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THE LAND WAR

IN IRELAND!!

ULSTER TENANT FARMERS.

DELEGATES TO AMERICA.

Parnell and T. P. O'Connor Coming!

Arresting the Ladies!

DUBLIN, 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 expenditure was very large.

CORR. June 21.—Father O'Connor, the priest known in connection with the part taken in advocating the interests of the Harcourt tenantry, has arrived here en route to America. Two priests, and Slack, Vice-President of the Land League of Listowel, accompany him. The object of their visit is to raise funds to meet the heavy expenses incurred by the Harcourt tenantry in 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 Croke 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 articles 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 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 settlement 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 done. Rossa, as proprietor of the Freeman, 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 deputa-tion 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 Land Bill.

LONDON, June 22.—At an interview between the Ulster farmers and Home Rulers, the Parnellites manifested a willingness to withdraw 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 rent in fixing a fair rental of holdings. Fear 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 a threatening letter, dated from the "Nihilist Council Chambers, Birmingham." The misanthrope, which is written in red ink, and evidently penned by some illiterate person, begins: "Attend to this notice," and then proceeds violently to abuse Mr. O'Connor as a Constitutional agitator and Land Leaguer, warns him not to attempt in future to address English audiences, and finally tells him he is

to be shot. It is signed, "By order of General Commanding, Angott."

LONDON, June 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 question. 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 critical 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 Roman 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 people 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 assemblies at Mitchellstown and Thurles for obstructing the Sheriff while serving writs.

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 entirely 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 resolved to ask the House of Commons to allow the Land Bill to be taken up by day.

A month hence, at the outside, the Land Bill will be before the Lords, and its progress 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, hundreds of them being landed proprietors, who devote their time to the management of their estates. But in this case the Lords will bring to the consideration of the Bill, not only their prejudices in favor of landlordism, but also their desire to show the Radicals, who have defied them to alter the measure, that the Upper Chamber is still part of the Constitution, and endowed with revisory powers. Their Lordships have determined to let the Radicals understand that the prerogative of the hereditary House have not been shortened or circumscribed by the recent uprising of the Demos, and before the Land Bill is disposed of a fiercer and graver issue, involving the existence of the Upper Chamber, may be forced upon the country. Mr. Gladstone took particular pains the other day to let it go forth that he will not consider his life's mission ended until he has laid violent hands upon a great landed guild. Mr. Fowler, the member for Cambridge, moved a series of resolutions declaring that the time had come for the abolition of entail and primogeniture. The Attorney-General ought to have spoken on the Government's behalf, but the Premier jumped up and made a speech, announcing his hearty support of the principle of free trade in land, and telling the Lords, almost in as many words, that if they could not maintain their order without such restrictions upon the sale and transfer of landed property as now exists, the sooner they passed off the scene the better. This was in reply to Salisbury's threat that the Upper House would throw out the Land Bill, and the Radicals cheered to the echo. If the Lords force a battle, the fighting will be short, sharp and decisive. They and the Squires and Established Church will stand alone. The Radicals will not only muster every man of Radical tendencies in the three Kingdoms, but will draw tens of thousands of recruits from the farming class.

CORK, June 27.—Brooks, the American Consul, visited O'Mahoney, who is in gaol on a charge of attempting to murder Mr. Scranon, a Justice of the Peace, of Ballydeobh. The Consul says O'Mahoney at the time of his arrest was serving as a poor-law guardian. That O'Mahoney was a naturalized citizen of the United States before he accepted that office there seems to be no doubt, but the Consul refuses to express a further opinion. He made a full report of the case to the Legation, at London and Washington. He says, "the suspects," of whom thirty-five are in Limerick gaol, are remarkably well treated, fed by the Land League, and supplied with clothing and bedding, marked "National Land League."

The News, commenting on the notice of Mr. Gladstone to give the Land Bill precedence over all other orders, says:—"We cannot close our eyes to the immense strain and burden about to be placed upon Mr. Gladstone's strength, and the danger, not only to the Bill but to the nation and Minister, of its being overtaxed."

Several members of the Ladies' Land League, at Kilmallock, County Limerick, have been summoned on a charge of obstructing the public highway, during the recent visit of Miss Parnell.

Mr. A. Cross has been in Warwickshire collecting materials for the life of George Eliot. He was the guest for several days of his wife's nephew, the Rev. F. B. Evans, at Bedworth Rectory. A number of sketches of places identified with the works of George Eliot and with her early life have been taken, including Corbury and Chilvers Cotton, as the book is to be illustrated.

FATHER BURKE IN DROGHEDA.

"GO AND PREACH TO ALL NATIONS."

On Sunday, the 5th inst., the foundation stone of a new convent for the Dominican fathers 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. 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 add it by their generous contributions to the holy Feast of Pentecost, 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 nought 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 that—go 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 shape of tongues. At the same time there were men speaking various languages, from the wild districts of Arabia to the classic language of Greece. When the hitherto illiterate Apostles went forth, the Arab heard from the language of the desert, so did the Persian the loud-sounding language of his country, so did the Greek in his classic language, and so did the Roman in the language of the Latin, which God decided should be the future language of His universal Church. They came to all nations. To establish an apostolic Church was the mission of the illustrious twelve, prepared to do, to suffer, and to die in every land for the faith of Christ. There was an important law which Christ established—namely, the pastoral office and the care of souls. The care of souls was prescribed for certain territories and districts, within which the pastor was not to enter. His pastoral office was the care of a certain number of souls. The Church does not permit him to go beyond a certain limit. Unfettered by the care of souls, and unrestricted, the religious orders go forth into the ends of the earth, into every land, to be witnesses of the faith of Jesus Christ and His laws. Up to 700 years ago they had the pastoral office and the religious orders confining themselves strictly to their rules. The latter confined themselves to their monasteries. Rarely did the Carthusians or others come out of their monasteries; but they always preached the Gospel of Christ crucified to the people. Afterwards, when the people wavered in their allegiance—when new countries and new peoples were discovered—the Almighty God raised up the religious orders to preach His word. In the thirteenth century the religious orders sprang up in numbers. The children of St. Augustine came forth as apostles, and spread themselves through the nations. St. Francis of Assisi sent his disciples in thousands. St. Dominic sent his sons abroad, and thus infused a new Pentecost vibrating through the hearts of the nations. They went forth from the cloister armies of martyrs. The brown Tartar was arrested in his onward march of devastation by the children of Dominic, of Francis, and Augustine, who spoke to him of the cross of Christ and the future rewards or punishments to come in the land beyond the tomb. They did so only to wear the martyr's crown. Each order had its own glory, and its own special glory. He claimed for his own order one special claim in connection with the history of this day—the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost. These great Heaven-sent gifts were most amply exemplified in his order. The Church of God honored his order by calling and styling it the Order of Truth. The Pontiff of the day gave it the title of Order of Preachers. The great doctor St. Thomas of Aquin and St. Antonius of Florence were great examples of the gift of wisdom. The preacher then gave numerous examples of illustrious saints of the order preeminently distinguished for the possession 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 was not a new thing, but an old one renewed. In the laying down of the foundation stone of the new Dominican convent of St. Mary Magdalene, it was like a resurrection. St. Augustine said that "in that Christ died He showed that He was man, and in that He rose from the dead He showed that He was God." Seven hundred years ago the Dominican fathers of that day spoke of those to come after them, and the

foundation stone of the first Dominican convent of St. Mary Magdalene in Drogheda was laid. St. Dominic was then living, and from his monastery in Rome he sent his benediction to the good work. Their brethren always 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, sympathizing with their welfare, not defending them from the foe. When the foe and persecutor came, and the friars 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 titles deeds, with such claims as those on the Catholics of Drogheda, 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 dead—when there was not an altar in Drogheda, not a crucifix to be seen, and a Catholic dare not show his face—and when the Pagan, with blood-reeking sword, rode on his war-horse through the silent streets heaped with the corpses of the slain—and every eye 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 persecution 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 being 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 sons of St. Dominic, who could only offer them their prayers, their aspirations, and their love.—Dublin Nation.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Father Hudson, while bathing at Santa Cruz, Cal., was attacked by a sword-fish, and wounded in several places.

Archbishop Hannan was presented yesterday with an address by the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of Halifax.

Pope Leo has appointed Dr. McMullen, of Chicago, Bishop of Davenport, a new diocese formed out of the Southern half of Iowa, and including the cities of Keokuk, Des Moines, Davenport and Council Bluffs.

Right Rev. R. McDonald, formerly P. P. of Picton, Bishop of Halifax, will be consecrated on the 21st of August. The Bishop leaves his parish with a curate, church and glebe house and lands valued at nearly \$70,000, almost free of debt.

The Catholic Mirror states that a son of the Irish patriot, Richard Dalton Williams, is a seminarian at the Jesuit College at Spring Hill, near Mobile, Ala., and will soon be ordained. "His gifted father has bequeathed him a glorious legacy of talent, and in the son the genius 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 comedies directed against Wuidthorst and the poppen, 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.

A Calcutta contemporary says:—"The Catholics at Simla are just now in luck's way; the Viceroy has made a donation of 20,000 rupees to the fund for erecting a Catholic Church at the station, and if their subscriptions from other sources could be in keeping with this handsome gift, the fortunate recipients 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 Pontiff, 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 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 diocese arrived at Brockville yesterday in the steam yacht Onaida owned by Mr. Cassels 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 Monday. The streets presented a holiday appearance yesterday, being profusely decked with flags and bunting in honor of the distinguished arrival.

Catholics and Protestants alike joined in doing honor to the occasion thus showing a commendable spirit of good feeling 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, however, mention in their accounts a practice that shows in the clearest light the heroic charity of these devoted religious. 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 Sacraments, and hastens to the city to bestow upon all without distinction of person or creed, both 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 informed whether or not he still lives, he rings every day at a fixed hour a little bell which 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 hastens forth to replace him.

[Continued on This Page.]

BEAUHARNOIS.

We learn that the citizens of this pretty little town are awakening to a lively sense of what 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 upon being informed by Messrs. A. Clermont and P. J. D. Baudy that some gentleman in Montreal proposed building soon a large factory, and might be persuaded to build it at Beauharnois—the Council, at a meeting held on the 21st instant, appointed Messrs. John H. Sullivan and P. J. U. Baudy delegates to go to Ottawa and confer with the Minister of Public Works about having the work performed in the river St. Louis to give the water power the necessary force.

On the 24th some of the promoters seeing 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 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.

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

VERY 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 reforms are, first, the landlords and "cast-backs," and second, the well-meaning but too impulsive circle of Irishmen who call themselves "skirmishers."

The head and inventor of the "skirmishers" is O'Donovan Rossa. No one can question his patriotism; but it is quite time that every sensible Irishman should question his methods and discretion. A few weeks ago he lathered the story of the silly attempt to blow up the London Mansion House (a perfectly insignificant building) with a bag or box of loose gunpowder; and lately he is reported to have stated, in an interview with a reporter, that his organization had effected the blowing up of the English gunboat Doterel. We do not believe that Rossa said anything of the 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 pier of the English war-ship Monarch in Tunis 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, without moving a finger. It may please the "skirmishers" 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 rascality or the folly of brainless boys.

Now let us have no more of it, or if we are 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 Pilot.

John Griscom, the Chicago faster, not only has to combat hunger, but also those who would deal with him as a lunatic. He has obtained certificates of sanity from several physicians, who say that he is an enthusiast on the subject of fasting, but not irrational.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Lords last night Earl De La Warr, Conservative, moved for papers on the Tunisian affair, and condemned the action of the Government on the Tunisian question.

Earl Granville replied that France had assured the Government that British treaty rights should not be interfered with. The Government were sensible of the fact that incidents 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 the advantage of getting into petty squabbles on that action, unless it led into an invasion of British treaty rights.

LONDON, June 23.—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 in the matter.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Rylands (Liberal), moving for further papers on the Anglo-Turkish Convention, contended that in spite of the Turkish promises, the Reform Convention was binding on us and in the not impossible event of an Armenian insurrection and Russian intervention we should be bound to assist Turkey. He recommended we should inform Turkey we withdraw from the convention. As a consequence of that we should have to give up Cyprus, which he 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. Wolf (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 G. Dilke said there were no papers which could be laid before the House. He 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 argued 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 late Government in regard to the conversations of Earl Salisbury and Mr. Waddington, and said that if the French policy in Tunis had been dangerous to the public peace, and if it involved a breach of public faith, England by the evil example she set weakened her right to protest against it. It was a departure from the European concert which the late Government thereby destroyed and which the present Government had labored and would labor to rebuild.

LONDON, June 27.—In the House of Commons to-night there was an exciting debate. The Home Rulers made a concerted attack upon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Forster, Irish Home Secretary, in reprobation of their action in proclaiming the county of Waterford as destined to be brought under the Coercion Act. Mr. Frank P. O'Donnell, member for Dungarvan, said that only one assault in Waterford had been reported during the last six months, and declared that there was far 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, Liverpool 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. Sullivan, 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 by unjust restrictions and persecutions to drive the Irish people into acts of violence, which would furnish excuse for shooting them down.

Mr. Hesley said the real reason for the proclamation of Waterford was that the Duke of Devonshire 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 "Brammagem Castleburgh."

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 ejectment decree has been obtained, and that the Land Commissioners may assist such tenant by advances.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

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

This is the age of general improvement and the True Witness will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life.

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 in 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 assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The True Witness is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromes" 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 freer 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, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistress 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. Rates 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 workman 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 since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop 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 the country into submission, and there is too 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 outspoken as the Conservatives in denouncing the proposed repeal of the Act of Union. But at that time they supposed that such remedies as they could offer for the grievances of Irish tenants would prove satisfactory, or that in the worst event they could silence a too vehement expression

of discontent by the old expedient of coercion. Now, however, they find themselves mistaken in both of those assumptions, and the signs are that the inability 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 to inquire whether the programme of Home Rule may not, after all, afford a pacific solution of a formidable 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 co-exist, 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-government 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 NEGLIGENCE 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 un-stamped 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 23 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 23 was so compulsory 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 those 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 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 necessary to put him on his guard? Was he not bound to ascertain by himself the nomination of the Inspector, his place of business and his readiness 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.

A ROLE MADE IN THE WARD OF ST. SAUVEUR. QUEBEC, 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 St. Michael streets, occupied by a man named 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 families 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 \$8,000. 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 Chabot, engineer; Joseph Colin, shoemaker; Joseph Larose, laborer; Joseph Lalonde, carpenter; Pierre Mercier, carter; Mrs. Pierre Morin; Elzear Poulet, carter; A. B. 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, besides every proprietor, did his utmost to stay the progress of the flames. Two hand-engines, fed from the cisterns, did good work, and "catalogues," 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 Cervia, on 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 edge of the water, and, with the wedding ring in the air, according to the old Venetian style when the Doge "married" the republic to its annual bride, the Adriatic.

CHARLIE STUART AND HIS SISTER.

BY MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING. PART II. CHAPTER II.—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 the next burden will be on my hands for the pretty three weeks. Go to bed—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 fever 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 he 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 book. Who was he, she wondered. A gentleman "by courtesy" 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 greenbacks; 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 interesting 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 his name in order that they might write to his friends. The young man turned his large languid eyes from his daughter without, to the father within.

"My friends? Oh! to be sure. But it isn't necessary, is it? It's very thoughtful of you, and all that, but my friends won't 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 I'll not trespass on your great kindness and remain here until—"

"My dear young friend," responded Mr. Darrell, warmly, "you shall most certainly remain 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 foriculture, 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 ever repay," he said, quietly; "it 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 ungrateful."

"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 your notice now. Edie—Edie my love come in here and listen to some strange news."

She threw down her spade and came in laughing 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. "Eas 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 eyes.

"Like a chapter out of a novel where every body turns out to be somebody else. It is—it is—it is—my own, long-lost son!" And so were 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 very 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 the sunshine and rowing with Johnny Ellis is awfully hot work."

"Digging in the sunshine is detrimental to the complexion, and rowing with Johnny Ellis is injurious to the temper. I object to both."

"Oh, you do?" said Miss Darrell, opening her eyes again; "it matters so much, too, whether you object or not. Johnny Ellis is useful, and sometimes agreeable, Charley Stuart is neither one nor t'other. If I mayn't

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?—'Pandemonia,' was rather amusing—what I heard of it."

"What you heard of it?" Miss Darrell reports indignantly. "You do well to add that. The man who could go to sleep listening to Thackeray is a man worthy only of contempt and scorn! There's Mr. Ellis calling me—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 war—in fact, the only one I ever did love. You resemble her, too—the same sort of hair and complexion, and exactly the same sort of ah—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 healed wounds, and cause them to bleed afresh. Fido met with an untimely end—she was drowned one dark night in a cistern. I thought I had outlived that grief, but when I look at you—"

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 that is 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 live 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 uncommonly lively 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 disapproval 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 incoherence concerning all things earthly which set so naturally upon him; "bad shillings always come back—let that trouble myself about them. Take my word they're not forgetting themselves about me. They've never subscribed in the rise and fall of stocks, the material is up to her eyes in the last parties of the season, and my sister is just out and absorbed body and soul in beauty and dress. 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, stagnant and flat, flowed back on its own level for Edith Darrell.

Stagnant and flat it had always been, but never half so dreary as now. Something had come into her life and gone out of it, something bright and new, and wonderfully pleasant. There was a great blank where Charley's handsome face had been, and all at once life seemed to lose its relish for this girl of sixteen. A restlessness took possession of her. Sandpoint and all belonging to it grew distasteful. She wanted change, excitement—Charley Stuart, perhaps—something different certainly from what she was used to, or likely to get.

Charley went home and told the "governor," and the "materal," and "Trixy" of his adventure, and the girl who had saved his life. Miss Beatrix listened in a glow of admiration.

"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 time. "Well, ye-es. In a cream coloured sort of way, Edith isn't bad-looking. It would be very nice of you now, Trixy, 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 course, wrote, and there her adventure seemed 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 birthday, a set of turquoise and pearls, which made her sallow complexion hideous, or, at least, as hideous as anything can make a pretty girl. The answer he ran down to Sandpoint for a fortnight's fishing, and an omelette made solely 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 had 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 Sandpoint Bay and running off, came Charley with his mother's letter. From that hour the story of Edith Darrell's life began.

CHAPTER III.

TRIXY'S PARTY.

Two weeks sufficed for Miss Darrell's preparations. A quantity of new linen, three new dresses, one hat, one spring acquac—there was all.

Mr. Darrell had consented—that 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 passion and the present Mrs. Darrell were two facts perfectly incompatible.

Mrs. Darrell aided briskly in the preparation—to tell the truth, she was not sorry to be rid of her step 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 air of an out-at-elbows duchess. She snubbed the boarders, she boxed the juvenile Darrell's ears, she "sassed" the mistress of the house.

"It speaks volumes for your amiability, Dithy," Charley remarked, "the intense eagerness and delight with which everybody in this establishment hails your departure. Four dirty little Darrells ran about the passages with their war whoop, 'Dithy's going ho-hoory! Now we'll have fun!' Your step-

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 unexpressably precious to them, Edie, when they bear their approaching bereavement so well."

He paused. The speech was a lengthy one, and lengthy speeches mostly exhausted Mr. Stuart. He lay back, watching his fair relative as she sat sewing near, with lazy, half-closed eyes.

Her work dropped in her lap, a faint flush rose up over her dusky face.

"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, discontented kill-joy. I only wonder you are not afraid to take me with you at all."

Mr. Stuart sat up, rather surprised.

"My dearest coz, don't be so tremendously in earnest. If I had thought you were going to take it seriously—"

"Let us be serious for once—we have all our lives left for quarrelling," said Miss Darrell, as though quarrelling were a pleasant recreation. "I sit down and try to think sometimes why I am so miserable—so wretched in my present life—why I hail the prospect of a new one with such delight. I see other girls—nicer, cleverer girls than I am every way, and their lives suffice for them—the daily, domestic routine that is most horrible drudgery to me, pleases and satisfies them. It must be that I have an incapacity for life; I know when the novelty and gloss wear off, I shall live equally of the life I am going to. A new dress, a dance, a ball, and the hope of a prospective husband suffices for the girl I speak of. For me—none of your sarcastic smiles, sir—one thought of a future husband is—"

"Only vanity and vexation of spirit. But there is a future husband. You are forced to admit that, Dithy. I wonder what he is to 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, isn't it?"

"No, sir—not a bit like it. The purse of a Fortunatus, if you like; I ask nothing more. The Sir Lancelots of life, if they exist 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 transaction—I settled that long ago. He may have the form and face of a Satyr; he may have seventy years; so that he be worth a million or so; I will drop my best curtsy when he asks, and say, 'Yes, and thanky, sir.' If the Apollo himself kneel before me with an empty purse, I should turn my back upon him in pity and disdain."

"Is that meant for me, Edie?" Mr. Stuart inquired, rising on his elbow, and admiringly gazing at his own handsome face on the glass. "Because if it is, don't excite yourself. Forewarned is forearmed—I'm not going to ask you."

"I never thought you were," Edith said, laughing. "I never aspired so high. As well love some bright particular star, etcetera, etcetera, as the only son of James Stuart Esquire, lineal descendant of the Princes of Scotland, and banker of Wall Street. No, Charley, I know what you will do. You'll drift through life for the next three or four years, as you have drifted up to the present, well looking, well dressed, well mannered, and then some day your father will come to you and say gruffly, 'Charley! (Edith grows dramatic as she narrates—it is a husky masculine voice that speaks); 'Here's Miss Peculetum's father, with a million and a half—only child—order a suit of new clothes and ask her to marry you! And you will look at him with a helpless sigh, and go. Your father will select your wife, sir, and you'll take her, like a good boy, when you're told. I shouldn't wonder now but that it is to select a wife for you, and a husband for Trixy, he is taking this projected trip to Europe.'"

"Shouldn't you? Neither should I. Never wonder. Against my principles," Charley murmured.

"There are plenty of titled aristocracy abroad—so I am told—ready to silver-gild their coronets by a union with plutocracy. Plenty Lady Janes and Lady Marys ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder."

"As Edith Darrell is?"

"As Edith Darrell is. It's all very fine talking of love and devotion, and the emptiness of life without. Believe me, if one has plenty of money one can dispense with love. I've read a good many novels, but they haven't turned my head on that subject. From all I've read, indeed, I should think it must be a very uncomfortable sort of intermittent fever, indeed. Don't love anybody except yourself, and it is out of the power of any human being to make you very wretched."

"A sentiment whose truth is only equalled by its selfishness."

"Yes, it is selfish; and it is your thoroughly selfish people, who get the best of everything in this world. I am selfish and worldly, ambitious and heartless, and all that is abominable. I may as well own it. You'll find it out for yourself soon."

"A most unnecessary acknowledgement, my dear child—it is patent to the dullest observer. But, now, Edith—look here—this is serious, mind!" He raises himself again on his elbow, and looks, with a curious smile, into her darkly earnest, cynical young face. "Suppose I am madly in love with you—madly in love! Is the correct phrase, isn't it? Suppose I am at your feet, going through all the phases of the potential mood, 'commanding, exhorting, entreating' you to marry me—you wouldn't say no, would you, Edie? You like me—don't deny it. You know you do—like me well enough to marry me to-morrow. Would you refuse me in spite of my dependence on my father, and my empty purse?"

He took her hand, and held it tightly, despite her struggles.

"Would you, Edie?" he says, putting his arm around her waist. "I'm not a sentimental fellow, but I believe in love. Come! you wouldn't—you couldn't bid me go."

Her color has risen—that lovely rosepink color, that lit her brunette face into such beauty—but she resolutely freed herself, and met his half-tender, half-merry glance, full.

"I would," she said, "if I liked you so that you filled my whole heart. Let me go, sit, and no more of this nonsense. I know what I am talking about, and what comes of marrying for love. There was my own mother; she left a rich and luxurious home, wealthy suitors, all the comforts and elegances of life, without which life isn't worth living, and ran away with papa. Then followed long years of poverty, discomfort, illness, and miserable grubbing. She never complained—perhaps she wasn't even very unhappy; hers wasn't the sort of love that fits out of the window when poverty comes in at the door—she just faded away and died. For myself, I have been dissatisfied with my lot ever since I can remember—pining for the glory and grandeur of this wicked world. There is but one way in which they can ever be mine—by marriage. If marriage will not

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

"Which I don't think you will," Mr. Stuart responded. "Young ladies 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—so much youth and good looks for so many thousands of 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 tempted to make a fool of myself. Your excellent counsels, my dearest cousin, will be invaluable to me, should my lagging footsteps falter by the way. Edith! where have you learned to be so hard, so worldly, so—if you learned don't be so unwomanly?"

"Is it unwomanly?" she repeated dreamily. "Well, perhaps it is. I am honest at least—give me credit for that. My own heart 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. 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 his 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 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 different from the genus young lady I'm accustomed to. Only—keep your frankness for Cousin Charley, he's harmless; don't display it to the rest of the world. It might spoil your chances. Even senile millionaires don't care to walk into the trap, unless the 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 Sandpoint Bay?"

Edith laughed, but she rose to obey.

"And I thought you were not sentimental. 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 wandering away together, to watch the sun set over the sea. In the rosy light of the spring sunset, the fishing boats drifted on the silted waters, and the fisherman's chant came borne to their ears.

"It reminds me of that other April evening 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. You wouldn't cry now, would you, for any man in the universe?"

"Not for Charley Stuart certainly—but needn't think it."

June 29, 1881.

81. Mr. Rogers is sleepy and Edith shares the bed...

Edith's eyes are sparkling with life and color...

Edith's eyes are sparkling with life and color...

Edith's eyes are sparkling with life and color...

for the train that connects with the Fall River boats. It has been a day of brightest sunshine. Mrs. Rogers is sleepy and Edith shares the bed...

"Bless the child!" she exclaims. "Charity! 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 Cathorin will be no exception to the rest."

FESTIVAL OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE. THE CELEBRATION—THE PROCESSION—AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE. Many persons in this, our city of Montreal, were awake 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...

and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of women—youthful 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.

RECEPTION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX. 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 Catholic gentlemen who went to Truro by the midday train for the purpose of escorting him to the city.

spected and accomplished Mayor of the city. He said he did not know how to thank them, nor how to show his gratitude for the magnificent demonstration of respect so much appreciated by him. This happy reception and the address presented to him were the fitting complement of the many evidences of confidence and esteem shown to him by the Catholics of this city during his long residence among them, and never manifested so often nor 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 receipt as it intended; and that he would go to the Cathedral quietly to thank God 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 had not needed 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, above all, of having the unspeakable gratification of being able to tell the holy and learned Pontiff, Leo XIII., of the zeal, generosity and piety of the Catholics 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 an interview enabled him to speak in detail of the institutions, the schools, the religious societies of every kind—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 soldiers 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 to these things more at length at some future time from that pulpit, as also the other scenes and places visited by him. During his stay in England and Ireland he had much intercourse with the bishops, priests 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 Diocese. 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 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 compliment to the recipient of the honor, and spoke in eloquent terms of his worth as a man and of his zeal in the discharge of the sacred duties of a priest. His Grace concluded by again thanking the committee and people 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 ceremonies were over a number of gentlemen paid their respects to His Grace at the Globe House. In the presence of those and the priests also assembled he handed to Canon Power the paper conferring upon him his title. He was then clothed in his new robes (which were brought out by Rev. Father Murphy) and received the hearty congratulations of both priests and laymen.—Halifax Chronicle.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Archbishop Tascheroni 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 veils, but no gloves. A decree of the Congregation of the Index Excommunicatus, at Rome, condemns Father Curich's last work. The decree adds that Father Curich 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 Holy Spirit. The English Catholic Hierarchy are said to be opposed to emigration to Canada, although some of the leaders are favorable. The Philadelphia correspondent to the London Times quotes Washington statistics, asserting that 12,000 Canadians emigrated during the month of May to the States. The urgent 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 Duke Graciani 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 Rites, let us point out that of the cultus offered ad immemorabilem 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 flourishing 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 the Township of Portland, East, Ottawa County, by Messrs. W. S. Hunter and C. L. Kelso, of Brockville.

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 medicine; and it is now an indisputable fact that there is none so suitable for complaints of this nature as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex,

ODDS AND ENDS.

The comet is to be photographed from Greenwich Observatory. The Wimbledon team sailed to-day for England by the Polynesian. The population of Ireland is now 5,159,000, a decrease of 252,500 since 1871. The comet visible here is visible in England, 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'Orignal having returned a true bill against him. The amount of five per cent coupon bonds received at the Treasury for continuance at 5 1/2 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 few days since, to two boys and one girl, weighing respectively 3 1/2 and 4 pounds, all doing well. The woman has had five children in 11 months. Mr. W. H. Coo has discovered a new and extensive deposit of iron ore on his property in the 13th Concession of Tudor, Hastings County, Ont. 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 flying machine. He has got it into shape, but it does not work well yet, but he hopes to have every thing "o.k." in a short time.

GYMNASTICS AS A CURE OF DISEASE.

Physical vigor is the basis of all moral and bodily welfare, 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 abundance 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 ploughshare. "When I reflect on the immensity 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 decoction of its disgusting leaves. The medical philosopher, Aesclepiades, 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 declaration 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. Aesclepiades 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 physical 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 frequent opportunity of active exercise, as we often find antiepileptic diet in a malarious climate.—Dr. Felix Oswald, in Popular Science Monthly.

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 punishment. 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. Schuyler, the representative of the United States at Ponce, has arrived at Belgrade to conclude a commercial and consular convention with Servia. 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. Mæxe as Governor of Newfoundland. Sir John Glover is appointed Newfoundland 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

Burdock Blood Bitters.

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

(To be continued.)

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For June, 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.
Procession 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.

The 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, P. Q.; 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 FARNELL, 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 weakness and their despair of the future by their efforts to form a new party, to be called 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.

Bessons 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 be so, 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 Ireland.

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 interest 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. Backford, whose status is now in the Guild Hall, in reply to this threat, said "Your loyal subjects will 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 English in such profound respect, even to the vagaries of Cockney journalists, would do well to examine English claims to superiority a little more closely before yielding them such admiration. In glancing over the London Daily Telegraph a few days ago the following short paragraph, in a crushingly sarcastic editorial on Ireland, caught our eye, and we thought it is, then, the journal with the tremendous circulation which goes in for culture and teaching the British Empire generally:—"There we might see, by the smoke that so gracefully curled, that the Land League and the landlord were lying down side by side, while the laborer might, as Sir Robert Peel said of bread in 1846, recruit his exhausted strength with abundant and

"untaxed tobacco, no longer leavened by the sense of injustice." Seeing through the medium of smoke is original, while the idea of bread recruiting his wasted strength is still more so. And yet we are told none but the most brilliant graduates of the colleges are employed to write editorials on the Daily Telegraph.

Mr. 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 ten years' patient waiting the Canadian Government have not complied with the Carnarvon terms by commencing the railroad 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 generally not having been commenced, but it arises from the fact that the terminus is not to be located at Port 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 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 thunderbolts 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 right. It may, of course, be said, in answer to this objection, that protection is gaining on the affections of the English people, and that in a few years England may be in agreement with her colonies on that question. And so she may, but agreement on protection is an agreement to differ all round. Canada does not want confederation. She has enough Parliaments and Legislatures already without the additional one, or fraction of one, confederation would bring her. The next change that will take place in this country will be of a more radical nature than confederation.

This last Irish mail shows that the Irish people have entered into the region of expectancy. The country is profoundly quiet, though whether this quietness may be ascribed to the exhaustion of the agents and 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 understanding between the Whig and Radical wings of the Cabinet that while on the one hand the former will assist the latter in 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 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 demeanour 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 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 lash, close their pocket-books and cry "no more. What is a million dollars or five million dollars to the Irish race in America? There are, however, thousands upon thousands of people who would subscribe generously to the League, only that they fancy they see in the Land Bill a near redress of grievances. But is it not possible they may be mistaken? Let those people read the papers attentively, and they will be no sure of the passage of a beneficent measure when they are through. Let them remember that on a late occasion the Government were only sustained by a miserably slender majority in a full house when one of the most important principles of the bill was at stake, and that the vote showed a defection on the part

of the Whig followers of Mr. Gladstone. Let them also remember that the Marquis of Salisbury, now the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party, declared emphatically, in a recent speech of his, that he would bitterly oppose the Bill in the Lords. It is true that in a still more recent speech his hostility was not so pronounced, but we imagine if that speech were delivered after the vote above referred to it would have 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 the power of obstruction, that this is their opportunity which, if allowed to pass, may open the floodgates of revolution and sweep them all away into the same ocean which swallowed up the French aristocracy. Now or never, they say, is the time to resist, forgetting all the while that it was the obstinacy of the French Noblesse that destroyed them. That the lords will therefore reject the Land Bill or render it useless is almost certain, and in either case there must be an appeal to the country. It is absurd to speak of creating 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 nothing can be refused him, not even Home 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 inclined to it, as indeed they would be to 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, however, follow that because the Marquis of Lorne is no poet, least of all a Rouget de Lisle, that he is not a practical man and a statesman. It is not hard to govern a country like Canada, inhabited as it is by a people who frame their own laws and respect them; but still, to give Lord Lorne his due, the probabilities all are that he would make an excellent ruler, even under great difficulties. Lord Dufferin was a man of great tact; he was a manager of men more than a ruler, and the way he got over the newspapers with his blarney, until they pulled 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 his idea of a Canadian Academy be successful or not he deserves great credit for the attempt to create it. But will it work? Have we materials enough to furnish even a nucleus. The Quebec Chronicle, which seems 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 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. But we are sorely afraid. In order to create a national literature there must be a national spirit, of which we are not possessed. A respectable portion of our population look to the States as their ultimate destination, while another respectable portion cultivate the English accent for European travel. The rising generation may do better; it seems to be more Canadian than the one just settled down or than that which has gone into the sea and yellow.

The thing, however, which is most discouraging as regards the formation of a Canadian Academy, is that literature is looked upon in this country with contempt, although that may be because we have no literature. 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 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 how many born Canadians there are now holding high positions in the great Republic. 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 trial and if it succeeds in fostering Canadian opinion and making it ray of the soil, even in a degree, it will not have been formed in vain.

THE CRUSADE OF THE PERIOD.

In the cable is correct, we shall soon have the real crusade of the period on this side of the Atlantic. We shall have three priests commissioned by Archbishop O'Keefe—a pious-sant authority—to tell 'the people of this North American continent what Ireland really wants. There are eloquent priests in Ireland, and we may be sure it is not the least of them who will come here to represent her. Then we shall have the famous Charles Stewart Parnell, the scarcely less famous T. P. O'Connor, whose life of Lord Beaconsfield helped to drive that statesman from power last year, the splendid orator A. M. Sullivan, and last, and certainly least, that singular individual William Shaw, member for Cork County. If those men are not entitled to speak 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 that, as regards questions social and political. T. P. O'Connor is perhaps the most advanced of the four members 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 heat of a west British Whig. While Mr. 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 cannot say the same of the band of crusaders now intent upon making the powerful American Republic join the Home Rule cause, so to speak. We do not yet know who the clergymen are to be, but the laymen 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. Ireland wants money to carry on the contest against England, and she wants public 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 House of Lords tamper with or reject the Land Bill, and, in that case, Ireland should be able to return ninety Home Rulers to Parliament, who would, undoubtedly, hold the balance of power and compel the passage of a measure granting 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 constituencies, are too poor to contest the seats. Look at the number of journalists at present in Parliament from Ireland, the men who kicked out the landlords, what are they but tollers 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 expenses. And there is no fund to sustain them, such as that of the parties in England. Even the Land League funds are running out, and Mr. Sexton, M. P., who has succeeded Mr. Dillon as organizer, has had to make a fresh appeal, in order to support the evicted. We would not be surprised, therefore, if the gentlemen we have named were coming to create an Irish national fund, as well as to explain the situation to America.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The closing exercises of the scholastic year in connection with the Montreal College, took place on Saturday morning last. The spacious Concert hall was tastefully decorated and was crowded to the doors by the numerous friends of the students. A large number of the clergy and of prominent citizens were present, and the proceedings were presided over by the Reverend Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. At half-past eight o'clock the students entered the hall and the band played the march from "Othello" in their usual excellent style. A selection from Gounod entitled "Pres du fleur étranger" was rendered by a chorus of some sixty voices. The singing was good, being replete with harmony and measure. The opening address was delivered by Mr. H. Langevin, a task which he creditably performed. Mr. E. Seers read an historical essay on one of our Canadian heroes, Dollard. The essay was written in a graceful and brilliant style. The struggle of Dollard and his seventeen companions against a thousand Iroquois was depicted in the most vivid terms and was deservedly applauded. A Greek declamation of an extract from St. Chrysostom's oration on Eutrope's disgrace was afterwards given by Mr. H. Chauvin. Mr. Frank Soubert read an essay on the "Religion of Shakespeare"; this composition indicated serious study and research on the part of the writer. The subject was well handled and was listened to attentively. An extract from one of Cicero's speeches was declaimed in Latin by Mr. C. Filiatrault; this was followed by another chorus, which brought the programme to an end. The prizes were then distributed.

RHETORIC CLASS.

Excellence: 1st E Seers, 2nd F Senbert and J. Driscoll equal. Religion: 1st L Brosseau, 2nd H Langevin. Latin Discourse: 1st E Seers, 2nd F Senbert. English Discourse: 1st J Driscoll, 2nd J Varrilly. French Discourse: 1st E Seers, 2nd F Senbert. Latin Poetry: 1st E Seers, 2nd F Senbert. Latin Verse: 1st E Seers, 2nd F Senbert. Greek Version: 1st E Seers, 2nd J Driscoll. English Version: 1st C Filiatrault, 2nd H Langevin. History: 1st E Seers, 2nd C Filiatrault. Memory: 1st E

SEERS, 2ND J DRISCOLL. GEOMETRY: 1ST J DRISCOLL, 2ND C FILIATRULT. EXAMINATION: 1ST E SEERS, 2ND S GRANGER AND J DRISCOLL EQUAL.

BELLES LETRES CLASS (1st Division.)
Excellence: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd T. Marchal. Religion: 1st Z Chagnon, 2nd T. Marchal. Latin Narration: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd L Desrochers. French Narration: 1st T. Marchal; 2nd W. Forbes and L. Desrochers equal. Latin Poetry: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd Z Chagnon. Latin Verse: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd T. Marchal. Greek Version: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd Z Chagnon and A. Melancon equal. English Narration: 1st T. Campion, 2nd J. Honnessy. History: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd A. Melancon. English Version: 1st T. Marchal, 2nd T. Campion. Geometry: 1st G. Lejeune, 2nd W. Forbes. Memory: 1st W. Forbes, 2nd Z Chagnon. Examination: 1st Z Chagnon, 2nd W. Forbes.

BELLES LETRES (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. Lamoire. Latin Poetry: 1st M. Looney, 2nd J. Forbes. Latin Verse: 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. English Narration: 1st M. Looney, 2nd E. Donohue. English Version: 1st M. Looney, 2nd A. Cloutier. Memory: 1st G. Villeneuve, 2nd J. Michaud. Examination: 1st G. Villeneuve, 2nd E. Desbarats.

VERIFICATION CLASS.

Excellence: 1st G. Labine, 2nd H. Gauthier, 3rd E. Rene de Cotret. Religion: 1st H. Gauthier, 2nd A. Barcelo and E. Paradis equal, 3rd J. B. Dorais. Latin Poetry: 1st H. Gauthier, 2nd G. Labine, 3rd E. Rene de Cotret. Latin Theme: 1st G. Labine, 2nd H. Gauthier, 3rd E. Rene de Cotret. Greek Version: 1st H. Gauthier, 2nd G. Labine, 3rd J. B. Dorais. Latin Verse: 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. Coutlee. English Theme: 1st T. Hurley, 2nd M. O'Hara and J. Shannon, 3rd J. Clouan. English Verse: 1st G. Labine, 2nd M. O'Hara, 3rd E. Rene de Cotret. Arithmetic: 1st E. Paradis, 2nd G. Labine, 3rd H. Gauthier. Memory: 1st H. Gauthier, 2nd G. Labine, 3rd E. Rene de Cotret.

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 Ottawa, the Rev. Father Routhier, and the Rev. S. Lomenan. The Superior of the College, the Rev. Father Jantele, presided over the proceedings, which proved to be of a very interesting nature. There were several declamations, orations and addresses, but the principal feature of the programme was the drama entitled "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 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 scene. 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 professors, lost no time in making a move for home.

THE INSULTS TO MR. ANGLIN.

THE "DISREPUTABLE" HALIFAX HERALD.

(From the Chatnam, 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 Picton is the same place now as it was before Mr. Anglin 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 journals, 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, he had the temerity to go to Picton, and speak to a large concourse of Protestants! And they unearth disloyal remarks alleged to have been made by Mr. Anglin several years ago, in connection with the proposal of some toast, and some remarks he made about John Knox in his newspaper, as other reasons why the Protestants of Picton 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 out to Sir Leonard Tilley and to Sir Charles Tupper, both of whom are responsible for the great extent for the conduct of some of the journals referred to, that they 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 insinuating 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 themselves, those to 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.

IRISH GRATITUDE TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. HOCHÉ.

Pans, June 26.—This afternoon Versailles was started 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. James Stephens, Mr. Patrick Egan of the Land League, Gen. MacAdam, 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 pen of a young French poet, M. Robert, the deputation withdrew, leaving the guardian of the place and the French bystanders plunged in astonishment. Later on, at a banquet given at the Hotel Des Reservoirs, Mr. Casey in the chair, patriotic speeches of the most force description were delivered by Messrs. Pepper, Davis, Egan and General MacAdam. Mr. Stephens, who is still ailing, said only a few words of a non-political nature. In replying to the toast of "The Irish at home and abroad," Mr. Egan said: "To-day we are fighting against the landlords; to-morrow we may be fighting for 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 affairs of Spain is generally commented on. Last month there was an exceptional and very large decrease of the floating debt. At Norfolk, Va., a submarine diver has found a small iron safe in the cabin of the wrecked United States steamer "Huron," which, when opened, contained a small amount of gold and silver coin, medals, &c. A tremendous storm of wind and hail passed over some sections of Kansas on Saturday night. Five inches of water fell during the night. Thousands of acres of wheat, corn and oats were cut down and destroyed by the hail.

The Land League Picnic.

The best friends of the Land League must have been fully satisfied with the success attending the picnic on Saturday last. Over two thousand persons attended, the weather was delightful, the competition in the different games close and exciting, and the provisions for the pleasure of the patrons adequate and consequently satisfactory. The Irish National Independent Band furnished excellent music during the day, and in addition, there was those who desired to lose 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 safe 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 syring jug and a bronze lamp, presented by Messrs. Roach Bros., and won by J. Newton, 9 feet 7 inches. Running Hop, Step and Leap—Four entries. Prize, silver cup, presented by Mr. John P. Cuddy, and won by J. Newton, 41 feet 6 inches. One hundred yards race (boys 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 basket, 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, gent's dressing-gate, presented by Mr. J. J. Durack, and won by E. Power; second prize, picture of Michael Davitt, presented by Mr. J. C. McEneaney, 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. Newton; 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 League and won by T. Daley; 2nd prize, meerschaum cigar-holder, presented by Montreal Land League, and won by P. Tucker. Three-legged Race—1st prize, 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. Irish Jig—Four entries. 1st prize, velvet photo stand, won by E. Power; 2nd prize, silk handkerchief, won by D. O'wiler.

THE LACROSSE MATCH.

The match between the Shamrocks and Coughnawaga Indians was started at fifteen minutes past four. The following are the names of the men who composed the rival teams: SHAMROCKS—P. Murphy, goal; J. Hoobin, point; C. McHugh, cover-point; T. Butler, C. J. Maguire, defence field; T. Farnes, centre; J. Morton, P. J. Murphy, and P. Moshan, home field; T. Daley and P. J. Tucker, home; M. J. Polan, captain. INDIANS—P. Karouaris, 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 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 Messrs. P. Carroll and D. Murray. General T. P. 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.

City and Suburban News.

St. Anne Boat Club will hold their annual regatta on Saturday, August 13th.

The excursion of the City Band to Quebec in aid of the sufferers from the fire in that city, has turned out to be a very profitable affair for all concerned.

The new railway ferry transfer wharf is now in course of erection about 300 feet above the Longueuil ferry landing.

The New Hampshire Press Association and their friends spent an agreeable time in the city on Friday.

The 8th Battalion, now encamped over at Leprieux, is composed of a fine body of men, mostly hailing from Hochelaga.

On Wednesday evening the City Hall of Longueuil was the scene of a desperate encounter between Councillor Racine and Mr. Gariepy.

A story is going the rounds of the shipping circles concerning the Allan Company and the shippers of dead meat.

On the 23rd 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 exercises were commenced 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.

July, through probably entering cool and showery in most sections, will rapidly merge into sultrious and excessive heat shortly after the 4th or 5th of the month.

Approaching the 20th, heavy showers, often accompanied by hail, will occur more frequently, with very sultry and muggy intervals.

In the neighborhood of the 21st and 22nd days, torrents of rain will likely fall in Western Ontario and throughout a large portion of the United States.

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He referred to the picnic which was to be 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.

Mr. M. Donovan also spoke briefly, and in the course of his address asserted that if the 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 Executive Committees of the Ladies' Land League and of the Montreal branch of the Land League held a meeting on Monday evening.

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

The bakers in Keith and Fife-Keith have reduced the price of bread 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 sent to prison for 30 days.

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 twins—two boy twins, two girls, and a boy and a girl.

The three hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the birth of George Heriot, the founder of Heriot's Hospital, was celebrated in Edinburgh in the usual form.

The two-story 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, and had a somewhat interesting history.

"Doctor Mac, Doctor Mac, Ye should stretch on a rack, To join faith and sense Upon your pretence Is heretic, damnable error."

About ninety years ago the house passed out of the hands of the Dunlops and became the property of Hugh Parer, a "skipper" or shipmaster, in Ayr.

Then the Rev. Father Balgair, after having asked permission of the auditor, read us a serious work, a regular plea, very well written, on the two methods employed in the education of the deaf and dumb.

After laying recalled briefly the obligations of Christian governments and civilized society towards its suffering members, and certified that the deaf and dumb formed the greatest number amongst the unfortunates, he stated in a clear manner:

1st. That the intellect of the deaf and dumb is inferior 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.

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3rd. That the deaf and dumb must use that language either by writing or speaking it. In the first, by others 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 schools.

Then he responded victoriously to the objections made against the teaching of speech to the deaf, and quoted in his behalf, Abbé de l'Épée "of whom, said he, nobody will contest the competency no more than I."

He concluded by saying that he had seen nothing better in Europe, where he visited several in-

stitutions, whose pupils are instructed by the oral method, adding even, that he could not affirm having seen such progress in so short a time.

In presence of similar facts, there is no possible commentaries. 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.

ST. GABRIEL BRANCH OF THE LAND LEAGUE. A meeting of this organization was held on Sunday evening, in the Council Hall, St. Gabriel.

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VARENNES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

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.

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

FEARFUL RAILWAY DISASTERS.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS SLAUGHTERED. CITY OF MEXICO, June 25.—A whole train on the Marcella Railway tumbled into the river last night at San Antonio Cuamali, by the giving way of a stone bridge.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 27.—Further particulars of the horrible accident on the Marcella Railway have been received. Heavy rains caused freshets which undermined the supports of the bridge over the San Antonio River, near Malippos.

THE IRISH LAND WAR. MR. REDPATH ON CONFEDERATION. PARIS, June 27.—Agitator Redpath was asked yesterday what he thought of the idea of forming a grand British, Irish, and Colonial federation, and leaving Ireland to itself, and other national quarrels to a native Parliament.

At the conclusion of the distribution Mr. Masseu, 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. Fitzsimmons, could not fail to produce the most satisfactory results.

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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 Cook County.

A Belleville despatch says the hay crop is a splendid one. The "Coercion Act" is in full force in the Russian dominions.

The demands of striking longshoremen at Hull have been rejected. The retaliatory duties movement keeps growing apace in England.

It is rumored that Mr. Grant Duff will be appointed Governor of Madras. Senator Cornwall has been gazetted! Lieut. Governor of British Columbia.

An anti-French demonstration took place at Palermo, 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 Temperance Act has been declared in force in the County of Lisgar. The Earl of Harrington, Charles Wyndham Stanhope, is dead. He was 72 years of age.

It is now charged against the Fenians that they are introducing mosquitoes 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. Gemmill, of Ottawa, is shipping a large quantity of phosphates from the mines on the Gatiawan.

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 Roma, putting in force a law for the abolition of a forced paper 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.

Messrs. G. B. Hall & Co., the extensive lumber firm, have closed their camp at the Gatiawan for the season. It is stated as probable that the English Government will withdraw all claims to any autonomy in the Transvaal.

The prospects in the Transvaal 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 Lonitz Tiefbau Colliery killed seventeen persons and injured five. The Russian Minister of the Interior proposes a reduction of two hundred million roubles in the military expenditure.

A despatch from Paris announces that the contract for the purchase of the Panama Railway has been ratified by the Panama Canal Company. Mr. Gordon Brown, of the Toronto Globe, was a passenger on board the steamship "City of Berlin," which arrived at New York, from Liverpool, on 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 ship-owner of Weymouth, Digby county, N.S., and an ex-member of the Provincial Government, died suddenly on Saturday night, aged 59.

At Laval University, Messrs. F. E. Devlin, T. Duhig, 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 painting 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 50 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 carbiniers when she drives or walks out in that city.

Her virtues, her beauty, and the affections of the people, add 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 Savings 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 Edmond 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 upon 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 books, and Miller is to take the place of Sankey in the new concern.

ON THE LATE FIRE IN QUEBEC.

Now o'er the ancient town lay night and sleep—
Astrangers of all human cares and woes—
When suddenly upon the silent air
The cry of "Fire," all loud and startling rose.

PARNELL ON IMPERIAL CONFEDERATION—IRELAND AND THE COLONIES 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: "I 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 Colonies 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. England 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 immediate consequences."
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 dissenting 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 maintenance 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 educate English constituencies to the adoption of the Imperial programme, based on the plan of federation.

THE IMPRISONED CZAR.

IN THE MIDST OF AN ARMY AND INSIDER OF A PRISON.
St. Petersburg, June 19.—A Berlin correspondent 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 in vigilance. The palace was strictly 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 moat that he was actually stopped. Here the police officials were all officers. They ascertained his business, and 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 the visitor was kept by the police. On the officer returning with a message that the official could be seen, he was escorted 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 commonplace and not to stay too long. When he got to the train on his return 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

cavalry. Persons whose business calls them daily to the palace, and who are well-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 cigarettes were not overlooked. A Cossack officer was stationed at each of the doors of the sleeping apartments of the Emperor, the Empress and the Heir 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 not allowed to go out riding in the park, which particularly annoys him. None of the officers or court officials are allowed to be away from the palace more than two or three 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 one but the members of his suite and Ministers, and when he takes a walk is accompanied by an escort. He looks weary and haggard. The superstitious in St. Petersburg do not expect him to return alive. It is said Nihilists have been arrested in the woods which almost surround the 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 remarked: "His subjects in the mines had no reason to complain, seeing he shared their captivity, and was at the mercy of a master more bloodthirsty than a Cossack. The Czarina is utterly broken down."

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH ITS INTERNAL MANAGEMENT.
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 delinquent 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, "will be the behavior of a crowd of convicts who have no fear or respect for their keepers. In St. Vincent de Paul the keepers associate with the prisoners, and in many cases trade with them. It is no common thing to see convicts drunk from liquor supplied to them by those whose very duty it is to keep them from them. There is one keeper who, I have no doubt, makes \$10 a month extra by selling tobacco to the prisoners. Again there is too much favoritism shown to the prisoners. Nobody can expect that convicts 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 next Monday, emboldened by success, about ninety of them refused to work. The keepers threatened and coaxed without any avail, and in this case also they had to yield. You may guess what kind of discipline is maintained 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 tobacco."
"Why do they not manage at St. Vincent de Paul as they do at Kingston?"
"I will tell you. The keepers of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary are recruited from the country. They are as a general rule men who before they come to act as keepers never knew anything but how to drive cattle. It requires a man with some knowledge of the world to fill 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 Lachine on its down trip the engineer espied a man on the track a little ahead, waving a red 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 danger?"
"Is there 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 hant of yours," (pointing to the engine) "was coming down vomited a lot of sparks 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. DE COSMOS 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 representing to the Canadian Government the necessity of complying as soon as possible with the terms of the Carnarvon settlement, which, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, were, in 1874, agreed to, both by Canada and British Columbia.

FRAGMENTS.

Grant says he will stand by Conkling.
The red spider spoils almond 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.
A square yellow parasol has an spray of crimson roses painted on it.
The sardine fishing has been unparalleled 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."
Coney Island waters have been playing quails all season and now begin to throw dishes in the same way.
Jay Gould, Vanderbilt and a few others will soon own all the Great Republic, and all through their industry.
The German Emperor is in declining health.
The death of his favorite nephew, the Czar, was a terrible shock to the imperial octogenarian.
Mr. John O'Farrell, Q.C., of Quebec, denounces the Bell Telephone Co. for laying 10,000 telegraph poles in the narrow streets of that city.
A new marine plant, *Lucus 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 saws and spiglass; 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, Mexico, according to a French botanist, are 6,000 years old and consequently he makes them out coeval with the creation of the world.
Gen. Cioldini, late Italian Ambassador at Paris, says he has documents to prove that he duly warned the Roman Cabinet that France intended to pounce upon Tunis and gain a foothold there which would threaten the future 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 to change your coat." He hastily retired, and returned in his customary suit of solemn black.
A peasant lately entered a coffee house in Milan, over whose door was written the traditional "Coffee with Billiards." He called a waiter and ordered: "Give me a cup of coffee with billiards." The waiter laughed, and the peasant said that he had committed a blunder. "Who said I wanted a whole billiards?" he added, "bring me only a slice."
Canadians would not consent to let the United States take any of the glory of Hanlan's victories abroad, because his home is in Canada, and now the Toronto Globe reminds the Yankees that the winner of the Derby "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 high 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 following is a copy of the address:—
Dear Teacher.—The scholastic year, now so near its close, has been for us, under your gentle supervision and direction, such a happy one, that we feel it a duty before parting for a few weeks, to testify in some manner our love and respect towards you. The promptings of our hearts, to which you have endeavored to give so many acts of kindness and sympathy, have led us to have urged us on many occasions to give expression to our sentiments of esteem; but we controlled our emotions for the time, satisfying ourselves with the anticipation of an opportunity of giving a unanimous and happy proof of our appreciation of what you have done for us in guiding us in the 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 development. We have a veneration for our beloved pastor, who so happily directs the institution, which we joyfully accept of as a noble privilege. We have beheld with admiration the successful efforts in the education of youth of the teachers associated with you. But while we admire the noble and laudable ambition to aspire to the higher grades of our educational career, we do not fail to recognize in the noble guarantee of our success in our more advanced studies.
Deeply impressed, therefore, with a sense of the great debt of gratitude we owe you, we cannot find words sufficiently adequate to express our feelings. Our young minds, we know, are incapable of comprehending the great importance of good will in your regard, confidently anticipating an opportunity of giving a unanimous and happy proof of our appreciation of what you have done for us in guiding us in the paths of knowledge.
As a memento of the occasion we ask your acceptance of the accompanying album, which contains the portraits of our Rev. Pastor and several distinguished ladies and gentlemen, highly capable of forming a true estimate of our lives, by which you will be justly esteemed, and who have witnessed our progress under your charge with many evidences of satisfaction. We hope that in after years, when the present joyous groups of your pupils shall be scattered, you will occasionally call to mind the useful period of your life spent amongst us, and that your memory will vividly preserve in their happiest moods the youthful faces of the pupils of St. Gabriel's Academy, whose school days you made so happy.
Signed on behalf of the pupils by DENISE BOURQUE, SARAH DONOVAN, KATHY GIBNEY, MAGGIE O'BRYEN, BRIDGET CLANCY.

Miss Rutledge, the fair recipient of this token of affection and esteem, was too overcome to answer her little pupils. The Rev. Pastor, Father Salmon, by her request, answered in her name and thanked the presenters for their kind act of friendship on her behalf. A promise was exacted from their beloved teacher before they would allow her

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

"NE PLUS ULSTER."

The Ulster for the coming summer speaks for itself on eight. 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 slung 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 fitted 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 is life preserver and when blown up will sustain the weight of three school-maams and a lecturer from Japan. If occasion requires it can be quickly converted into a water-proof tent capable of sheltering a small family. The right-hand pocket is sheet-ironed for use as a kettle 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 bowie 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 hint 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 antelope. There are seven different 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 before 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 here offers 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 the water. But when a man who cannot 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 unmergible. 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 animal 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 told. The ignorance of so simple a possibility, namely, the possibility of treading water, strikes me as one of the most singular things in the history of man, and speaks very little indeed for his intelligence. He is, in fact, as ignorant on the subject as is the newborn babe. Perhaps something is to be attributed to the vague manner in which it is attached to the word swim. When a man swims it means one thing, when a dog swims 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 swims, 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 head 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 her 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 cat, all take to the water on occasion, and sustain themselves perfectly without any previous 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 school. "Tread water when you find yourself out of your depth" is all that need be said, unless, indeed, we add, "Float when you are tired." Every one, 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" involves time and pains, entails considerable fatigue, and is very seldom adequately acquired after all.—Nature.

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 min. 5 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 29½ 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.
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For all purposes of a family medicine HAYARD'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. For internal use it is none the less wonderful. One or two doses 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 the utmost rapidity. It is really a wonderful medicine. 40-2

The sheriff of Bartsop county, Texas, advertises the county gallews for sale. He 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 overlooked.—New Haven Sunday Register.

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 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 is much easier to see why the union should be opposed by the thoughtful citizen of the republic than by the intelligent Canadian. It is hardly doubtful that the effect upon the

formation, which Mr. Arthur O'Connor had asked for, months ago, and which was refused to him, as to the proportion of Irish soldiers to English and Scotch sent to unhealthy climates and on dangerous foreign service. Mr. O'Connor, who has an intimate acquaintance 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 "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 three-and-a-half millions until he had elaborately and effusively promised that the return asked for by Mr. O'Connor would be given. His objection to granting it when it was previously asked for, he said, was that he feared it would be used for the purpose of discouraging recruiting in Ireland. Well, if the facts tend in that direction, so much the worse for the War Office; but the facts we must have at all events.—Dublin Nation.

An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and there is no remedy that is more justly and meritoriously in "curing the ill than the summer" probably in the 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 Britain 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 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 outlook for the 4th is not a very promising one.

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 in the 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 Britain 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 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 outlook 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 min. 5 secs.
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principally would be a commercial stimulus such as it has never felt. Admitted to all States, it would participate in the entire life, along side of which it now lies like a paralysed limb. So far as an ascertainment nothing but the line of political distinction prevents British America from sharing 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 national law 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 home of fifty millions sprung from all the loins of European population. If this be not so, why is it that Canada remains a wilderness, dotted and fringed with improvement, but not essentially changed? Nature has been hardly less bountiful there than here. Resources illimitable invite the emigrant, but 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, Cincinnati, 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 by vilifying and playing upon the passions and prejudices of the people. This is, of course, true of both sides to this unhealthy revival of warlike memories.
Sarah C. Sauerbier, of Philadelphia, devised an estate worth \$750,000 to four nephews and two nieces, entirely cutting off a fifth nephew, Charles Christman, who had formerly been her favorite. He determined to contest the will. He obtained citations 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 intends 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 employment to a single man. It is to be called "the Canadian Academy." The poor miser's press of Quebec will be "roped in" and after 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 establish 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, \$500 of a grant would be amiss for a literary institution for the workmen of Champlain street and Quebec generally, will be demanded by the hellions.—Quebec Telegraph.
It is with pleasure that we see that the Local Legislature intends to abolish the property qualifications of its members. It is Mr. Wurtelle who has taken the initiative in this desirable and important reform. Let us no longer keep up in the cold those who could worthily represent us in the Provincial Legislature. It is not necessary to own \$2,000 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 pretext 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 rendered it by them. Mr. Wurtelle certainly deserves credit for having placed himself at the head of this good movement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN PURCELL, last of Parish of Gurrangoon, County Tipperary, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1857 or 1858 and most probably settled in New Jersey. He was accompanied by his sister, Catherine Purcell. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his brother, MICHAEL PURCELL, No. 10 Farm street, Point St. Charles, Montreal. Boston Pilot and Irish World, please copy.

Exhibition.

GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, to be held on the EXHIBITION GROUNDS, Mount Royal Avenue, Montreal. Arranged in three Departments—Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial. Opens Wednesday, September 14. Excepting Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, which arrive two days later, viz., FRIDAY, SEPT. 16TH. CLOSES FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.

\$25,000 Offered in Premiums! Entries in all departments must be made with the Secretaries in Montreal, on or before THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST. Prizes Lists and Forms of Entry, with any other information required, can be obtained on application to GEO. LECLERCQ, Sec. Council of Agriculture. S. C. STEVENSON, Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures.

Provisions, &c.

MCGRAIL & WALSH, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS IN FRUIT & PROVISIONS, 341 & 343 Commissioner Street, MONTREAL, P.Q. Consignments solicited for the sale of Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c. 43 CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Was any barber ever applied to shave the beard of an oyster. How to make your coat last—Make your trousers and waistcoat first. If you want to move an audience pass round your hat, soliciting contributions. They'll scatter in double quick time. It is considered a wrong thing for a husband to strike his wife, but perfectly right for a wife to collar and cuff her husband. "A true American," says a transatlantic contemporary, "is too proud to beg, and too honest to steal. He gets things on tick. The most recent case of absence of mind is that of an editor of a society journal who lately copied from a hostile paper one of his own paragraphs, and headed it "Wretched attempt at wit."

"To the Drapery trade.—Wanted, a young man, to be partly out-door, and partly behind the counter." "What will be the result when the door slams?" A little girl once took a letter from her mother to an old lady friend. "Many thanks my child," she said; "you may tell your mother that you are a good child and a faithful little messenger." "Thank you, ma-ma; and I shall tell her too that I didn't ask you for ten cents, because ma-ma told me not to."

"Are you the Tax-collector for this ward?" he asked as they rode together on the platform of the car. "Assessor?" "No." "Anything to do with the census?" "Nothing of the sort. Why do you ask?" "Why I saw you coming out of a house on McGill street the other day with two chairs, a broom, and an ottoman lying after you; and I said to myself that you were an official or agent of some sort, and had unintentionally offended 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 chow from the same box.

Epps's Cocoa—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING—It is a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, 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 fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also takers of Epps's CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon use.

A BRILLIANT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH. Thousands of people cured of chest disease and nasal catarrh by Dr. M. Souville's spirometer, which is used in the leading hospitals in Europe; instructions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to by address; physicians and sufferers invited to try the instrument at the Doctor's office, Montreal, without charge. Sent for particulars to Dr. M. Souville, ex-aid surgeon French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal. Why should not truth be acknowledged? These wonderful instruments are the discovery of the age, and people need no longer fear chest diseases until its very last stage. Read the following and see the wonderful cures effected by these instruments, which convey medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease:—MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881. DEAR DOCTOR,—I have great pleasure in making public my experience of the beneficial effects I have derived from the use of your Spirometer and remedies for the cure of catarrh and bronchitis, which I was afflicted with for several years; my health is now wonderfully improved since using your remedies. Yours truly, C. HILL.

MONTREAL, January, 1881. Dr. M. Souville, Montreal. DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the head and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies. Yours, respectfully, S. HILTON, Montreal.

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

POND'S EXTRACT FOR PAIN.—You seldom see such 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 Heat, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds, and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it

will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. [G26]

The Rev. T. Pelham Dale, the well-known Ritualist, late of St. Vedast's, has been inducted to the living of Southrop, Lincolnshire, by Bishop Wordsworth. Archdeacon Kayne, in whose archdeaconry Southrop is situated, on learning of the intended induction, at once tendered his resignation. The living is of the value of £220, and the population is about 126.

PREJUDICE KILLS. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters that we had peeped at for two years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.—Telegram.

Vigorous efforts are to be made to repress and totally abolish slavery in the Egyptian dominions. The Khedive, presiding at a recent council of ministers, and this step was of the greatest importance, and to carry out his views more effectually it is stated that a special department is to be created to deal with slave questions instead of leaving them to the police.

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 pall 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 5 Per Cent. Imp. Austrian 100 fl. Government Bond, 1st-2d of 1880. 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 does not draw 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, and every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of August, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Country orders sent in Registered Letters and enclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds for the next drawing. For orders, circulars, and any other information address: International Banking Co., No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

Books For Sale. THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED, Being a Thorough History of the Land Question. \$1.00 Cabinet Photographs of Parnell & Davitt. 25c Groups of Land Leaguers, 16 figures, 9x11. \$1.00 Lithograph of Davitt, 18x24 60c SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. LANE & CO., 36 1/2 BLEUVEY ST., Montreal.

Professional Cards. DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.O.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc. 209 St. Joseph Street, (over McCall's Drug Store.) 15-C

NOTARY PUBLIC, J. N. ROUSSEL, 24 Wellington, P.Q.

Farms For Sale. FOR SALE. SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS. AND ALSO City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms. Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada, 14 St. James Street.

Undertakers. CASKETS AND COFFINS. The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Horses always on hand. DANIEL SHANKS, Huntingdon, P.Q.

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

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

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

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

Medical. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child. Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder urea and certain.

Medical. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is the greatest Blood Purifier in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blisters. Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, Regulates the Bowels and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Medical. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for 25c. 125c. 1875. It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it. F. M. CARPENTER, Waterloo, Que.

Medical. FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS Permanently Cured—no lumbago—by one month's use of DR. GONLARD'S Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. Dr. Gonlard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or return you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers. Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address, ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Medical. CONSUMPTION Positively Cured. All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KESNER'S Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong in their faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address, ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Medical. HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently 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 GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

Medical. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as well into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 883 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and 6s, at 1s, 1/2d, 2s, 4s, 6d, 1s, 2s, and 3s, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world. N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

Medical. N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSMIC ELIXIR Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once. Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like DOWNS' ELIXIR. Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

Medical. Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Bilioussness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

Medical. HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cents and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere.

Medical. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child.

Medical. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder urea and certain.

Medical. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is the greatest Blood Purifier in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blisters.

Medical. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for 25c. 125c. 1875. It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it.

Medical. Ayer's Hair Vigor, FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR. It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brassy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

Medical. The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

Medical. As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Medical. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

Medical. Marble Working NOTICE! We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS, &c., &c., which for neatness, beauty of design and prices defy competition. MARBLE AND LIKSTONE POSTS, for enclosing lots, always on hand. Terms easy. The trade supplied. All work guaranteed. CUNNINGHAM BROS., 91 BLEUVEY STREET.

Musical Instruments. THE "WEBER." "All Artists give them the Preference."—New York Herald. "THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."—Centennial Judges. Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States.

"There is an extraordinary richness and purity of tone—a capacity of porting melody, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Piano."—FRANCO LOUWAGHE, Tenor of E. M.'s Opera. "The wealth and fashion of the modern world call for their piano, and not to have a Weber Piano in the drawing-room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greatness."—New York Tribune. "Weber's Pianos were unquestionably the best on exhibition in the Weber Grand Piano was the first we ever touched or heard. His pianos are undoubtedly the best in America—probably in the world today."—CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

"For many years—in fact from the time of the peerless Furpa, Rosen, Nilsson, and Albert, and hundreds of others—Weber has had the best of the piano world. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to them, but mainly to the something in the tone, that extraordinary sympathy of the Weber Piano which makes his instruments the special favorite of the world."—HER MAJESTY'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR CANADA, NEW YORK PIANO CO., 226 & 228 St. James Street, Montreal.

Medical. POND'S EXTRACT. THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES. Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Get Pond's Extract in those diseases, Lumbago, Pain in Back or Side, &c. Our Ointment, 50 cents for two shillings, is out of this in France, and is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Medical. Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. The Extract is a great aid in arresting internal bleeding. Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Do not delay.

Medical. Catarrh. For this disease, Cold in Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract, and is a sure remedy. Available for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and most powerful.

Medical. Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment in conjunction with the Extract, it will aid in healing, softening and keeping out the air. Burns and Scalds. For allaying the inflammation, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accident. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent scars. Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm. Quickly allaying all inflammation and securing without pain.

Medical. Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effects are simply wonderful. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Medicated Catarrh Ointment, use, the preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of dandruff is required.

Medical. For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract lessens all inflammation, and cleanses and allays all itching and soreness. Female Complaints. No physician is called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Medical. CAUTION. Pond's Extract. Has been imitated. Beware of cheap imitations. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our name trademark on the surrounding label. None other is genuine. Always get it on the name "Pond's Extract." Take no other preparation. It is never sold by any one else.

Medical. Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties. POND'S EXTRACT, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Toilet Cream, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Toilet Soap, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Oil, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Dressing, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Restorer, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Vigor, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Lotion, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Pomade, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Shampoo, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Conditioner, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Tonic, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Perfume, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Oil, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Dressing, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Restorer, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Lotion, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Pomade, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Shampoo, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Conditioner, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Tonic, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75. Hair Perfume, 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75.

Medical. RUPTURE! THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery, N.Y., and 9 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cannot cure. Send 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. H. BURNHAM, General Superintendent, at either Office, and be cured.

Medical. Stove Polish THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—out of the Rising Sun. Trade Mark Copyrighted in U.S. in 1875. Registered in U.S. Patent Office 1875. Registered in Canada 1875. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal Agents. 228 Registered in Great Britain in 1880.

THE PRINCESS BAKING POWDER! Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced. Patented by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, and sold in Paris, London, and all the great cities of the world. "Princess" Baking Powder contains all the ingredients for making cakes, breads, etc., and is a first-class article. Proprietors, SOREL, QUE., Canada. WHOLESALE AGENTS: Teas, Costigan & Wilson, 100 St. Peter Street, Montreal. Wm. Johnson & Co., 77 St. James St., Montreal. Jas. Pearson, 14 King St. West, Toronto. F. L. Bletcher, St. John, N.B. W. L. Macdonald, Whitecourt, Manitoba. 50c.

Church Ornaments. Sonceal Freres & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORNAMENTS, STATUES &c. 252 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL. Nov 17, 80. 14 G

Dye Works. THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Pants, Shawls, Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., cleaned, or dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, in place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed. ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 CHATEAU STREET. JOHN L. JENSEN, Proprietor. Established 1870.

Musical Instruments. BEATTY Pianos Another battle on high priced Baking Powder. See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply (sent free) before buying POND'S ORNAMENT. Reading latest War Circular. Lowest prices ever given—Organ from \$7. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, D.C.

Musical Instruments. BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY Bell Foundry, Troy, N.Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 200 Illustrated Catalogue sent free. 20 Feb. 78-28 1v

Musical Instruments. Fruit. PEACHES FOR PIES. In packing our peaches we have a great many perfectly ripe fruit, rather too soft to use for table fruit, which we put in gallon cans without sugar, expressly for Pie. As they are paraded, they make very nice Peach Pie. RICHARD & ROBBINS, DOVER, DELAWARE.

Miscellaneous. A small consignment of above received by H. & R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for delivery to the trade. W. M. JOHNSON & CO., 77 St. James Street - - MONTREAL.

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 7-6

Miscellaneous. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TAUB & CO., Augusta, Maine. 7-6

Miscellaneous. \$66 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 7-6

Miscellaneous. NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 25, King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Bletcher, Manager, authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper. 14

WHY SAMUEL TOOK THE PLEDGE.

BY FATHER GRAHAM.

In vain were the prayers of his father and mother...

It was night, and he found himself deep in a forest...

Sam, petrified, stares; his hair stands up...

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

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

"Woe it not for our friendship, thou insolent varlet!"

"Now wilt thou come! and good-fellowship showing..."

"I come, sir, I come!"

"Dull, hopeless, thunder—Through red blasts and billows of fire-chasms..."

"I must say, though en passant, the bottles were curious..."

"Come, pledge me, bold Sam!" screamed the spectre quite genial...

From his deep, drunken sleep, lighted and amazed...

With a scream of "God save me!" up from his pale heart...

Agricultural.

SUGGESTIONS OF AND FOR THE SEASON.

WORK WITH THE CROPS.

The cultivator should be kept at work in the corn field...

Late hay will be done this month, and much that is to be gathered...

Swedish turnips can be sown up to the end of this month...

When root crops are introduced into the rotation there is no need...

CARE OF LIVE STOCK.

Horses are hard-worked, and need the best of care during the hot days of summer...

Cows that are in milk should be watched and given extra feed...

Pigs profit by a good run in clover, or fresh grass. They are naturally clean animals...

Chickens hatched this month will be large enough to go through the coming winter with safety...

WHAT AN OLD FARMER SAYS.

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

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 farmer who buys oats, corn or wheat, fodder and hay, can keep the sheriff from the door to the end.

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

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 in the absence of an efficient check on the lung destroying malady.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

mains firm for sal-soda, bi carb, canstic and soda ash, particularly as further strikes are threatened in England.

Boots and Shoes.—There is nothing particularly new to advise concerning this market.

CROCKERY.—Through business is scarcely so active as it has been there is a good general movement.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Sorting-up orders for hardware continue to drop in quite frequently from travellers now on the road.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.

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.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Sorting-up orders for hardware continue to drop in quite frequently from travellers now on the road.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.—June 27.

American dealers, though still complaining of high prices, took 197 horses from this market since last report.

THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE FRENCH DIVISION OF St. Gabriel's Academy were held last evening in the hall of that building.

WOOL.—The market is still unsettled, with prices more or less nominal.

Flour and Meal.—Superior Extra, \$5.95 to \$6.00; Extra Superfine, \$5.35 to \$5.50; Spring

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PREMIUM BOOKS.

The Subscribers request the attention of the TRUSTEES of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Directors of Colleges, Convents, Catholic Institutions and Catechism Classes, to their complete assortment of Catholic Books, suitable for Premiums, at prices from TEN CENTS upwards.

CATHOLIC SERIES OF PREMIUM BOOKS.

- Beautifully Bound in Imitation Cloth, with Full Gilt Sides and Back. The want of presentable books as School Premiums, at a moderate price, has been so long felt that we have made up this line of Fancy Bound Books expressly for the PREMIUM SEASON...

CLOTH BOUND BOOKS.

- THE CATHOLIC YOUTH'S LIBRARY, size of cover 4 x 6 inches, bound in cloth, containing a Series of Tales, in thirty-six volumes. THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, size of cover 4 x 6 inches, bound in cloth, containing a Series of Tales, in ten volumes.

D. & J. SADLER & CO.,

275 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN!

Gentlemen are reminded that next week we offer an immense stock of Summer Underwear at specially low prices.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS! GENT'S FURNISHINGS! GENT'S FURNISHINGS!

CARLEY HAS THE STOCK! CARLEY HAS THE STOCK! CARLEY HAS THE STOCK!

After talking about the different Gents Furnishing Stores, it is noticed that the conversation invariably ends with Carley holding the best stock—Carley has the goods.

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

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

We believe that ours is the only store outside of Britain where Boys can get Sailors' suits made exactly like the ones worn in the Royal Navy.

S. CARSLY, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION

Subscribe for the "True Witness."

Extra, \$5.00 to \$6.75 Superfine, \$5.20 to \$5.25; Strong Bakers, \$5.75 to \$6.50; Fine, \$4.80 to \$5.10; Middlings, \$4.20 to \$4.25; Pollards, \$4.00; Ontario Eggs, \$2.70 to \$2.80; City Eggs (delivered), \$4.15 to \$4.20.

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 wagons and stalls piled up with domestic fruits and all descriptions of green stuff...

Flour, Max. Am. Grain.—Flour, per 100 lbs., \$2.25 to \$3.50; Buckwheat flour, \$2.20 to 2.35; Oatmeal, \$2.05; 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.

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 lb; beef, per lb, 10c to 12c; 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 \$5.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. The experiment of shipping pressed hay to the leading British markets is being tried with prospects of success.

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.

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, Lowell, N Y; G L Hubbard, Lowell, Mass; D Hutchison, Worcester, Mass; G H Fairbairn, Lewisville, Me; John Cooney, Lowell, N Y; A E Austin, Meriden, 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 Coutts, South Deerfield, Mass; J C Richardson, Boston; Thomas Kirley, Stillville, N Y.

THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE FRENCH DIVISION OF St. Gabriel's Academy were held last evening in the hall of that building. There were present the Rev. Fathers Salmon, P. F. 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.

New Advertisements.

SOME SPLENDID FIRE-PROOF SAFES

OF THE CELEBRATED

MADE BY

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

DOMINION SAFE WAREHOUSES,

No. 31 BONAVENTURE ST.,

(Adjoining Witness Office.)

Do not wait till you are burnt out or robbed before you buy one.

ALFRED BENN, AGENT.