise and thanksgiving which have ascended from its choir, and the presence of the vast throng which is now gathered within thuse walls, combine to illustrate the exceptional character of the event and the pious fervour of those who have made it an occasion of so much rejoicing. In expressing the gratification it gives us to witness and join in so full a tribute to Your Grace's high rank and personal worth, we desire to make it the opportunity of testifying to the energy and ability which have characterized the interim administration of the Very Rev. Canon Power, and of publicly acknowledging the affectionate solicitude and unremitting attention at all times displayed by him and by the Reverend Fathers who surrounded him, in the discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon them. We trust Your Grace's health, so hannily restored. may long continue unimpaired : that you may he spared for many years to occupy the Throne upon which you now sit, and that the Papal Benediction, of which you are his favored bearer, and which you are about to impart to your faithful clergy and people. may be prolific of results commensurate with the value of so special a grace.

show his gratitude for the megulficent demonstration of te-night so much appreciated by him. This grand recention and the address presented to him were the fitting complement of the many evidences of confidence and esteem shown to I im by the Catholics of this city during his long residence among them, and never manifested to often nor in so marked a manner as since his appointment to be their Chief Pastor. Had he consulted his own feelings he would have declined this reception, and several weeks before he left Europe, in view of such an event, he wrote to the respected Administrator to discourage such a recepter if intended; and that is would go to the Cathedral quietly to thank G xd for his safe return. His Grace said that he had received so many and such striking proofs of the confidence, veneration and respect of his people that he needed not any additional evidences of it. It was, however, a source of no ordinary gratification to him to see that after so long an absence their feelings towards him were unchanged, and he accepted the demonstration, in the language of the address, as an evidence of their loyalty to their spiritual head, and of their confidence and good-will to him, and of the sincerity with which they welcomed him. He said that his visit to Rome was to him a source of unalloyed pleasure. It enabled him to perform the duty imposed on every Prelate in the church of visiting the Tombs of the Apostles. and certain points of interest. of seeing churches, sanctuaries and shrines hallowed for centuries, but, alrove all, of having the unspeakable gratification of boing able to tell the holy and learned Portiff, Leo XIII., of the zeal, generosity and piety of the Oatholics of this city, of their devotion to his sacred office and person-of their deep, earnest and warm sympathy with him in his trials and persecutions to which he is subjected. The long period allowed for : n interview enabled him to speak in detail of the institutions, the schools, the religious societies of every kind-of the friendly relations which exist in the Province between the Catholics and the Government, and the various religious denominations. No one. said His Grace, can live in Rome for any time who must not see that the head of the Church is a captive in his own Palace, and that to leave it would only subject him to insults and indignities from a government without honor or principle. Within a few feet of the stairs by which the Vatican is entered stand the soldlers of the traitor King. It was needless to tell them, as they were all familiar with it, of the thousands of religious of both sexes driven out on the world, their churches and homes confiscated. His Grace said that he would be able to refer with which they welcome your return. On to these things more at length at some future no previous occasion in the history of the time from that pulpit, as also the other Church in this Diocese has the loyalty of its | scenes and places visited by him. During his stay in England and Ireland he had thoroughly asserted itself, and Your Grace much intercourse with the bishops, priosts and people. He had visited several of their institutions, educational and other, and had got much information that would be of benefit to him in his future administration of this Diocess. He had brought one priest with him, and several others would follow, thereby enabling him to supply the spiritual wants of his flock. He knew it would be a source of gratification and delight to those present when he informed them that the Pope, at his request, had been pleased to bestow upon the Very Rev. Canon Power a marked distinction, that the purple had been bestowed upon him as well as the title of Monsignor. He felt certain that the people among whom Father Power had so zealously labored for the last thirty years, and who knew his great worth would be rejoiced at this distinction. He paid a marked comspoke in eloquent terms of his worth as a mun

3

and accomplished Mayor of

thank them,r now to

He said he did 1 of know

they lovely. They lie in their cloudy lustre, necklet, earrings, bracelet.

"Lovely !" Edith repeats; " lovely indeed. Beatrix, what a fortunate girl you are!"

There is a touch of envy in her tone. Beatrix laughs, and gives her a third hug.

"Why? Beesuse I have pearls? Bless you ! they're nothing. You'll have diamonds beyond counting yourself, one of these days. You'll marry rich, of course-branette's are all the style now, and you're sure to look lovely by gaslight. What are you going to wear to-night ?"

"I'm like Flora McFlimsey," Edith laughs; "I have nothing to wear. There is a white swiss muslin in my trunk, but it will decoction of its disgusting leaves. look wofully rustic and dowdy, I'm afraid in your gorgeous drawing-rooms.

"Nonsense! Plain Swiss is always in taste for girls of eighteen. I wore it greatly my first season. Do you know I feel awfully old, something toward settling, before the year ends. Let us see the white Swiss. Now, there is a lovely amber tissue I have—it isn't my color. I never wore it but once, and it would suit you exactly. Lucy, my maid, is a perfect dressmaker, and could alter it to fit you easily before- Now, Edith | you're not angry ?

For the color has risen suddenly all over Edith's proud, pale face.

"You have made a mistake, Miss Stuart, that is all-meant kindly, I am sure. If my white musiln is admissable, I will wear it; if not, I can keep to my room. But neither now, nor at any future time, can I accept-charity."

Trixy gives a little shrick at the word, and inflicts a fourth hug on Edith. She is the take anything and everything that is offered her, from a busband to a burguet.

Schuyler, the representative of the United States at Poncharest, has arrived at Belgrade Stanch of St. Joseph's Parish; the Harmony to conclude a commercial and consular convention with Servis.

The British Admiralty is having plans prepared for the construction of an iron-clad of the size of the monster lately built for the Italian Government.

Lady Beaconsfield, when a young girl, was employed as a shop girl in a millinery store. She married Disraeli three months after the death of her first husband.

A London cable announces the appointment of Sir H. T. B. Maxe as Governor of Newfoundland. Sir John Glover is appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.

As a health renewer Burdock Blood Bitters

acts like a charm. In Malaria, Bilious Complaints, Scrofula and all disorders of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, this great combination of Vegetable Medicines proves a certain specific. A few doses regulate the bowels, and as a restorative Tonic it has no equal. Trial Bottles 10 Cents. 40-2

GYMNASTICS AS A CURE OF DISEASE.

Physical vigor is the basis of all moral and bodily weltare, and a chief condition of permanent health. Like manly strength and female purity, gymnastics and temperance should go hand in hand. An effeminate man is half sick; without the stimulus of physical exercise, the complex organism of the human body is liable to disorders which abstinence and chastity counteract. By increasing the action of the circulatory system, athletic sports promote the elimination of effete matter and quicken all the vital processes till languor and dyspepsia disappear like rust from a busy plughshare. "When I reflect on the immunity of hard-working people from the effects of wrong and over-feeding," says Dr. Boorhaave, "I cannot help thinking that most of our fashionable diseases might be cured mechanically instead of chemically, by climbing a bitterwood tree or chopping it down, if you like, rather than swallow a

The medical philosopher, Asclepiades, Pliny tells us, had found that health could be preserved, and if lost restored, by physical exercise alone, and not only discarded the use of internal remedies, but made public de-Edith-iwenty-one to-night! I must do claration that he would forfeit all claim to the title of a physician if he should ever fall sick or die but by violence or extreme old age. Asclepiades kept his word, for he lived upward of a century and died from the effects of an accident. He used to prescribe a course of gymnastics for every form of bodily ailment, and the same physic might be successfully applied to certain moral disorders, incontinence, for instance, and the incipient stages of the alcoholic habit. It would be a remedy ad principium, curing the symptoms by removing the cause, for some of the besetting vices of youth can with certainty be ascribed to an excess of that potential energy which finds no outlet in the functions of our

own sedentary mode of life. In large cities parents owe their children a provision for a mate. Dr. Felix Oswold, in Popular Science Monthly.

Ancient Fullers.

Band; Banners. Members, pupils with flags.

Allegorical Cars of the Iron Moulders, Stonecutters, and of the Shingle-makers. Branch of the Nativity of Hochelaga; the City Band. Members with Banners.

Allegorical personage in carriage. Car of the workingmen on the excavation for the Q. G. B. Extension.

Branch of St. Vincent de Paul ; Band, Banners and Flags; Members in line, Officers in carriages.

Car of the Carpenters on the Q., M., O. & O. Railway.

Branch of St. Henri (farmers); St. Henri Band; Flags; Fire Brigade, with Babcock Engine.

Butchers' Allegorical Cars; mounted members of the Union. Allegorical car of the Carpenters. Car with Railroad Carpenters of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway. Car with morocco dressers.

Car of the Cote St. Louis Quarries. Fire Brigade with Steam Engine. Branch of St. Enfant Jesus Parish; banner and flags; members, pupils. Representation of St. John. Branch of St. James Parish. Band of the Reformatory School. Car with Shoemakers of St. James Parish Car of the Soda-water Manufacturers. Members of St. James Temperance Society with Banners and Flags. Car of the Lumbermen. Car representing Canadian Forest inhabited

by Indians. Car of the Blacksmiths. The Librarians' Carriage. Branch of Notre Dame. Car of the Bakers and Confectioners. The Lachine Band.

Members of the Society of Notre Dame de Grace: Banners. The Students of St. Mary's College.

Car, representing Mount Royal, of the Cana dian Snow-shoe Clubs. The Presidents of the National societies, ex-

Presidents, Grand Chaplain, the Mayor and the President of the Association.

Allegorical representations of the National Patron, St. John the Baptist.

The procession was in every respect successful

Neither the Syndicate, the Scott Act, or the Irish questson causes halt the sensational comment, that is caused by the popularity of Burdock Blood Bitters. This great remedy is marvellous in its success in curing Chronic disease when other medicines have failed. It is the best Blood Purifying Tonic and Liver Invigorator known. A specific for all diseases of Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Sample Bottles 10 cents. 40-2

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admirably adapted for curing diseases incidental to females. At different periods of life women are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medifrequent opportunity of active exercise, as we | cine; and it is now an indisputable fact that Boul of easy good-nature itself, and ready to owe them antiseptic diet in a malarious cli. there is none so suitable for complaints of flying machine. He has got it into shape, but in suitable terms to the well-conceived and debilitating disorders incidental to the sex, have every thing "o.k." in a short time.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The comet is to be photographed from

Greenwich Observatory. The Wimbledon team sailed to-day for Engand by the Polynesian.

The population of Ireland is now 5,159,000, decrease of 252,500 since 1871. The comet visible here is visible in Eng-

and, but rather low in the heavens.

The hay crop throughout Ontario this season, report says, will be a very heavy one. Luke Duchaine, who tried to shoot Gideon Gauthier, is wanted by the authorities, the Grand Jury at L'Orginal having returned a true bill against him.

The amount of five per cent coupon bonds received at the Treasury for continuance at 34 per cent. to date aggregates \$51,000,000. The amount presented at the London agency is about fourteen millions.

Mr. Gladstone, in defending the Transvaal policy of the Government, writes that it is impossible to ignore the powerful Boer sentiment that exists, and also that too much military help would be required.

The wife of Benjamin Corporang, of Meteghan, N.S., gave birth, a faw days since, to two boys and one girl, weighing respectively 3] and 4 pounds, all doing well. The woman has had five children in 11 months.

Mr. W. H. Cos has discovered a new and extensive deposit of fron ore on his property in the 13th Concession of Tudor, Hastings County, Oat. It is 1,200 feet long by 70 feet wide, and the ore is of great richness.

An Ottawa despatch says :- Ex-Alderman Clancy has men at work on the model of his

STEPHEN TOBIN, Mayor, Chairman of General Committee, WM. COMPTON, Secretary.

His Grace, after the reading of the address, ascended the pulpit, and in replying to it, said he could not find language to reply

for the labor they had taken in getting up the magnificent demonstration, and said he would remember it to the day of his death. After the coremonies were over a number of gentlemen paid their respects to His Grace at the Glebe House. In the presence of those and the priests also assembled he handed to Canon Power the paper conferring upon him his title. fle was then clothed in his new robes (which were brought out by Rev. Father Murphy) and received the hearty coogratulations of both priosts and laymen .--- Halifar. Chronicle.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Archbishop Taschereau has resumed his pastoral tour.

The Pope held a reception recently, which was attended by over six thousand persons. The ladies were all in black and wore voils, but no gloves.

A decree of the Congregation of the Index Expurgatorius, at Rome, cond mns Father Curci's last work. The decree adds that Father Curci has disavowed the book.

Rev. Prot. Durocher, who has been connected with the Ottawa College for the past ten years, goes to Lachine, where he will engage in the mission work of the Church of the Church.

The English Catholic Hierarchy are said to be opposed to emigration to Canada, although some of the leaders are favorable. The Phila. delphis correspondent to the London Times quotes Washington statistics, asserting that 12,000 Canadians emigrated daring the month of May to the States.

The ugent representations of the Pope's physicians have caused the Cardinals to be consulted whether the Pope should not quit Rome in the autumn. They replied that such a provisional change of residence would not imply a cessation of the imprisonment. The Villa of Dake Grazioli at Frascati has been talked of for the Pope's temporary residence, but nothing has been decided.

LEO XIII. ON NEW SAINTS .- The Civita Cattolica says :- The pontificate of Leo XIII., like that of Pius IX., will be rendered illustrious by the glorification of a great number of saints elevated to the honor of worship on the altars of the Church. Amongst the many causes which have been, or are about to be, submitted to the examination of the Congregation of Sacred Riter, let us point out that of the cultus offered ab immemorabili to St. Hilarian, a martyr priest of Espalion, in the diocese of Rodez, France. The cultus of this saint, who lived in the time of Charlemagne, was a disciple of Alcuin, and who was martyred by the Saracens, has come down through several centuries, and is now figurishing in the place of his nativity. Already by the order of the Holy See the process relative to this cause has been opened, translated and copied, and it is hoped that the other formalities previous to the discussion of the cause before the Sacred Congregation, will be soon fulfilled.

A new phosphate mine has been opened in there is none so suitable for complaints of flying machine. He has got it into shape, but in suitable terms to the well-conceived and the Township of Portland, East, Ottawa this nature as Holloway's Pills. For all the it does not work well yet, but he hopes to block the block to him on be- County, by Messrs. W. S. Hunter and C. L. half of his flock by his friend, the re- Kelso, of Brockville.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For Jane, 1881.

THURSDAY, 30.-Commemoration of St Paul. For July, 1881. FRIDAY, 1. -Octave of St. John Baptist.

SATURDAY, 2 .- Visitation of the B. V. M. SS Processus and Martinianus, Martyrs. SUNDAY, 3 .- Fourth Sunday after Pentecost

Feast of the Most Precious Blood. Epist. Heb. ix. 11-15; Gosp. John xix. 30-35; Last Gosp. Luke v. 1-11. Quebec founded, 1608. MONDAY, 4.-St. Leo II., Pope and Conf.

Bp. O'Gorman, Omaha, died, 1874. TUESDAY, 5 .- St. Francis Caracciolo, Confes-

sor (June 4). WEDNESDAY, 6.-Octave of SS. Peter and Paul-

Tue following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents for THE Post and TRUE WITNESS in their respective localities, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :- Edward Duffy, Morrisburg, Ont; Geo. Gaudry, Grenville, Que; O. L. Manson, Island Pond, Vt; Wm. Hurly, Lacolle, PQ; Wm. Murphy, Tracadie Cross Roads, N. S.

THE latest rumor is that the Marquis of Lorne is to be appointed Governor General of India,--a position, it is said, which will please the Princess Louise, who longs to visit that great country.

MISS FANNY PARNELL, sister of the great Irish leader, arrived in Montreal last night. She will lecture during the course of the week, under the auspices of the Montreal Branch Ladies' Land League.

MR. BIGGAR, M.P., paid a visit to the Royal Exchange Reading Room of Glasgow two weeks ago and was hissed from the rooms. The senior merchants who visit that place declare themselves ashamed of the conduct of the juniors, and small wonder.

THE English Tories have shown their

sense of injustice." Seeing through the medium of smoke is original, while the idea more so. And yet we are told none but the employed to write editorials on the Daily Telegraph.

MB. DECOSMOS has arrived in England, and plunged at once into the middle of things. No less a person than Lord George Hamilton has brought his complaint before the House of Commons, happy to get a chance of annoying the Government even in a small way. The grievance of Mr. DeCosmos is that after the power of obstruction, that this the splendid orator A. M. Sullivan, and last, ten years' patient waiting the Canadian is their opportunity which, if allowed and certainly least, that singular individual Government have not complied] with the to Carnarvon terms by commencing the railroad of revolution and sweep them all those men are not entitled to speak on the Pacific seaboard. It is not quite clear who delegated Mr. DeCosmos to go to England, or if he has been delegated at all, which is doubtful, if we are to judge from the tone of the British Columbia press. Mr. DeCosmos' real grievance is not about the road

to be located at Fort Moody, in which that patriotic statesman has a large interest.

THE manipulations of Vanderbilt, Keene and Gould, are now attracting attention in England. Their control of telegraphs and newspapers gives them an opportunity of causing a rise or fall in stocks to their own profit, and the loss if not ruin of thousands of others which cannot be much longer tolerated. The result will be, that after a little while no one will believe the cable reports, and legitimate business will suffer. So long as the nothing can be refused him, not even Home stock-jobbers pulled together all went well for them, but, thieves sometimes fall out, and it is now perceived that a few of the New York dailies are attacking monopolies, nay, even Roscoe Conkling has launched a few thunder-

bolts against them, and better still, Keene and Vanderbilt are at loggerheads over Erie stock.

THE latest enterprise the New York Herald has engaged in is the confederation of the British Empire. Having failed in bringing the world to an end or discovering the North Pole through the Jeannette, the great journal now goes in for something easy, which is the confederation of the British Empire. America is already confederated, so is Canada, and now for the British Empire. A Herald correspondent interviews Messrs. Parnell and T. P. O'Connor in the House of Commons, and those gentlemen inform him that confederation is not a bad idea so far as Ireland is concerned, but that Canada and other great dependencies would object to it, because while England is for free trade Canada is for protection. And Messrs, Parnell and T. P. O'Connor are light. It may, of course, be said, in answer

she may, but agreement on protection is an federation would bring her. The next change that will take place in this country will be of a more radical nature than confederation.

untaxed tobacco, no longer leavened by the of the Whig followers of Mr. Gladstone. Let them also remember that the Marquis of Salisbury, now the acknowledged leader of the real crusade of the period on this side of of bread recruiting his wasted strength is still the Conservative party, declared emphatic- the Atlantic. We shall have three priests ally, in a recent speech of his, that he would commissioned by Archbishop Oroke-a puismost brilliant graduates of the colleges are bitterly oppose the Bill in the Lords. It is sant anthority-to tell the people of this true that in a still more recent speech his North American continent what Ireland hostility was not so pronounced, but we imagine if that speech were delivered after in Ireland, and we may be sure the vote above referred to it would have it is not the least of them who been still more threatening. And why should the Lords not throw out the bill ? They know that a land measure for Ireland will be followed by a still more sweeping one for England and Scotland, they know that they have

pass, may open the floodgates away into the same ocean which swallowed up the French aristocracy. Now or never, they say, is the time to resist, forget ting all the while that it was the obstinacy of the French Noblesse that destroyed them. That the lords will therefore reject the Land generally not having been commenced, but it Bill or render it useless is almost certain, and that, as regards questions social and arises from the fact that the terminus is not | in either case there must be an appeal to the country. It is absurd to speak of creating the most advanced of the four members Lords enough to outnumber the Whig and

Tory majority in the Upper House. A dissolution of Parliament will benefit Ireland of the people are prepared, that is to say, if the popular party have money enough to carry on the war; they can always find talent enough. If Mr. Parnell be supplied with the necessary money for election expenses he can sweep the country through and through, and find himself with such a formidable following in the new House that Rule.

THE CANADIAN ACADEMY.

His Excellency the Governor-General has declared his intention of founding an Academy of letters in Canada, and the idea is being rather favorably entertained in the press. It is true that a respectable number throw cold water on the project, among them being the Toronto Globe, but the great majority are, as we have said, favorably in. | Ireland wants money to carry on the contest clined to it, as indeed they would be to against England, and she wants public anything, no matter how absurd or ridiculous, which emanated from the same quarter. When, for instance, His Excellency published a "poem" of his own composing, and kindly condescended to christen it the national hymn of Canada, the newspapers adopted it at once as such, although, speaking candidly, it was one of the silliest productions a loyal public has ever been afflicted with. It does not, House of Lords tamper with or reject however, follow that because the Marquis of the Land Bill, and, in that case, Ireland feature of the programme was the drama en-Lorne is no poet, least of all a Rouget de should be able to return ninety Home Lisle, that he is not a practical man and a Rulers to Parliament, who would, undoubtstatesman. It is not hard to govern a coun- edly, hold the balance of power and compel to this objection, that protection is gaining on try like Canada, inhabited as it is by a people the passage of a measure granting the affections of the English people, and that who trame their own laws and respect them ; in a few years England may be in agreement | but still, to give Lord Lorne his due, the prowith her colonies on that question. And so babilities all are that he would make an excellent ruler, even under great difficulties. agreement to differ all round. Canada does | Lord Dufferin was a man of great tact ; he weakness and their despair of the future by not want confederation. She has enough was a manager of men more than a ruler, and seats. Look at the number of jourtheir efforts to form a new party, to be called Parliaments and Legislatures already without the way he got over the newspapers with his nalists at present in Parliament from the additional one, or fraction of one, con- blarney, until they puffed him to the skies, showed the mind of a great tactician. Lord Lorne does not stoop so much to conquer. He is more austere and aristocratic than his predecessor, but he is also more practical. He does more in a quiet way. Whether Tus last Irish mail shows that the Irish his idea of a Canadian Academy be penses. And there is no fund to sustain successful or not he deserves great credit them, such as that of the parties in England. pectancy. The country is profoundly quiet, for the attempt to create it. But will it Even the Land League lunds are runwork? Have we materials enough to furnish ning out, and Mr. Sexton, M. P. scems to go into the scheme with enthusiasm, says we have, and furnishes its readers with a list of names, from which we can pick out be surprised, therefore, if the gentlemen we about half a dozen known outside of Canada. We presume the members of the Academy should be literary men, not as the Chronicle says, mere editorial writers however brilliant, but authors, real live authors, who have written books. The Academy certainly deserves a trial. If it does not succeed the next generation may do better. a national literature there must be a national took place on Saturday morning last. The spirit, of which we are not possessed. A respectable portion of our population look ous friends of the students. A large number while another respectable portion cultivate the English accent for European travel. The Siled over by the Reverend Superior of the rising generation may do better; it seems to be more Canadian than the one just settled band played the march from "Othello" in their down or than that which has gone into the Gound exterior style. A selection from Gound entitled "Pres du fleure etranger," sear and vellow. couraging as regards the formation of a Canadian Academy, is that literature is looked delivered by Mr. H. Largevin, a task which upon in this country with contempt, although he creditably performed. Mr. E. Seers read that may be because we have no litterateurs. heroes, Dollard. The essay was written in a Our clever young men, finding they are not appreciated in this country, step quietly across the border and become Americans. They can there work for a population of 50,-000,000. A man from Ontario coming to reside in this Province, finds himself in a new country, going to the State of New York he is at home ; the chances are that he discovers a few relations for the intermarriages between of the writer. The subject was well handled the two States (shall we say) are numerous. He has nothing to do but wear a chin tuft and a plug hat and he is as good an American almost as Roscoe Conkling. It is surprising brought the programme to an end. The Some of the brightest stars are Canadians though perhaps not particularly anxious to acknowledge it, for what is Canada but a British dependency. Again, we say let the Academy be called into existence and let Lord Lorne be thanked for the idea. It deserves a

THE CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD. Ir the cable is correct, we shall soon have really wents. There are eloquent priests will come here to represent her. Then we shall have the famous Charles Stewart Parnell, the scarcely less famous T. P. O'Con-

William Shaw, member for Cork County. If for Ireland, to explain her position, to represent her cause, to echo her aspirations, then surely no one else is. There shall be representatives of the lay and clerical elements, of the Irish Catholic and the Irish Protestant, and men of different opinions at political. T. P. O'Connor is perhaps of Parliament mentioned, pronounced Republican as he is. Parnell comes next, being wedded to no political faith except that Ireland should be free, no matter what her form of government. A. M. Sullivan, who is a strict, but advanced stickler for constitutional agitation, and William Shaw, the mildest mannered Home Ruler that ever contained within him the heart of west British Whig. Parnell was making his American tour, the New York Herald and other American papers represented him as a demagogue whose sole object was political agitation, they can-

not say the same of the band of crusaders now Republic join the Home Rule cause, so to speak. We do not yet know who the clergymen are to be, but the lavmen are certainly trusted representatives of the different national elements in Ireland; even Shaw has not gone back on Home Rule, however he may have abused the Land League.

opinion in her favor. Public opinion in this age is even more potent than money. It is hard that Ireland should be always asking for money, but then it must be remembered she is only asking from ten millions of her own children who owe to her. She has no money of her own, it is drawn from her by landlordism. There will be a dissolution of Parliament if the national autonomy. But elections cost a good deal of money in Ireland, and unfortunately the men who would be in other respects eligible in a national sense to represent Irish constituences, are too poor to contest the Ireland, the men who kicked out the landlords, what are they but toilers for their daily bread. They are writers and lecturers who find it a great sacrifice to spend their time in Parliament, and a still greater to pay their heavy election exwho has succeeded Mr. Dillon as organizer, has had to make a fresh appeal, in order to support the evicted. We would not have named were coming to create an Itish national fund, as well as to explain the situation to America.

Seers, 2nd J Driscoll. Geometry : 1st J Driscoll, 2nd C Filiatrault. Examination : 1st E Seers, 2nd S Granger and J Driscoll equal. BELLES LETTRES CLASS (1st division.)

Excellence : 1st W. Forbes, 2nd T Marechal. Religion: 1st Z Chagnon, 2nd T Marechal. Latin Narration: 1st W Forbes, 2nd L Desrochers. French Narration : 1st T Marechal: 2nd W Forbes and L Desrochers equal. Latin Poetry : 1st W Forbes, 2nd Z Chagnon. Latin Version: 1st W Forbes, 2nd T Marechal. Greek Version : 1st W Forbes. 2nd Z Chagnon and A Melancon equal. English Narration : 1st T Campion, 2nd J Hennessy. History : 1st W Forbes, 2nd A English Version: 1st T Mare-Melancon. nor, whose life of Lord Beaconsfield helped chal, 2nd T Campion. Geometry: 1st G Lajeunesse, 2nd W Forbes. Memory : 1st W to drive that statesman from power last year, Forbes, 2nd Z Chagnon. Examination : 1st Z Ohsgnon, 2nd W Forber.

BELLES LETTRES (2nd Division.)

Excellence: 1st M Looney, 2nd A Cloutier. Religion : 1st F Sirois, 2nd A Laniel. Latin Narration: 1st M Looney, 2nd J Forbes. French Narration : 1st A Cloutier, 2nd H Lamier. Latin Poetry: 1st M Looney, 2nd J Forbes. Latin Version : 1st A Cloutier, 2nd M Looney Greek Version : 1st M Looney, 2nd A Cloutier. History : 1st G Villeneuve, 2nd M Looney and J Michaud equal Eng-lish Narration : 1st M Looney, 2nd E Donohue. English Version: 1st M Looney, 2nd E Donohue. Geometry : 1st G Villeneuve, 2nd A Cloutier. Memory : 1st G Villeneuve, 2nd J Michaud. Examination ; 1st G Villeneuve, 2nd E Desbarats.

VERSIFICATION OLASS.

Excellence : 1st G Labine, 2nd H Gauthier, 3rd E Rene de Cotret. Religion : 1st H Gauthier, 2nd A Barcelo and E Paradis equal, 3 d J B Dorais. Latin Poetry : 1st H Gauthier, 2nd G Labine, 3rd E Rene de Cotret. Latin Theme: 1et G Labine, 2nd H Gauthier, 3rd E Rene de Cotret. Greek Version : 1st H Gauthier, 2nd G Labine, 3rd J B Dorais. Latin Version : 1st G Labine, 2nd H Gauthier, 3rd A Barcelo and C Laberge. Orthography 1st G Labine, 2nd E Rene de Cotret, 3rd E Paradis. History: 1st G Labine, 2nd H Gauthier, 3rd E Rene de Cotret and A Contlee. English Thome: 1st T Hurley, 2nd M O'Hara and J Shannon, 3rd J Cloran. English Verintent upon making the powerful American sion : 1st G Labine, 2nd M O'Hara, 3rd E Rene de Cotret. Arithmetic : 1st E Paradis, 2nd G Labiue, 3rd H Gauthier. Memory 1st H Gauthier, 2nd G Labine, 3rd E Bone de Cotret.

In the class of Method Mr. J. B. Sincennes carried off all the first honors. Owing to our limited space, we are unable to give the names of those who took the prizes in the lower classes.

ST. THERESE COLLEGE.

This morning the distribution of prizes took place in the St. Therese College. There was a large attendance of the friends of the students and of the patrons of the establishment. Several clergymen were present, among whom were the Vicar-General of Ottaw, the Rev. Father Routhier, and the Rev S. Lonergan.

The Superior of the College, the Rev. Father Uantele, presided over the proceedings, which proved to be of a very interesting nature. There were several declamations choruses and addresses, but the principal titled "Colonization," which was written for the occasion by one of the Professors of the College. It was replete with pleasant incidents, which were highly appreciated. Its performance was very creditable Its and reflected credit upon the histrionic powers of the students who filled the various roles The College Band at intervals discoursed several selections, which tended greatly to enliven the scope. At the conclusion the successful candidates for honors of the various classes were called to receive their crowns and prizes. All was now over. and the boys, after bidding adieu to their pro-

League Pic-nic The Land

June 29, 1881.

The best friends of the Land League must have been fully satisfied with the success attending the pic-nic on Saturday last. Over two thousand persons attended, the weather was delightful, the competition in the dif. ferent games close and exciting, and the provisions for the pleasure of the patrons adequate and consequently satisfactory. The Irish National Independent Band The furnished excellent music during the day, and in addition, there was a first-class string band for the benefit of a nest-class string band themselves in the "mazy." A splendid dancing platform had been constructed, so that a ball-room could not have furnished better accommodation for such a purpose. The Ladies' Land League was well represented, and it is sufe to say that nearly all of its fair members were present upon the grounds. Great interest was manifested in the sports, and the number of entries was large as the prizes were generally valuable. The following is a list of the games, with the names of the prize winners :---

THE GAMES.

Standing Long Jump-Four entries. Prize, flint glass syrup jug and a bronze lamp, presented by Messrs. Roach Bros, and won by J. Newton. 9 feet 7 inches.

Running Hop, Step and Lear-Four en. tries. Prize, silver cap, presented by Mr. John P. Cuddy, and won by J. Newton, 41 feet 6 inches.

One hundred yards race (bays under eight years)-Seven entries. Prize, silver cup, presented by Miss E. Lamb, and won by J. Worms.

Half mile race (open to members of Montreal Hackmen's Union)-Four entries-First prize, silver cake tasket, presented by Mr. James Cuddy, and won by J. Walsh second prize, smoking cap, presented by Mr. P. Wright, and won by T. Boyle.

Quarter-mile race (open to Ship Laborers Union)-Four entries-First prize, gents dressing-case, presented by Mr. J. J. Durack, and won by E. Power; second prize, picture of Michael Davitt, presented by Mr. J. C. Mc. Enroe, and won by T. Fisher.

Quarter Mile Race (substituted for the Potato Race) -1st prize, album, presented by Messrs Ronayne Bros, and won by J Nowton 2nd prize, cigar case, presented by Mr J C Fleming, and won by T Gallagher. 250 Yards, Boys' Race-17 entries-1st

prize, material for diagonal suit, presented by Mr James Foley, and won by P Whitty; 2nd prize, necktie, presented by Master Thos Foley, and won by C Foster.

Mile Race (open to members of Shamrock Lacrosse Club).-1st prize, meerschaum pipe, presented by the Montreal Land Leaguo and won by T. Daley; 2nd prize, meerschaum cigar-holder, presented by Montreal Land League, and won by P Tucker.

Three-legged Bace-1st pilza, pair of ladies' kid boots, presented by Messrs. Fogarty Bros, and won by T Daley and P Tucker ; 2nd prize, silver pickle jar, presented by Mr Owen Hart, and won by C Boyle and T Crowley.

Jrish Jig-Four entries. 1st prize, velvet photo stand, won by E Power ; 2nd prize, silk handkerchief, won by D Owler.

THE LACROSEE MATCH.

The match between the Shamrocks and Caughnawaga Indians was started at fifteen minutes past four. The following are the names of the men who composed the rival teams.

SHAMBOCKS-P. Murphy, goal ; J. Hoobin. point; C. McHugh, cover-point; T. Butler, C. J. Magnire, defence field; T. Farmer, centre; J. Morton, P. J. Murphy, and T. Meehan, home field; T. Daley and P. J. Tucker, home; M. J. Polan, captain.

INDIANS-P Karoniare, goal; Joseph Rice, point; Michel Daillebout, cover-point; Michael Lefebvre, Strong Arm, and Thomas Ross, defence field; White Eagle, centre; J Daillebout, Moses Daillebout, and Michel Jacob, home field; Lazare Zacharee and

While Mr.

the Constitutional Union, into whose ranks aristocratic Liberals are invited. It is their only chance. The name Tory has a charm no more; it is offensive to the people.

Besides advocating confederation of the Empire the New York Herald's English correspondents are crushing the Land League, which they say is dead and buried and embalmed. If this beso, Gladstone and Forster were wrong in laying the blame of the "outrages" at its doors, for now, after it is dead and gone, a murder has been committed in the West, and almost a murder in the south of lreland.

THE report, which we publish in another column, of the examination held in the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Mile End will be read with pleasure by those who take an in. terest in that afflicted part of the community, It is something so new to find that an institution of such a nature can accomplish such marvellous results in such a short time, that it is almost impossible to believe without seeing; yet the facts as stated are strictly true. We congratulate Father Belanger and his zealous and intelligent assistants on the result, and believe that love as well as labor can conquer all difficulties.

HIS Majesty the Third George was offended with his subjects in London once upon a time. They had the bad taste to throw mud at his carriage, if we remember aright, whereupon His Majesty threatened to leave London and take up his residence permanently in Windsor. Mr. Beckford, whose statue is now in the Guild Hali, in rewill regret Your Majesty's departure, but, in case Your Majesty persist in your intention, will you kindly leave the River Thames behind you?" We draw the attention of Sir Hugh Allan to this beautiful little anecdote.

Our Canadian editors who hold everything well to examine English claims to superiority a little more closely before yielding them such short paragraph, in a crushingly sarcastic editorial on Ireland, caught our eye, and we thought is this, theo, the journal with the ture and teaching the British Empire generally :- "There we might see, by the smoke " that so gracefully curled, that the Land

people have entered into the region of exthough whether this quietness may be ascribed to the exhaustion of the agents and even a nucleus. The Quebec Chronicle, which bailiffs or the fact that the farmers have dedicated a short time to look after their crops, it would be hazardous to say. It is evident that the landlords are fully bent on utilizing the fifty thousand police and military placed at their disposal by Mr. Forster to evict all they can before the passage of the bill, which, it is promised, will prevent wholesale evictions in future. There seems to be an understauding between the Whig and Radical wings of the Cabinet that while on the one hand the former will assist the latter in But we are sorely afraid. In order to create in connection with the Montreal College, carrying the Land Bill through the House, the Radicals will give a quid pro quo in the way of allowing the landlords full swing until the time arrives. As an to the States as their ultimate destination, of the clergy and of prominent citizens. illustration of this it may be mentioned that Mr. Forster proclaimed the County of Waterford to please the landlords, which is simply an outrage, as that county is proverbial for its peaceful domeanour even in the most stormy times. We may also believe the cable despatch which tells us that the Government will make so many arrests and encourage so many evictions that the funds of the Land League will become exhausted in supporting the families of the prisoners and in ply to this threat, said "Your loyal subjects assisting the evicted. It is a most admirable piece of strategy, and will be entirely successful if the Irish people at home and abroad grow weary of the struggle and subscribe no more money. And yet it is pitiful to see

the millions of the Irish people as there are on this continent, many of whom who are now wealthy and have themselves felt the English in such profound respect, even to the | lash, close their pocket-books and cry "no vagaries of Cockney journalists, would do more. What is a million dollars or five million dollars to the Irish race in America? There are, however, thousands upon thouadmiration. In glancing over the London | sands of people who would subscribe gener-Daily Telegraph a few days ago the following | ously to the League, only that they funcy | how many boin Canadians there are now | prizes were then distributed. they see in the Land Bill a near redress of holding high positions in the great Republic. grievances. But is it not possible they may be mistaken? Let those people read the tremendous circulation which goes in for cul- papers attentively, and they will be not so sure of the passage of a beneficent measure when they are through. Let them remember that on a late occasion the Government were " League and the landlord were lying down only sustained by a miserably slender major- trial and if it succeeds in fostering Canadian " side by side, while the laborer might, as | ity in a full house when one of the most im- | " opinion and making it racy of the soil," even " his exhausted strength with abundant and | that the vote showed a defection on the part | vain.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The closing exercises of the scholastic year spacicus Concert hall was tastefully decorated and was crowded to the doors by the numerwere present, and the proceedings were pre-Seminary of St. Sulpice. At half-past eight o'clock the students entered the hall and the was rendered by a chorus of some sixty voices. The thing, however, which is most dis- The singing was good, being replete with harmony and measure. The opening address was an historical essay on one of our Canadian graceful and brilliant style. The struggle of Dollard and his seventeen companies against a thousand Iroquois was depicted in the most vivid terms and was deservedly applauded. A Greek declamation of an extract from St. Chrysostome's oration on Eutrope's disgrace was afterwards given by Mr. H. Chauvin. Mr. Frank Scubert read an essay on the " Religion of Shakespeare:" this composition indicated serious study and research on the part

and was listened to attentively. An extract from one of Cicero's speeches was declaimed in Latin by Mr. O. Filiatrault; this was followed by another chorus, which

RHETORIC CLASS.

Excellence: 1st E Seers. 2nd F Seubert and) Driscoll equal. Religion : 1st L Bros-3eau, 2nd H Langevin. Latin Discourse: 1st E Seers, 2nd F Seubert. English Discourse: 1st J Driscoll, 2nd J Varrilly. French Discourse: 1st E Seers, 2nd F Seubert. Latin Poetry: 1st E Seers, 2nd F Seubert. Latin Version: 1st E Scers, 2nd F fessors. lost no time in making a move for home.

THE INSULTS TO MR. ANGLIN. THE "DISREPUTABLE" HALIFAN HERALD.

(From the Chatham, N. B. Star, Conservative.) Mr. Anglin is home from Picton, and he has evidently whispered in the long ear of the Telegraph, veni, vidi, vici. We do not know whether Pictou is the same place now as it was before Mr. Anglia went over there, or whether the Conservative candidate has been blotted out from the face of the earth or not. but we do know that some of the newspapers, and we mean the Conservative jour_ nals' have written very much more about Mr. Anglin's visit than was either decent or manly. We will never be able to admire Mr. Anglin's politics, because unfortunately for himself, in the beginning, he got on the wrong side, but we do admire Mr Anglin himself, and, in our humble judgment, shall always pay just tribute to his abilities. The head and front of Mr. Anglin's offending, in the eyes of three Government papers in

this Province, and one disreputable sheet in Nova Scotia, seems to be that while a Roman Catholic, be had the temerity to go to Picton. and speak to a large concourse of Protestants! And they uccarth disloyal remarks alleged to have been made by Mr. Anglin several years ago, in connection with the proposal of some tonst, and some remarks he made about John Knox in his newspaper, as further reasons why the Prosbyterians of Pictou should not hear him. If this is the kind of tactics the Government press has made up its mind to adopt, we beg to be considered as having nothing in common with a ring with a programme so disreputable. We may be excused, too, for pointing M. Robert, the deputation witharew, leaving out to Sir Leonard Tilley and to Sir Charles Tupper, both of whom are responsible to a great extent for the conduct of sible fo a great extent for the conduct of at a hanquet given at the Hotel Des some of the journals referred to, that they Reservoirs, Mr. Casey in the chair, patriotic will find it to their interest to give a word of advice to their organs in this regard. An insult offered to Mr. Anglin, by a Government paper, by inuado or open statement, as a Catholic, is an insult offered to the entire Catholic electorate of this Province, and but that happily the insulting organs speak on such matters only for themselver, those to lundlords ; to-morrow we may be fighting for whom they owe their existence, would feel the consequences. Perhaps the three New Brunswick papers and the unmentionable Halifax organ know just what we mean.

We have not one political sympathy in common with Mr. Anglin, and we never expect to have, but at the same time we regard him as one of the ablest public men in the Dominion, a man of irreproachable private character, and we certainly think his assail ants in the late campaign would have made a much better fight, had they kept their lips closed, since their strongest points were what

he said about John Knox, and what he did when a certain toast was proposed many, many years ago.

Ample warning is given us by our lungs when they are in danger. If fool-hardy

enough to neglect the warning signal, we incur imminent peril. Cneck a cough at the Seubert. Greek Version : 1st E Seers, 2nd outset with DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL-" Sir Robert Peel said of bread in 1846, recruit | portant principles of the bill was at stake, and in a degree, it will not have been formed in trault, 2nd H Langevin. History : 1st E | a remedy for soreness, lameness, abrasions J Driscoll. English Version : 1st C Filia- which is a sovereign pulmonic-besides being the right. Thousands of acres of wheat, com Seers, 2nd C Filiatrault. Memory : let E of the skip, tumors, piles, rheumatism, ac. hall.

Francis Hemlock, home; J Williams, captain.

Umpires-Messrs D McEntyre and James Lawrence : Referee. Mr M J F Quinn

Four games were played, but they were each short and decisive. The Indians were plainly overmatched, although they made a gallant show and struggled desperately. The first game was taken by Morton after six minutes' play, the second by P. Murphy in seven minutes; the third by P. J. Tucker in two minutes, and the fourth by Butler in 14 minutes. Butler excelled himself in the last game,

At the conclusion of the sports brief but stirring addresses were delivered by Messra. P. Carroll and D. Murray. General T. F. Burke, who was announced to deliver an address, was unable to leave New York on account of the death of his mother. A telegram to that effect was received by Mr. P. Carroll and read to the assemblage. The grounds were not cleared until after seven o'clock

IRISH GRATITUDE TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. HOCHE.

PARIS, June 26.-This afternoon Versailles was startled by the arrival of a deputation of Irish and Irish Americans, who had come down from Paris to do honor to the memory of Gen. Hoche and to make an anti-English manifestation. Among the number were Mr. lames Stephens, Mr. Patrick Egan of the Land League, Gen. McAdams, and the Rev. Mr. Pepper of Ohio. After depositing wreaths at the foot of Gen. Hoche's statue, purporting to be the tribute of grateful Ireland, and after listening to a spirited poetic denunciation of the Sassenach from the guardian of the place and the French bystanders plunged in astonishmont. Later on, speeches of the most fierce description were delivered by Messas. Pepper, Davis, Egan and General McAdams. Mr. Stephens, who is still ailing, said only a few words of a nonpolitical nature. In replying to the toast of The Irish at home and abroad," Mr. Egan said: "To-day we are fighting against the independence."

The Duke of Manchester is travelling in New Zealand. He is warmly received by his brother Orangemen.

The marked rise and improvement in the internal attairs of Spain is generally commented on. Last month there was an exceptional and very large decrease of thefloating debt

At Norfolk, Va, a submarine diver has found small sate in the cabin of the wrecked United States steamer " Huron," which, when opened, contained a small amount of gold and silver coin, medals, stc.

A tremendous storm of wind and hail passed over some sections of Kansas on Saturday night. Five inches of water fell during and outs were cut down and destroyed by the

June 29, 1881.

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City and Suburban News.

Ste. Anne Boat Club will hold their annual regetts on Saturday, August 13th. THE excursion of the City Band to Quebec,

uccess in aid of the sufferers from the fire in that Ove in all of the believes a very unprofitable city, has thread out to be a very unprofitable shair for all concerned. There were only 150 Bather .e dij. a propaying paged for \$750. The result is that the members of the band are just \$400 out of plished. ctory. Band pocket. the

THE DEW rallway ferry transfer what is now the Longucuil ferry landing. The work just now consists of spile driving, the har limbers being driven into the river bed heary timotes one of the strongest currents in the St. Lawrence. The wharf at Longueuil til be completed in about two weeks.

THE New Hampshire Press Association and her friends spent an agreeable time in the ther ments open. They visited the Grey Nennery, Notre Dame Parish Church, Mount Royal Cemetery, and the Mountain Park. They were highly delighted with what they They left late in the evening for New-Vermont, which will terminate their

The 85th Battelion, now encamped over at Leprairie, is composed of a fine body of men, mostly hailing from Hochelaga. Dr. Aubrey is commander, and among the officers are Captain Joseph Dunn, a splendid-looking soldier, Lient. Peter Jackson, and Captain Dunn's two scns. The battalion attended Divice Service on Sunday last and lermed an escort for the Sacred Host, after which the ranks were opened out at inspection order, facing each other, and presented arms as the Het passed. The officers invited Mr. Wilim Wilson to witness the manœuvres of the sitalion, and that gentleman, well qualified b deliver judgment in military matters, prosonnced them most creditable.

On Wednesday evening the City Hall of Longuenil was the scene of a desperate encounter between Councillor Racine and Mr. Gariepy, Superintendent of the Longueuil Water Works. What the fracas was about is Racine said some hing in the Council chamber derogatory to the dignity of Gariepy, who felt himself insulted. After the adjournment of the meeting Garlepy sought Racine, and demanded an explanation. It was not forthcoming, and both from angry words came to blows. Two rounds were fought before any one could interfore. After considerable diffculty the belligerents were parted by the Chief of Police and two assistants.

A story is going the rounds of the shipping incles concerning the Allan Company and the shippers of dead meat. On the departure of he last of this Company's boats for Quebec member of the firm waited on the gentlemen who ship the dead meats from Canada to Ergland, and requested them to send it on ecars down to Quebcc to be put on board the steamers at that port. This plan did not meet with their approval, and accordingly the Allan Company was informed that anless they kept to the terms of the agreement and received the freight in Montreal, and there mowed it on board the boats, the contract would be taken away from it, and the shippers would send it direct to Boston to be usken from that port to Liverpool. The result is that the City of Bostom, a steamship of the Allan line, comes up the river to fulfill the contract. It is reported that she brings with her some 60 men, who are bound to work for the Company for a space of one year at the rate of 20 cents per hour.

PROF. VENNOR ON JULY. The month of June now drawing to a close as been very generally admitted to have been, as regards the weather, experienced pre ty much as forecast. In most sections this has been cool showery and tackward, tile op two occasions in many parts both in Canada and the United States frosts have cone considerable damage. The ending of the mouth is likewise as predicted, viz, " heat and storms"-This brings us to revise the "probs" for July-the stormy month of July, 1681" to which I have already directed the attention of the farming community in umerous letters through many of our leading uewspapers. Jury, through probably entering cool and howery in most sections, will rapidly merge nto sultriness and excessive heat shortly after the 4th or 5th of the month. From the 5th to the 10th, excessive heat will continue, with frequent and severe storms of wind, hail and thunder, during which casualties from lightning are much to be feared. Between the 10th and 15th of the month similar atmosberic conditions are likely to continue with bunder and lightning storms of almost daily corrence and hurricanes of heated winds. Approaching the 20th, heavy showers, often accompanied by hail, will occur more frequently, with very sultry and muggy inter-In the neighborhood of the 21st and vals. 22nd days, torrents of rain will likely fail in Western Ontario and throughout a large portion of the United States while in the western and south-western States in particular, cyclones, hurricanes and most destructive hail storms are likely to cause widespread havoc, and loss of life and property. Unsettled and stormy weather, with intervals of great heat, will occur up to the 25th of the month, after which a decided and cooler change may take place, with cool to cold nights about the 27th and 28th. Hot weather, however, will again set in towards the last day of the month or entry of August. A special prediction for the United States will appear in Stoddart's Review, Philadelphia, lor July.

held on the following day, and spoke of the necessity which existed for a continuation of the effort which the Irish were making to support the Land League. Their enemies, he said, were continually telling them that the League was on the verge of disruption or bankruptcy, but although they could afford to laugh at such statements there was no afisit for all construction board the Canada, which doubt that the League would continue to require funds until its objects were accom-Mr. M. DONOVAN also spoke briefly, and in

the course of his address asserted that if the course of erection about 300 feet Irish were possessed of proper weapons they would settle the Land question and all other questions which affected them, and for which they were now seeking solutions by means of peaceable agitation.

Mr. Donovan had scarcely concluded his address, when the Irish National Band arrived outside the hall and struck up the national anthem, "God Save Ireland." The members of the band then entered the hall, and for about filteen minutes seranaded the Ladies' Land League, playing a number of Irish national airs. "Yankee Doodle" was also given. Cheers were then given for the Ladies' Land League, and the compliment was returned by cheers for the Irish National Independent Band. The business of the meeting was then proceeded with. A meeting of the ladies will take place on Monday evening to arrange for the reception of Miss Fanny Parnell.

MISS FANNY PARNELL.

The Executive Committees of the Ladies' Land League and of the Montreal branch of the Land League held a meeting on Monday evening. It was moved, seconded and car-ried, by the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Land League, that the co-operation of the Mens' Land League in the reception to Miss Parnell be solicited, and that the date of the entertainment in the Albert Hall be changed from Thursday to Monday evening. A committee was appointed to prepare a programme for the formal reception, and the names of those who had signified their willingness to assist at the affair were read to not very well known. It is supposed that the meeting. A deputation was also appointed to meet Miss Parnell at St. Johns, and it was arranged that another deputation would wait to receive her at Bonaventure depot, where she will arrive about eleven o'clock this evening. She will be conveyed from thence to the St. Lawrence Hall, The Irish National Independent band has volunteered its services for the reception, and at a meeting of the St. Gabriel Branch of the Land League it was resolved to attend the Albert

Hall in a body on Monday evening.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, MILE-END.

On the 23 June took place at the Mile-End, the examination and distribution of prizes to those of the pupils who had been victorious in the great contest made during the scholastic year, 1880 and 1881. The examination sall had been decorated with exquisite taste. The arms of the house were placed at the back of the stage, viz: the portrait of the Abbe de l'Ence, teaching a little deaf mute: then around this was the motto of the community of the Clercs de St. Viator, who direct this institution, "Sinite parvulos venire ad me." The audience was large and select, the members of the clergy numbered twenty-eight of the most distinguished.

The exercises were commonced with the Lord's Prayer, which was recited by signs by the twenty pupils who have been taught by the (now-considered) ancient method of signs. The director remarked that those remain long enough at school, to be taught they had perfectly well employed the year. Then the Rev. Father Belanger, after having asked permission of the auditory, read us a serious work, a regular plea, very well written, on the two methods employed in the education of the deaf and dumb. We regret exceedingly not having a copy of this magnificent work. The notes we have taken will enable us to give but a very poor analysis of it. We, however, give it willingly in the interest of the cause of the deaf and dumb. After Laving recalled briefly the obligations of Christian governments and civilized society towards its suffering members, and certified that the deat and dumb formed the greatest number amongst the unfortunates, he stated in a clear manner :--lst. That with the deaf and dumb, the organs of speech labor under no defectuosity, and that they are dumb only because they are deaf.

He referred to the pic-nic which was to be stitutions, whose pupils are instructed by the VARENNES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. oral method, adding even, that he could not affirm having seen such progress in so shorta time. Some asked the Rev. Father Director how he had obtained such a result. My secret said he is the faith my confreres have in the oral method and their unlimited devotedness.

In presence of similar facts, there is no possible commentories. We submit, and we say to the country and government, behold a work that answers, and far beyond your expectations; your patronage has not been in vain, continue and you will merit the approbation and sympathy of all who think and feel in the country. Therefore we say to the parents of deaf-mutes, it you are human, it is no longer permitted you to leave your children in this state; and if you are Christians. you will not refuse them a knowledge of their Creator.

ST. GABRIEL BRANCH OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

meeting of this organization was held on Sunday evening, in the Council Hall, St. Gabriel. There was a very large attendance of members. It was resolved that the society should attend, in a body, the formal reception to Miss Parnell in the Albert Hall, on Monday evening next. Another resolution was passed to the effect that St. Gabriel Village should be thoroughly canvassed for the sale of tickets for the recention, and seven committees, for seven districts in the village, were appointed that the work should be thoroughly done. Great onthusiasm was manifested during the

SCOTCH NEWS.

mouting.

The Marquis of Queensberry has recently oined the British Secular Union.

The bakers in Keith and Fife Keith have reduced the price of brend from 7d to 6d.

At Edinburgh Police Court a woman about 50 years of age, named Sarah McKay, for causing a disturbance in High street on Friday afternoon, was sont to prison for 30 days. This was her 135th appearance before the Court.

A letter has been received by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh from the First Commissioner of Works intimating that he intends to issue instructions for the Edinburgh Arboretum to be opened to the public every day throughout the year from sunrise to sunset, with the limitation that sunrise shall in no case be reckoned to be before 6 a.m.

In a small parish school close to the banks of the Shinnel, Upper Nithsdale, there are at present in attendance three pairs of twinstwo boy twing, two girls, and a boy and a girl. In short, when the roll is called nearly thirty per cent. of the whole attendance consists of twins, which we are safe to say does not take place in any other school in Scotland.-Galloway Gazette.

The three hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the birth of George Heriot, the founder of Heriot's Hospital, was celebrated in Edinburg in the usual form. All the children numbering nearly 5,000, attending the Heriot out door schools, in which the education and books are given free, were marched into the grounds surrounding the hospital, and, with the boys resident in the institution, and the many parents, friends, and visitors present, the gathering was estimated to include from 7,000 to 8,000 persons.

The two-storey house at the head of one of the closes in Hope st., Ayr, destroyed by fire last week, was one of the oldest in the burgh, young men were rather too old, or could not and had a somewhat interesting history. belonged originally to Mr. George Dunlop, the language of speech. Ex-Inspector, Mr. of Macuairston, for some time Provost of Valade, took upon himself the onus of the Ayr, and was the town house of the Mazexamination, and knew admirably how to nairston family. It was, about a century Langlois. make them shine, as to prove that well as ago, occupied for a considerable number of they had perfectly well employed the year. years by the Rev. Dr. McGill, minister of the second charge of the parish or Ayr, whose wife was a sister of Provost Dunlop's. It was probably in this house that Dr. McGill wrote his famous essay which was supposed to teach principles of the Arian and Sociaian character, and which provoked many Lussier. Arithmetic: 185 Alfred Marcille, 2nd Bruno Charbonneau. severe censures from the more rigid party in the Church of that day. It was while Dr. McGill was on his trial before the Presbytery of Ayr that Burns wrote his well-known poem, "The Kirk's Alarm," in which is the stanza :—

EXAMINATION OF THE BUSINESS CLASS -DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The educational establishment known

under the name of the Varennes Commercial College is rapidly taking its place among our leading institutions, where our Canadian youth may obtain both a moral and business training. It is situated in the centre of the neat little village of Varennes, which occupies a healthy and delightful position on the tance from the city. It is but a few years since the course of instruction has been Mary Eleanor Irwin. placed upon a pure commercial basis; but to judge from the several features which chargeterized the closing exercises of the scholastic year last evening, it already holds a high place in the estimation of our public business men, many of whom were present. At about half past seven all the seats in the Hall were oc-

cupied by the friends of the students, the in vited guests and patrons of the College; among whom we remarked the following gentlemen : Mr. Weir, President of the Ville Marie Bank; Dr. A. Brodeur, Mr. L. H. Massue, M. P., C. McCarthy, Esq., Vermont; M. J. Coghlin, Vermont; Jos. Archambault, advocate ; Prof. Thos. Russel, A. DeMartigny, Esq, P. C. McGinnis, and a large number of the clergy. The director, the Rev. Anselme Baril presided. The Village band opened the proceedings by playing a march in fair style. Mr. Fitzsimmons, professor of the Business class, then announced that the feature of the evening would consist in the ex-amination of his class in the various branches of commercial knowledge. He stated how he had introduced the system of the "Clearing house business," and explained its object and its usefulness. The result of the examination in this branch was a decided proof that the pupils were quite familiar with the banking business. Their knowledge of algebra was also well demonstrated. Their instantaneous answers to puzzling questions and the rapid manner in which difficult problems were solved without the aid of pencil or pen, indicated a good deal of culture in the art of mental calculation. Their efforts were repeatedly rewarded by the applause of the audience. Their knowledge of telegraphy was also tested with a successful result. On the whole, the general proficiency displayed by this class was highly creditable to every member of it, and especially to the Professor, Mr. Fitzsimmons, whose able training was quite perceptible in the success which attended the examinations. The distribution of prizes then took place. In the graduating class five of the pu, ils succeeded in carrying off diplomas, which are given only to those who rass a successful examination in all the subjects studied during the year. One hundred questions are put in each subject, and eighty of them must be answered to obtain a diploma. The five who received them are Messrs. Ed. Rivet, Israel Cardin, Phil. Mc-Ginnis, James Walsh and Warron Cartier. The Governor's medal was awarded to Israel Cardin.

The prize presented by Mr L H Mascu., M P, for algebra, was awarded to Warron Cartier. The prize presented by C E McCarthy, E-a.

for mental calculation, was awarded to Ed Bisson.

The prize presented by the Rev Father Kiernan, for excellence in the 2nd division,

was awarded to A Brodeur. BUSINESS CLASS (2nd division).

Arithmetic: 1st Alphonse Brodeur, 2nd Arthur Voligny. Mental Calculation: 1st Edmour Bisson, 2nd Philias Blain, Bookkeeping : 1st Alphonse Brodour, 2nd Arthur Voligny. Practical course : 1st Arthur Voligny, 2nd Alphonso Brodeur. Calligraphy : 1st Narcisso Brunneau, 2nd Charlos Biady. Tolography: 1st Israel Cardia, 2nd Oditon

Ronayne, Miss Mary Ellen Bahen, Miss Lizzie Walsh, Saratoga; Miss Ida Malboeuf, Montreal : Miss Mary Polan, Miss Minnie Trun, Boston. The Rev. Mother Superior presented Miss

Helen Biron, Montreal, with a gold medal for excellence of deportment. The young ludies crowned were Miss Mary Jane Mansfield, Miss Tessie Ronayne, Miss M. Delbec, Miss Josephine Prevost, Miss A. Glackmeyer, Miss Beatrice Shen, Miss H. Lalonde, Cedurs ; Miss Annio Turner, Jersey City; Miss Mary Curran, Miss Flore Duchesneau, Miss Mary south bank of the St. Lawrence, a short dis- Schiller, Miss Katie McCoy, Miss Olympe Lambert, Belloul; Miss A. St. Louie, Miss

The closing address was repeated by Miss Helen Biron, to which the Vicar-General replied in a few words. The scholastic term was declared at an end, and the young ladiowent to meet their respective friends, carrying away with them the sweetest remembrances of the distribution of 1881.

FEARFUL RAILWAY DISASTER.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS SLAUGHTERED

CITY OF MEXICO, June 25 .--- A whole train on the Marelia Railway tumbled into the river last night at San Autonio Cuamla, by the giving way of a stone bridge. Nearly two hundred were killed and a great many wounded, mostly soldiers.

VERA CRUZ, June 25 .- A hundred and fifty were killed, and a great many wounded, by the fall of a bridge with a train on the Marelua Railway. The disaster was caused by high water, which carried away the blidge.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 27 .- Further particulars of the horribic accident on the Marella Bailway have been received. Heavy rains caused freshets which undermined the supports of the bridge over the San Antonio River, near Mailpois. When a train carrying a battalion of soldiers attempted to cross, the structure gave way, and the entire train was precipitated down a steep embankment. Part of the train consisted of freight cars loaded with oil. This set fire to the entire mass of wreckage, and everything was consumed. 192 privates and 23 officers are known to have been either killed outright or slowly roasted to death. About fifty other persons were fatally or seriously injured. The bridge was known to be unsafe, but was nevertheless continued in uso. The road is a narrow guage built entirely by Mexican capitalists, and was first opened to the public on the 18th inst.

The news of the milroad disaster caused great excitoment here. Never in the history of the Republic has so frightful a casualty been chronicled. It is feared that it will further prejudice the popular mind against railway enterprises. The Morelas road was built by Government subvention, and is entirely the work of Mexican engineers. The orgineer and fireman of the ill-omened train were scalded to death. Only sixty persons on the train escaped clive, and of these forty were injured. Many wives and children of soldiers were among the killed and injured. The disaster occurred at 11 o'clock at night, as the train, drawn by two engines, was passing over a woodon bridge. For a moment after the plunge all was darkness. Suddenly 100 barrels of brandy, loaded on two of the vans, caught fire, and the burning fluid inundated the mass of passengers struggling in the ruins. Only a fow who were not disabled or hopelessly wedged in the timbers, escaped. The dead and living were wrapt in a sheet of flame, and slowly burned before the eyes of the eurvivors, who were unable to save them.

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

MR. REDPATH ON CONFEDERATION.

PARIS, June 27.—Agitator Redpath was asked yesterday what he thought of the idea of form-ing a grand British, Irish, and Colonial fed ra-tion, and leaving Ireland to tight out her Internal quarrels alone in a native Parliament. Mr. Redpath said :—"As far asrelates to Ireland the scheme would be agreat strake of stateman.

ROUND THE WORLD.

M. Dufaure is dying.

New Canal regulations have been issued. Mr. Gladstone has decided on abandoning Cyprus

The French Consul at Quebec has gone to New York.

There are now 5,000 troops stationed in Cork County.

A Belleville despatch says the hay crop is splondid onc.

The "Coercion Act" is in full force in the Russian dominions.

The demands of striking longshoremon at Hull have been rejected.

The retaliatory duties movement keeps growing apace in England.

It is rumoured that Mr. Grant Duff will be appointed Governor of Madras.

Senator Cornwall has been gazette ! Lieut. Governor of British Columbia.

An anti-French demonstration tcok place at Palerme, Sicily, on Saturday.

There are 112 lobster-canning establishments in Prince Edward Island.

Capt. Boycott and family sailed for England from New York on Saturday.

Mayor Mackintosh, of Ottawa, has been unseated, and a new election is ordered.

The Canada Tomparance Act has been dcclared in force in the County of Lisgar.

The Earl of Harrington, Charles Wyndham Stauhope, is dead. He was 72 years of age.

It is now charged against the Fenians that they are introducing morquitoes into England.

The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved. The new elections are fixed for the 20th of August.

The closing exercises for 1881 at the Royal Military College, Kingston, took place on Saturday.

Mr. Gemmell, of Ottawa, is shipping a large juantity of phosphates from the mines on the Gatinean.

The annual gathering of the Society of Friends, in Canada, opened at Norwich, Ont., on Saturday.

Experts and scientists are said to look upon the channel tunnel scheme as visionary and impracticable.

The potato-bug has appeared in several counties of New Brunswick, including York and Carleton.

Regulations are published in Rome, putting in force a law for the abolition of a forced pap: r currency.

The Toronto Grape Sugar Company is now organized and a charter applied for. The capital is \$20,000.

The Dominion Abattoir and Stock Yards Company, with a capital of \$200,000, has been incorporated.

Mossrs. G. B. Hall & Co, the extensive umber firm, have closed their camp at the Gatineau for the season.

It is stated as probable that the English Government will withdraw all claims to any suzerainty in the Transvaal.

The prospects in the Transvall are viewed seriously. The native chiefs threaten to fight rather than submit to Boer rule.

The Governor-General will be the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia during his visit to that Province.

At Dortmund, Prussia, on Saturday, an explosion in the Louise Tiefban Colliery killed seventeen persons and injured five.

The Russian Minister of the Interior pro poses a reduction of two hundred million roubles in the military exponditure

A despatch from Paris announces that the contract for the purchase of the Panama Railway has been ratified by the Panama Canal Company. Mr. G. rdon Brown, of the Toronto Globe, was a passenger on board the steamship "City of Berlia," which arrived at New York, from Liverpool, co Saturday. Lord Dufferin, at a private audience on Saturday with the Sultan, expressed the hope that the Armenian and financial questions would be satisfactorily settled. Hon. Colin Campbell, a wealthy shipowner, of Weymouth, Digby county, N.S., and an ex-member of the Provincial Government, died suddenly on Saturday night, aged 59.

HENRY G. VENNOR. Montreal, 23rd June, 1881.

THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

The regular weekly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Ladies' Land Lengue was held Friday night in St. Patrick's Hall. Miss Annie Osborne Davis, President, occupied the chair. The attendance was very large, and the enthusiasm and zeal of the fair members of the League show no dimunition. Miss Davis announced that she was in receipt of a communication from Miss Fanny Parnell, in which that lady signified her atention of leaving New York city for Montreal on the 28th inst. The announcement was received with applause. The programme of entertainment for the evening was then opened. Miss Craven favored those present with a piano solo, and was warmly applauded. The reappea ance of Miss McKeown on the platform was a very pleasing event. She sang the beautiful ballad entitled "You'll temember me'' in excellent style, and with such effect as to draw forth many admiring comments. Miss E. Hayes, who is becomlog quite popular as an elocutionist, re cited "Young Lochinvar" in her usual admirable manner, and received the compliment of an encore. Miss McKeown followed, and sang the popular song "Somebody's Coming." In response to an encore she gave the well known ballad "Believe me if all those Endearing Young Charms." Mr. Patrick Carroll was called upon to address those

2nd. That the intellect of the deaf and dumb is not interior to that of other persons; that it is apt to receive teaching in its plenitude, and to give him some instruction he needs the knowledge of a spoken language.

3rd. That the deaf and dumb must use that language either by writing or speaking it. In the first hypothesis they substitute the feeling for the hearing, in the last it is the sight which takes its place.

4th. That it is possible to bring the deaf to speak distinctly and read the words on our lips; he explained by what means a teacher can attain this result.

5th. That after three years the pupil speaks and reads so well on the lips that he can use with advantage any book in use in common schoels.

Then he responded victoriously to the obections made against the teaching of speech to the deaf, and quoted in his behalf, Abbe de l'Epee "of whom, said he, nobody will contest the competency no more than I would deny myself the knowledge and devotedness of such personages as Mr. Peet, Mr. Gallaudet and Mother Mary Anne."

In that quotation of Abbe de l'Epee we notice the following passage. "Let us 'come to the decisive point. In instructing them, (the deaf mutes) we make them "speak as well as we, and they will hear "nearly the same."

After having drawn rigorous conclusions from his work the Rev. Father invited us to state by ourselves if he had spoken the truth. Then four classes, of ten pupils each, came in their turn for their examination. "But it is marvellous !" we heard in the assembly. " The finger of God is in it! We have rever seen the like! They speak; they hear! They are not deaf and dumb!" Happily the parents of the pupils were there, tears of joy in their eyes, to protest that there was no deception, and that a real progress was accomplished in our country. Young vupils, from eight to twelve years old, after only six months' study, articulated the ordinary prayers, slowly of course, but very distinctly repeated after their professors, arms crossed behind their backs, at the mere inspection of their lips, little sentences selected by those in the assembly, and wrote them perfectly on their slates. In the more advanced classes the pupils repeated phrases articulated by some of the attendants, to the applause of the spectators. Rev. Father Trepanier, who Present, and did so briefly, but with effect. | better in Europe, where he visited several in- | thinks it the best thing in the market.

" Doctor Mac, Doctor Mac, Ye should stretch on a rack, To strike evildooers wi' forror; To join fai'h and sense Upon ony pretence Is heretie, damaable error,"

About ninety years ago the house passed out of the hands of the Dunlops and became the property of Hugh Parret, a "skipper," or shipmaster, in Ayr. This individual was soon after brought to task by the Magistrates of Ayr for what they considered a serious offence, namely, allowing a sermon to be preached in the dining room of the house by a Dissenter. This was the first sermon preached in Ayr in connection with the Wesleyau Church the party officiating being one of the local preachers of that oody, and bandmaster of an English regiment at that time stationed in Ayr. The Magistrates of that period took supervision of the spiritual as well as the and that they must persevere in their study emporal affairs of the burgh, and were very jealous of anything that tended to draw the people away from the Church established by

Loss of Appetite in Children.

FROM CHARLES H. COLGAGE, Manufacturing of Flavoring Extracts, 21 Blackstone street, Boston.

law.

" Last Spring my little daughter, aged five, became very much emaciated with loss of appetite, and great prostration of strength, so much so that we were obliged to take her out of school. This continued thr ugh the Summer and caused us much anxiety. After trying various remedies without deriving any benefit, our family physician recommended the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP. After using it one week we saw a marked improvement in the child's condition, and in a month she was rapidly gaining in health and strength, her appetite being excellent. At this date she is perfectly well, with round, plump cheeks and healthy color, and is again attending school regularly. I consider her restoration to health entirely due to the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and feel that I cannot too highly recommend it as a tonic." Druggists sell PERUVIAN SYBUP.

Texas is the greatest cattle raising State in the Union, yet the beef eaten there by the fasticious is chiefly brought from Kansas. The reason is that Texas cattle are fat only two months in the year, when the grass is PICCO.

JACOB LOCEMAN, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL for rheumatism. He had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, io was present, declared he had seen nothing use his own expression, " cured him ap." He

Excellence: Joseph Lussier. Compositions: 1st Joseph Lussier, 2nd Phillipe Decelles. English Theme : 1st J Lussier, 2nd Bruno Charbonneau. English Versions : 1st Joseph Lussier, 2nd Bruno Charbonneau.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SYNTAX.

Excellence: Albert Lafontaine and Charles Langlois. Devoir Francais: 1st Felix Choquet, 2nd Alphonse Hudon. English Themes : 1st Albert Lafontaine, 2nd Folix Choquet. English Versions : 1st Albert Lafontaine, 2nd Alphonse Hudon. Recitations: 1st Charles Langlois, 2nd Hermenegilde Beauchomin. Arithmetic: 1st Albert Lafontaine, 2nd Ulric Brosseau, Principles of Agriculture: 1st Albert Lafontaine, 2nd Edmond Roeves, Calligraphy: 1st Chas. Langlois, 2nd N. Paget.

At the conclusion of the distribution Mr. Massue, M. P., addressed the students in brief terms, and said that the proceedings had proved highly interesting, and showed that study and application, guided by such an able professor as Mr. Fitz-immons, could not fail to produce the most satisfactory results. He was happy to congratulate them upon the success of their efforts, but they must remember that they only had the key of science. to reach the goal of distinction in the world and to be an honor to their Alma Mater. The Rev. Director then thanked the numerous audience for their kindness in assisting at these exercises, and he was sure that they would be ready to offer encouragement to the College of Varennes.

MOUNT ST. MARY CONVENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

On Monday morning the distribution of premiums, presided over by the Vicar-General of Montreal, took place at Mount St. Mary.

At 9 o'clock the invited guests entered the grand reception hall, where upwards of 200 young ladies had assembled to receive the reward of merit and application.

The sceance was opened by an address, repeated by Miss Aline Chevalier, of Bedford, in very creditable manner. The following young ladies received the diplomas and first onors of the Graduating Course :---

Miss Helen Biron, Montreul; Miss Mary Jane Mansfield, Montreal ; Miss Marie Dolbec, St. Eustache ; Miss Marie Duchesneau, Terrebonne; Miss Bella Hackett, Chambly; Miss Emma Gagnon, Ohio; Miss Aggle Wilson, Port Hope; Miss M. L. Garreau, Montreal; Miss Tessie Ronayne, Montreal; Miss Georgina Belanger, Montreal; Miss Josephine Prevost. St. Mortha.

Medals for instrumental music were awarded to Miss Helen Biron and Miss Marie Dolec. Medal for vocal music to Miss Aggie Wilson.

Miss Tessie Ronayne received the handsome gold medal, presented by a friend of the institution, for plain sewing and fancy work. Medals for English conversation were warded to Miss Helen Biron, Miss Marie Delbec, Miss Marle Prevost, Miss Beatrice Sbea, Mies Maria Poitvin.

The young ladies who received medals in French conversation were: Miss Emma

Mr. Redpath sold :--"As far as relates to freman-the scheme would be a great stroke of stateman-ship, because the frish people will never he satisfied, but will always be intensely disloyed untij at least the frish Parliament is restored. But the great difficulty now is that this come s-sion, as England might be willing to grant if, comes too late, unless England first abolishes the fendal features of Irish fandlordism, utterly eradicating absentée and corporate fandlordism, and is willing to agree to a single chamber based on the same rights of suffrage as provail in England. The old Irish scheme of a Parliament with Commons, Lords, and Parlamentary Monarch is only a dream now, because the Irish barred of sub-belion has been transferred from England to Recitations: 1st Philippe Decelles, 2nd Jos

a drain now, because the Irish hatred of sub-iection has been transferred from England to I sh landlords whowould form the Upper House The 0:4 Krench pian of a single chamber would be adopted I think with joy, and it would trans-fer Irish questions from London to Dublin to ne settled by the Irish themselves. Legislative in-dependence works well in Canada and Australia with large Irish populations, and I believe it would work quite as well in Ireland," Redpath was asked if the Irish would be content with legislative independence. He said a large portion would be satisfied if England did not practicily nullify legislative independ-ence by undue use of the volo power, or by requiring Irish laws to be approved by the Imperial Parliament or the London Cabinet.

Do you consider Ireland ready to altempt

Cabinet. "Do you consider Ireland ready to attempt independence?" was asked. "Certainly I do. When England established the national schools she made it impossible for her to continue her immoral treatment of Ire-land. Even twenty years ago the Irish would have risen in insurrection under the present state of affairs; yst now, self-restrained, with nearly all their leaders in gaol, they are proving their capacity for home rule." "Would England he weaker or strongor for that concession?" was asked. "Stronger, of course, both in respect of the world and physical power. The Canadian Irish hate England, but never rebel, because they have not a grievance." "What would be the position of the Land League and Parnell after the concession ?" They would necessarily be compelled to devote their chief attention to the amedication of the evits of Ireland at home and among the Irish "Container the discontented Irish."

evis of Ireland at home and among the Irish people, meaning the discontented Irish."

BREVITIES

Shall we have another batch of knights next 24th?

The relations between France and Turkey are strained.

The French army of occupation in Tunis will be 10,000.

Futher Sheeby has been transferred from Naas to Kilmainham jail.

France wants to treat for a commercial treaty direct with Canada.

The revisors of the New Testament leave out Hell and put in Hader, a great difference. O'Donevan Rossa thinks it strange that so many accidents should happen the British fleet at present.

A number of girls employed in a tailor's shop in Belleville refused to work on Saturday night, as the end of the world was coming.

Not only have all the Sunday shows in Cincinnati been closed by the new Mayor. but he insists that Sunday night entertaivments, including public balls, shall stop promptly at midnight.

The Registrar-General of England, in his report for the year 1879, just issued, remarks that of the 364,164 persons who married in 1879, 58,641, or 16.2 per cent. signed the register with marks and of these 25,037 were men and 33 604 were women. In 12.210 marrisges bridegroom and bride alike were unable to sign except by mark. The proportion of

write their names is steadily diminishing.

At Laval University, Messes. F. E. Devlin, T. Dubig, John C. How, and W. J. Delaney have obtained the title of M.B. Mr. Devlin is the son of the late Bernard Devlin, of Montreal.

A young man named McGill, who has been paiming himself off as a Roman Catholic priest in Toronto was fined \$20 and costs for drunkenness, and in default he was committed to gaol for three months.

Dr. Howard, of Montreal, and Dr. Grant, of Ottawa, Presidents of the Quebec and Ontario Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, leave for London, England, in about 10 days to attend the International Medical Convention.

Sergt. Athos, of "A" Battery, has been sentenced to 56 days' imprisonment for desertion, and, will, after the expiration of his term, be handed over to the British Naval authorities, being also a deserter from that branch of the service.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople has informed the Turkish Grand Vizier that the French would advance upon Tripoli if fanatical intrigues were carried on there. The Porte has ordered the authorities in Syria and Tripoli to prevent the entrance of French agitators.

The Piccolo of Naples states that Queen Margherita has expressed her wish not to be attended either by guards or by carbineers when she drives or walks out in that city. Her virtnes, her beauty, and the affections of the people, adds the Piccolo, are sufficient protection for her.

The balance in the Post Office Savings Banks to the credit of depositors, on the 31st May, was \$5,823,222. There was deposited during the month \$373,709, and \$208,168 withdrawn In Government Saviegs Banks on the 31st April last the balance to the credit of depositors amounted to \$8,725,178.

"I saw more intoxicated women at the Derby than on any former occasion," says Edmund Yates in the London World "and not merely the females with whom inebriety is normal, but decent-looking women, apparently the wives and the sweethearts of artisans and small shopkeepers. Perhaps the heat of the weather upset their calculations as to the amount of liquor they could take with impunity."

The new firm of Moody & Miller has gone into the revival business. The senior partner is Dexter L. Moody, the famous evangelist, formerly with Ira D. Sankey, and the junior is E. F. Miller, formerly a workman in the car shops at Denver. Moody and Sankey are said to have disagreed as to the division of the proceeds from the sale of Sankey's hymn persons who when they marry are unable to books, and Miller is to take the place of Saukey in the new concern.

ON THE LATE FIRE IN QUEBBC.

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known, were rigorously searched. For

example, a priest employed in the service of

the imperial chapel was lately subjected to

such a close inspection that even his cigar-

ettes were not overlooked. A Cossack officer

was stationed at each of the doors of the

sleeping apartments of the Emperor, the Em-

press and the Helr Apparent during the

night. The last named complains continually

of the restraint put upon his movements since

his father's accession to the throne. He is

hours at a time and all are obliged to be in

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

living in complete seclusion at Peterhof. The

harbor is guarded by 100 gunboats and a

torpedo boat, and the Palace by detachments

of guards and Cossack patrols. He sees no

ters, and when he takes a walk is accom-

panied by an escort. He looks weary and

haggered. The superstitious in St. Peters-

castle, and attempts have been made to fire

both the woods and the castle. It is stated,

however, that precautions to secure the Czar's

safety make it impossible for the Nihilists to

reach him. It is reported the Czar recently

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENE-

TENTIARY.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH ITS INTERNAL MANAGE-

MENT.

The late escape of seven convicts from the

custody of the keepers of the St. Vincent de

Paul Penitentiary has turned public attention

to that institution. It is though incredible

that any Warden, no matter how derelict in

other respects, would allow his prisoners to

get away out of his hands without making

some effort to retain them in his custody. A

gentleman who has been connected with the

penitentiary for the last twenty years makes

some serious charges against its management.

The outbreak of the men on board the train

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

discipline maintained within the walls of the

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

who have no fear or respect for their keepers.

will be subordinate when they see some of

them treated with leniency and others with

unnecessary severity. Why, about two

weeks ago they all refused to go to church

and the keeper had to give in to them. The

in this case also they had to yield. You

may guess what kind of discipline is main-

tained when last week they had to bribe a

man to go back to the dungeon where he was

sent for punishment by giving him a plug of

"Why do they not manage at St. Vincent

"I will tell you. The keepers of St.

de Paul as they do at Kingston ?"

tobacco.

more bloodthirsty than a Cossack.

Czarina is utterly broken down.

Now o'er the ancient town lay night and

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

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

despair.

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

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

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

prayed, Hundreds of homes destroy'd, their inmates

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

Montreal, June 13, 1881.

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

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

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

will follow for Ireland as one of the most imate consequences

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

وما موجعا ما المراجع ومن المحتول المحتول المحتو

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

The military camp at Niagara is in full swing.

Sir William Howland leaves for England next month.

Gold dust on ladies' hair bothers their dancing partners.

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

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

this spring in the Mediterranean.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"NE PLUS ULSTER.

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

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

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

fore the rush begins. HOW TO PREVENT DROWNING.

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

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

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

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

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

THE WEATHER PROPHECY.

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

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

SPORTING NEWS

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

June 29, 1881

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

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE IMPRISONED CZAR.

IN THE MIDST OF AN ARMY AND INSIDE OF A

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

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

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

HE WANTED TO WARN THEM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR DECOSMOS IN ENGLAND.

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

Many a man who thinks himself a great gun

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

ST. GABRIEL' ACADEMY.

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

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

billowing is a copy of the address :--Dear T cacher:--The scholastic year, now so near its close, has been for us, under your genlie supervision, and direction, such a happy one, that we feel it a duty before parting for a few weeks vacation, to testify in some manner our love and respect towards you. The promptings of our hearts, to which you have endeared your-self by so many acts of kindness and sympathe-tic interest, would have urged us on many occasions to give expression to our sentiments of seteem ; but we controlled our emotions for the time, satisfying ourselves with personal acts of good will in your regard, confidently anticipating an opportunity of giving a unani-mous and happy proof of our appreciation of all that you have done for us in guiding us in She paths of knowledge. In union with the other pupils of St. Gabriel's Academy, we have learned to value the many facilities afforded us for intellectual develop-ment. We have a veneration for our beloved pastor, who so happily directs the institution, which we joyfully assert shall last to the end of our lives. We behold with admiration the suc-cessful efforts in the education of youth of the teacher's associated with you. But while we consider it our duty and a laudable ambition to aspire to the higher grades of our educational career, we do not fail to recognize in the noble efforts who you have made in our behalf a guarartee of our success In our more advanced studies.

tudies.

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

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

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

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

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

quired after all .- Nature.

included in the vote were a number of

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

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

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

looked.-New Haven Sunday Register.

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

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

ment

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Exhibition.

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

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

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

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

June 29, 1881.

WIT AND HUMOR.

L.

luius

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Was any barber ever applied to shave the D a]] operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to ıster use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and used of an oyster. How to make your coat last-Make your is the prescription of one of the oldest and rad-LUBY'S lies best female physicians and nurses in the trousers and waistcoat. first. United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents Scen If you want to move an audience pass round VEGETABLE BALSAMIC dir. 11 you soliciting contributions. They'll [G26 a bottle. A lady, an actress, who took great pride in harscatter in double quick time. her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly rise It is considered a wrong thing for a hus-The Rev. T. Pelham Dale, the well-known at-e is turning grey. She was disconsolate, but for-It is compared by the but perfectly zight for baud to stike his wife, but perfectly zight for Ritualist, late of St. Vedast's, has been in-ducted to the living of Sausthrope, Lincoln-shire, by Bishop Wordsworth. Archdeacon tunately found out in time the virtues of a cerband we collar and cuff her husband. fact out on-ned tain remedy which made the Grey Hair disap-Wile tra American," says a transatlantic pear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich Is a sute cure for Coughs, Colds, Kayne, in whose archdeaconry Saustbrope is contemporary, "is too prond to beg, and too contemporary, "is too prond to beg, and too boset too steal. He gets things on tick perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN Whooping Cough, and all Lung situate, on learning of the intended induc-HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all druggists. Diseases, when taken in season. tion, at once tendered his resignation. The ire, he he People die of consumption simply The most recent case of absense of mind is living is of the value of £220, and the popubecause of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured The more ditor of a society journal who lately FOR lation is about 126. that of an outlot of a society journal who lately opied from a hostile paper one of his own purgraphs, and headed it "Wretched attempt them at once, ot them at once. Fifty-one years of con-stant use proyes the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like **Dotoms'** Elixir. Price as cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale Everywhere. PREJUDICE KILLS. Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen "There is an extraor-dinary richness and purity of tone-a capa-city of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Plano."-ITALO COMPANIO, TENOTO H. M's Opera. "The wealth and fashion of the metropo-ils call it their plano, and not to have a Weber Plano in the drawing-room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."-New York Tribune. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a had hair which was the envy of her subjects: "To the Drapery trade. --- Wanted, a young bed of misery under the care of several of the It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to man, to be partly out-door, and partly behind the counter." What will be the result when iike Downes Elixir. Price as cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale Everywhere. best (and some of the worst) physicians, who the end of her life never as much as a grey hair gave her disease various names but no re-lief, and now she is restored to us in good daring to peep through it. It is probable she the door slams? was acquainted with some remedy afterwards A little girl once took a letter from her health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR nother to an old lady friend. "Many thanks Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERRS Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arlsing from Billouaness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere. HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever comthat we had poohed at for two years before RENEWER. Sold by all chemists. mother to an oto lady interior. . . many thanks my child," she said; "you may tell your mo-ther that you are a good child and a faithful little messenger." "Thank you, ma-ma; and using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did THE on account of prejudice against so good a little messenger. I thank you, ma-ma; and I shall tell her too that I didn't ask you for medicine as Hop Bitters."-The Parents.ten cents, because ma-ma told me not to." Telegram. On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Blank has Vigorous efforts are to be made to repress "Are you the Tax-collector for this ward ?" grey hair!" Blank who is a young man and and totally abolish slavery in the Egyptian heasted as they rode together on the platsomewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of dominions. The Khedive, presiding at a re-cent council of ministers, and this step was of having his grey hairs discovered, but went imform of the car. "Weber's Planos were unquestionably the best on exhibition; the Weber Grand Plano was the duest we ever touched or heard. His mediately and procured a bottle of LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents "Assessor ?" the greatest importance, and to carry out his views more effectualy it is stated that a special "Anything to do with the census?" The result was amazing. It is sold by all department is to be created to deal with slave "Nothing of the sort. Why do you ask?" chemists, questions instead of leaving them to the pc-"Why I saw you coming out of a house on planos are undoubtedly lice. ycGill street the other day with two chairs,

scom, and an ottoman flying after you; and I said to myself that you were an official or agent of some sort, and had unintentional-ly oftended the woman." "No, I'm no official or agent," replied the

man in a lonesome voice. "I live there, and that woman was my wife. Savey?" "You bet" was the sympathetic response,

and they crept closer together and took a chew from the same box.

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

Thousands of people cured of chest disease and nasal catarrh by Dr. M. Souvielle's spirometer, which is used in the leading hospitals in Europe; instructions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address; physicians and 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

will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child,

Captain James B. Eads, of ship-railway fame, is coming to Toronto to begin an examination of that harbor, with a view of devising means for its permanent improvement.

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 dyspepsia, liver complaints and derangements of the stomach, if they persist in neglect and thoughtlessness, in not providing a safe 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. Finance. WITH \$5 YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE A BRILLIANT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH. 5 Per Cent. Imp. Austrian 100 fl. Government Bond. IS-UE OF 1860.

These bonds are guaranteed by the Imperial Government of Austria, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. They are redeemed in two drawings annually, in which 100 large premiums of

60,000, 10,000, 5,000,

etc., florins are drawn. Every Austrian 5 per cent. 100 fl. bond, which dues notdraw one of the larger premiums, must be redeemed with at least

120 Florins, as there are no blanks, and every bond must draw something. The next drawing takes place on 1st AUGUST, 1881, Medical.

HAIR!

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





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 remedics.

Yours truly, C. Hill.

MONTREAL, JANUBYY, 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 discase. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the head and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies.

Yours, respectfully, S. HILTON, Montreal.

Mr. Benj. A Drake, 162 St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured. Mr. Hunter, student at McGill College, who suffered from chest disease,'is now cured Also the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benolt, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mr. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured. Hundreds of similar authentic testimonials can be seen at Dr. M. Souvielle's office, 13 Philips square. Instruments expressed to any address.

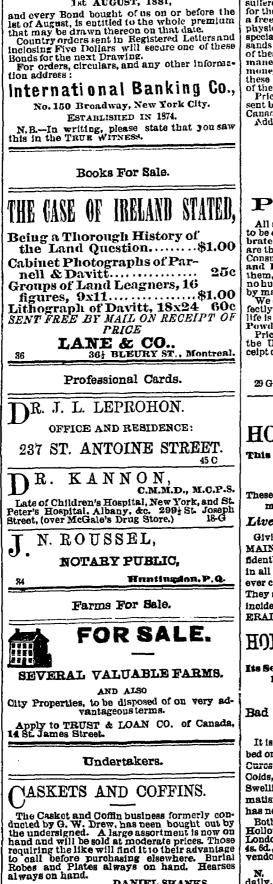
POND'S EXTRACT FOR PAIN .- You seldom see much allusion to it in the public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of the world.

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 won-deriul." "Brown's Household Papacca," 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 SOOTRING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend 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 !



DANIEL SHANKS. Huntingdon, P.Q.

84G

PARTITIC OF STORATIONS Permanently Cured-no humbug-by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Cele-brated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mall, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thou-sands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a per-manent cure in every case or retund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

of their curative powers. Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canana on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION **Positively Cured.**

All sufferers from this disease that are an xious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Cele-brated Consumptive Powdors. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs-indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will f rward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are per-fectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will an rely cure you. Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on re-ceipt of price. Address, ASH 4: ROBBINS.

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

HEALTH FOR ALL ! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Housebold Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessi

ries of Life.

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

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are condfidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughost the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Logs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

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

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street. London, in boxes and pris, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 3% each, and by all medicine yendo: s throughout the civilized world.

enclosing lots, always on hand.

42 tf

CUNNINGHAM BROS.,

91 BLEURY STREET.

N. -Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 133 wf :

Trade Mark Copyrighted in T. S. in 18 Registered in U.S. Patent Office 1879. Terms casy. The trade supplied. All work guaranteed, Registered in Canada 1879.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal Agents. 737 Registered in Great Britain in 1880

S66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit iree. Addrers H. HALLETT & Co., Portand, Maine. 7-0

NOTICE-The Canada Advertising Agency, N. No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, lauthorized to receive Ad-vertisemouts for this Paper.

WHY SAMUEL TOOK THE PLEDGE. BY FATHER GRAHAM.

8

ŀ. In vain were the prayers of his father and In value were the prayers of his factor and mother; He laughed at the tears of his babies and wife; He blackened the eyes of an expostulate brother, And swore that hot gin was the essence of life. He should and sang, And he sampled big glasses; And he bar-room off rang With his gibes at T. A. B asses Though sometimes quite sick with the toper's essen sorrow.

and the signed and he signed
 And vowed he would stop his dram-drinking tc-morrow.
 But Sam simply lied,
 For, "to-morrow" would find him, on doggery

Deep snoozing for hours, and most hoggishly drunk. bunk.

11.

It was night, and he found himself deep in a At forest, At the mouth of a cavern, dark as a raven; He stood up to his knees in a terrible morass, While he snivelled and sobbed with a horror

quite craven: "O babes! and-O wife !--

"O babes! and-O wife!Ab! father and mother!
Here's au end to a life
Of whiskey and bother;
How often you toid me l'dgo to the devil,
And now I am there!"
He peered into the cave which looked gruesomely eril,
And groaned in despair,
His brains he fell beating to hunt up a prayer,
But the echos be roused were:-" Set 'em up !""Boys, drink fair!"

IN.

O! O!-a red. lurid, electrical gleaming Leaps lightning like up from the depths of the

Leaps lighting like up from the deputs of the cave! Sam, petrified, slares; his hair stands up a-steaming; ""Tis a lusus nature," he gasps, " or a knave!" But, just as he spoke, Out stepped from the gloom, As black es a joke At a mother's fresh tomb A horned !-TAILED!!-HOOPED!!! hairy pre-sence of evil! And, what do you think. The words it, first spoke !- "Sam !- I'm - the-DEVIL! ! Come, let's take a drink !" Good gracious! the gnome, Sir, looked groggy and mellow. and mellow

and menow. And sang-like a drake-"He's a jolly good fellow!"

15. Now, who ever heard, since the world began

rolling. Of spectre, of hell stepping for h from a cavern With the clocks in the city afar midnight to

ling. To ask a lost wayfarer into a tavern? He bowed quite poille, While Fam spied, alas! The tail of the spirit, Curling down to the grass.

And, though Samuel loved with a thirsty affec

tion, A drop of hot gin. He felt not the slightest of bland predilection, For the hideousgrin Which mantled the visage that glared in the

moonlight. Red, yellow and blue, at the terrified loon wight.

ν.

"Sir, mister, your honor, your worship, I'd

"Sir, mister, your honor, your worship, I'd rather— No offence to your lordship—git out of this wood! I'm the only protector of mother and father, And wife—th i dear sir! I'm goin' to be good! Your kindness, I vow, Goes straight to my heart—" Sam moved on:— 'And now, I guess I'll depart—" "Ho! ho! ho!"-the dark forest resounded, With figulish glee; Pale Samuel stopped, gaplag and trembling confounded.

confounded, Quite shaky of knee,

While the fail of the spectre struck sparks from a boulder. And then glinted livid on the demon's red shoulder!

VI. "Were it not for our friendship, thou insolent

variet" Shrieked the spectre, "I'd flay thee with acourges of fire! As it is, then base slave! I shall make thee see

scarlet, Which, please, take as a hint of thy master's hol ire !"

Here glistering bright, The demon flashed forth, Like the rustling light, Of the auroral North !--

He washed his hot face, put on his best clothes, And moved through the street all pallid and And he went to the priest And he went to the price: And vowed a deep vow, By the merits of Christ, He would change his life-Now! He told his weird dream; he knew that a breath From the regions of Doom Had merciful shadowed the grim, living Death Of the flery tomb, Then home he returned, while the light of new grace.

With a scream of "God save mel" up from his

fcared

Like the fair dawn of morning, illumined his face. THE END.

Agricultural.

SUGGESTIONS OF AND FOR THE SEA-

SON. WORK WITH THE CROPS.

The cultivator should be kept at work in he corn field, both to kill the weeds and mellow the soil. The full returns for work done with the cultivator are not all obtained in the harvest of a single crop, but the good effects of the tillage are felt in succeeding years. Some tarmers stop the cultivator so soon as the horse can catch the leaves of the corn; it is beter to putt on a muzzle, and continue the work, thus keeping down the weeds, and leaving the ground in beter condition for the crops

that are to follow. The work of harvesting wheat, oats, and barley, will come this month, and it should door to the end. be begun as early as possible; and delay is a source of loss in a number of ways. If allow-ed to get "dead ripe," the grain is not so good and plump, and sells for less, because it does not make such good flour, the straw is less digestible than when cut just as the grain has passed out of the "milk." There is less waste from shelling the grain, and besides the hurry which comes from waiting, until al the work comes in a bunch, is avoided. Here everything in the way of hired help and machinery ready to go into the harvest field on time; delays are dangerous.

Late haying will be done this month, and much that is to be gathered will be of a secondary quality from the neglect to cut it earlier. A held of ripened and brown grass is a sad evidence of neglect, it not of downrigh thoughtlessness and folly; and the farmer who delays making his hay when it is at its best,---when the grass is in flower---must suffer a loss in having poor fodder for his stock. Late cut hay may-and hould bevery largely cured in the cock, instead of parching it in the hot sun. The heating and

sweating that it will undergo with this management, will improve it, and make it easier to handle. Hay caps, as mentioned in last month's Notes, are very valuable, often saving their cost durin a single storm. Hungarian grass or golden Millet, may be

sown this mouth for hay, (see page 278). Millet that was sown in the spring should be cut before it gets much beyond heading. If allowed to stand longer it decreases in value, and the beards will become a source of annoyance to the stock, especially to horses. Repeated sowings of fodder corn may be made for a continuous supply of green feed, until the close of the growing season. The small, qusck-growing varieties are preferable. A quantity of green fodder at hand when the pastures gets dry, as they very offten do in the latter part of the summer, will keep the cows up to a full flow of milk, and will be good food for ether farm animals.

Swedish turnips can be sown up to the end of this month. The ground from which early potatoes have been taken is excellent for a late crop of this kind. The seed should be sown in drills 30 inches apart; allow . bout 3 lbs. of good seed per acre.

As soon as the hay is removed from the meadow a go: d top-dressing of finely-divided, well-rotted manure, may be applied with ex-Of the auroral North !--Poor Sam thought the end of the world had arrived. When the fiend's black claw, His gin-muddled brain of its gumption de-tor, in the source at the source cellent results. It will produce a thick botor one to occupy a piece of newly cleared land, there is nothing better than buckwheat, which may be sown during the month of July. The amount of seed to be sown is from three to four pecks to the acre. If sown much later than the middle of the present month the frosts are apt to come before the grain is ma-

succeed with their broods. The hot weather favors the growth of vermin, and strict cleanliness must be observed about the poultry threatened in England. Quininefis slightly house. It is an advantage to have all the hen turkeys come off with their young at nearly the same time, that they may all go as one flock, thus lessening the care of looking after them, especially if they are given the mean of the form the theorem is the sode of the form the theorem of the form the theorem the sode of the form the theorem the sode of the form the theorem theorem the sode of the form the theorem the sode of the form the theorem the sode of the form the theorem theorem the sode of the form the theorem the sode of the form the theorem the sode of the form the sode of the form the theorem the sode of the form the sode of t whole range of the farm. After the broods are large enough to roam, feed them enough to make them care for their home, and they will return to it at night.

WHAT AN OLD FARMER SAYS.

This is the advice of an old man who has tilled the soil for for forty years :

I am an old man, upwards of three score years, two score of which I have been rich and have all I need; do not owe a dollar; have given my children a good education. and when I am called away shall leave enough to keep the wolf from the door. My experience has thought mo that :--

1. One acre of land, well tilled and well prepared, produced more than two which received only the same amount of labor used on one.

2. One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog well fed is more profitable than two kept on the same amount necessary to keep one well. 3. One acre of clover grass is worth more than two of cotton where no grass or clover is raised.

4. No farmers who buy oats, corn or wheat, fodder and hay, can keep the sheriff from the

5. The farmer that never reads the papers sneers at book-farming and improvements, always has a leaky roof, poor stock, brokendown fences, and always complains of bad SCASODS.

6. The farmer who is above his business and entrusts it to another to manage, soon has no business to attend to.

7. The farmer whose habitual beverage is cold water is healthier, wealthier and wiser than he who does not refuse to drink.

THE PROGRESS OF A COUGH .- The following may be indicated as the progress of a cough iu the absence of an efficient check of the lung destroying malady. First, a cold is contracted, the threat becomes inflamed and the irritation causes a spasmodic contraction and dilation of the lungs, accompanied with a and Barbadocs. Fruits are quiet. Currants; 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 prunes, 51c to 61c; malaga figs, 6c to 7c; h tissue, which rapidly develop into the fatal tubercles of consumption which eat into and destroy the lungs. Who would knowirg!y 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 strength! > those debili tated by a cough. Sold by all iruggists.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, June 28, 1881. FINANCIAL.

Money leaned at 4 to 6 per cent on call and time.

The stock market was again extremely weak this a.m. for Ontario, which was scared down by " bear" rumors to 77 bid at noon, a drop of 41 per cent since the close yesterday, or a decline of 10 per cent in the last two days. Bank of Montreal closed easier at noon at 1911 bid, Merchants at 1211, and Commerce at 144.

Morning Stock Sales .- 80 Bank of Montreal 1913; 50 do 1911; 10 do 191; 50 do 1911; 225 Commerce 145; 50 do 1441; 100 do 1433; 40 Molsons 1121; 4 do 112; 236 Merchants 122; 50 do 1211; 100 Richelieu 611; 20 Dominion Telegraph 96; 100 On-

mains firm for sal-soda, bi carb, caustic and soda asb, particularly as further strikes are ground, 33 to 35c; caustic sods, \$2.50 to 2.75; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bleaching 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, 51c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; opium, about \$7.25 \$7.50; quinine, \$3.75; morphia, \$3.40 to \$3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellac, 42c to 45c.

BOOTS AND SHORS .- There is nothing particulary new to advise concerning this market. Travellers have now fairly entered upon their fall campaign and are doing as well as could be expected. They report the pros-pects favorable for the fall trade. 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 prunells, 50c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bals, 90c to 1.15.

GROCERIES .- Though business is scarcely so active as it has been there is a good general movement. In teas there are few sales. New Japans of early garden growth have changed hands at 55c to 60c, but as supplies may be expected to accumulate from this out they may be quoted at 52c upwards. Green teas have improved. Japan, common, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 40c; fine to choice, 41c to 53c. Young hyson firsts may be quoted at 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c. Gunpow der, finest, is rated at 65c to 70c, and Congou, five to finest, 41c to 60c. Sugar are quieter and refiners are allowed breathing space to catch up with the orders that recently poured upon them. Granulated declined a fraction. but there is still a firm tone to the market, and a rapid change in the direction of higher prices is not improbable. Granulated, 11c to 11 to grocers "A," 101 c to 103 c; yellows, 81 c to 91 c. Raw is held at 8c to 81 c for Muscovad, Che to 71c; valencias firm at 84c to 91c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; loose muscatel, box, \$2.30 to \$2.40; sultanas, 101c; seedless, 91c to 101c; s almonds, 6c to 7c; s s tarragona, 13c to 15c; walnuts, French, 94c to 10c; filberts, 84c Coffee steady but firmer, particuto 9c. larly for Java. We quote: Green mocha, per 1b, 30c to 38c; Java, 23c to 28c; maracaibo, 21c to 25c; cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 27c; chicory, 12c to 121c. Spices are steady, except for black pepper, which is higher. Cassia, per lb., 13c to 1Sc; mace, 90c to S1; 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, 14c; pimento, 16c to 17c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nut-megs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to \$1. Syrups and molasses were firm. Syrups-Bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; fair, 58c to 62c. Molasses-Barbadoes, 54c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar house 35c to 37. Salt .-- Moderate business. Coarse,

quarters. IRON AND HARDWARE -Sorting-up orders for hardware continue to drop in quite frequently from travellers now on the road. Since our last there has been fair transactions in pig iron. Summerlee, Glengarnock and Egliugton sold at an advance of about 50c per ton Nails are in good demand. Tin plates, bar iron, &c., are quiet and unchanged. Pig iron :- Siemens, No. 1, \$19

\$4 50; Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3 25

to 375; Hatton, \$310 to 325; Arrow, \$350

to 3 60; Coke, IC, \$4 75. Tin sheets, charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No.

26, S8 to 9; Galvanized She ts Morewcods Lion, No. 28, 7½c; other brands, 6½ to 7c; Hoops and Bands, S2 40 to 2 50; Sheets,

best brands S2 50 to 2 75, Steel per 1b cast,

11 to 13c; Spring per 100 1b \$3 25 to 3 75;

Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs.,

ordinary brands, \$2 50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to

2500; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes,

3 75 to 4; Coil Chain, § inch, 4 25 to 4 50;

Sheet Zinc, 550 to 6; Lend, per 100 lbs,

Pig, \$4 50 to 4 75; ditto, sheet, \$6 to 6 25;

ditto, bar, \$550 to 6; Canadian Shot, 6 to

6 50; CutNails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3

inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per

112 lbs., 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100

a larger business than at this season last year.

Travellers start on their fall trip early in

July. Samples are being prepared for their

use, and large importations from abroad are

prices for many lines have since advanced,

lbs., 7 25.

521c to 55c; factory filled, 90c to \$1.05;

eureka, \$2, \$1 and 50c for bags, halves and

Extra, \$5 60 to \$5.75 Superfine, \$5.20 to \$5.25; Strong Bakers', \$5.75 to \$6.50; Fine, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Middlings, \$4.20 tc \$4.25; Pollards, \$4.00; Ontario Bags, \$2.70 tc \$2.80; City Bags (deliver-ed), \$8.15 to \$2.20.

and a second
ed), \$3.15 to \$3.20. Meal-Oatmeal, per brl, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Cron-meal, \$3.10 to \$3.15. Cats-41c. Corn-574c to 58c in bond. Peas-994c to 91c. Butter-New Eastern Townships, 16c to 184c; Morrisburg and district, 15c to 17; Creamery, 20c to 214c.

Morrisourg and district, 15c to 17; Gr to 214c. Cheese-New, 9jc to 9jc. Lard-14jc to 14jc for pails. Pork-Heavy Mess. \$19.75 to 20.50. Hams-Uncovered, 13jc. Eggs-15c to 16c. Bacon-11c to 12c. Ashes-Pots 54 101 to 54 171 per

Ashes-Pots, \$4.121 to \$4.171 per 100 lbs. for Firsts.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-JUNE 28.

The rain last night and this morning did not interfere much with the attendance of farmers and hucksters, who were on hand with waggons and stalls piled up with domestic fruits and all descriptions of green stuffe, which were generally offered at a lower rate than has ruled previously this season. Prices of flour, meals and coarse grains have all risen, but the demand is slow.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Best print butter, 18c to 24c per lb. ; best tub butter, 15c to 17c; eggs, in baskets, 15c to 20c.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50; Buckwheat flour, \$2.20 to 2 35; Oatmeal, \$2.65; Cornmeal, do, yellow \$1 75; do, white \$1.80; Bran, \$1.10 to 1.20 per 100 lbs; Barley, per bush, 85c; Oats, per bag, \$1; Peas, per bushel, \$1.05; Buckwheat, per bush, 65c to 75c.

FRUIT .- Apples, per brl, \$4.00 to \$5.00 Lemons, per case, \$4.50; do, per box, \$3.50 to \$4; Oranges, \$12 per case; Strawberries, 9c to 12c per quart.

VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, per bag, 45c to 60c carrots, per bbl, \$1 to 1.25; onions, per bbl, \$2.50; cabbages, new, per bbl, \$5; beets, per bush, 40c; spinach, per bush, \$1; turnips, per bbl, \$1.20 to 1.25.

POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; ducks do, 60c to 75c turkeys, 12c to 13c per 1b; beef, per 1b, 10c to 121c; mutton, do, 7c to 10c; veal, per lb, 9c to 12c; pork, 12c to 15c; ham, 14c; lard, 5c

MONTREAL HAY MARKET-JUNE 28.

Under a light demand and fuller receipts prices have weakened considerably within the last few days. A few sales recently took place at \$11.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs. each for choice timothy, but first quality has since sold at \$11; \$10.50 and \$10. Cow hay has changed hands at \$7 to \$9.50 and straw at slightly better prices, viz: at \$4 to \$5 59 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. The experiment of shipping pressed hay to the leading British markets is being tried with prospects of suc-Cess. At present pressed hay is weak at \$11.50 to \$14 per ton according to quality and size of lot.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET. JUNE 27.

The receipts of cattle on this market to-day were limited to about twelve car loads, one of which came from the Eastern Townships and the remainder from the West. There was only one buyer present on export account and he was disappointed at the quality of the stock which only graded as butchers' cattle. Butchers took all the offerings with but few exceptions at 4c to 51c and shipping cattle were quoted at 5c to 5% c for medium to choice. Advices state that the British markets are quiet but the tone is slightly better. The impression among shippers is that large business will yet be done in spring and early summer fed cattle, despite the light supply now coming forward, which is due partly to the blockaded condition of the port and the inconvenience and expense attendant on shipping cattle in lighters to Quebec. Ocean freights for cattle are down to 40s and 50s per head. The following drovers were on the market to-day :- John Ryan, Wm. Willis, Thos. Burns, Geo. Webber, P. Devlin, Thos. Pert, Wm. Roberts, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. The Subscribers request the attention of the TRUSTEES of the Roman Catholic Separate

June 29, '81

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MONTREAL.

RELAND'S LIBRARY, containing Ad-vice to Irish Girls, Irish Wit and Hu-

With a swipcon the jaw, He saw stars, and his hand on the burning spot Exploring the marks of his host's torrid fingers. VII.

"Now wilt thou come! and good-fellowship showing, Take a horn of my own-nay, don't start !--Take a horn of my own-nay, don't start !--skilfal brewing ? What reason, I ask thee, when brave drink is flowing For a sol to hang doubling, and whimpering and rueing ? "I come, sir, I come !" Whited Samuel, whose fears Had stricken quite durab And melted to tears :--As the roar of the deep in the ears of the drown-ing-

Ing-Dull, hopeless thunder-Through red blasts and billows of fire-chasms

frowning. Hell rent asunder Hell rent asunder Sheer down through the reprobate cataracts speeding, Sam's soul one black horror; the grim demon leading.

VIII.

Now, ye who peruse this fair legend, are think-ing, As ye peep through the portals infernal ajar, And watch our poor Samuel through Horror Land sinking, That the Spirit of Night is too proud to keep har

bar. Why, nothing on earth, Ofevil or crime, But causes such mirth

In the flery clime. That the lost augels don sock and buskin at

And ane each poor foel Who squanders the time in much drinking and

dance In vanity's school. So, be not surprised, if Man, journeying afar. Came, sudden, upon a most gilttering bar!

IX.

I must say, though en passant, the botiles were

curious; SKULLS! labeled quite neatly "Gin," "Brandy" and "Whiskey," But, strangest of all, was discussion most further

furious About "Weber" and "Decker" and eke about N. P.

N. F. And Sam's eye grew glad In the bar-room gleam; "Things ain't quite so bad," "He griuned, " as they seem," But, he chuckled outright, with a visage quite joily.

Joly, When he saw some old friends, Who had spent, with himself, the small hours in folly, And met sudden ends: Some frozen, some self-doomed, fished from the river.

river, Then he thought --" Why, they're dead !" and his laugh turned to shiver.

x.
"Come, pledge, me, bold Sam !" screamed the spectre quite genial,
"Here's to whiskey, my boy !--may it flow, never ceasing,
Make the soul that He died for my weak, abject menial !
May the river of Death, Sam, roll on, aye in-

May the river of Death, Sam, roll on, aye in-creasing !'-He handed a skull. Polite as the '' boss,'' To the brim quite full And bissed to Sam:-Toss ! And Ram, why he tossed off the generous draught. But, lo! and behold; Li higtred through his heart and soul like the It pierced through his heart and soul, like the

shaft Of Woden of old, "Ho! ho! 'tis thy soul thou hast drunk!" Shrieked the guide, "Thou are damned to these flames, for, O Sam ! "Mfou HAST DIED!" ទាំនៅ

XI.

From his deep, drunken sleep, faightened Samuel arcse,

tured. When root crops are introduced into the rotation there is no need of the summer fal-low to clear the ground of weeds and make it deep and mellow. These good results are obtained with the culture and growth of root crops, and at the same time there is no loss of the use of the land for a year.

CARE OF LIVE STOCK.

Horses are hard-worked, and need the best of care during the hot days of summer. Frequent brushing, rubbing, and carrying will be necessary to remove the sweat stains, and make the coat smooth. An occasional washing, especially of the legs and feet is impor-Flies will cause great inconvenience, tant. and if not guarded against, will worry the animals greatly. A cotton sheet is a great protection, and costs but little. Horses should have water frequently, but in small quantities, and should not be allowed to go thirsty so long as to overload themselves when they finally come to drink. 'The feed should be substantial-something more than grass is demanded by a working horse, espocially if its time of eating is limited, as is often the case during this month. The stables, and all the surroundings of the horse, should be kept clean ; a failure here may develop bad grass that may breed di-

sease. Cows that are in milk should be watched and given extra feed so soon as signs of a falling off are seen. It is very difficult to increase the flow after a shrinkage occurs. So soon as the pasture begins to get short supplement the feed of the field by a ration of green fodder in the yard or stall. Many cows suffer from the excessive heat, being exposed the whole day through to the hot sun in a treeless and shadeless pasture. A pasture should afford a comfortable place, as well as furnish food for the animals, that the greatest profit may be obtained.

Store sheep will not need much more feed than a good 'pasture will afford. Give them salt at frequent intervals, and see that they have shade through the hot days of midsummer and a free access to pure water. Sheep for the butcher should be fed liberally with meal. A quart of ground feed per day will, with good pasturage, bring the animals into marketable condition.

Pigs profit by a good run in clover, or fresh grass. They are naturally clean animals, and only become "pigs" when they have mire and mud holes for a run. Young pigs that the designed for the early winter market should be pushed now by extra feed. A rapid growth at this time will make much difference in the profit of keeping pigs. Pig pork is the best, and young pigs of an early maturing breed should, therefore, be fattened from the start. Sour milk is not enough for them ; add grain feed in liberal quantities.

Chickens hatched this month will be large eacuah to go through the coming winter with safity. Bons set after July do not always

tatio 81; 409 do $80\frac{2}{3}$; 100 do 80; 200 do $80\frac{2}{5}$; 150 do 80; 100 do 79; 150 do $78\frac{2}{3}$; 25 do 78 $\frac{1}{3}$; 25 do 78; 75 do 78 $\frac{1}{3}$; 50 do 79; 75 do 78 $\frac{1}{3}$; 225 do 79; 75 do 78 $\frac{1}{3}$; 50 do 78 $\frac{1}{3}$; 150 do 78; 50 do 77 $\frac{1}{3}$; 200 do 78 $\frac{1}{3}$; 125 do 77 $\frac{1}{3}$; 25 do 77 $\frac{1}{3}$; 275 do 77 $\frac{1}{3}$; 200 do 78 $\frac{1}{3}$; 25 do 77 $\frac{1}{3}$; 30 do 78 $\frac{1}{3}$; 125 do 77 $\frac{1}{3}$; 275 do 77 $\frac{1}{3}$; 275 do 76 $\frac{1}{3}$. Summerlee, \$18 50 to 1950; Eglington, \$1700 to 1725; Bars per 100 lbs., Scotch and Staffordshire, \$170 to 180; Staffordshire, \$180 to 100; Staffordshire, \$170 to 180; Staffordshire, \$180 to 100; Staffordshire, \$180 to 100; Staffordshire, \$180 to 100; Staffordshire, \$180 to 100; Staffordshire, \$180 to 180; Staffordshire, \$180 to 100; Staffordshire, \$100 to 180; Staffordshire, \$100 ditto best \$2 25 to 2 50; Swedes & Norway,

25 do 771; 275 do 77; 125 do 761. The stock market closed at a decline on the day, ranging from 1 to 51 per cent, the latter being in Ontario. This stock is affected by "bear" rumors, such as cannot be safely mentioned, and which are without doubt, unfounded in fact. It is stated, for instance, that the capital will probably be reduced to make a clear statement in providing for past debis, but nothing has so far been done by the management, as Mr. Holland, the new general manager, hus not yet left this city to assume control. The public may safely be reminded that more speculation in the price of the slock cannot in any way affect the real business standing of the bank. Montreal closed at 191 bid; Ontario at 76, and Merchants at 121 bid.

Afternoon Sales-495 Montreal 191; 12 Merchants 1212; 13 do 1211, 50 do 121; 50 do $120\frac{3}{1}$; 100 do $120\frac{1}{2}$; 50 do $120\frac{1}{2}$; 10 do 120 $\frac{1}{2}$; 55 do 121; 250 Molsons 112; 50 do 111; 25 Commerce 143 $\frac{1}{2}$; 55 do 143; 50 do 142 $\frac{1}{2}$; 400 Ontario 77; 50 do 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; 100 do 76 $\frac{1}{4}$; 50 do 76; 600 do 75 $\frac{1}{2}$; 50 do 76; 50 do 76 $\frac{1}{4}$; 50 Montreal Tele-graph 131 $\frac{1}{2}$; 40 do 131; 125 do 131 $\frac{1}{4}$; 25 do 1311; 50 Gas 138; 120 Richelieu 61.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1 p.m.-Stocks fever-New York, June 28, 1 p.m.—Stocks lever-isb, afterwards dull and firm. R. I., 143; 111. C., 139 $\frac{1}{2}$; C. B. & Q., 163 $\frac{1}{2}$; N. Y. C., 145 $\frac{1}{2}$; L. S., 127 $\frac{1}{2}$; C. S., 65 $\frac{1}{2}$; M. C., 104 $\frac{3}{2}$; Erle, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$; pfd., 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; N. W., 125; ptd., 136; D. & L., 123 $\frac{1}{2}$; D. & H., 108 $\frac{3}{2}$; J. C., 101; H. & St. Jo, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; pfd., 115 $\frac{1}{2}$; U. P, 128 $\frac{3}{2}$; Am. Ex, 83].

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW --- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The "duli summer season" may now be said to be upon us, but for the time of year a satisfactory amount of business is being done outside of the export cattle and ocean shipping trades, generally, which are suffering from the effects of the ship-laborers' strike. Since last reference there was quite a "boom" in flour in of manufacturers are reduced. Advices report sympathy with American markets. This a brighter outlook both in New York and boom" was due to well authenticated reports that great ravages were being committed in 25c to 27c; ordinary, 241c to 251c; No 2, B A, the grain fields of the weat by the ravages of the Hessian fly and the Chinck bug, and that, 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; moreover, the seeding season was not only greatly shortened by the severe and prot:acted winter of 1880-1, which prevented a larger acreage being sown, but that the season itself was in every respect unfavorable, being cold and damp, so that the wheat in its early stages was weak and sickly and reliable to fall an easy prey to rust and insects. The "boom" is now over for the present, but flour is firm at a total advance of some 35c. to 5ec. per bbl. within the last fortaight. Remittances from country storekeepers for goods purchased from wholesale merchants continue satisfactory, but there is an impression that the fall trade will open slowly and later than usual, as there appears to be less disposition than usual to speculate for the future, in view of the domestic and foreign crop situation. DRCGS AND SHEMICALS. - The market re-

Flour and Neal.—Superior Extra, \$5.95 to \$6.00; Extra Superfine, \$5.85 to \$5.90; Spring

26c to 28c.

25; calfshins, 12c

single bbl. lots at 23c to 24c.

Noonan, Thos. Bonner, W. Garrison, S Burnett and Jas. Coughlin

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-JUNE 27 American dealers, though still complaining of high prices, took 197 horses from this market since last report. The supply of steeds is temporarily scarce, the several volunteer battalions being in camp. The following buyers have been in town :-- H W Armstrong, Newburyport, Mass; W H Smith, Lowville, NY; GL Hubbard, Lowell, Mass; D Hutchison, Worcester, Mass; G H Fairbush, Lewisville, Me: John Cooney, Lowville, N Y; A E Austin, Meridan, Conn; J F Campbell, East Worcester, N Y; George A Gregory, Sydney Plains, N Y; E Snider, East Worcester, N Y; D L Sander

son, Worcester, Mass; George E Coults, South Deerfield, Mass; JC Richardson, Boston; Thomas Kirley, Stittsville, N Y.

The latest shipments in detail were as follows :-- June 20th, 12 horses, \$1,645; 2 do, \$280; 1 do, \$130; 18 do, \$2,044; 7 do, \$875; 21 do, \$2,261. June 21st, 12 do, \$1,213. June 22nd, 4 do, \$610 ; 4 do, \$410 ; 3 do, \$392 ; 20 do, \$2,053; 9 do, \$710 ; 5 do, \$369 ; 4 do, \$353 18 do, \$1,754. June 23rd, 10 do, \$905 ; 2 do, the wholesale trade, but leading houses report | \$220; 5 do, \$555; 1 do, \$75; 13 do, \$144; 15 do, \$1,377.50; 4 do, \$370. June 24th, 6 do, \$419; 1 do, \$115.

THE examinations of the French division of arriving. Buyers for Canadian houses suc-St. Gabriel's Academy were held last evening ceeded in purchasing favorably when prices were at a low ebb in England. The market in the hall of that building. There were present the Rev. Fathers Salmon, P.P., Forget, Ducharme, besides many of the friends of the pupils. The impression conveyed to the minds of those present was that the scholars evinced unusual aptitude, and that the teachers had taken full advantage of the brightness of their pupils.



JUST RECEIVED AT THE

BOMINION SAFE WAREROOM

Ne. 31 BONAVENTURE ST.

(Adjoining Witness Office.)

Do not wait till you are burnt out or rol The one we bought for the office of this pa is of this make and admired by all who see Broken lots are quoted at 22c to 221c, and

tte

ALFRED BENN, AGENT. GENTLEMEN! Gentlemen are reminded that next week we offer an immense stock of Summer Underwear at specially low prices. GENTS FURNISHINGS! GENTS FURNISHINGS! GENTS FURNISHINGS! GENTS FURNISHINGS! Gentlemen say that if they want a proper stock of first-class Gent's Furnishing Goods to select from they have to go to S. CARSLEY'S.

CARSLEY HAS THE STOCK CARSLEY HAS THE STOCK CARSLEY HAS THE STOCK CARSLEY HAS THE STOCK

After talking about the different Gent Furnishing Stores, it is noticed that the cor-versation invariably ends with, Carsley holds the best stock—Carsley has the goods.

THE BEST VALUE! THE BEST VALUE! THE BEST VALUE! THE BEST VALUE!

As a proof that we bold the largest assorimen of Gent's Furnishing Goods in this market and give the best value for rea sy money, it may be mentioned that our business in these goods has steadily increased for the last ten years, and is increasing very rapidly at the present time.

FOR THE BOYS! FOR THE BOYS! FOR THE BOYS! FOR THE BOYS!

We believe that ours is the only store outside of Britsin wh+re Boys can get Sailors' suits made exactly the same pattern as is wornin the Royal Navy. These suits are turned out by Tailors, and are entirely different to suits made by Dressmakers.

JACK TAR SUITS!

	JACK TAB SUITS			
	exactly like British Man-of War's Men.			
KE,	S. CARSLEY,			
ццj	NOTRE DAME STREET,			
	MONTREAL.			
1 8,	IF YOU WANT			
	INFORMATION			
bed per	LUBSCRIBE FOR THE			
	"True Witness."			
	TOPTY FLATT OAKINS.			

sales of 300 bbls of naw linseed at 58c per winegallon. Smaller lots are worth 59c to Two hundred bbis of steam refined seal 60c. went at 46c per wine gallon. Steam refined seal in jobbing lots changed hands at 57 dc Imperial measure. LEATHER.-The market is quiet but firm with no particular activity in any grade. Holders look forward to an improved demand before long, when present stocks in the hands

London. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, BA,

23c to 241c; No 2, ordinary, 221c to 231c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to

splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c

culfskins (27 to 36 lbs), Goc to 80c; do (18

to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c

buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough

Woor .--- The market is still unsettled, with

prices more or less nominal. Cape, 184c to

to 19c; Greasy Australian, 28c to 31c

31c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B

HIDES are quoted at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00

for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins, 40c; clips,

PETROLEUM is dull at 214c in car lots.

saper, 32c to 33c; and unassorted, 30c.

as wool realized better figures at the London wool sales than was generally expected. OILS .- The market is firmer and we quote