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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 2.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

lames Redpath Lays Bare the Landlord Tyranny.

(Special correspondent of the Boston Pilot.) Dublin, August 3, 1880.

My DEAR O'REILLY :- I received yesterday your cable despatch, asking me to write for he Pilot, on the present condition of Ireland. I have been in the "Kingdom of Kerry"

wo weeks, inquiring into the condition of the tenantry of the Marquis of Lansdowne, of the Knight of Kerry-"the White Knight"and of Trinity College. The Marquis is held up in England as a model of landlords; and the Knight has recently had the honor, so called, of receiving the offer of a Baronetcy from the Queen. Lansdowne is the man whom the aristocracy delight to honor, the Knight is the man whom the Queen delights to honor, and Trinity College is the corporstion that the Culture of Ireland delights to nonor. Surely, I thought, I shall find on tiese estates a happy and prosperous peasantr: for if the model Marquis and the noble Enight and the irreproachable Trinity Colon none be found in all Ireland. While I in Kerry I heard more or less of other ludlords-Lord Kenmare for example, and Lord Bantry, and Lord Ventri and Mahoney of Dramore, and Arch-Deacon Bland. These men are all good landlords—in the columns the landlords' journals. Yet their tenants have been saved from death by slow starvation, by foreign charity, since last November; and it had not been for that noble little woman, he Nun of Kenmare, thousands of them, as a The Nun of Kenmare, the Bishop of Kerry,

chiefly, and by the Mansion House, in part, have spared these infamous lords the scandal of a renewal on their estates of the horrors of 1847. On all these estates the peasantry have been fed or their children have been clad, during the dark days of the past winter never once by Lansdowne, nor Bantry, nor Ventri, nor Kenmare, nor Bland. nor Trinity College, but by men and women of other lands and other races, or by the exiles whom rapacity had expelled from their native soil many years ago. The more I examine into Irish landlordism, the more I am astounded

and the Canon of Cahirciveen, sustained by

the Land League and American churches,

I found, also, in Kerry that this Irish Land Question has a vital interest for Americans by birth; for one of the most noted men in the county, and one of its most cultivated sible for them to give the largest proportions bay Native Infantry. The officers, besides citizens informed me that rents of two-thirds of Rut if there had been me to the landlords. General Primrose, are Lieut.-Col. Alfred the tenants of Kerry had been paid for two years past by American money. Rents are fixed, not only on what the soil can produce, but on the amounts that can be extorted from ! the love of Irish exiles in America, to keep their kinsfolks at home on their old farms and out of the "Union," or poorhouse. Not content with exacting extortionate rents for the producing power of the soil, the landlords compel the poor tenants whose children their avarice has driven their to Amorica, to send tribute to them. They are taxing their victims even in their exile. English power first drove the Irish into Connaught, and followed and taxed them there, and then it drove them into and beyond the sea, and it now follows them and taxes them under the Stars and Stripes. It is time to turn on them and destroys these lords and landlords; for it will be cheaper to exterminate them than feed amined by the lawyers in the service of the them any longer; May we both live, my dear

I hope the House of Lords will contemptuously reject every scheme that offers Ireland a fraction of her rights—for the human race, as Buckle has shown, owes more to bigots and unscrupulous leaders than even to the most "advanced thinkers" and the noblest reformers. I have a kind feeling for Pharaohs, I fear, Moses might have been contented with an "eight hour law of bondage" or "fair rents with long leases"—instead of liberty, equality, and Canaan! Our slave holders would not listen to pleas for gradual victims must yet be provided for. The battle emancipation, and it is to our stubborn pride that we can proudly proclaim that we have

Boyle, to be "in at the death."

now no slave in America. Kerry to-day is almost in its normal condition; that is to say, there is now no longer any great need for charity—and the peasantry are living, as they have lived for generations, on three meals of potatoes and sour milk a ragged, and the women are bonnetless and barefooted, and the children are tattered and

in this nineteenth century. "What do you think of that?" said Father Lawlor, as we came out of a hideous hovel on Valentia Island, on the estates of Trinity

"Think!" I said, sugpressing stronger language out of deference to his cloth. "By Jove, Father Lawlor, if American pigs were lodged and fed as your poor parishioners are, never yet has given such titles. So, millions for they would go to work and save enough of their swill every day and sell it and buy

dynamite to blow up Trinity College. "I used to think that the Irish race were s lawless race: but I now believe they are the most peaceable people on this planet.'

Lansdowne, last night, said in the House of "Lords" that "Compensation for Disturbance Bill" would " develop a new kind of industry | Eng., Provost of the Chapter of that diocese. in Ireland—agricultural distress." There was a "laugh." I have seen within ten days tenants of this miscreant clad in rags so filthy and patched that not a human being in America would give them to the meanest Kenmare, stripped off the foul rags that | House.

Lansdowne's avarice had clad them in, and attired them in decent garments. These children looked happy. They got a meal at school daily. Who gave it? Again it was not Lansdownes, but America through the night, had the amazing audacity to speak of flung out his tenantry by hundreds to perish on the roadside during the famine of 1847, and whose emaciated tenants filled the "Lansdowne Ward" when they were landed, -feeble and dying from exhaustion caused by hunger,-in the city of New York. This is the wretch who has raised his rents-the rents that have made his tenantry mere outdoor paupers for generations, 25 per cent, during the last 10 years. This is the wretch who, within the last few months, when one of his tenants begged for mercy for his family of 8 or 10 children, sneering replied. "I am responsible for your large family!"

"To the ordinary Englishman, the Marquis [of Landsdowne] only presents the spectacle of a great Whig magnate who has deserted his party. Irishmen better understand the motives of a man who has inherited the traditions of the most cruelly managed estate in all this afflicted land."

" HOLD THE HARVEST."

Evictions will multiply, but if the Land League can keepthe homeless tenants from starving, the battle of Ireland for the Irish will be won this very year, or within the next twelve months. For, no man can be found in those counties where the Land League is strong, either to enter on a holding from which a tenant has been evicted, or to buy Kerry man quaintly put it, would have the stock that is seized by distraint for arrears secured "fixity of tenure-in the graveyard." of rent. It is only where the Leagues have not been organized that the landlords dare to exercise their malign authority. Did you notice the statistics of evictions by provinces? Did you draw the moral? Let me do it for you, or do it again if you have done it, for it is the most significant fart in modern Irish history. Up to the 30th of June last, there were 1,696 evictions in Ireland.

In Ulster.....552 In Leinster....... time the fighting has been desperate on both

But if there had been no agitation, if the banner of peasant rights had ever been unfurled—the evictions in Connaught would have been five times greater in number than the evictions in Ulster. In Connaught the Land Leagues are numerous and strong; iu the other provinces they are not yet thoroughly organized. But these Leagues are rapidly increasing; there are already 150 erganized, and 100 more in progress of organization; and new that the further need of dispensing relief is nearly over, and the hands of the leaders of the Dublin League are becoming free, the whole force of the central body will be employed in extending and

Every tenant in every part of Ireland applies to the Dublin League as soon as his landlord threatens him. Every case is ex-League, and wherever there is a legal ground for an action, the landlord is compelled to appear in court and show cause why he should enforce his Shylock claims. The dread of this ordeal restrains the eager hands of many landlords who would instantly clutch their tenants' throats but for this "Disturbance."

strengthening the local leagues.

"HENCE THESE WEEPS!"

The Land League has reserved \$50,000 out of the funds contributed by America for relief to protect the tenants who have been evicted or who may yet be evicted. The general distress will soon cease; but these for peasant rights must be fought over their prostrate bodies. I hope the Irish in America will furnish funds to keep up the resplendent contest until every landlord in Ireland shall be his own tenant and every tenant his own

iandlord. I trust, also, as the Irish in America have right to an equal voice in the conduct of day with meat once a year—and the men are this contest, that they will insist that Cromwell's and William's confiscations shall not be bought but CANCELLED. Military titles to torn. The cabins of the peasantry, now as land are good in every country only until the for generations, are cold and filthy and dark—conquered people are strong enough to desconquered people are strong enough to desnot fit for the habitation of any race of men troy them. They give no permanent rights. The land of Ireland did not belong either to Cromwell or William, or the Irish aristocracy whom they destroyed. Both parties stole the lands. Under the old Irish laws the land belonged not to the king or leader, but to the sept or nation. When the nation gives titles to land to private individuals, the title becomes valid—but not till then. Ireland cancellation—not a dollar for purchase! and in the meantime, tons of gold for the Land League, but not a red cent for rent to the landlords. JAMES REDPATE.

> His Holiness the Pope has been pleased to appoint the Very Rev. John Crookali, D. D., Vicar-General of the diocese of Southwark, The rev. gentleman is a brother of Mr. Chas I have seen within ten days Crookall, Manager of the Merchants's Bank of Canada, Berlin.

The address to expelled religious orders in tramp. The men were barefooted. There is France, denouncing the arbitrary conduct of a school of over 100 children within sight of the French executive, and sympathizing with Lansdowne's house near Dureen. They are them under the recent expatriation, has been well dressed-for Ireland. But Lansdowne signed by the whole of the Irish Catholic did not give one penny to clothe them. members of Parliament, as well as most America, by the white hands of the Nun of of the Roman Catholic peers in the Upper

The Afghanistan Campaign.

QUETTAH, August 18 .- The enemy's force in Nun of Kenmare. This "noble lord," last the attack on the garrison at Kech on Sunday is estimated at 2,000. Their loss is considerthe landlords as a class who had spent, " for | ably higher than at first supposed. It is now tunes, lives, and energies in endervoring to estimated that 200 were killed. The British ameliorate the condition of their country and loss is 15 killed and 25 wounded. A Bombay set an example of order and industry within despatch says Candahar is safe. Ayoob Khan it." This is the wretch whose grandfather is occasionally firing shells, but little damage is being done. The siege is scarcely formed Ayoob Khan menaces Candahar on three sides, and it is expected his forces will storm the city immediately.

Simla, August 18.—The last Brigade of Stewart's force has reached Gundamuk un-

London, August 18 .- It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that Russian officers were attached to the rear guard of the enemy in the Candahar affair, and the Foreign Office has communicated the fact to the Court at St. Petersburg, who deny it with a persistency that in ordinary instances, if the proof was not so positive, would tend to prove that the information was fallacious. The proofs are in possession of our Government, and it is now determined that ulterior measures shall be resorted to if the Russian authorities do not instantly issue an order and see to its being honestly carried out in the withdrawl aof all their officers in and around Afghanistan. Persons here who are well-informed as to the topography of Afghanistan and of the military situation there, say England's only alternative now is to abandon the country altogether as soon as it can be done with safety. The desirability of a coalition between Abdurrahman and Ayoob Khan to expel the English grows stronger with every fresh batch

BOMBAY, August 19.—A despatch just received states that it is reported that Ayoob Khan endeavored to-day to storm Caudahar at the Shikapore gate. This gate is on the east side of the city, and opens upon the Bazaar, which leads directly to the centre of the city, and thence straight on to the citadel. Just in front of this face of the citadel are two partition walls, 20 feet high and about 8 feet thick. In these, however, there is a gap, and it is to this point that Ayoob This is a record of great cruelty—for it to repulse every attempt of the Afghans to shows that over 8,000 persons, guilty of no force their way through the gap. The Britcrime, hard-working and honest men, have ish garrison consists of 3,000 men. They been flung out of the homes their own hands have four guns of C Battery, second Brigade, built, out of the farms their own hands re- the whole of the 5th Battery, 11th Brigade, Danbern. Lieutenants Rodach, Thunder, Anderson, Galt, Porter, Graham and Wolff; Major Grey, Captains Collingwood and Hornsby, Lieuts, Fowke, Bell, Irving and Fox; Colonel Greagh, Majors Jacob and French, Lieutenants Stevenson, Melville and Stayner. The situation of the garrison is very critical. Ayoob Khan has a force of not less than 20,000 men

> London, August 19.-A despatch received at the India Office states that Abdul Rahman is clearly attempting to break one of the new conditions-probably the most important of the treaty lately arranged with him-viz., cultivating a new foreign alliance.

> and good artillery, directed by Russian and

other foreign officers.

No Crop, No Rent.

The following remarkable letter, which we commend to the best attention of our readers has appeared in the correspondence column

of the Pall Mall Gazette. Sir-Now that the Irish Disturbance Bill has passed safely through the House of Commons, it may be worth while to protest against the transcendental theories of rent which have found expression on the side of the Opposition. That rent is an absolute debt, secured by special preferential remedies, is the teaching of English law, and is assumed by country gentlemen to be an axiom of 'natural justice." On the contrary, I believe the principle to be unknown to any important system of the laws except our own. The nations who have founded their jurisprudence on the civil law have accepted a totally different principle-that the right to rent is modified or taken away when the crop has been destroyed by inundation, inclemency of weather, or other circumstances beyond the power of the husbandman to control. By the French civil code the farmer, in such a case as we have described, is entitled to a remission of rent, the amount of which is to be fixed by a judge. When the tenancy is for a term of years the amount of remission is not finally ascertained til the end of the term, when the good years will be taken with the bad and an average struck. But, in the meantime, the farmer is absolutely entitled to a temporary remission. The Scotch law goes even further than the French. It is laid down in all the editions of Erskine that I have seen that when the value of the crop does not exceed the cost of seed and labour the landlord's right to rent is absolutely gone. This was expressly decided in the case of Lord Eglinton against the tenants. an action for rent the defendants pleaded their crops had been destroyed by the vis major of the elements. To this it was replied that they were, nevertheless, men of sub-stance and well able to pay. The court held that, the crop having failed to equal the value of seed and labour, there was no right to reut at all. Lord Stairs seems to have held that no allowance was to be made for any ex-

nent Scotchman, Lord Eicho, who fears that

the laws of his native land may in time be

invaded by Irish theories of rent. The truth is that the absolute right to rent exists in legal theory only. English landlords are compelled to remit in bad seasons, but they prefer to do it under the guise of charity, just as they prefer to give low wages to the agricultural laborer and eke them out with seasonable doles. How little charity there is in the remission may be seen from the fact that land-owning corporations find themselves compelled to remit with the rest .- I am, sir, your obedient servant.

LEGULEIUS.

SCOTCH MORALITY FROM A SHOP KEEPER'S POINT OF VIEW.

A "Country Shopkeeper" writes:—
"When I was a lad I was firmly possessed by the idea that the Scotch were superior to all other races in the fundamental virtue of integrity, energy, and truth. I believe firmly-and rather prided myself in the fact that I belonged to a race born to lead and dominate mankind, by virtue of superior moral and intellectual qualities, and 20 years' experience of colonial life rather confirmed and strengthened this conception. I think that, generally speaking, the Scotch who emigrate are a worthy class of men and drunken Scotchman, and sometimes with a rascally Scotchman, who illustrate the national qualities by superior wickedness; but, generally speaking, Scotch colonists are honourable and trustworthy. During the last few years, however, I have had to modify my former ideas very considerably. A few years' experience as a shopkeeper has made is a numerous class who are decidedly inferior to the emigrating Scotch. I find from sad experience that the poorer sort of people are painfully deficient in the old-fashioned virtues which are said to have been universal said the organization as now controlled would in the land. In plain words, I have been be, as it has been a permanent obstacle to reswindled so shamfully, and by such a number and not a single class alone, but types of all policy will be enforced. classes, and after spending several hundred Dublin, August 23. pounds in the experiment, I am free to confess that, as a rule, the lower class are dishonest, feckless creatures, who are a disgrace to the land of their birth. I should be very glad to find that my experience has been exceptional. I have tried to find excuses for them and for my own simplicity in the depression of trade. But I fear excuses are out of the question. The times are bad, no built, out of the farms their own hards reclaimed—because a calamity they neither Royal Artillery; the Poonab Horse; the 7th doubt; but intelligent, self-reliant people and fired at the car, killing one of Mr. Boyd's can adjust themselves to their circumstances.

Royal Fusiliers, and the 19th and 20th Bomcan adjust themselves to their circumstances. Honest people can and do "preach ac- Mr. Boyd himself escaped with slight injuries. cording to their stipend;" but my complaint Mr. Boyd had taken possession of the Doolan Groupe, Manning, Connolly and Adderly; do this. They cannot afford to be honest in dull times, and prefer running behind with the shopkeepers, incurring debt which they don't attempt to pay, rather than bring their style of living within their means. I shall be glad to find my experience contradicted by others; but I fear that all the corn, and prevented the bailiffs, who persons who have dealings with the poor will corroborate my statement that there is a 'residuum" even in Scotland-a vast mass of persons who are a shame and a danger to the State; and, if so, I think it is plain that the subject calls for the serious consideration of ing and instructive if it were possible to discover the causes of this widespread dishonesty. I think a great part of it is due to human weakness or depravity, part also to the growing luxury of society. Time was when the poorer classes were frugal in their style of living, when "parritch" and potatoes formed the staple fare; but the modern race cannot be satisfied with such plain fare, and I think the cost of the finer dainties of the table outrun the earnings of many a family. Doubtless the taste for dress is a potent cause of dishonesty, and the curious laxity of the law as regards debt is another; but, doubtless, if the heart of the people were sound, this evil which I lament would be only temperary, and people would speedly find out by experience that "honesty is the best policy," and also that a plain and frugal style of living is as honorable and as healthful as a luxurious style. What I fear is that the heart of the people is not sound, and that there is gradually growing to maturity in the Scottish people a laxity of principle, leading to a laxity of practice, which must degrade the the people deserved the severest condemnanation and produce evils still more deplorable. My intention in drawing attention to this subject is to provoke inquiry and discussion. I wish to be sure of the premises before seeking to draw conclusions, and think it desirable the fact that in every case the police were that some of your correspondents, who are perhaps better acqueinted with the subject than what I am, should discuss it. I have an impression that the general course of legislation in recent years, however beneficial in other respects, has had a pernicious influence on the morals of the poorer classes, but into that question there is not space to

enter at present. The Rev. Father Whalen is going to leave Ottawa to join the Oblate Order. He has been the recipient of addresses and presentations, and, I might mention, in particular from a few of his warm admirers, one accompanied by a beautiful silver watch and a purse of \$100. The Rev. Father made a suitable reply. He will be missed in Ottawa, as he was much respected by all who knew him. He is going to be replaced here by a very promising young man by the name of Capdigan, who was ordained last June, and preached his first sermon last Sunday, which was one of the ablest sermons preached by a ceptionally good years the tenant might have young man for a long time past. Mr. Caddienjoyed. A location for years, according to gan was a student of the Ottawa University, him, is a series of locations, each of which is and ordained there; he is a very promising to be treated independently. I commend these doctrines to the attention of that emiyoung priest .- Ollawa Paper.

...Oulda is forty-one years of age.

Ireland in Parliament.

HOLDING ON TO THE HARVEST

UNITED HOME RULERS.

Dillon Defends Himself Against the Irish Secretary.

London, August 23.—The numerous land meetings held yesterday in different parts of Ireland disappointed those who anticipated some kind of an outbreak. Good order prevailed, although the speeches were as radical as can be imagined. The feature of the meeting at Killala was the presence of about 1,000 men, who marched to the ground four deep in military order, and maintained their ranks compact and unbroken throughout the day. It is understood that this demonstration had women. Now and again you meet with a been arranged by the Land League, and was intended as a hint to the Government as to what sort of a force the movement could muster if occasion should call it into action. The men were not armed, and made no threats of any kind.

London, August 23. - Home Rulers met today in caucus at the Westminster Hotel, and debated the course to be pursued in reference me see that here in the mother country there to the vote on the Irish constabulary clause of the supply bill, as it comes up in the House. Mr. Parnell, who presided, strongly urged a solid opposition to the vote for the customary appropriation for the Irish constabulary, and be, as it has been, a permanent obstacle to reforms the Home Rulers desired to carry out, of people, that I incline to believe that the and the latter should stand firm for a modifilower class of our country people are no cation of the law. Much enthusiasm prelonger fit to be trusted. My experience has vailed at the caucus. There is no doubt as to longer fit to be trusted. My experience has vailed at the caucus. There is no doubt as to been rather extensive, for I have trusted freely.

Dublin, August 23 .- Three hundred men marched to a farm recently occupied by the widow Doolan, near Snambough. The widow had been ejected from her farm for the nonpayment of rent, by her landlord, Mr. Boyd who recently narrowly escaped assassination at New Ross. When riding in a jaunting car with his two sons and a friend, three men, werring masks and other disguises, suddenly that our poorer country folks cannot | farm at this event, and was proposing to recoup himself from the arrears of rent by the growing crops upon the place. He had intended to begin cutting the corn to-day, and his men were on the ground for that purpose, but 300 friends of Mrs. Doolan drove off Boyd's employees, and themselves reaped were sent for, from seizing it. The corn, it is supposed, will be conveyed away in small quantities to the different residences of the kind but lawless friends of the widow and

London, August 23.-In the House of the leaders of society, for it is evident that if Commons to-day, Mr. Forster, Home Secrethe lower stratum of society is demoralized tary for Ireland, said it was not the intention there is here a serious source of danger to of the Government, prior to the prorogation the whole community. It would be interest- of Parliament, to ask Parliament for exceptional powers to preserve the peace in Ireland, but, if necessary, the Government would not besitate to summon Parliament in the autumn to ask requisite power for putting down any insurrection or for preserving the public peace in Ireland should the ordinary means at the service of the Government be insufficient for these purposes. Mr. Forster added that he did not anticipate that such a necessity would arise, and he had no fear of a general or even partial rising in Ireland. The Government are confident of their ability. with the force which they have at their disposal, to maintain the peace.

London, August 23 .- In the House of

Commons this evening, Hon. W. E. Forster,

Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a

question put by Mr. Finnegan, said he was aware that buchshot had been supplied to the Irish constabulary, but he thought buckshot was more humane than the bullets which had been used by Irish people in their attacks upon the police. Mr. Mitchell Henry said the action of the constabulary in firing upon tion. He moved the adjournment of the House. Several Irish members, including Mr. O'Donnell, condemned the using of police as soldiers. Mr. Forster pointed out stoned before firing upon the crowd. He assured the House that the charge of furnishing the constabulary with buckshot instead of bullets was dictated by a feeling of humanity, and a desire on the part of the Government not to sacrifice life. He condemned party processions as disgraceful. Next year he would stop their taking place. Mr. Parnell condemned the use of buckshot, and said the cause of all the constabulary proceedings in Ireland was the long reign of misgovernment by the English in that island. After a speech by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Mitchell Henry desired to withdraw his motion for adjournment, but Mr. Biggar opposed it. He spoke in defence of party processions, and condemned the interference of the police and the partial manner in which justice was administered in Ireland; it was this maladministration of justice that caused all the ill-feeling. The motion to adjourn was then withdrawn. London, August 23 .- In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Dillon drew the attention of the House to Mr. Forster's comments upon his (Dillon's) recent speech at a land meeting in Kildare, Mr. Forster having stigmatized the speech as wicked and cowardly, and an abuse of liberty of speech. Mr. Dillon said the .eports of his speech

tinlly correct, and he would repeat the sentiments expressed at Kildare at every public meeting at which he might speak during the coming autumn. He expressed in contemptuous terms his indifference for Mr. Forster's abuse, and taunted Mr. Forster with remaining in the Cabinet after the rejection by the House of Lords of a measure which he (Mr. Forster) had asserted was absolutely necessary for the peace of Ireland. Mr. Forster had proclaimed his readiness to assist the rich in robbing the poor. Mr. Forster's recent appeals to the forbearance of the rack-renters was, he declared, extremely ludicrous. If there was bloodshed in Ireland, Mr. Forster was solely responsible. The Home Rulers vehemently cheered Mr. Dillon, whose speech throughout was extraordinary violent. language used is almost unprecedented in the history of the House. Mr. Forster replied to Mr. Dillon with much warmth, and justified the remarks made by him in regard to Mr. Dillon's speech. He reiterated his statement that the speech made by Mr. Dillon at Kildare was cowardly and wicked. He quoted from newspaper reports of a number of cruel cattle and other outrages which had been committed since the Kildare meeting, as evidence to show that Mr. Dillon's advice was being followed. The Government, he said, would suppress seditious meetings whenever considered necessary for the safety of the country. Mr. Dillon well knew that his party privileges protected him from the consequences of his seditious utterances on that night. Mr. Forster's manner during the delivery of his speech was stern and emphatic. The Irish members frequently interrupted him, and their cheers and other expressions, whether of approval or otherwise, were amusingly persistent. Messrs. Parnell, Sullivan, O'Donuell, Mitchell Henry and others continued the debate at some length. The Marquis of Hartington vainly urged the House to proceed to business, and ultimately an adjournment was carried without touching upon the Irish constabulary estimate.

ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

(London Spectator.)

The French journalists, and, indeed, many of the English, miss, we think, the true importance of the vote on Mr. Briggs' motion of Friday week, about the statue to Prince Napoleon. That motion was defended, as many motions are in Parliament, by arguments which do not precisely represent the feeling that secured its remarkable success. Neither the English people nor their representatives cared very much about the personality of Prince Louis Napoleon. He was an unknown quantity to them, and the few public acts of his career neither interested nor disgusted them. They fancied him slightly foolish in going to Zululand, where he had no business, and could learn nothing, but they understood that he went in his capacity of Pretender, to show that he was not afraid, and thought that an excusable bit of boyishness. He could not hurt the Zulus much, and if he did, in a war with savages English sympathies are very rarely and very slightly on the side of the dark race. The injustice of the Zulu war struck many, but did not strike them keenly as increasing the guilt of the foreign prince. He did not think it unjust. If they had happened to dislike the Government of France, to which the Prince was supposed to be obnoxious, they would have left the Dean of Westminster alone to take his own course, on his own responsibility, without much reflection either on the Prince's character or on the justice of the conflict in which he was engaged. But they did not dislike it. On the contrary, the true significance of the vote, and of the almost national movement which produced it, is the growing appreciation of Republicanism as a form of government which is developing itself in this country. At all the meetings on the subject of the statue, and especially at the meeting in St. James' Hall, this was the spirit that was obviously predominant. Every allusion to the Republic was received with enthusiasm, and the point which really told against the Prince personally was not that he fought against Zulus, but that he intended, if he could, to upset the Republic in France by force of arms. The feeling was, of course, less manifest in debate, though it was discernible in Mr. Briggs' speech and in allusion to the great Englishman who, because he triumphed over a monarchy, still remains without a statue; but it greatly influenced the vote. Englishmen feel that

REPUBLICS ARE BEGINNING TO SUCCEMD. that they are, at all events, possible even in countries where land is not limitless, where population is close, where revolution has been frequeut, and where the people, wisely or unwisely, but decisively, hold a strong military organization to be essential both to the grandeur and the safety of the State. The past ten years in France have shown Englishmen that monarch is not necessary to a great State, that a President will do quite as well, that a republic can organize armies, can maintain order, can tax heavily, can respect property, and can remain at peace. That is to them comething of a revelation, and they like it. They never had much feeling about Legitimacy, they like it still less now that it is so closely associated with Clericalism; and their feeling about Monarchy is not so powerful as many observers think. They consider it, or used to consider it, outside England-where the Throne and the Peers and the Commens all "came," like the rivers, and the pastures. and the parishes—a most useful institution for certain purposes; but when those purposes are attained without it, they readily give it up. [Continued on fifth page.]

A large number of the expelled Jesuits are now in England, where they have found temporary homes under the hospitable roufs of the more wealthy English Catholic families. Every effort is being and will be made to domicile the order in this country. Throughout the whole of the United Kingdom collections are being made in every Catholic church and chapel until the end of the year as published in newspapers were substant for the expelled order.

THE VOICES OF THE FLOWERS.

- If you lie with your ear to the soft green earth, When the rain and the sunshine fall.

 You can hear the dowers in their gay glad mirth To each other whisper and load.

 For hush'd, like an infant in steep they lie In their moist coollegis; below, Aweary of hearing the wind's bleak sigh, And the falling of the snow.
- But when Spring comes down to the earth, and Sends a thrill through woodland and plain, And the clouds weep tears that are soft and sweet,
 But which we miscall the rain.
- Then they waken up with a light in their look, And in low sweet, whispers they cry— Sisters, a murmur is heard in the brook,
- And sunshine is seen in the sky. "It is time we should burst through the young green earth,
 As the stars through the heavens by night,
 That the young and the old may rejoice in our
- And we in the calm, sweet light." Then one said, "Sisters, were shall we grow? I shall grow by the side of the stream, And all day long I will blossom and blow, Till the dews fold me up in a dream."
- "And I," said another." will bloom by the way
 Where the children go in a band;
 They will stop for a moment their gladsome
- play, And touch my lips with their hand."
- "I will peep from the long rich grass," said one,
 "When the meadows bow to the wind,
 And will catch like dewdrops the fairy tone
 Of the music it leaves behind."
- "And I," said one, "in some garden rare, Where my fairer sisters abide; And it may be that I may be twined in the hair Of the maid as she blooms into bride."
- Then a sweeter voice held the rest in thrall—
 "O sisters, what things ye have said!
 I shall grow in the sweetest spot of all—
 On the graves of the calm pure dead.
- "They will know that I blossom above their dust,
 And will yearn, in their silent abode,
 For the grand Resurrection to crown their trust
 In the love and the promise of God."
- Thus the flowers whisper, and if you lie
 When the rain and the sunshine fall,
 You will hear them question and make reply
 If your heart is at one with all.
 —Good Words.

One Night's Mystery

By May Agnes Fleming.

PART II.

CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED.

Thereupon everybody laughs, and the bright hue of the young lady's cheek grows brighter, and altogether it is a feast to be remembered, a symposium of the gods. All the while not a word is dropped that can enlighten the mind of mamma. After tea there is music, and Lewis is the musician, all his heart in the songs he sings, in the rich melody his fingers awake. Sydney sits in a trance, and listens, and knows that if the deep happiness she feels were to end with this night, it might still compensate for a lifetime of sorrow. Presently it is nine, and she starts up, and announces that it is time to go. She kisses Lucy and Lucy's mother, with an ardor only one of them understands; and so, with Lewis following, flits away and disappears.

It is a bright winter night, cold and clear, a night that photographs itself on the memory of both. The streets are full of people, but there are two in solitude—they drift on slowly, silent again, and neither knowing they are silent. But, presently, the gentleman breaks the spell.

'Sydney,' he says, and the troubled look that worries Sydney is back in his eyes, 'after all, this is a leap in the dark for you. What do you know of me in reality?'

"A lightsome eye, a soldier's mien,
A feather of the blue.
A doublet of the Lincoln green. No more of me you knew. My love,

No more of me you knew!" laughingly says Sydney, out of her radiantly

happy heart. But Nolan will not laugh, he looks down at her with those gray dark eyes of his, Miss Owenson thinks the most beautiful in the

world, and reiterates his remark. 'You know nothing of me or my life. may be the greatest villain on earth for all

that you can tell.' 'Excuse me, Mr. Nolan, that is your little mistake. Partly from Lucy, partly from your out telling me if I had not chanced to overdeting mamma, partly from Mrs. Graham, partly from Uncle Grif-all your devoted

slaves-I have heard the whole biography of Lewis Nolan since he was an interesting cherub in long robes, 'and the best child,' as Mamma Nolan emphatically tells me, that ever lay in a cradle.' Could the most exacting inquirer ask more?' Mr. Nolan sees fit to laugh at this, but to Sydney's disgust grows grave again directly.

I may have secrets in my life that even these good friends do not know. Which of us are known to our nearest and dearest as we are. Sydney there is something that I | and Mrs. Macgregor majestic behind the ought to tell you, that you have a right to coffee-pot, her Roman nose higher in the air, know, and-that may part us.' 'No, no!' Sydney cries out, holding his

arm tighter; 'I do not believe it. Oh! Lewis, you have not-you have not-'A hidden wife? supplements Lewis and laughs again. My dear child, no. No woman on earth has the faintest claim upon

me excepting yourself.' She draws a long breath of relief. For a moment the absurd notion that he has put or poison—take your choice!'

into words has actually flashed across her brain. 'Nothing else can matter then, if you love me, and no one else will suffer. For I could not take even you, Lewis, from one stirs her tea.

who had the slightest prior claim.' 'No one has a prior claim now. Onceyears ago -I cared for, or fancied I cared for, which amounts to the same thing, a girl who threw me over. I hink of that, Miss Owen-

son! You honor with your preference a jilted man ! 'l owe her ten thousand thanks that she did jilt you. But what attroclous taste she

must have had! Is that your awful secret, Lewis? 'No, Sydney; I wish to heaven it were. In my past life I---

'Lewis stop!' she cries out again, in affright. 'I don't want to know. I would rather not know. I won't know! No matter what it is-even if a crime-it has been repented of and atoned for, I am sure. With your past life I have nothing to do. I take you as you are, asking no questions. Only be faithful and true to me, loving me with your whole heart always, for with less I will not be content. and I ask no more.'

'No more,' he repeats, strong repressed passion in his tone, fire in his eye. 'Sydney! you mean that?'

I mean that. I ask no more. 'And whatever comes—if in the future what I would tell you now comes to your ears, you will hold me blameless?

'I hold you blameless, so that you are still all mine. ULLLe 'Thank Heaven!' Did he say it or did she only fancy it? He drew a deep breath of great relief, and looked at the fair and noble face with eyes of almost adoration./// Sydney, you are an angel. No, you are what is infinitely better for me—a perfect

Oh! no, no, she said, earnestly-'a very faulty and erring woman, wanting a clear head and a loving heart to guide her; want ing some one braver and wiser than herself to help her through life."

And you think me that better and wiser guide? My poor little Sydncy!'

There was an unutterable bitterness, unutterable remorse and pain in his voice. Was he doing wrong in taking this trusting girl at her word, in all the innocence of ignorance, and making her his own, the secret of his life untold?

'I too, have my confession to make,' Sydney says, shyly. 'I too, was once before engaged. Did you know it, Lewis?'

No, he answers, 'I did not know it.' And the knowledge now gives him a curi-

ous sort of jealous pain. 'Yes, and was very nearly married, but he died, poor fellow; was killed in fact. I I did not care for him in-in this way. had grown up together, and I was tond of him as a sister. My father desired me to be his wife; I was only seventeen, and knew no other will than my dear father's. But he died.'

Sydney's voice trembles even now, as she recalls that dreadful tmie.

Do not say any more,' Nolan says tenderly I can see it pains you to recall it. Let the dead past be buried, and from this night, I swear my whole life, my every thought shall be open to you. If perfect love, if perfect fidelity, all I have to offer, can in any way repay the sacrifice you make for me, then they are yours.'

'I wish for no more,' she says, and gives him both her hands. They are at Mrs. Macgregor's door; and

as she speaks the words, and he clasps in his those two extended hands, that door suddenly opens, a blaze of light falls upon them, and Mrs. Macgregor, awful as Macbeth, majestic and stern, in full evening dress, stood before Tableau i

Mr. Nolan takes off his hat, Sydney blushes vividly, Mrs. Macgreger stands and glares petrified, middle-aged gorgon. 'Good-evening, Mrs. Macgregor,' says Mr-

His voice breaks the chilling spell. Will you not come in, Lewis?' says Miss Owenson, bravely, 'No? Well, then, goodnight. Tell Lucy I shall see her tomorrow.

Nolan, politely, and by no means crushed.

'Good-night,' he says, biting his lip to repress a smile, and tuns down the steps. She lingers a moment to watch him, and even Mrs. Macgregor cannot but read what

is writen so radiantly in Sydney's lovely Will you come into the drawing-room, Miss Owenson?' she says, in a sharp metallic

voice. 'I would like to speak to you before you retire.' 'Not to-night, Aunt Helen,' Miss Owenson replies, smiling gayly, at the same time

turning to go up-stairs. 'It is half-past ten,' says Aunt Helen, in an acrid tone, and a glance of the darkest displeasure.

once. Good-night, Aunt Heler.'

She runs up lightly, that smile still on her lips. There will he a scene to-morrow, and the truth must come out. The scene will be unpleasant, and Sydney wants nothing un- that.' pleasant to mar the memory of this perfect night. She does what all young women in love do, in books and out of them, sits at the

window and contemplates the moon. young man with gray eyes and not a rap in his pocket, tells her he is in love with her. She looks up at her 'Sintram'-the moonlight is full on the dark, sad, remorseful

'I have seen Lewis to-night with just that look,' she thinks, with a sort of trouble. I shall make his life so happy that he will cease to resemble poor, tempted, melancholy. Sintram. I never rejoiced in my wealth before, but I do now for his sake. And to think -to think he would have gone away withhear.

My life has found What some have found so sweet: Then let come what come may, No matter if I go mad, I shall have had my day.'

CHAPTER X.

" 1 SHALL HAVE HAD MY DAY." Sydney goes down to breakfast next morn-

ing with a face from which even the prospect of what is to come cannot dim the sunshine. Mrs. and Miss Macgregor are already seated, Katherine immersed in the morning paper, and more awfully Roman than Sydney ever remembers to have seen it. But Miss Owenson is the daughter of a fighting sailor, and not deficient in pluck. She encounters the stony stare of the mistress of the mansion vith a frankly pleasant smile, although her eart beats a trifle faster than is its wont.

'Coffee or tea?' says Mrs. Macgregor to her think I half expected this from the first.' with a frankly pleasant smile, although her heart beats a trifle faster than is its wont.

young relative, as who should say, · Pistols

'Tea, please. Any news this morning, Katie? 'Nothing especial,' answers Katic, rather

coldly, and Sydney receives her tea-cup and

'Sydney!' begins Mrs. Macgregor, in a voice that makes every nerve in Sydney's bidy wince, 'it is my duty, unpleasant this long ago, and was nearly in despair when though it may be, to speak seriously to you this morning. Your parents are dead, I am your nearest living relative, and you are a member of my family. All these considera- smile. tions compel me to tell you that I was shocked—yes, Sydrey, honestly shocked—by what I saw last night.

Did you see anything very awful, Aunt Helen? inquired Miss Owenson, taking some dry toast.

'I saw what I did not expect to see-Reginald Owenson's daughter lowering herself----' 'Lowering herself? I do not think I

quite understand Mrs. Macgregor.' Sydney's voice is quite calm, her blue eyes look steadily across the table, but she is growing very pale.

'I repeat it-lowering herself,' says Mrs. Macgregor. 'Is it necessary for me to say that Lewis Nolan is no fit companion for Captain Owenson's daughter?

Your daughter first introduced me to Mr. Nolan. I take it for granted she would not introduce me to any one unfit to be my companion, and I met him next at the house of one of your most intimate friends. He is a gentleman, is he not, Aunt Helen; and as such, a fitting companion for any lady in the

land?

ent on my brother's bounty, a young man your place even I might fall in love with less I hear something more manly of you very well in his way, no doubt, but low—low and marry a poor man. The property was ance at an end.'

Ill news havels apace—perhaps that was ance at an end.' both in bringing up and connections; at no night!

Miss Owenson has thrown back her head, her face is pale, her eyes are shining as only blue eves shine in intense, repressed anger. 'I have long intended,' Mrs. Macgregor's

metallic voice goes on, to speak to you of this young man's house; but, knowing you were very charitable to the poor, I forced my-self to believe your visits there were as ordinary visits to the homes of your pensioners. But last night I heard you-even now I can scarcely credit my ears-I heard you call that Graham, in her foolish way, has taken this young man up; that her equally foolish husband has taken him into partnership. All the same, he is none the less your inferior, and beneath your notice; and when you permit him the freedom I saw with my own eyes last night, you--it is a strong word, but I must use it-you degrade yourself, Sydnev.'

'Mother?' cries Katherine, throwing down her paper. Miss Owenson rises to her feet, and stands

tall, and stately, and pale as death. 'It is a word that has never been used to me before; it is one that shall never be used to me again in this house. All Madison Avenue, all the friends you have, Mrs. Macgregor, might have been standing as you were last night, looking on, and I would have held Lewis Nolan's hand all the closer, and stood by his side, prouder of my right to stand there than of any one else on earth. For I have the right, Sydney says, a flush of exultant joy, triumph and love lighting her face, it is my great happiness this morning to tell you, the right to stand by his side my whole life long!'

'Sydney!' Mrs. Macgregor exclaims. She rises also, blanched with horror. 'You do not mean,-you cannot mean-. That I am to be Lewis Nolan's wife? Yes, Aunt Helen, whenever he sees fit to

claim me.' Aunt Helen drops back into her seat with thud. Katherine sits and gazes at Sydney with glittering cold black eyes.

'I am sorry if I in any way cause you annoyance, Aunt Helen,' Sydney goes on in a gentler tone. She is so infinitely happy that she can afford charity to others. 'You are my nearest relative, as you say, and I am at present under your care. It will afford me pleasure to please you in any way in my power, to yield to you in all proper matters, but here you must not interfere. I am Mr. Nolan's plighted wife; you are free to announce it to every acquaintance you have. and as soon as you please. Any affront offered to him I shall resent, as I would never think of resenting an affront offered to myself.

And then Miss Owenson, still stately and uplifted, bows her head and goes. Mrs. Macgregor sits up paralysed; Miss Macgregor holds her *Herald* up before her face and stares at it, and never sees a word.

Lewis Nolan! the mother faintly gasps, leasure.

at last. 'Sydney Owenson to marry Lewis
'Is it?' retorts Sydney, carelessly. 'All Nolan! Katherine, are you deaf, that you the more reason! should go to my room at sit there and read? Did you hear what she

> 'I heard, mother,' Katherine answers, icily. 'I am not surprised. She is worthy of him —I can praise Sydney no more highly than

'Katherine!' 'And mother, as Miss Owenson is her own mistress, and you have not a shadow of right over her, and as she pays you trebly for her Sunday was dreary, yesterday was dull, to-day had been weary—to-night all that earth household, I would strongly advise you to be held of ectasy was hers, because a sailow civil. An heiress need never want friends; loors will be open to her if you make you house too hot to hold her. She may even marry Mr. Nolan out of hand, and have a home of her own. I would in her

With which Katherine leaves the room, and her mother is alone, to chew the cud of sweet What can his secret be? But it is nothing and bitter fancies. Very bitter she finds that concerns me—he has told me that; and them. To refuse Dick, to refuse Van Cuyler -all for this Lewis Nolan. What does she see in him? Aunt Helen thinks, helplessly. If he were a very handsome man she could understand a romantic girl's fancy and folly. but he is not-he is dark and sallow, and thin, with prominent features, and nothing attractive about him except a voice for singing. a gift that rather detracts from a man's manliness, in Mrs. Macgregor's eyes. He may be clever in his way, but if Sydney wanted cleverness, why did she not take Ernest Van Cuyler, a gentleman and a scholar, and a man who wrote books, surfounded too, by the aroma of conquest and fame. Why had she fallen in love with this young man, Nolan? What does she see in him? The case is hopeless; the conundrum unsolvable. Iu a stunned way she rises and gives it up at last.

Katherine runs up to Sydney's room and raps at the door.

Let me in, Sydney, please,' she says; 'it is only I .' Sydney obyes. She has been crying, Kutherine can see-the usual ending of feminine

heroics; and Katle takes her in her arms impulsively and kisses her.

Sydney leans her arm on the mantel and her face on her arm, tears welling up in her

eyes again. 'Don't mind mamma,' goes on Katherine. Your conduct is sheer madness in her eyes, nothing less. And who can wonder? Refusing Ernest Van Cuyler last week, and accepting Lewis Nolan this? How pleased Mrs. Graham will be; she set her heart on she heard of his departure. Of course the Sacramento exile is at an end now, says Katie, with a touch of her old satirical

· I hope so. 1 don't know, Sydney and swers, in a stifled voice.

There is silence, and Katherine stands and

looks at her, half curiously, half admiringly. 'And so, my beautiful Cousin Sydney, captor so long, is captive at last! Shall you be married after Lent, Sydney?'

'I don't know.' 'I would!' says Katherine, energetically. Why should you wait? you will be ever so much happier in a home of your own, and where is the object in waiting half-a-dozen years while he struggles upward. One of you has money, and I know in your primitive creed it doesn't matter which, though it would to most people. But then most people would not throw themselves away-don't be angry, Syd-it is throwing yourself away in one sense.

Be kind enough not to say so, Katie. If I were told a kingdom and a crown were awaiting me, they could not give me a tithe of the happiness the knowledge that he loves me does.

It must be nice to be unworldly and fresh-

time the proper associate of a young lady in your position, and notoriously unfit to be her lity with which the stunning fact of Miss solitary [escort home at ten o'clock at Owenson's engagement extraordinary transpired. To Lewis Nolan! Who was this Lewis Nolan? cried out the uninitiated; and the answer came crushingly:

'A young fellow without a penny; his mother an Irishwoman who sews for a living
—son educated for the bar through the charthe impropriety of your frequent visits to ity of Mr. Griffith Glenn and John Graham, Esquire-man who plays the organ in a

Can it be wondered at, that the best society of this democratic city held up their hands aghast, shocked, outraged, indignant? One young man Lewis, saw you stand with both of the richest heiresses in New York, the last hands clasped in his! I know that Mrs. of a fine old English family, a young lady who had refused Ernest Vandervelde Van Cuyler only a few weeks ago! There must be something intrinsically wrong, mentally or morally, with this handsome and high-spirited Miss Owenson—insanity latent probably in the family.

Of course very little of all this came to Miss Owenson's ears, but of course also, she could hardly fail to read the wonder, the pity, the curiosity in the faces she met; and, what was much worse, Aunt Helen, afraid of open warfare, had frozen into strong rigidity. Not Lot's wife had ever been stiffer, harder, colder, than was displeased Aunt Helen Macgregor. She had always disliked this fortune hunter, this adventurer, this Bohemian young Nolan. As a boy, the money brother Grif should have spent on Dick had been wasted on this pauper lad. As a boy, at the same school, this augacious mendicant had carried of prize after prize over Dick's devoted head. And now this final and never-to-betorgiven sin of winning Sydney Owenson by his artifices, and for her fortune only, has been committed. He had been taken—Dick left. No wonder Mrs. Macgregor's thoughts were gall and bitterness; no wonder that severe Roman profile grew awful in Miss Owenson's sight: no wonder every word that fell from her lips were as so many icicles.

Mrs. Graham, on the contrary, was transported, and embraced Sydney over and again in an ectasy of gushing match-making joy. 'You were made for each other, my dar-ling! I saw that from the first. I should never have forgiven you, Sydney, if you had

let him go. Mrs. Graham was Sydney's one friend. At her house she and Lewis sometimes met, but not often, but Mr. Nolan was, as usual, very much occupied, and seemed to have received a new impetus to work. He had even for a brief time no intention of giving up his Cali-fornia project—he could attain the desired end so much more quickly there. Sydney had looked reproachfully and imploring, and Mrs. Graham had scolded him roundly for such 'a tempting of Providence;' Lucy and his mother had pleaded, and finally, not without some reluctance, it was abandoned . He was working hard, as had been said, with thoughts and hopes that made the dry-asdust office work sweet, and at infrequent intervals he and his affianced met chiefly at Mrs. Graham's. Mrs. Macgregor's doors were closed against him. On Sydney's visits to his home he was almost invariably absent, and his partner's house was the only one he visited. When they met in company here, it was good to see Sydney take her place at his side, as one having the right, jealous least any should fancy for a moment that she was either afraid or ashamed of her choice. The reserve that would have been hers had her lover been what the world called her equal,

ished. The world should respect, if she could make it, this man whom she delighted to honor. But it was a false position, and the girl,

and that would have forbidden any public

pronounced attention, she resolutely ban-

delicate and sensitive. felt it. As the Spring wore on and Easter near, her life at the Macgregors' began to grow intolerable. Katherine was kind, but unsym-pathetic. Katie's mother was simply unendurable. All her life Sydney had been the petted of the household-unkindness, coldness, covert sneers, icy glances, stabbed her like daggers. Without creating infinite gossip and scandal, she could not quit Mrs. Macgregor's house, and gossip and scandal were the nightmares of her life. Her wealth would have opened scores of doors, but not one home. She was happy, infinitely happy in her heart's choice, but that did not prevent very many bitter tears being shed in the solitude of her own room. She grew pale and nervous, lost fiesh and color rapidly in this ordeal, and a troubled startled look was growing habitual to the lovely serene eyes. Mrs. Graham saw with her growing indignation the crange in her young friend, and at last her feelings grew too many for her, and she lifted up her voice and spoke.

'I never thought Lewis, whatever your faults-and their name is legion, very likely -that you were altogether heartless!' cries Mrs. Graham with compressed lips and flash-

My dear madam, expostulates Mr. Nolan. looking up laughingly from a pile of legal cap, for the lady had gone all the way to the Wall street office to rate the delinquent, 'what

have I done now?' What are you not doing, rather? Have you no eyes? Cannot you see that she is growing thin as a shadow and white as a spirit in that house, under the tyranny of that old gorgon? But, of course, you cannot. Men are proverbially as blind as bats. Other people can see how wratchedly the poor child is looking; but you, who ought to be the first, don tor won't see anything at all. Go to!' cries Mrs. Graham, who laid down an Elizabeth novel just before coming out. 'I have

no patience with you.' Do you mean Sydney?' Lewis says, in a troubled tone. 'My dear Mrs. Graham, what can I do? I have seen the change in her; I know they make her suffer for my sake, and I am powerless to help her or take her from

His dark eyes glow, his lips set sternly

Never has he felt the bitterness of being poor man as he feels it now. He would give his life to save her pain, and he must stand by and see her suffer, powerless to help her. What can you do!' retorts Mrs. Graham, with a scornful little snort. 'You can marry her, I suppose.' If I were a man,' cries this stont and excitable matron, and a lovely girl were ridiculous enough to love me, and that girl had money for a dozen, do you think I would leave her to be made miserable by cantankerous old cat like Helen Macgregor? No, sir, I would marry her out of hand, and give her a home of her own, and a husband to take care of her, and never stop to think of it twice.'

But as I am so utterly poor, what would the world say! Would it be honorable-'A fig for the world—that for your honor. What is all the world to you compared with Sydney's health and happiness? Honorable -I like that. Is it more honorable for you to grub along in this office for the next ten years, making a competence while you let her life be tortured out of her, than to marry her

In spite of himself, Nolan laughs-Mrs.

Graham's excitement and indignation are so real. He escorts her to her carriage. "Beggar that I am, I am poor even in thanks, but I thank you, he says, for your more than friendly interest in Sydney and

'Show your gratitude then by acting as you should. Home, Thomas, retorts Mrs. Graham, snappishly.

He returns to his work, but he cannot work. It has been his dream to make a name and a home for his bride, but not such a home as she has been accustomed to just at first, but still one of his making. But what if Mrs. Graham is right? Is Sydney unhappy among the Macgregors, and for his sake? so, is it not his duty to take her from them, to pocket his pride and ambition, defy the world's scoff, and make her his wife at once?

He tries in vain to concentrate his mind on the brief point before him. He throws it aside, puts on his hat and coat, and goes home. It is one of Sydney's days, he has a chance of finding her there yet. He has noticed, with keenest pain, how fragile and changed she has grown of late. He can in-fer pretty well what a kind of enemy Mrs. Macgregor can be.

Sydney is still there; is alone in the little parlor, playing for Lucy in the chamber. She starts up, a flush of surprise and delight making her face bright at sight of him.

'You, Lewis, and before five! How could vou tear yourself away from that enchanting office and those fascinating big books bound Don't be sarcastic, Sydney.' says Mr.

Nolan; 'sarcasm is not the strong point of your sex. I tore myself away because I fancied you might be still here, and I was hungry to see you.'

The bright color stays in her face under his grave eyes and at his words, but in spite of it he can see the change in her. The hands that lie loosely in her lap are thin and transparent. He takes one and slips off without an effort the simple engagement ring he has given her.

'Three weeks ago, Sydney,' he says, that troubled look in his eyes, 'this ring fitted so tightly that it was an effort to get it on. Now see it drop off. My princess, what is the matter?

The rosy light leaves her face; she looks away from him, out into the grimy street, upon which the red flush of an early April sunset lies. 'You are suffering for me,' he goes on;

Mrs. Macgregor is making your life miserable. You are not happy there, Sydney, I can see that. I have seen it from the first. And I-it will be so many years before I have a fitting home to offer you.' She does not look at him, she watches those

ruby gleams of sunlight on the dusty street, her color coming and going. Her heart is full of words, but she is a woman, and her lips may not speak them. He had dropped her hand, and is walking up and down, his brows bent. He stops abruptly before her in his walk, takes both her hands, and gazes down at her, a resolute look in the shady darkness of his eyes.

'Sydney,' he says, 'without a home; with neither fame nor fortune to offer you, will you marry me-at once?'

She lays her face down on the hands that clasp hers, almost with a sob. 'My only home can be where you are,' she answers; that is no home. I am-oh! so miserable there, Lewis; I can never have any

home except as your wite.' So it is settled.

Now that the plunge is taken, Mr. Nolan shows himself a man of energy and decision. The marriage shall take place at once-this very month. Miss Owenson pleads for a little longer respite.

Not this month, Lewis—say next. I can never be ready. 'Ready? What do you call being ready? You do not mean to go in for an expensive

trousseau, I hope. At our wedding such a thing would be a mockery.' Sydney knows that, and hesitates. Then Mrs. Graham goes over to the enemy, and

her side kicks the beam. 'Married in May! Don't you know May is the unluckiest month in the year for marriages? It is not to be thought of.

'They do all their marrying and giving in

'They may do in London as they please you shall do in New York as New Yorkers

Mrs. Graham? 'Don't ask ridiculous questions, Miss Owenson. Be guided by the superior wisdom of your elders. May is an unlucky marrying month. Let us call it the last week of April

and be happy.

Sydney laughs, blushes, glances shyly at Mr. Nolan, and yields the point; but in her eyes no month will be unlucky that will make her Lewis's wife. As this is the close of the first week, there is very little time for preparation. Sydney screws her courage to the sticking place, and announces the fact at home, and Mrs. Macgregor turns yellow with

'That is understood,' said Sydney Owenson, very pale, but quite calm. What I wish to know is, if I have your permission to remain here until my wedding day? I would prefer it myself. An open family feud is de-

never forgive.' 'Then I remain. For that, at least, Aunt

Helen, I thank you.'
But Aunt Helen's answer is a look of exa ceeding bitterness. Katherine says little;

And now the days go by: one by one they dawn, glide by, and are over, and all at once the wedding day is here.

A lovely day—sunny, serene, cloudless. In Mrs. Graham's carriage, by Mrs. Graham's neither bells nor bridesmaids, but in the church the bridegroom stands looking as he

Von Ette is dancing about, wild with excitement, and there, grave and gray, is Mr. Graham, and there tearful and trembling Mrs. Nolan. And now she kneels, and he is beside her, and the marriage is begun. Uncle Grif gives her away, blushing all over his bald head; Mrs. Graham snifts audibly behind her pocket-handkerchief, and in Mrs. Nolan's eyes there are quiet tears; but Sydney lifts two eyes of beavenly radiance to the bridegroom's face as he slips the ring on her finger, and knows that the desire of her heart

They are married. For the last time the door of the Macgregor house has closed upon her as home; it is to Mrs. Nolan's they go to breakfast. And there Lucy awaits them, and into Lucy's arms the bride goes and cries for a moment hysterically.
'My own dear sister,' Lucy says, 'Heaven

bless and keep you both."

So she has been married, and the outrage upon society consummated. With neither bridesmaids nor bridal gifts, nor reception, nor veil, nor wreath, nor trailing whiteness of wedding-robe, nor anything proper.

But it is doubtful if ever more blissful bride stood by her wedded lover's side than Sydney Nolan.

(To be Continued.)

OTTAWA COLLEGE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Some two years ago a leading journal in the States complained, that the Ottawa College, to which their young gentlemen were flocking, was a French establishment; certain journals in Canada now tell the world, that it is a downright English College. So it is, "Le meunier, son Fils, et l'Ane"!

which their young gentlemen were nocking was a French establishment; certain journals in Canada now tell the world, that it is a downright English College. Sq it is," Le metrair; son Fils, et l'Ane"?

Of these two charges the second is true; and its truth has been proved to a demonstration by the editor of a Canadian Journal. Taking the trouble to overhaul the programme, he makes it as clear is that three-times-three is nine, that for eix hoursgiven to French, twenty-five are given to English, that the classes are all tangit to the course, ignore the fact, that French is taught to English, that the classes are all tangit bere, and taught with very great care, and by French-speaking masters,—some native Canadians, some native Frenchien.

Welt, the fact is true; that language which is overrunning the globe has established itself in the Ottawa College. But does the fact need an apology? Is it a mystery? We think not.

Whatever the nationality of the heads and professors of the college may be, the great majority of the pupils are English speakers and of the Irish race. It was impossible for the founders of the college to foresee what race vould contribute most to its support. But as time went on, the Irish element prevalled, and that to such a degree, that English became the language of the playground, This issue decided the adoption of that language as the teaching medium, and yearshaye now elassed since the business of the College began to be conducted in the language of the pupils. So far they have but followed the over-ruing guidance of Providence; but, in the revolution of time, with the ever-changing tide of human affairs, it may be, that the Freuch will gain the accendency, or else, that in the other Catholic Colleges in Canada, English will claim its place.

And what reason can be assigned for this attack made on an English-speaking establishment? It is that there is a dearth of colleges in the intended to? But we find that the Irish are in numbers equal to the support of three colleges. It is because the O

BREVITIES.

-An aged woman died in Philadelphia from fright at seeing her son and a burglar in

butcher," and carried out the suggestion by chopping off one of his companion's toes. -Salvini will speak Italian during his tour next winter in this country, while the

subordinate parts in Shakespeare's tragedies will be in English. -A physician in Pierce County, Wisconsin, hived two pugilists to accompany him on a collection tour, and every man who could pay, but wouldn't, was soundly whipped.

-Gustave Dore is engaged upon a picture painted on a colossal scale like the majority of his Scriptural subjects, and illustrating the text. " Come unto me all ve that laborand are heavy laden."

-The Rev. Charles Dana Barrows of Low-

ell, Mass, took some of his friends out on a coaching excursion. He drove very fast, the day was hot, and the exercise killed one of the horses, while the three others barely sur-

IND.GESTION. The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

What the Nuns in the United States and the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame in Canada think of the New York

Weber Pianos:--The Lady Superior of Mount St. Vincent Academy, New York, says:

"We have used Mr. A. Weber's Planos in this institution for several years, and feel pleasure in recommending them for their fine tone and durability. They give entire satisfaction in every respect,"

SR. MARY ANGELA HUGHES,
Superioress.

Rev. Sister St. Romouald says:

Rev. Sister St. Romouald says:

New York Plano Co.,—
Gentlemen,—It is with pleasure that I hasten to announce that I am perfectly satisfied with the Weber (New York) Plano, which I bought from you. It gives every satisfiaction, and I would be happy to have it introduced into all our establishments, as well as to all those who wish to buy a fine plano.

Yours respectfully,
SISTER ST. ROMOUALD, Superior.

Congregation de Notre Dame,
Joliette, June, 1879.

These magnificent Pianos are sold to the Nuns at wholesale prices. Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Dominion at New York Piano Co.'s stores, 226 and 228 St. James street, Montreal.

Beware of the Bogus Weber Pianos made in Ontario, and sold by unscrupulous Agents as WEBER Pianos.

marriage, in May, in London,' says Miss Owenson. -A little Rochester boy said. " Let's play

Does nobody marry in New York in May

passion. 'I cannot prevent this madness of yours, Sydney,' she says, in a voice of concentrated rage; 'but in no way will I countenance it. No one from my house shall be present. Across this threshold that man shall never

testable. If not, I will go to Mrs. Gra-'And add insult to injury. That I could

but, two days after she discovers she owes a long-standing visit to Philadelphia, and flits away to pay her debt.

side, the bride goes to church. She wears a pale gray travelling suit, with a trifle of white lace and blue ribbon at the throat, a gray hat and gray gloves. Not a flower, not a jewel; a shop girl would have thought it plain. She is quite pale with emotion, but in her heart there is not a doubt, not a tremor. That other wedding day, with all its bridal bells and bravery, its bright array of bridesmaids, comes back for a moment, but she banishes the uncanny resemblance. Indeed, Bertie Vaughan is but the palest memory now, and has been ever since she met Lewis. To-day there are

always looks in Sydney's eyes 'a man of men. and?'
'A gentleman! He is a pauper, a depend- but then it is a luxury you can afford. In Good morning to you, Mr. Lewis Nolan. Un- his arm goes up the aisle. Little Monsieur

FATHER BURKE

The Great Dominican in London

PANEGYRISES ST. IGNATIUS.

A MAGNIFICENT DISCOURSE.

On Saturday, July 31st, the feast of St. Ignatius was observed with extraordinary solemnity in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm street, London. The Right Rev. Dr. Patterson, Bishop of Emmaus, was the Celebrant of the High Mass, at which an everflowing congregation, including the élite of Catholic Society in London, a large number of Irish M.P.'s, and a host of clergy, Secular and Regular, from all parts of the metropolis, assisted. The decorations of the church were conceived and executed in a spirit of artistic taste, whilst the musical portions of the service were faultlessly rendered. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Thomas Burke, the tamous Dominican, whose masterly discourse was grounded on the following words from the 9th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles :--

And the Lord said: this man is a vessel of election unto Me, to carry My Name before the Gentiles and kings and peoples of Israel, for I will show him how great things he must suffer for the sake of My Name.

THREE GREAT CONVERSIONS.

The three great conversions recorded in the history of the Church, said the rev. preacher, are those of St. Paul, St. Augustine, and St. Ignatius. Paul of Tarsus was a fictce persecutor of the Church of Jesus Christ-he was made one of the greatest of her apostles and labored most abundantly in her service. Augustine of Hippo was a leader amongst the Manichean heretics—he was made the Father of scientific Catholic theology. Ignatius Loyola was a soldier, always a fervent Catholic, always filled with the spirit of chivalry, but given to thoughts of worldly honor and glory-he was made the greatest of the Church's warrior-saints in modern times, a soldier still, the martial spirit within him still unbroken, but clad in the armor of God, his loins girt with truth, having on the breastplate of justice, his feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel, having the shield of faith to empower him to turn aside the fiery darts of the most wicked ones, the helmet of salvation on his head, and in his good right hand the sword of the spirit which is the Word of God. There is no reading or study more interesting than that of

THE LIVES OF THE SAINTS.

There we find an answer to all the great questions that concern us most. There we learn to understand all the important mysteries of life. There we learn the practical lessons of how we are to conquer our own passions, how to achieve victory over our soul's enemies, how we are to atone for our sins, how we are to grow perfect in the practice of virtue-in a word, there we find a practical answer to all the important questions that affect our eternity. But all this interest in the lives of the saints is increased a thousand fold when we come upon a saint who represents the spirit of the age in which we live-a saint who was one of the masterspirits guididg the age-a saint who is perhaps the most powerful influence at work in the Church of God for many a day-a saint whose name is on every man's lips-a saint who is either loved and revered devotedly or else hated and reviled by reason of his honors and success—and such a saint is he whose deeds the Church to-day celebrates in her sanctuaries upon earth and whose glory fills the heavens, and whose praises are hymned by the nine choirs of God's angelic spirits-St. Ignatius of Loyola.

CONDITIONS OF THE AGE, The 15th century may be said to have closed with three most remarkable events. Just as it was expiring Christopher Columbus discovered the mighty continent of America and so opened up new worlds. In 1483 Martin Luther came into the world, and in 1491 St. Ignatius was born in the castle of Loyola in northern Spain. We thus find the 16th century commencing its course in the light of those great events. The discovery of Columbus would alone have been sufficient to change the whole face of society. New worlds were opened up by it and men's minds were filled with the spirit of adventure and restlessness. But a far greater change was imminent. For the first time in the history was to call in question, and as far as possible destroy, the Church's unity, authority and government—a heresy which was to seek to supplant authoritative teaching by the dictates and suggestions of individual and private judgment-a heresy which was to appeal to man's pride on the one hand, whilst on the other it let lose his passions removed the restraints of the sacraments, and sought | health. (Laughter.) to abolish that beautiful idea of a united Christendom in which all were bound together by the golden bond of a common faith and yielded willing obedience to the guidance of the Papacy and of the Church. The very genius of Protestantism was to separate the Church entirely from the State and to isolate the State from the Church. Kings. governments and peoples very readily divested themselves of the Christian character which had previously been the foundation

of all legislation. THE CHUCKH OF GOD WAS TO BE ASSAILED, her sanctuaries were to be desecrated, her treasury to be plundered, her religious to be banished and persecuted, her public worship to be altogether put aside, her very ritual to be travestied and mocked at. We who live to-day taste it all in bitter maturity the fruit of the tree which Martin Luther planted 300 years ago. In the year 1517 the unhappy heresianch first broached his errors, and immediately France, Germany-most of the north of Europe—was plunged into confusion and disdorder. Kingdoms and states—nay, even families-were forthwith divided by an impassable gulf; men took one side or the other in the deadly fend which now distracted Europe and which was to end in the turmoil and bloodshed of a religious war. Then it was that .

ST. IGNATIUS APPEARED ON THE SCENE.

putation for his bravery and success in the field. In 1821 he had commanded the gar-rison of Pampeluna in their heroic resistance fell almost mortally wounded; he was carried off the field, made a prisoner in the hands of his enemies, but covered with glory. In the enforced idleness of his periods of sickness, Ignatius took up the "Lives of the Saints," and for the first time gave serious consideration to the glorious deeds of these heroic servants of God As he read the soul inspiring record with that grand, simple, Spanish faith of his, he felt his heart moved. "Were not these," he asked, "the same flesh and blood as I? Can I not do what others have done?" Thought followed upon thought, grace folworld, to renounce all thing and to consecrate himself to God which he immediately did by vow. It would seem as if

HELL HAD SOME FORECAST OF THE DANGER to which its dominion was exposed for this new antagonist. After he had made the vow of consecration a terrible earthquake shook the building, the walls of the saint's chamber were rent, the windows were broken, and it seemed as if the powers of darkness were trying to crush him. At once the work which he took in hand he began to accomplish in all its fullness. We read of others who retired from the battlefield, but they sought the sanctity and retirement of the cloister whilst still the halo of victory encircled their brows. But here is a man, naturally as proud as the proudest amongst them-a man whose ruling spirit was that of chivalry and bravery -a man who up to this time would have sacrificed his life on a point of honour; yet he now retires, a beaten soldier, one who has been trampled down in the fray; he hangs up the sword which before brought him fame and with which he doubtless could have won still greater glory; he is deaf to the advice and suggestions of friends, crushes under foot the instincts of a man of honour, and barters all hopes of earthly reward for the happiness of serving God for whose Glory he has now resolved to labour. Flesh and blood bade him not to retire yet, to postpone his conversion for a few days in order that he might achieve something grand, something which would fill the world with his name, and cover him for undying glory. But he had already learned to trample on the promptings of human ambition, to crush the pride within him, tread under foot the world's maxims and principles of honour and glory, and therefore he turned away, a poor, ragged medicant in men's sight, but already a victor in the sight of God. Having dwelt upon the saint's visit ing practice of using cancelled postage to Montserrat, and the incidents therewith connected, the eloquent preacher sketched that portion of his life which was passed at Manresa, particularly describing the awful austerities which he there practised. The visit of Ignatius to the Holy Land was next dealt with. The year 1524 found him at Venice on his return from his pilgrimage.

[Continued on sixth page.]

Speaking at the Tower Hamlets Radical Association on the 30th of July, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., alluded to the probable action of the House of Peers on the Disturbance Bill in the following terms :- The fate of the bill now depends upon the House of Lords. Well, gentlemen, how many of you have ever seen the House of Lords when it is sitting? I really believe the most patriotic short time. As he did not come to dinner, duty a number of members of Parliament could undertake would be to take in the Eng- not found till the following Sunday, when it lish people by instalments to see the House of Lords at work-(laughter)-the House of about half a mile from the camp. He had Lords would not have one year of life left. tied his hands together with his braces, and (Laughter.) For what do we see? You see was on his knees in about four feet of water. a large chamber, into which a number of human beings steal very much after the manner of ghosts. (Laughter.) After awhile you hear a mumbling like the moan of the distant sea. (Laughter.) You look at some object at the table, and you are convinced by its motion that it is indeed a living being. (Laughter.) But you hear nothing but a murmur, and when this dim murmur has gone on for another few moments the spectres trail out again, and you are informed that the House of Lords has arisen for the evening. Gentlemen, I have given you a perfectly faithful photograph of the House of Lords, and you have laughed at the description; but do not forget that beneath all this frivolity and nonsense and impotence there lies a tragic reality. (Hear, hear.) It is that body which keeps back progress in this country. (Cheers) People say that the House of Lords won't dare to go against the wishes of the House of Commons on this bill. My information, I think, is more correct than the chairman's, for I can tell you that they will reject this bill. They will reject this small measure of relief to the famine-stricken people of Ireland, because it interferes with the smallest fringe of what they consider their rights. It is not what the House of Lords does directly. but what it does indirectly that you must consider in thinking over this problem. If Mr. Gladstone is devising some measure for the benefit of the English people he must of the Church a heresy was brewing which not regard what you think, or what a big majority in the House of Commons may approve, but he has to think what they will do in the Upper Chamber of whispering spectres. I think of it with scmething of the feeling with which you gaze upon a pool, useless, stagnant, and lifeless, which is yet gifted with a malignant omnipotence before which pales the modest rose of June and the ruddiest cheek of

Resolutions in favor of the bill, and pledging the meeting to join in any demonstrations that might be organize t on the subject, were passed at the Democratic Club and the Southwark Radical Club.

Gloomy Prospects in the British Islands.

The hereditary governors of England, the House of Peers, may perhaps, for a time console themselves by saying there is peace when there is no peace, but unless the signs of the times fail, England is about to engage in more gloomy conflict with a sister island then she has ever had. The Lords refused to pass the Irish Compensation for Disturbance bill, a measure clearly emergent, and possibly open to the charge of setting a precedent. The bill provided that no evictions of tenants who were unable to pay rept on account of the recent famine should take place this year or next, The Irish landlords, many of them absentces, protested against the invasion of the rights of property. It was a contest against the rights of property. There is no attempt to gainsny that fact. But it was the contest complaints, by which to gainsny that fact. But it was the contest some persons are seriously and permaneutof a higher and an indisputable right; a tight recognized in the Constitution of the United States us inalienable; the right to live. It takes precedence of all rights. The Commons Nobly-born, he had moved in the courts of recognized its superiority; the Lords, and that Tanner did not really fast. Impainable kings, and already secured a distinguished re- among them the Archbishop of Canterbury | spirits fed him imperceptible food.

and the spiritual peers, denied the right to life as taking precedence of the right of property. On that ground Englishmen must make their to the great army of the French. There he fight. The people of Ireland, grown desperate with suffering, are impatient of delay. They are arming and drilling. There will be a bitter struggle. Thousands will be shot and hundreds will be hanged as rebels. The landlords will be murdered; the worst forms of rebellion will be called into life. The smoking castles and mansions of the landlords, their neglected fields, a peasantry ripe for every form of violence, reckless of the life to which they have no right and preferring death from the bullet to the more agonizing one by starvation, will prove the value of property and of its rights. It will then have been lowed upon grace; he opened his heart to found that it would have been cheaper and the Holy Spirit that spoke to him, and at more economic to be generous. More than length he made up his mind to forsake the this, whatever may have been thought of Great Britain's course to Ireland in the past the sympathy of the world will not be with those who have starved a helpless people into armed rebellion, only to end the pangs of famine with the bullet and the hangman's rope. The dukes, earls and marquises whose millions are squandered in the rioteus living that correspondents and the press of their own country have so faithfully and abundantly pictured, may learn with dismay some day, as did the nobility of France, that the Commons of England do not share in the belief of the right of property to commit murder, and awake to find themselves stripped not only of their titles but of their property also. The feeling of resentment is not stronger in Ireland than in England, and a fire in one island may create a blaze in the other. The English and Scotch farmers have the right to life, too, and if it is not duly recognized in time they may find it necessary to affirm it with heavy hands .- Brooklyn Eagle.

Canadian News.

The friends and admirers of Mr. John Costigan, M. P., to the number of sixty, entertained that gentleman to dinner in the Canada Pacific Hotel, Winnipeg, on Wednesday. Dr. O'Donnell occupied the chair, and "mongst the number of the invited guests was the United States Consul, Mr. Taylor.

The tunnelling of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Longueuil is likely to be an accomplished fact. The company have made the necessary deposit with the Government, and the survey, which will cost about \$15,000, commences early this week under the direction of Mr. Walter Shanly, C. E.

Post-Office Inspector French, of Ottawa, is making vigorous efforts to suppress the growstamps. The last victim is a militia officer at Prescott, who, within the past few days, has been convicted of the offence by two Justices of the Peace and heavily fined.

The trial of Wm. J. Mulholland for murder was commenced in the Circuit Court, St. John, N. B. on the 16th, before Judge Duff. The prisoner was second mate of the ship Lillie Soullard 'and shot James Lambourn, a sailor, while on a voyage from Philadelphia to St. John. The defence is that Mulholland The Lords and the Disturbance intended only to frighten Lambourn, and had no wish to shoot him when he presented the revolver. The trial will occupy all to-mor-

> Intelligence has just been received at Peterboro' of the death by suicide of Maurice Horrigan. Horrigan had been employed in the lumber shanty of Thompson, Smith & Son, on Black Lake, in the township of Ridout, and had been drinking heavily. Or the 6th inst. he was seen going towards the stables, and when called to dinner said he would be back in a search was at once made, but his body was was discovered in the lake close to the shore, He is supposed to have relatives in the in which there is at present an unusually large mended by the highest medical authority as vicinity of Omemee or Norwood.

A man named L. H. Desrochers, of Quebec, 62 years of age, committed suicide on Monday by poisoning. It seems that the deceased has for some time past sed an irregular life, and on Monday afternoon last, feeling, as he afterwards said to the doctors, tired of lik. he swallowed a full packet of Paris green, mixed in a glass of whiskey. He was removed late in the evening to the Marine Hospital. where the doctors did everything in their power to save the life of the unfortunate man, who, however, died yesterday morning about six o'clock. Desrochers told the docors that he had kept the Paris green by him for some time before taking it. He had been employed some years ago as a proofreader at the office of the Journal de Quebec. An inquest was held upon the remains yesterday, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

Two very sad cases of insanity have been received at Beauport Lunatic Asylum Quebec. An elderly gentleman of the Crown Lands Department, Mr. Dufresne, formerly of the Public Works Department at Ottawa, who had been somewhat addicted of late to liquor, was received into the institution at the solicitation of his friends owing to his apparently incurable idiocy Mr. Dufresne's father also died insane. Papers were also made out today for the commitment to Beauport of a mate named Levi Lewis, from Milford Haven, who arrived here this spring in a sailing vessel He sought and obtained admittance into the Marine Hospital for a sore leg, said to have been caused by his feet hanging out of his berth at sea. Giving way to melancholy he brooded over the presibility of losing his limb by amputation, and gradually became a confirmed bypochoudriac, imagining that he had lost his leg. Lately he has assailed his attendants, accusing them of having without just cause taken off his leg. On other subjects he appeared, until recently, to be quite sage. The unfortunate man has served in the Royal Navy and he also took part in the Franklin exploration expedition in which he becam boatswain. Subsequently he rose to the rank of captain, but having lost his ship on the English coast he shipped to Quebec this spring as mate.

Holloway's Cintment and Pills.-Coughs, Influenza .- The southing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respirato y organs. In comon colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is easiest, asfest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when any one is afflicted with cold, coughs, bronso many persons ar- seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

-The Chicago Spiritual Journal explains

THE "PLOT" TO BLOW UP THE CORK BARRACKS.

ANOTHER COERCION ACT RECOM-MENDED,

Suspicion that Landlords and Detectives have Something to do with the Revolution.

London, August 17 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question, stigmatised the speech of Mr. John Dillon at the land meeting at Kildare, on Sunday, as wickedness and cowardice, and as an abuse of the liberty of speech. There was no intention, however, of prosecuting Mr. Dillon, who would probably desire nothing better. Mr. Forster confirmed the published reports of riots at Dungannon and elsewhere, and concluded by saying that all the clergymen in Ireland should set their faces against foolish religious processions, the only effect of which is to create disturbance. A despatch from Cork to the Times says:—"The case which was shipped from Milford for Cork, and which was seized by the police yesterday, contained one rifle and eight revolvers. It is consigned to a person having no ostensible connection with the sale of arms. The case remains in the Custom House store and is watched by the officials." At Belfast yesterday the riots ing was renewed. The mounted police charged the mob and twenty persons were arrested. Some houses have been wrecked by

LONDON, August 18 .- During the riot at Dungannon, on Sunday, many police were wounded. Their ranks were several times broken. They finally fired buckshot into the The firing was returned from revolvers, and showers of stones fell, many of the rioters almost rushing on the points of the bayonets in their eagerness to attack. Subsequently a volley of ball was fired and many wounded. One man had the side of his head riddled with buckshot and received a bullet in the abdomen. He soon died. At Downpatrick, in the fight between Catholics and Orangemen, firearms were used incessantly from eleven o'clock on Sunday night until Ireland. They would have no coercion act three on Monday morning. Several persons were severely wounded.

A Dublin despatch says in consequence of the statement of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary of Ireland, that a thousand marines would of the Times says:-"The Juno affair is bebe quartered in Mayo, attention will be engerly | ginning to be regarded as not altogether a directed thither, and a sort of confirmation scene belonging to a tragedy, and the splendid will be lent to the rumors that the Government expected an insurrection among the peasantry. The marines in that case will act as a substitute for the peace preservation law, and save the Government the humiliation of appealing to Parliament for special powers. There have, however, been no open indications of any intended disturbances, and to most people here the notion of a rising seems highly absurd.

A Dublin despatch this afternoon states that there is continued excitement at Dungannon and a renewal of the rioting at Bel-

CORK, August 18 .- A diabolical and deeply laid plot to blow up the military barrack in this city and to kill hundreds of persons, as well as to destroy immense amounts of valuable property, has been discovered just in time to prevent its execution. The Great Southern and Western Railway leading into the city in passes directly under the Royal barracks, its pure state, scientifically treated, is recomgarrison of troops, the new reinforcements | the most nourishing and strengthening bevefrom England being among them. The Military Commander late last night received private information of a plot to blow up the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize tunnel, and thus destroy the barracks, with the garrison. Placing himself in instant com- markets that has passed the ordeal to which munication with the railroad officials, the running of trains through the tunnel was suspended, and a search was made. This resulted in finding two barrels of gunpowder in a recess of the tunnel just below the barracks, the barrels communicating with each other by means of a fuse, which was all prepared to be lighted. The fuse were cut off and the barrels were removed to the barracks. A large number of troops were then immedi ately placed under arms, and the whole neigh borhood was scoured, but nothing further was found. The guards are now doubled, and armed parties of soldiers and constabulary are patrolling outside the barracks. There is not the slightest clue to the conspirators. The information received by the commandant came in an anonymous letter. The Fenians and Nationalists are loud in declaring that it is a put-up job on them, devised by the secret agents of the Government for the purpose of exciting popular indignation and of checking the tide of sympathy in England for Ireland's legitimate demands for justice. They assert that Government agents placed the barrels of gunpowder in the tunnel, and then wrote They are just what the people want, saving the anonymous letter to the commandant.

LONDON, August 18 .- A Cork despatch says there is not a word of truth in the reported plot to blow up the barracks, and no powder was found. All the alleged suspicious cir cumstances are denied by the police.

London, Angust 18 -The authorities at Cork are in a state of perfect and pitiable consternation in consequence of the discovery of the plot to blow up the railway tunnel and barracks. The military and constabulary are much alarmed, and although Government officials pretend to make light of the discovery, there is no doubt they are in a strte of great alarm and apprehension. Some of the precautions which are taken are ridiculously absurd. Even the newspaper reporters in the discharge of their duties are marched between a file of soldiers, and are vatched as narrowly as if they were Fenian conspirators in disguise.

London, August 18 .- A despatch from Belfast says rioting was resumed to-day and continued until night. The police charged on both parties repeatedly, and many persons were injured.

At a land meeting held to-day at Leranee, the principal orator was Mr. Redpath, correspondent of a New York paper. His speech is stated to have been inflammatory, and greatly excited the audience.

Dublis, August 19.—Every day now brings to light new evidences of the activity and zeal of the Fenians, Nationalists or Young frelanders. Last night over 200 men were discovered drilling along the side of the Spa Canal, Mallow, in Munster county. Upon the the constabulary's approach the pickets of the drilling party gave the alarm, and the men fled quickly and quietly in every direction to avoid pursuit and capture. No arrests were

made. LONDON, Angust 10 .- Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, whose sudden departure !

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND,

will ask Parliament to renew the Coercion Act. Mr. Gladstone's opposition to the renewal of this Act up to this time has been thoroughly understood. He has expressed himself as of the opinion that circumstances did not require the measure, and its only

effect would be to alarm and needlessly exasperate the people of Ireland, and possibly put the Government in the attitude of bidding for an insurrection by appearing to anticipate it, but the news of the serious rioting at Dungannon and elsewhere, with the armed drilling taking place in different parts of Ireland and the affair at the Cork barracks, may, it is thought, have changed the policy of the Government, and induced the Ministry to favor the renewal of the Coercion Act. It is be-

for Dublin in response to a telegram yesterday

created so much surprise and speculation, has

sequences are certain to be very grave. LONDON, August 18.-Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on receiving the news of the plot to blow up Cork barracks, immediately started for Ireland to confer with the authorities in Cork and institute a thorough investigation of the out-

lieved, if this extreme step is taken, the con-

In order to defend the constabulary estimates from the attacks of Home-Rulers in Parliament, the Conservatives, under the leadership of Lord Churchill, have decided to induce the Government to renew the Coercion Acts in Ireland. London, August 16.-Catholic demonstra-

tions were made in various parts of Ireland yesterday, in connection with the 15th of August (Lady Day) celebrations. At Dungarvon the demonstration was attended with serious rioting. The police, who had been severely stoned, fired on the procession, and one man was killed and twenty persons wounded. There was also rioting in other parts of the country and several police were injured. A serious faction fight occurred at Portadown, county Armagh, between Catholics and Orangemen, during which many persons were badly wounded. The Catholics were routed. A despatch from Cork to the Press Association says a case of twenty rifles, which was shipped from Milford for Cork, was seized by the police to-day. Mr. John Dillon (home ruler), member of the House of Commons for Tipperary, speaking at a land meeting at Kildare yesterday, said that as soon as the Land League had 300,000 men enroled they would be able to strike against rent entirely if their demands were not granted, and all the arms in England would not be able to levy rent in and they could go out any hour of the night they pleased and carry rifles with them. No further discoveries have been made regarding the Juno affair. The Dublin correspondent prospect of the harvest must tend to ease men's minds. At the meeting of the Land League at Cork yesterday the Juno affair was condemned and the belief expressed that the raid must have been eff-cted by persons desiring to see a renewal of the coercion acts and wishing to give the government good value for their secret service money.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR For August, 1880.

THURSDAY, 26.—St. Joachim, Confessor, Father of B. V. M. (Aug. 22). St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.
FRIDAY, 27.—St. Joseph, Calasancius, Confessor.

fessor.

SATURDAY, 28.—St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Hermes, Martyr.

SUNDAY, 29.—Fifteenth day after Pentecost. Beheading of St. John Baptist. St. Sabina, Martyr. Less. Jerem. i. 17-29; Mark vi. 17-29; Last Gosp. Luke vii. 11-16.

MONDAY, 30.—St. Rose of Lima, Virgin. SS. Felix and Adauctus, Martyrs.

TUESDAY, 31.—St. Raymond Nonnatus, Confessor.

For September, 1880.

For September, 1880. WEDNESDAY, 1.-St. Giles, Abbott. The Twelve Brothers, Martyrs.

The old nuisance of Quebec is reviving on a large scale. Crimping, which the authorities imagined they had stamped out, is again

in full vigor.

Ter Shamrock defeat on Saturday was a surprise to every one, except, perhaps to the Shamrocks. As for the Montrealers, they were intoxicated with their victory, which is a cause for astonishment as they have won similar victories heretofore, though not lately.

Ir is found that the Portland cement used in the Public Works at Quebec became so soft when under water, as to be perfectly useless, while Canadian cement which stands the pressure is not used. This is to the Quebec Telegram a matter for surprise, and it loudly calls for explanation.

THE American papers are troubling themselves about the sinister looking Americans who are seen around the beautiful City of Cork. Mr. Gibbon, speaking at a pic-nic in Chicago, gives it as his opinion that a man in Ireland is sinister who does not say "your honor" to the landlords and such. He may be right.

As an evidence of the difficulty of transferring a piece of land in Ireland from the party of the first part, to the party of the second part, it may be mentioned that it takes an expenditure of about fifty dollars to convey the big drum of nationalism will cure itself. thirty acres, and so on in proportion to the size. The land stamp alone costs five pounds sterling. One can convey a thousand acres of land in Canada at a cost of a dollar or two.

LORD ORANMORE AND BROWN, an Irish peer. a fanatic and semi-lunatic, in playing the role in the British House of Lords which the lamented Mr. Whalley played in the Commons, with the difference that whereas Mr. Whalley was an Englishman, and probably sincere in his attack upon Ireland and "popery" the noble lord is an Irishman, and never so happy as when he is maligning his unhappy country before the world. His latest question was if the government intended prosecuting the Land League and renewing the Coercion Act, to which the answer was a decided negative.

THE HON. MR. FORSTER's plan for preserving the peace among Her Majesty's subjects | lic young men, after graduating, to battle suc- | slaughtering of cattle. The provision exin Ireland is so original, that no one would have dreamed of it, except the Quaker the Irish chief secretary is. The constabulary, that has crowned the labor sacrifices of the on the charter was one of the most interestinstead of firing bullets, are now instructed to discharge tuckshot into the bodies of Her stitution. If, instead of finding fault with the out against the west, the east was the strong-Majesty's lieges, and this Mr. Forster declares to be a decided improvement. And so it is. Ask the Grouse and Pheasant if it is not, and | many of our institutions in this Province to they will answer you that they prefer bullets adopt its curriculum a far greater benefit which are apt to fly inside of the mark. But then the Grouse and Pheasants are interested In the meantime, our Catholic population parties. That it is not pleasent to have buck- may congratulate themselves on having an lars worth of stock, which was to be divided siege of Candahar. It is possible if all goes sion of the world. When the Fenians atshot dug out from one,s body, is quite certain. institution where our young men are in a po- among the majority, made the mouths of the well that they will unite about the 10th of tacked the police van in Manchester and

dinary than other legislative measures practised by Irish chief secretaries for the preservation of the peace in Ireland.

Just now, when there seems likely to be serious trouble between Ireland and England, it should be borne in mind that the Atlantic cable is in the hands of the English, and that it is in the habit of telling infamous lies. We are told, for instance, "that the Blessed Virgin and St. Patrick appeared in a vision at Knock and told the people not to pay rent." We are also informed almost every day that terrible agrarian outrages are committed; but, when the mail comes to hand, none of those outrages appear, but on the contrary, the Circuit judges in most of the counties are presented with white gloves. We produce most of the despatches and give them for what they are worth for lack of more authentic information.

Some capitalists of New York commenced building a large hotel at Rockaway Beach, in that state lately, but, after a while were either unable or unwilling to pay their hands in cash. They gave them certificates instead, but, as this thing had been going on since the first of June, and as the seven or eight hundred workmen could not dispose of them except at a ruinious of discount, they became disatisfied and struck. They acted calmly and coolly in the premises, appointed a committee, went to the several banks with the certificates, and were ultimately happy to find that Drexel, Morgan & Co. received them at par. If all strikers acted in this practical fashion they would secure more victories and come out better in the end.

ignorant of he is well posted on European against the TRUE WITNESS time and again affairs, and especially as to the jealousies that the word Catholic was too profusely among the powers. So long as they differ scattered through its columns. There is, as to the amount of pressure to be put on however, an excuse for the TRUE WITNESS, as Turkey he knows there will not exist that it is the organ of Catholic opinion in Canada, union among them which would force him but why should the Globe drag religion into to do more than promise to carry out a political contest, in which one man opposes the treaty of Berlin. He is safe therefore for the present, although a month ago no one could have imagined circumstances so favorable to him could arise. Then the powers were united, now they are divided, and Greece may clamor in vain for the session of territory guaranteed her until she be strong enough to go and take it. She missed her opportunity in not going in with Russia during the late war. True, she was about to do so and share the spoil of the vanquished, but England exercised a pressure upon her, and intimated she would look after her interests. Mr. Gladstone has, indeed, done all he could to obtain the union of the powers in her behalf, and the joint vote was his idea. Turkey acted on the joint vote as regards Montenegro when she saw the powers in earnest for a time, but when she observed them growing icalous, when she saw France, one of Greece's particular friends, withdrawing, and Germany following suite, she refused the accession of territory to Greece and there the matter rests-Russia cannot forgive Greece for not taking a hand in the war, and Greece, on her side, is sorry she did not, and realizes when too late that England is less powerful than Russia in the east.

### COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

We have had our attention directed to a lively discussion just now going on between our French Canadian confreres on the subject | cry against him." of the teaching of the English language in our collegiate institutions. An evening contemporary, the Courrier de Montreal, is very much exercised over the fact that at the Ottawa University the course of study should be presented in English, instead of in French and that an undue prominence is thus given own impression is, and it is not the first time antagonism with three-fourths of the popula- cipal amendments are three. The first is Courrier to pursue its own course, satisfied that in the long run the eternal beating on incited the ire of the Courrier. The Ottawa | way of its promoters as regards the obtaining | College, where the French language is taught in all its elegance and purity, as witness their scholars in the various departments of life in the Dominion, fill more particularly a want long felt by the English-speaking and French Canadian Uatholics of the country. In the greater number of our Lower Canadian colleges we regret to be obliged to say the English language is not only a secondary consideration, but is almost entirely neglected There the old system of the petit simmarin, that existed in France one hundred years ago. is still followed regardless of the changes in the state of affairs can continue. Amendtimes and circumstances. In the new Catholic university of Ottawa both languages receive equal attention, but the course of study has been adapted to the requirements of the country, and is such as will enable our Cathocessfully with their rivals of other creeds. And this is the secret of the wonderful success Reverend Fathers who have charge of the in- ing in municipal history. The east stood prominence given to English instruction at the Ottawa College, our confrere were to urge would be conferred on its fellow-countrymen. of strong language could desire, and the re-

for their advancement and success in after life. We have received a communication from Ottawa on this subject which our readers will find on another page.

#### TORONTO WEST.

It is a great misfortune that a Catholic cannot receive the nomination for a Parliamentary constituency without having his religion mixed up with his politics. Let an Anglican, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Methodist or Agnostic seek the sweet voices of the multitude, or, what is more to the purpose, their votes, and though the character of the candidate may be pulled to pieces, though his antecedents may be found to have been of the worst description; though his grandsire may be found to have been deservedly hanged for sheep stealing, yet his religion is never mentioned it is not of the least importance when politics are concerned. But the moment a Catholic appears in the field the whole world is at once made aware that he is a Catholic. Why is this? Is there anything, for instance, in the religion of Alderman Ryan, of Toronto, which would prevent him being either an excellent Liberal or a loyal Tory. Why do the newspapers not discuss the religion of Mr. Ryan's opponent, Mayor Beatty? We cannot for the life of us discover whether he is an Episcopalian, Baptist, Muggletonian, Mahommedan or Brahmin, but we all know, for we hade been told it a hundred times within in the past week, that Alderman Ryan is a Catholic. And yet there is no law on the statutes of Canada prohibiting one of that religion from holding any position under the WHATEVER else the sublime Porte may be Crown in Canada. It has been charged another on questions of policy and not on questions of theology. Perhaps the Globe means well and perhaps it does'nt, but it certainly was the first paper which informed the world that Alderman Ryan was a Catholic born in Lancashire. As we gave an extract from the Liberal journal last week we do the same by the Conservative organ, the Mail, in this issue, and at the same time request those esteemed papers to stick to the

businesss in hand. Says the Mail:-"Neither Mr. Ryan's repute in the commercial world nor his standing as a private citizen is at issue in this struggle; if they were we should be glad to bear testimony to his excellent business reputation and great moral worth. Nor is this a battle between rival creeds. The people are told, with ostentations detail, that he is 'a member of the Catholic Church,' and that 'the anti-Catholic cry will doubtless be raised by the Government party;' but all this is superfluous. Mr. Ryan's religious belief can have no manner of connection with his views on the tariff or the Pacific Railway; and it is safe to say no good Conservative will vote against him simply because of that belief. If the Mail believed that he would be sacrificed for his religion it would not hesitate to sink politics and support him; for the triumph of a true liberalism over bigotry and narrow-mindedness would be of much more importance to the public weal than any mere party victory can possibly be. Mr. Ryan is not a Catholic in this contest, but a freetrader; and a Catholic cry for him will be just as immoral and as wicked as a Protestant

Perfectly correct, O esteemed contemporary !

THE CHARTER DEBATE. Despite the efforts of a persevering opposition and the strong public opinion at its back the majority in the Council carried out of a charter. A rather important amendlost. It was to the effect that the street-car conductor should not be allowed to take more people in the car than there were seats for. To this Alderman Grenier objected that this would be inconvenient, because many people a valid objection at present, and in fact for the future as well, it we are to have the fifteen minutes interval between the starting of cars ments or no amendments the City Council is about giving a monopoly for forty years, which is nothing new, as Alderman Donovan and the late gift of a monopoly for the cluding the running of independent busses was, we think, very unfair. The discussion altercation between Alderman Holland and forces or return to Herat. Allard-to use a polite but mild expression,

selves while palpitating with excitment, Can this be true? If so, why are we not of the majority. The Gazette does not charge the members of the City Council with being bought by the "grosser forms of corruption," but it does charge them with being so enlisted in the interests of the City Passenger Railway Company, that "they are unable to form a fair judgment in any matter in which the interests of the company are involved." It is very kind of the Gazette to say so. Does the editor of the Gazette say this in a Pickwickian or Parliamentary sense, which are nearly all the same? And if gross allurements in the shape of hundreds of thousands of dollars were not held out to the majority. of the east-end, or the French Canadian members, what kind of allurements were they; were they ethereal, evanescent, spiritual, or effervescent. Does the editor of the Gazette think that a rapid succession of champaign suppers would enlist the thirteen, and if not what would?

But if the passage at-arms between Alderman Allard and Alderman Holland was of a sanguinary character (always in a Pickwickian sense), what was it to the encounter between Mr. White, M. P., and Alderman Allard? Nothing. Such language, such force, such Anglo-Saxon, strong and grand in its simplicity. This encounter was none the less sanguinary (still in a Pickwickian sense) in that both the combatants fired round the corner. This from the Alderman was not so bad for a Frenchman, supposed not to be perfectly posted in the beauties of Anglo-Saxon (mostly any one can speak English). He (Ald. Allard) was ashamed of the paper which was a disgrace to the community, edited by a firebrand, managed by the man who sat on the sofe in the City Council on Wednesday, and who insulted the French Canadians that morning. Whether the passage just quoted is milder than the extract which follows, taken from Friday's Gazette, we leave to our readers :-

"The meeting of the Council was remarkable yesterday for two things. It was remarkable, first, for the violent and cowardly attack by Alderman Allard upon Mr. Thomas White, in relation to matters which were utterly irrelevant to the discussion. We do not propose to reply to this attack. It simply shows how an able man, as Mr. Allard undoubtedly is, can sometimes so forget himself as to descend to the role of a a ruffianly blackguard."

It seems that Mr. Thomas White, M. P. attended the meeting of the City Council on Wednesday, and had to listen to the tirade of Ald. Allard, a tirade which, abusive as it might be, still cannot be considered altogether unfair when fighting a gentleman owning a newspaper, and being at the same time one of the best speakers in Canada. Alderman Kennedy's answer to Alderman Grenier was one of the best hits of the debate. When the the worthy Alderman Grenier, who is a Liberal and an aspirant for Parliamentary honors, pointed to the paucity of numbers in the gallery as a proof that the public did not take a deep interest in the giving away of the charter, Alderman Kennedy sharply retorted that the National policy it was which kept men employed and away from the galleries, and not lack of interest. It is needless to say Aldrman Kennedy is a Conservative.

The monopoly is now given, and it is perhaps useless to say further than that it will entich a corporation, benefit the east end in a measure, and inflict a serious injury on the city and the character of its representatives.

### CANDAHAR.

The eyes of the British empire are once more turned upon Afghanistan. News from that distant country, and especially the beleaguered city of Candahar, is looked for with to the English training of the pupils. Our its programme with the exception of a few the deepest interest, for Indian officers say have been long enough in the country—they rather important amendments, and the the loss of Candahar means the loss of India. and their ancestry—to have become, as the we have had occasion to express it, that our | charter for forty years is as good as given to | The accounts received concerning it are nefriends of the Courrier are a little too anxious | the City Passenger Railway Csmpany; for, | cessarily of the most conflicting nature, but for French domination in everything, and except its formal ratification by the contract- what is known with certainty is, that General that the course followed by that journal, if ing parties and the passage of an act through Primrose is inside with a battery and a half North of Ireland, that the fierce spirit of concurred in by its fellow-countrymen, must the local Legislature, the charter has been to of artillery and 5,000 men, four-fifths of whom Orange ascendancy still lives, and that the necessarily have the effect of placing them in all intents and purpose secured. The prind are natives of India, and Avoob Khan outside in command of an army of 20,000 men and tion of the Dominion, and more especially to that the company will sell twenty-five tickets thirty-six guns, assisted by the advice of all Ireland she allows a pitiful minority to a very powerful minority in the Province of for a dollar, the second that when the em- European officers. Who these officers may be oppress a majority of their own country-Quebec. However, we can afford to allow the ployees of the company remove snow and ice is a mystery. The despatches report them to men. We are not unjust in throwfrom the track in winter they must cart it be Russians, but this the government of the ing the whole blame on England, because away, and the third, and most important, is | Czar indignantly deny, and if they are not that if at some future time Montreal requires | Russians they are just as likely to be Italian We cannot allow the opportunity to pass an elevated railroad, such as they have in adventurers or Fenian emissaries as anything land which do not contain a Catholic magis. without referring to the institution that has New York, no obstacle shall be thrown in the else. The Italians have of late become trate. The Orangemen may be excused when Fenians they are likely to turn up in some ment submitted by Alderman Donovan was out of the way places in order to strike a stroke at British prestige. But whoever the ments of England, Whig and Tory. officers may be, it is certain they are advising Ayoob Khan to his advantage, and that Prince | in Ireland we are of the opinion that it is all is drawing lines of circumvallation around moonshine. We believe that Ireland is Candahar. The latest reports say that he deeply and justly disaffected, and anxious, if would rather stand than wait. This may be has beseiged it on three sides, that he has at. a chance presented itself, to try the fortunes tempted to storm it and has failed, and that of war once more in order to right her many the Heratees have deserted his camp. The and grievous wrongs, but we believe also that last piece of intelligence is, however, contra. there is not the faintest desire to take the from a given point, but it is scarcely possible dicted by a still later telegram, which says the Heratees were repulsed in an attack on bered by past disasters. They know what one of the posts. The truth is that any news | terrible misfortunes an unsuccessful rebellion from Candahar must be received with a good would entail upon them, and they are redeal of allowance. There is of course no solved to bide their time. The raid on the pointed out, in referring to the Gas Company, telegraphic communication, and intelligence Juno is rather a transparent fraud, and is Cabinet and become President of the Syndi-General Primrose has provisions enough to party. The placing of two barrels of gunlast him three months, and water of a very powder in a railway tunnel under Cork barinferior quality for five weeks, before which time Ayoob Khan must raise the siege, if in the meantime he does not carry the place by | that would accrue? It would be murder of er, and gave away the monopoly. The storm, either to give battle to the relieving the most diabolical character-a murder

General Phayre with a brigade of 3,000 and The notion, however, is no more extraor-sition to receive the education that is requisite minority water, and their hearts ask them- September and relieve Primrose, for we cannot killed Sergeant Brett they had in view the celled postage stamps.

Khan can get together will be a match for Roberts with an army of say 12,000 men half British and well supplied with artillery. Still misfortunes may happen on the way, and if they do they will be great misfortunes, or, more properly speaking, disasters. Afghanistan is pre-emenintly the country of disasters. The position of both Phayre and Roberts is peculiarly dangerous. They have both cut themselves loose from their base of operations, and as the military these latest "attempts at insurrection." The parlance has it, they are "in the air." It they achieve victory they can, as a matter of course, make Candahar a future base, but if they do not, if fortune, or his merits, still favor Ayoob, their position is indeed perilous, for Abdurahman Khan is in their rear, and he will incline to the winning side. In fact he must, he has no option in the matter. If Ayoob succeeds in capturing Candahar before the arrival of Roberts, he will secure a splendid supply of Armstrong guns, money, and, what is far better, an accession of prestige, which means increased strength, and it is not too much to presume that he will have under his command an army of 40,000 men. The tribes who are waiting like expectant vultures, will rise around Roberts' march, if indeed they do not do so under even present circumstances, and he will have either to retreat or advance, as he may, destruction threatening him in either case, for the treacherous Abdurahman is behind him. |This is not a pleasant state of affairs truly. The tate of Candahar will reverberate throughout India. This is agreed upon all sides, the prestige of the British name will have been lost, and India is governed by British prestige at this present moment. The Times is even now discussing the advisability of evacuating India altogether, and leaving a confederation of states behind. In its issue of the 31st July it asks if India, her liege subjects for a purpose. bankrupt and beggared as it is, can be of any further use to England. It has been of use heretofore, but now is a drain on her resources. She has extracted from the natives all their diamonds, gold and treasures, and left them famine instead. If engaged in a great European war, and it a rebellion break out in Ireland, she must, if not assisted by continental allies, withdraw her troops from India in any case. It is therefore not surprising that the eyes of the British world are turned on Candabar, as its fall, if it shall fall, may form an epoch in British affairs in the East.

#### THE "INSURRECTION" IN IRETAND. Unfortunate Ireland once more furnishes

sensations for newspaper readers, and con-

terings of insurrection. One day we are in_

formed that a ship is boarded and cases of

arms taken from her, another that Cork barracks were in danger of being blown into the air, while still later we are told the Catholics and Protestants of the North of Ireland are in a state of civil war. This last is alas, the most melancholy intelligence, because the most reliable. What can the world, outside that no one but an active member could give the British, think of a people who have just escaped fever and famine through outside benevolence flying at the throats of one another for the love of God? While religious dissensions have ceased in the rest of the civilized nations they exist as vigorously in the North of Ireland as they did a century ago, and they, unhappily, show no signs of decay. Some Irishmen may cousole themselves with the thought that the parties at variance are of different races as well as creeds; that while the Catholics are national in feeling their enemies are intensely British. But this is a poor consolation, for the anti-nationalists old expression has, it "more Irish than the Irish themselves." We must only assume in discussing the religious animosities of the miserable faction comforts itself with the consciousness that though England oppresses power emanates from her, and it is her fault that there are counties in the North of Ire. enterprising in the East, and as for the they imagine Catholics have no rights which they are bound to respect, for they are only taking example from the successive Govern-

field at present. The people have been sofrom the beseiged is altogether gathered from | more likely to be the work of the spies, innative spies in the interest of the invaders. | formers and landlords than of the National racks also wears a suspicious aspect. What good would result from the destruction of life which we cannot believe Irishmen could be guilty of in cold blood. It would be differwas as rich and rare as the-strongest speaker | General Roberts with a well equipped army of | ent in case of civil war; it would be perfectly | an editor of Punch. 10,000 men, exclusive of camp followers, are justifiable even, but, under present circumference to the hundreds of thousands of dol- on the march by different routes, to raise the stances, it would excite the horror and aver-

As regards the insurrectionary movement

believe that any number of Afghans Ayoob object of releasing their leaders. When there made the abortive attempt at blowing up Clerkenwell their intentions were the same, but the blowing up of Cork barracks, and the consequent slaughter, would be cold-blooded murder, and we repeat we cannot believe Irishmen could be guilty of such a thing. is more feasible to suppose that the plentiful crop of spies, and informers, and detectives who infest unhappy Ireland in times o trouble and excitement, are at the bottom of history of Ireland teaches us that those in. famous men, in order to create wealth and employment for themselves, have often in. vented conspiracies for which innocent men were brought to the dock and the scaffold They are now as capable of iniquity as they were in former times; they possess the same facilities, are protected by the same class of landlords. Who does not remember the atrocious Talbot, the English Protestant who passed himself off as a Catholic, knelt at the Holy Communion table in order to throw the unwary off their guard, manufactured Fenians that he might have them arrested, who was protected by the Castle, and afterwards re ceived his deserts at the hands of an assassin The truth is, it is the Land League which is dangerous, and it is the evicted whom the landlords fear. They are aware the Government will not send an extra force to protect them, but that they will send any number to prevent a rebellion, and hence they organize raids on the Juno and put good Government powder in places where it can be easily discovered. For our own part we sincerely and conscientiously believe that the class which can turn a widow and her orphans out in the pitiless winter weather to die by the roadside is bad enough for anything on this earth, and certainly wicked enough to hatch bogus plots against the Queen's majesty and the lives of

> In the course of recent debate on Itish affairs, the Marquis of Waterford said :

"A greatdeal had been said about emigration, which was a very popular remedy in their lordship's house. Emigration might be very useful, but, as at present carried out, it was the greatest injury to the country, because it was the young, the strong, the active and the energetic who were going, while the old, the feeble, and the useless, with the children, were left behind.

Why, most noble Marquis, that is exactly what their lordships want. Old women and feeble men, cannot trial muskets.

In reference to the sensational correspondence on Fenianism in the New York Herall part of which appeared in the last issue of the the TRUE WITNESS, the New York Tablet of the cerning her we hear of agitation, landlord 21st of August says :-sbooting, outrages, religious broils, and mut-

The article purports to be written by Herald correspondent from Cork, Ireland, but to the experienced it bears convincing evicence of being manufactured in the Heraboffice in New York, and, furthermore, we he lieve we could lay our finger upon the writer. We have come to this conclusion from certain facts within our knowledge, and from a peculiarity of the language and construction of the article, and also from the conviction the important information it contains. It might be asked what motive any one in New York would have for its publication."

There is one journal at least which ca guess as well as the Trre Witness.

### Personal.

-Bismarck has fallen away to 238 pounds.

-Princess Louise is to visit the German

-Lord Oranmore and Brown has a terrible thick lip.

-Mr. T. P. O'Connor thinks the House of Lords a nuisance.

-Rev. A. H. MacKonochie, the great Ritnalist, is in Toronto.

-Adelaide Neilson, the celebrated singer, died suddenly in Paris.

-It is understood that Mr. Ryan, M.P. for Marquette, has resigned.

-The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie defies Sir John to appeal to the country.

-General McClellan has expressed his in-

tention of retiring from politics. -When General Grant was President the country kept his dog at the rate of \$10 per month.

_Mr. Dillon, M. P. for Tipperary, defice the House of Lords, and calls the members -'The rumor of Marshal Bazaine's death

is unfounded. He is still living quietly at Madrid.

-General Burroughs is 53 years of age. He never saw a shot fired in anger until very lately near Candahar. _The Pope's hair is silvery white. He has

a strong and vibrating voice, and carries himself with mild dignity. -The Cockneys made a row over the

burial of Miss Nellson. The Parsians are too well bred for such a thing. .The trouble with Secretary Sherman is whether he will levy duty on the 47 dresses

of the coming Sarah Bernhardt. _"If you want an easy job," said Henry Ward Brenher to a young friend who asked

him for advice, "don't be an editor." -John Mackay, the California millionaire, is fifty years of age, a great talker, wears

spectacles, and has a careworn look. -The London Advertiser hints that Sir Charles Tupper will resign his seat in the

_It is thought the Duke of Argyle will receive the Kuighthood of the Garter, left vacent by the death of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

...The German National Liberals are again split up. Her Von Bennsignen can now only command 55 of them, which are all Bismarckian. ---The London papers say that Mr. Bur-

nand, the new editor of Punch, is a worthy man, which is something really strange for -Lieutenant Colonel McNeil, commanding

the eighteenth battalion Prescott, Ont., volunteers, will probably be removed from the list of the officers of the active Dominion militia, having been convicted of using can-

# THE MONTRERL EXHIBITION.

## THE PREPARATIONS

# THE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Large Number of Visitors, and Grand Success Anticipated.

ENERGETIC LABORS OF THE COM-MITTEE.

#### PART OF THE PROGRAMME.

The proposed Montreal exhibition is now carried beyond the Rubicon, and if it shall not turn out a magnificent success we shall be a good deal mistaken. The preparations to make it a success are being carried on with energy and intelligence, and for this the Citizens' Committee deserve the thanks of the community at large. Up to this the sum of niae thousand dollars has been subscribed, including a thousand from the city newspapers; ten thousand is all that will be required, but even if double this amount were necessary it would be furthcoming, for the enthusiasm of Montreal over its grand exhibition is very great; \$20,000 alone will be given for premiums. The only fear now is that, ample as are the Exhibition Grounds, they will not be large enough to contain all the products brought hither from the different parts of Canada, the United States and Brazil; but it is to be hoped that the space will be so utilized as to permit every square yard to be set apart for those coming to compete for premiums. It is expected that Manitoba will make a splendid show of its products, and the desire to witness it is very general throughott a country which has heard so much of the Northwest within the past few years. The zeal and good feeling manifested on all sides to make the exhibition a success is commendable. It is thought Montreal has never before witnessed such an influx of strangers as the time between the 13th and 24th of September will bring on, and the hotel keepers are preparing to reap a brave harvest. Thousands will make the exhibition an excuse for seeing what is really America, barring none, and we have no doubt graciously respond to the invitation. that our visitors will go away with the impression that tame has not exaggerated the appearance of the chief city of Canada, or that the trade and commerce of Montreal will not be benefited by the advent of large numbers of merchants who will make permanent commercial connections. We understand that all the railroads coming into the city will afford unusual facilities for visiting Montreal during the ten exhibition days, and we know that the committee have used an exceptional degree of foresight, in so far as it lies in their power, looking to the comforts of those exhibiting.

But it is not intended that our guests shall be pleased with our business arrangements only. They will be pleased, surprised and dazzled by the electric light, which will illuminate the Exhibition grounds as if the sun, moon and stars shone out together, (as for the mat-ter of that they do) there will be horse-racing at Lepine Park on a hitherto unequalled scale, there will be the games of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society to be witnessed, games which are almost historical, a lacrosse tournament, in which the national game of Canada will be played by the best clubs in the world, bands of music to enliven the proceedings, medals and prizes for the victors. There will be bands of music placed in all the squares to thrill the strangers going through the streets to see the sights and beauties of the city, and in fact, Montreal will be en fete from the 14th to the 24th of September, but more especially on the 21st, when we are to have a civic holiday.

The following proposition has been received by the Executive Committee from Messrs. Bessey & Brown, which shows that the comforts and convenience of visitors will not be neglected :-

"We will undertake to furnish a list, accompanied with rates, of all persons having furnished rooms to let in this city; we will establish a central office, where every information that visitors require will be given, also a baggage room, where visitors may leave small articles of baggage at any time; we will publish in the city and several of the country papers where such information can be had, and upon the arrival of visitors, they will merely have to apply to the central office, where they will be directed to such houses as will suit their means and convenience "-all without renumeration from the committee, with simply a small charge to each applicant on his application being met. Referred to the advertising committee.

The names of those who have subscribed to the fund with the amounts, are as under :-La Banque du Peuple, \$100; Pillow, Hersey & Co., 100; John Maclean & Co., 100; Benning & Barsalou, 100; British American Bank Note Co., 100; Hua, Richardson & Co.. 50; Tees, Costigan & Wilson, 50; Silverman, Boulter & Co, 50; HA Nelson & Sons, 50 L Gnaedinger, Son & Co., 25; RB Colson, 25 JJ Arnton, 400; Q., M., O. and O. Railway, 350; M H Gault, 200; Mackay Bros., 200; Gault Bros., 200; H & A Allan, 200; Robertson, Linton & Co., 100; J G Mackenzie & Co., 100; Crathern & Caverbill, 100; S H May & Co., 100 : Thos May & Co., 100 ; Frothingham & Workman, 100; H McLeunan, 100; A Buntin & Co., 100; Canada Paper Co'y., Benny, Macpherson & Co., 100; A W Ogilvie & Co., 100; McIntyre, French & Co., 100; S Greenshields, Sons & C., 100; Thibaudeau Bros & Co., 100; H Shorey & Co., 100; Kinloch, Lindsay & Co., 100; St. Lawrence Hall, Central Vermont RR., 100; William Dow & Co., 100; S H R Molson & Bro., 100; Dom Tel Coy., 100; Shaw, Bros & Cassils, 100; Kirk, Lockerby & Co., 100; McLachlin Bros & Co., 100; Jas Johnston & Co., 100; Albion Hotel, 100; Inwes & Bro., 100; Gilman & Cheney, 50; G W Moss, 50; American House, 50; C F Smithers, 50; Richelieu Hotel, 50; J O'Brien, 25; Miles, Williams & Co., 25; J H Mooney, 25; J H Tiffin, jr., 25; J Stirling 25; Robert Archer, 25; Cassils, Stinson & Co., 25; Canada Hotel, 25; R R Grindley, 20; The Press of Montreal, 1000; Greene & Sons, 100; St Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., 100; Conlie, Ewan & Co., 100;

Windsor Hotel, 200. At a meeting on last Friday, the following members of the Executive Committee were present:-M. M. H. Gault, M.P., in the chair; Messrs J. P. Oleghorn, R. White, M. P. Ryan, M. P, A McGibbon, J J Arnton, Hugh Graham, G L Moss, R Thomas, W D Stroud, J F Scriver, A. W Ogilvie, J. H. Stearns, J. Leggatt, Jas Stewart, B J Coghlin, Robt Benny, W Clendinueng, J Corristine, J Gould and H

Society, \$250; Balloon Ascersion, \$400; Lacrosse Tournament, \$250; Art Association, \$200; Pyrotechnical display, \$2,000; Bands of Music, \$500; Poultry Show, \$250; Sailors' Concert, \$150; Advertising, \$250; Total \$4,450; Contingencies and expenses, \$2,000; increase on what in general is but a castGrand Total, \$6,450. This left the committee at present with \$4,500 cash on hand, to
which \$2,000 could fairly be added for extra
land are being relieved from the Mansionwhich \$2,000 could fairly be added for extra possibilities in the line of attraction, no suggestion had been made as to any attraction on this town-land are in a position to pay yet required that had not been provided for, rents, owing to the recent bad harvests." yet required that had not been provided for, with the exception of races at Lepine Park After transacting a good deal of important business the committee adjourned.

# CITY NEWS.

A pilgrimage of the members of St. Bridget's parish, under the auspices of the St. Bridget's Temperance, St. Bridget's Young Men's, and St. Vincent de Paul Societies, will take place on Sunday, the 29th instant, to St. Anne des Plaines. The proceeds will be devoted towards the completion of the new St. Mary's Church for St. Bridget's parish.

THE MCNAMEE BORBERY CASE. -The remaining prisoners gaoled on suspicion of by the speakers. being implicated in the McNamee robbery were admitted to bail by Mr. Justice Monk | lin says there is much indignation felt in Ireon the 18th inst., notwithstanding that a full | land at the absence at this critical time of Bench declined to entertain an application | Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who for bail a few weeks ago. The prisoners is now in Scotland on a shooting excursion. were again arrested on a charge of stealing Turner's wearing apparel. His Worship admitted them to bail at \$400 each, and a capias against each of the prisoners for \$15,000 was issued by Mr. McNamee's counsel.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!! FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEAF AND DUMB .- This bazaar will open on the 30th August, in the large hall of the establishment, 401 Upper St. Denis street. Persons who have not yet visited the institution, and strangers visiting the city, are respectfully requested to call and examine some of the handiwork of the deaf and dumb children which will be exhibited at their grand bazaar. Christian charity should urge all to contribute their mite to the difficult work of educating this class of unfortunate the most beautiful city on the continent of children. We sincerely hope that all will

#### WELL-MERITED TRIBUTE.

We had pleasure a short time ago in bearing testimony to the thorough efficiency of Mr. Conway, the Superintendent of the La-chine Canal, in connection with the untortunate accident to the lock, which put a stop to canal navigation for some days. We are glad to find that a more substantial recognition of his special service on that occasion, and his general efficiency in the performance of his duty, has been given by gentlemen who have exceptionally good opportunity of judging in the matter. We publish the following, which tells its own pleasant tale, with great satisfaction :-MONTREAL, 15th August, 1880.

M. Conway, Esq., Superintendent Lachine

Canal:-- DEAR SIR,--I am directed by the undersigned to inclose you a check for \$750.00 as stabulary is now operated. a slight acknowledgment of your very valuable services rendered during the recent accident to the Lachine Capal, and your long, mons on Monday in favor of Mr. O'Connor's efficient and energetic services during the bill for the abolition of the House of Lords.

### Yours, very truly,

W W Ogilvie, H & A Allan, Hugh Mc-Lennan, Richelieu & Ontario N Co, A W Ogilvie & Co, D Torrance & Co, R Reford, Thompson, Murray & Co, D Macphee & Co, programme provides for the usual speeches G M Kinghorn, Ira Gould & Sons, James McDougall, John McDougall, James Shearer.

#### NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS. About ten days ago Mr. W. J. Spicer, Su-

perintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, made application to the Secretary of the United States Treasury asking that the then existing regulations regarding the examination of baggage intended for points in the United States, from the city of Montreal, might be altered for the convenience and alteration suggested by Mr. Spicor was readily adopted, and now tourists and other travellers, when leaving this city by the Grand Trunk Railway, will find themselves relieved of an almost intolerable nuisance. On Thursday Mr. E H. Twohey, United States Customs Officer in Montreal, received instructions through General Wells, Collector of U.S. Customs at Burlington, Vt. from the Secretary of the Treasury to examine at Bonaventure Depot all baggage intended for points in the United States via Island Pond. The travelling public will at once understand Pond, necessitating the awakening of passengers, who left Montreal by the evening train, at about five o'clock in the morning; but, hy the new arrangement, the ceremony of inspection is gone through before the train leaves the station, and no further trouble is experienced until the traveller reaches his or her destination. To the popular Superintendent, Mr. W. J. Spicer, are the public indebted for the great boon conferred upon them by the abolition of the old system. Ever watchful of the interests and convenience of traveliers by the Grand Trunk Railway, he had observed the nuisance unavoidably created by the United States Customs officials at Island Pond when overhauling the luggage of passengers, and, therefore, exerted himself to effect a change. The success of his application was only made known yesterday, and last night, for the first time, the baggage intended for points east was examined by Mr. Twohey and assistants at Bonaventure De-

This piece of work on the part of Mr. Spicer is all the more creditable to him because the travelling public alone will enjoya benefit in which the Grand Trunk Company cannot share.

Lord Granville, in proposing the second reading of the Irish Compensation Bill, read the following report from a police officer in the West of Ireland:-

July 24, 1880. I have to report that at—, in sub-district—of—, union of—, there are about 12 families, all of whom have been served with ejectment notices to quit for non-payment of rent. Out of those families two connected with the Irish land league, nor long before that, Englishmen, if we judge connected with the Irish land league, nor long before that, Englishmen, if we judge have been stricken with fever. One named would the Government ronew the coercion them rightly, will be approving of Republics mother and three children, no food, Acts.

A discussion arose as to the advisability of now convalescent, also living partly by relief granting a sum of money to the Association of | but not in such distress as the _____tamily, Arts for the purpose of enlarging the Crystal the disease in whose case was partly occasion-Palace, in order to produce more space for the ed by insufficient nourishment. They are exhibition of machinery. The sum demanded receiving now from local medical officer nutwas \$1,000. It was referred to the next riment consistent with the different stages of meeting. M P Ryan stated that the grants the disease, and the husband of _____is reup to the present time were :- Irish Protes- | ceiving union outdoor relief in the way of tant Benevolent Society, \$250; Caledonian money. About 25 years ago this town land was only paying a rent of £36 a year. A change of landtords then took place, and some short time after it was raised to £76 per annum, which it has since paid, and is new supposed to pay, which appears to be a large increase on what in general is but a castsubscriptions. This left ample margin for house Committee, and the remainder—eight the grant, and though gentlemen talked of tamilies—are receiving union outdoor relief. tamilies—are receiving union outdoor relief. I am led to believe that none of the tenants

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Angust 22 .- A series of land meetings were held yesterday (Sunday) in Ireland, and at each of the meetings there were Government reporters to take notes of the proceedings. At Tuam inflammatory speeches were made and bloodthirsty placards exhibited. At the meeting at Balingarry apologies were made for the absence of Messrs. Dillon and Parnell. An anti-eviction meeting was held at Donen, at which 10,000 persons were present. The bishops and priests were denounced

LONDON, August 23 .- A despatch from Dub-A despatch from Lublin states that four men raided the police barracks at Banagher,

gagged and bound the orderly, who was the sole occupant of the place, and stole a number of rifles. The Cork Land League have rescinded the resolution, recently adopted, denouncing the robbery of arms on board a vessel in Cork barbour.

London, August 22.—A despatch from Cork states that another case of arms, addressed fo some fictitious person, now lies at the wharf unclaimed. The box has arrived at Cork on the steamer from England. Every steamer that arrives is thoroughly searched. The military authorities have recalled men on leave of absence, and refuse to grant any furloughs.

London, August 23.—A despatch from Calcutta states that General Gough will garrison the Khyber Pass. The tribes are preaching a holy war in the neighborhood of Khyber. General Stewart expected to leave Jeliallabad to-day, the 23rd, and had arranged to surrender the fort and supply stores to the Ameer's Governor.

London, August 20.-Mr. Parnell returned to London for the purpose of conducting in Parliament the obstruction to the vote on the supply bill making the usual appropriation for maintenance of the Irish constabulary. The agitator's position is not one of opposition to the existence of the constabulary in of being used, under the existing law, as a as prima facte either ridiculous or monstrous. standing menace to popular expression in Ireland on questions of Irish retorm. It is modification of the law under which the con-

London, August 20 .- A great demonstration is anticipated outside the House of Comlegislation by intimidation, the gathering will probably take place in Trafalgar Square which is the nearest available point. The influencing public sentiment among the common people than with any hope of securing the passage of the bill.

LONDON, August 20 .- The Times ridicules the theatrical explots of the Fenians in Ireland, but regards the anti-rent agitation a serious one, and says it should meet with patient but determined statesmanship.

London, August 20 .- A despatch from Oublin states that a farm house in North Kerry, from which the tenants have just been evicted, was last night completely destroyed benefit of the travelling public. The plan of by fire, although the constabulary station was near the spot. No efforts seem to have been made to pursue and arrest the perpetrators. People of the surrounding country saw the flames, and gathered in large numbers to witness the confingation, but did not try to quench the fiames, although they might easily have done so. Many present said it served the landlord right, and there would be other cases like it all over Ireland if evictions were persisted in. A shopkeeper near Mount Bellew was yesterday stabbed by a masked assassin for taking land from which a tenant had been recently ejected. The story is that the great benefit which this charge will con- men entered the shopkeeper's house, told him fer upon them. Hitherto the baggage sent indisguised voices the purpose and the reason from Bonaventure Departand intended for the for it, and then committed the deed. No "other side" has been examined at Island arrests have yet been made, and the local authorities do not seem disposed to exert themselves about it.

The Channel squadron and the Duke of Edinburgh's reserve squadron are under orders to proceed to Queenstown harbor. Their services are required to keep a sharp look out for some suspicious vessels which are reported having left the other side of the

Atlantic with arms and ammunition. The Government is severely condemned for the present state of affairs in Ireland, which, it is alleged, might have been prevented, as it is pointed out that warnings were issued from reliable sources more than six weeks since that secret drilling, storing arms and ammunition, and every other description of preparation was being carried out on a large scale by the discontents. So accurate was the information given that the places of drill as well as the time, and the reported state of efficiency and adaptibility to quiring, was also reported, without the least have been given to so momentous a business.

A batallion of the Guards is under orders to proceed to Ireland at a moment's notice. The officers belonging to the regiment who are on leave have been ordered to rejoin without a moment's delay.

DUBLIN, August 20 .- The Nation newspaper urges the farmers of Ireland to give their evidence before the land commission.

London, August 21.—In the House of Lords last evening, Lord Spencer, replying to Lord Oranmore and Brown, said the Govern-

### ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

[Continued from first page.]

The English are not true Monarchists, do not care, do not even remember whether a dynasty is old, like the Guelphs of Hanover, who passed away without an English sigh following them; or new, like the Bernadottes of Sweden, who seem to them quite as "royal" as anybody else—as the Hohenzollerns, for instance, or the House of Savoy. They ask for results, and when they see them attained, rather prefer republics to monarchies, grow solicitous about the respect to be paid to the former, and by the oldest confusion of feeling are delighted when the Prince of Wales "does honour" to Republican chiefs. The feeling, strange as it may appear, though of course strongest among Liberals, is not confined to one side. There was probably not a tory in England, other than a Catholic, who sympathized with Mr. O'Donnell's attack on M. Challemel Lacour, or who is not ready to welcome a French Ambassador who is distinctly Republican.

THE CITY OF LONDON IS NOT LIBERAL,

but the city, on occasion offering, would give M. Challemel-Lacour a gold box just as readily as any Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia or Marquis d'Harcourt. Tories as well as Liberals welcomed the resignation of Marshal MacMahon, and the entente cordule with France Republican is as warm as it ever was with France Monarchical; so warm, that the very great projects just sanctioned by the Assembly for French aggrandisment in the Far East, projects which may end in the formation of a French empire covering all Indo-China from Tennasserim to the Chinese frontier, and will certainly end in the formation of a vast French dependency in Tonquiu, are regarded without antipathy and almost without interest. "Let France win out there; we can get on with France," is the unwritten but irresistible virdict of the few who watch.

The effect of this growing feeling in England may be very considerable, should the remaining Latin nations, as is quite possible, imitate their great sister, and Republics spring up both in Italy and Spain. Englishmen hitherto have regarded Republicanism in both countries with distinct aversion, as preludes to internal disorder or political disintegration, and the aversion is still much stronger than any sympathy. In Spain the Communistic element visible in the last Republic destroyed English sympathy with the experiment, though the great Spanish Republican, Castelar, is still a favourite here; and in Italy Englishmen have a liking for the House of Savoy, though its chiefs have not been respectable according to English ideas, and though they have failed in their most pressing task, the civilization of Naples and Sicily. The reluc-tance to consider a kepublic possible in those countries is, however, dving away, and a very important obstacle to the spread of Republicanism on the Mediterranean is thereby being removed, the chance of external interference while England and France are passive or approve being manifestly slighter, or, indeed. inappreciable. Time is still required for the chauge, but if the Republic in France remains steady, and orderly, and untainted with any active spirit of persecution-the latter being the most visible danger-Englishmen will regard Republicanism as a legitimate or, in-deed, hopeful form of Government, to be itself, but of opposition to the force as capable | judged like any other, and not to be regarded

#### ENGLISH OPINION

understood that he will attempt to defeat the affects the Continent so strongly, as being, on appropriation entirely, and accept all the the whole, the unemotional, common-sense risks, unless the Government consents to a opinion, most like that of posterity, that this is a very great change, all the more, perhaps, because the new toleration for Republics abroad is not accompanied by any new wish for Republicanism at home. We see, or fancy we see, many signs that the democratic spirit is spreading in England; that the time you have so ably filled your present As there is a law prohibiting any popular deposition.

As there is a law prohibiting any popular deposition with the people are becoming impatient of Parliament, when the intention is to influence the old English method of governing through a caste. The Duke of Wellington's acknowledged ideal—government Othrough the gentry—is in a good deal of danger, and it the Whige are not wise, may be in more by Radical crators, more for the purpose of danger yet; and once, very recently, there was for a few hours a "sough" or breath of irritation against Monarchy, Had the Queen been ill-advised after the late election, the consequences might have been historical; but she was not, and the desire of the people is to get their own way, rather than to get it through any particular forms. Their slowly growing opinion is not that a Republic is the best of all forms of government, but rather that it is one of the best, instead, as used to be thought, the only conceivable good one. This is a change, but not a change likely to produce consequences at home, so long as the people feel that in the last resort their decision is final. While it is the approval of Republicanism, even if it became warm, and if the attraction necessarily exercised by France and the United States became closer, would not necessarily develop into a desire to introduce it here. Education does not impair monarchical feeling, or create discontent with institutions, and except in two conrigencles there need, we imagine, be little hole or fear of a growth of active Republican feeling in Great Britain.

A VERY GREAT DISASTER, suddenly revealing to the country that its organization was weak, and weak because its institutions were monarchial, while its temper was democratic, might result in decided changes, such as for a moment seemed possible during the period of failure in the Crimea. That is conceivable, for there can be no doubt that the weak place in our practical polity is the expenditure of thirty-five millions at home and in India on armaments which are, nevertheless, for any serious enterprise absurdly inadequate and weak, or that the defect is due directly to the want of popular. control over our military organization. But though conceivable, great changes are improbable, the fighting-strength of the country being the interest of the Monarchy quite as much as it is that of the people. and it is possible that the weak point in the theory of our institutions might strike the popular imagination. Monarchy, with some great advantage, has this disadvantage, that it is an undignified institution. Its existence involves a confession by the people that they the use of arms the men were steadily ac- are not quite fit for self-government, that they must be controlled from outside, that their heed been taken, or rather that which should | right to act for themselves requires to be tempered by rights in other persons not derived from them. To give a veto to Peers, for example, is to admit in the most formal way that the representatives of the people cannot be entirely trusted to act wisely or well, or with due deliberation. If that conviction should over strike Englishmen strongly, and excite a sense of anger, all in England would be changed; but it has never struck them yet, and certainly ought not to strike them for many years to come, till they are more fit than at present for complete self-government. It will probably be two generations before we hear much of such an opinion; but for every State but their own.

for the repose of the soul of the late Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Kingston. Next morning at 8 o'clock, a grand requiem Mass was celebrated, followed by the Libera. The altars and pulpit were heavily draped. A catafalque, covered with purple cleths, decorated with the episcopal insignia, and surrounded with massive golden candelabra, and vases of most choice flowers, occupied the centu of the beautiful sanctuary. Large numbers were present at the Holy Sacrifice offering their prayers for the illustrious dead.

#### Correspondence.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

We have a bigot in Ontario called "Goldwin Smith," an educated and clever man in everything not connected with matters pertaining to the Catholic Church. He is the writer of everything that appears in the Bystander.

He bad a fling at Catholics at the Teachers' Convention at Toronto. He says there is much ignorance and superstition in France. I suppose if France was altogether infidel he would find less ignorance in it and no superstition at all.

Mr. Smith should have no hearing in presence of teachers who are said to be the unsecturian teachers of the unsectarian schools of Ontario.

A TEACHER. Peterboro, 22nd August, 1880.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED. -General Stewart was to leave Jeliallabad on

Tuesday.

-Chicago is busy with a photographers' couvention now. -Bismarck and the Bavarian Ministers held a

conference yesterday. -The value of the property left by Miss Netlson is estimated at \$200,000.

-The British squadron on the China station is to be immediately reinforced.

-The strikes among the Glasgow iron wrokers are daily becoming more serious. -Four men raided the police barrack at Banagher, and stole a number of rifles.

Mrs. Chas Kean, the widow of the famous actor, died in London on Saturday.

-The strike of the New York furniture and cabinet makers has proved a failure.

-The Prince of Bulgaria has gone to Varua, to hold an interview with Prince Bismarck. -Wm. Pegram, a colored pedestrian of Boston, is to go to England to walk against Rowell.

The remains of the late Adelaide Neilson were interred in Brompton Cemetery, London.

—A boat of the steamer American, which foundered in April last, has reached St. Vincent

-The Mersey river Tunnel, to connect Birken-head and Liverpool, is to be commenced imme-

-A St. Petersburg despatch says a severa outbreak of Asiatic cholera has occurred at Aratoff. -A terrible huricane, resulting in great lestruction of property, is reported from

—Belgium is preparing extensively for the International Congress to be held in her capital on the 11th prox.
—Dropsy of the heart, accelerated by indigestion, is found to be the cause of Miss Neilson's sydden deeth. sudden death.

—The King of Italy has placed the royal villas at Mr. Gladstone's disposal, should be visit Italy for his health.

—A farm house in North Kerry, from which the tenant had been evicted, was burned down the same night. -The agitation to prohibit the export of corn

- The agritude to provide the experience of the general bad harvest.

- Refail houses in Chicago report a largely increased business during the visit of the Knights Templar to that city.

—Germany has joined France in declining to accept England's proposition of armed interference in behalf of Greece.

—Captain Pilgrin, who abandoned his vessel, the Jeddah, in the Red Sea, has had his certifi-cate suspended for three years.

-Lord Spencer announced in the House of Lords last night, that the Government did not intend to renew the Coercion Act.

-Earnest Von Schooning and Geo. Werner swam a 20 mile race at New York for \$500 a side on Saturday, the former winning.

—Secretary Evarts has taken steps for the punishment of the murderers of Rev. Dr. Parsons, the American missionary, on Turkish ter--The lumbering interest in the North-Western

mand for tumber this year is greater than ever before.

-Chung How, the Chinese Ambassador, who was imprisoned by his Government for concluding the Kuldja trenty with Russia, has been re-

-A convention will be held in Poston on the 6th of January next, to enquire into the causes of and remely for the decline in the American shipping trade. The Anglo-American Cable Company com-pleted the having of their 1880 cable from Heart's Content to Valentia, on the 21st instant. The cable was laid in eleven days.

—Alaska Indians charge British Columbia Indians with killing sea otters out of season and threaten to attack them unless the grievance is modified. The British Columbia Indians are also charged with smuggling.

### OBITUARY.

Died, at his inte residence, Broadway, Council Bluff, Iowa, at half past ten of the clock, Saturday evening, 19th day of June, A. D. 1880, Austin Darragh, a nativelof Canada, son of Denis Darragh and of the late Margaret McDonald, of River Beaudette, formerly in the purish of St. Polycarpe, county of Soulanges, Province of Quebec. He was well known in Canada, much beloved, admired and respected for his virtuous qualities, general morality, integrity, humility, honor, hospitality and civility—a veritable, typical figuration of his ancestors—the Darragh Iamilies—who have been highly respected and exteemed by their neighbours, relatives and acquaintances. Austin Darragh died of consumption, occasioned by his industrious application, from his infancy, to labor and business, alike his illustrious and saintly African prototypical namesake. Mr Darragh emigrated to Iowa about twelve years ago, where he was very successful in pursuit of various lines of business, whereby he acquired a handsome and comfortable home, with a considerable amount of wealth, where he was highly respected and esteemed by a large circleof friends and acquaintances, as was manifested by his large, respectable and imposling funeral cortege, as is fully published in Council Bluffs Globe of the 19th, 20th and 21st of June aforesaid. His mortal remains were deposited in a metalife casket, conveyed from his late residence to the Roman Catholic Church by eight prominent citizens pall-bearers, where a requiem Mass was celebrated by the venerable Rev. Father Riley, of Sloux city Mr. Daugh has left an aminble and respectable young widow and two children—son and daughter—besides his aged and venerable father, his worthy and excellent sisters and brothers, aunts and uncles, with a large circle of relatives, neighbours and friends, to mourn his premature death. Age 36 years. Fidelium anime per misrecordium Det. Requiescat in pace. Amen.

FOR RELIEF FROM THE ACHING OF A TOOTH nothing is better than a few drops of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment poured on a piece of lint or cotton and applied. It soothes the pain, which has no equal. Some people suffer for years from teethache, whenever they catch cold. Why suffer? Use this.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN. Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and reief and health to the child. Cures windcolic, and regulates the bowels. 51-4tm

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints "Brown's Bronchial Troches manifest remarkable curative properties. 1-2 vous system,

#### ROUND THE WORLD.

-Ole Bull, the famous musician, is dead. -Dulcigna has been finally ceded to Monte-

-Pluero-pneumonia has appeared in Lau-

cashire. -A new Atlantic cable is being con-

structed. -Miss Neilson's body was taken to England on Thursday from France.

-The official estimate of the population of the United States is 48,456,151.

-Parliament in England has increased the grant for scientific experiments from \$5,000 to 25,000.

-A tablet with the names of nineteen Princes of Wales has been placed in Carnarvon Castle.

-The French papers think the situation

in Ireland grave. Their spm pathies are mostly with the Irish. -It is said the Fenians wished to blow up

Cork barracks because, in case of insurrection, it commands the city. -A leading ecclesiastical property agent in England estimates that about 200 livings

are yearly offerad for sale. -The Rev. Phillips Brooks is said to be the first American who has preached in West-

minster Abbey before the Queen. -Mr. W. Arkwright, a millionaire descendant of the famous inventor, Sir R. Arkwright,

-The Rev. H. C. Peck, of Aanover, Mich. has been suspended from the Ministry because he horsewhipped his daughter's suitor.

has just joined the Church of Rome.

-Two jokers capsized their boat purposely, at St. Paul, and enjoyed the heroic efforts of a picuic party to rescue them.

-Lord Salisbury now speaks of Lord Derby in the House of Lords as "the noble Earl," in stead of "My noble friend." Lady Derby is Lord Salisbury's stepmother.

-A swindler, in the garb of a Catholic priest, collected \$1,600 in Rhode Island by pretending that the money was to build a church at Narragansett Pier. -Stronach and Potter, the fraudulent

Glasgow Bank directors, sentenced to eighteen months in prison, have been liberuted, their term having expired. -A woman went to the races at Roches-

ter in men's clothes, to see if her husband was there with another woman. The disguise was not good, and she was arrested. -Mr. Walsh sent this letter to Mr. Wiley it Aurora, Neb,: "I challenge you to a deathly duel. You name place. I reserve the choice

of weapons." But Mr. Wiley had Mr. Walsh arrested. -A hill in Texas, on the Brazos River, is believed by the inhabitants to possess curative qualities. A speculator has bought it. in the belief that there are millions in the

business of selling the earth for medicine. -The Queen has forbidden the Marquis of Anglessy to appear at Court. He has been expelled from a French sporting club, and will also be expelled from the Carlton. All this is on account of his treatment of Mrs. Wetmore.

-It must be aggravating to Dr. Tanner to read in the newspapers accounts of fifty-day and sixty-day fasts, never heard of publicly before now, and apparently brought out at this time so as to belittle his own perfor--ST. JOHN, Aug. 18.-The city of Frederic-

ion, St. John, N.B, was to collect about ten dollars apiece from all the workmen not citizens who are engaged on the Provincial buildings. Many of the men have struck icfusing to pay.

-Prof. Mominsen, whose historical library and manuscripts were burned in Germany, has declined to have a fund raised in England. He says that the property was insured for enough to cover its intrinsic value, and money cannot restore it. -Old Brin is an enormous old grizzly bear

living in Nevada. He lost two toes in a trap, several years ago, and his tracks are therefore easity recognized. He has killed three men, the last being an Italian, whom he shook from a tree and devoured. -A man stood on the bank of a river at

Laredo, Texas, and coolly fired with a rifle at the human heads which now and then appeared above the water. He was a good shot, and three of the swimmers were killed. He was a Sheriff: the others fugitive convicts. -The American colony in Paris is smaller than at any previous time in twenty years.

in America in the same style. Formerly it cost double Paris prices in America. There is nothing now cheaper in France except apparel, and only parts of that. -The concession for the preliminary works of the British Channel Tunnel, which was granted for five years in 1875, has been renewed by the French Government for three

It costs thrice as much now to live in Paris as

soundings and borings have been executed, and that further investigations are requisite. -Two men entered the Bold Arms Hotel, Southport, England, carrying a 32-pounder Armstrong shell, which they said they had found on the shore. One of the men foolishly applied a light to the shell, which had not been emptied of its charge. The explosion severely injured one man and damaged the

years. The decree recites that the prescribed

promises. -An educated white girl, aged 17, married a full-blooded negro, aged 40, at Allegheny, Pa. Her relatives endeavored to cause a separation, but she would not at that time part from her husband, who was a wellbehaved, intelligent man. However, after a year of matrimony, she has voluntarily severed the connection by elopement. Her second choice is a mulatto.

-From Mayor Harrisons's speech at Chicago, on the occasion of the dinner given by visiting Baltimore Masons: "Baltimore was the first large city I ever saw. As a boy I went to it. Walking along Baltimore street, seeing its beautiful women, oh, how I wished I were a man! I did not visit it again for long years. A little while ago I went to it. Gray hairs were upon me. I walked along Baltimore street and saw its women, and said, Oh, how I wish I were a boy!'

One of the symptoms of the presence of worms in the child's system is a flush on one cheek. When the parent believes that her child is thus troubled, she should buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges; they will not do any harm, and if there be worms thereabouts they will destroy them. Worms are the cause of many infantile ailments. Price 25ca box. 1-2

· A never-failing remedy for Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness of the Eyes, Habitual Costiveness, &c., IS DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE Pills, containing neither mercury or calomei in any form; mild in their operation, they create appetite and strengthen the whole nerBY FATHER RYAN.

Forl that Banner, for 'tis weary;
Round its stail 'tis drooping dreary;
Furl it, fold it, it is best;
For there's not a man to wave it,
And there's not one left to lave it,
And the re's not one left to lave it,
In the blood which heroes gave it,
An it its foes now scorn and brave it,
and it, hide it—let it rest.

- Take that Banner down, 'tis tattered;
  oken in its staff and shattered,
  id the valiant hosts are scattered
  ever whom it floated high.

  ! 'tis hard for us to fold it;
  it rd to think there's none to hold it;
  it rd that those who once unrolled it
  Now must furl it with a sigh.
- Carl the Banner—furl it sadly;
  there ten thousands wildly, madly,
  ad ten thousands, wildly, madly,
  awore it should for ever wave;
  vore that foeman's sword should never
  arts like theirsentwined dissover,
  il that flag should float forever
  ()'er their freedom, or their grave!
- furlit! for the hands that grasped it, and the hearts that fondly clasped it. Cold and dead are lying low; And that Banner—it is trailing; While around it sounds the walling Of its people in their woe.

For, though conquered, they adore it! Love the cold, dead hands that bore it! Weep for those who fe!! before it! Pardon those who trailed and tore it! But, oh! wildly they deplore it, Now who furl and hold it so.

Furl that Banner! true tis gory,
Yet 'tis wreathed around with glovy,
And 'will live in song and story,
Though its folds are in the dust;
For its fame on brightest pages,
Penned by poets and by sages,
Shail go sounding down the ages—
Furl its folds though now we must.

Fold that Banner, so'tly, slowly, Trent it gently—it is holy— For it droops above the head. Togch it not—unfold it never, Let it droop there, furled for ever, For its people's hopes are fled!

#### IRISH NEWS

Stephen's Green, Bublin was opened on August 3rd without any ceremony, for use as a public park. Its transforfation cost £20,000. and was effected at the expense of Lord

On the 30th July there was found posted on the entrance pillars of Cloulara Chapel, about four miles from Limerick, a notice which caused great excitement in the village. It was signed in official terms "By order of the Local Branch of the Land League," and stated that any person who dare to take the grazing or tenancy of a farm at Trugh, from which a tenant had been evicted for nonpayment of four years' rent, would be shot and it added: "Let him prepare his coffin!" The constabulary are in possession of the do-

Among the colonels who received the flags for their regiments on the 14th of July, was a descendant of one of the beroes of the Irish Brigade-Colonel O'Brien-the brave officer who fought so gallantly in Algeria, and in the late Franco German war, and who, in the retreat to Switzerland, brought his regiment bravely back to France, was also made Commander of the Legion of Honour, an honor generally conferred on generals. Colonel O'Brien, who is proud of his origin, and worthy of his glorious name, is likely to be made a general in the next promotion.

Charles Dunne, Esq., Ballycumber House, King's County, has received the following threatening letter, which was headed with an engraving of a coffin :- "Dunne,-I ask you for the first and last time to repair the injury you have done. I am much surprised at your stupidity for daring to presume in that return they allowed him to proceed. The audacious act. Is it possible that experience will teach you, or must it be that you are satisfied to have your days ended like those of your neighbors? Do not have your mind the outrage was reported to the police. Conpuffed up with the idea of the constabulary | stable Fallon and a party of police proceeded protection, or those of your two agents who are to the house which was nearly two miles disliving with you, for they will share the same fate as your unfortunate self, for so long as we are capable of transacting our own business we are incorporated, and cannot stand by unmoved and remain neutral spectators of the great agitation caused by such an iniquitous bigot as you are. Again I say to you, hasten and repair the damage you have done. or else your days will be ended by Rory or

With the return of the month of August the revival of rloting in Lurgan has commenced. From an early hour on the 2nd. numbers of Roman Catholics from the surrounding districts began to assemble in Shankhill street, a place famous for rowdy ism. It will be remembered that it was in this miserable locality that the riots of the 13th of August last year orginated, when there were three persons killed and several badly wounded, and a large number of houses wrecked. About eight o'clock in the evening they commenced beating drums and playing fifes, and at nine o'clock they proceeded through Edward street, wrecking eight Protestant houses, thence through Church place and down North street, and proceeded to the Roman Catholic chapel, and, when returning, wrecked several Protestant houses on their way home. There are not the slightest opposition given to them by the Protestants, and they were only stopped in their course by the extra exertions of Head-Gonstable Hayes and the force under his command.—Daily

Not many days since no small consternation was caused in one of the leading hotels in this city at the rather unusual spectacle of a fox chase through the house. A young gentleman who holds a commission in a crack cavalry regiment, and whose exploits of late have given rise to much club and other gossip, was the originator of the run. It appears he managed to get a fine young cub into his bedroom, and having ordered his servant to bring two brace of terriers (of which he is the owner) to his apartments, he quietly pulled | versions among the aristocracy of England. the "varmint" from his concealment, and, having unbagged him at the top of the staircase, gave him the length of a flight of stairs "law" before laying on the terriers. The moment the quarry heard the notes of his pursuers he made the best attempt he could at descending, and having tried various devices to baffle the small and strangelyconstituted pack, he was compelled to leave the upper regions of the premises, and finally longer engaged in the industries of the land, sought refuge in a plate bucket in the coffeeroom. The occurrence, as may well be imagined, created an extraordinary sensation. At all events it is the most remarkable run of which we have ever heard .- Irish Times.

Unseemly Squabble in a Church.—Mossis. .f. P. White, G. Blennerhassett, and Captain Hatchell, R.M., had before them on Monday 2nd August, at the Rathkeale Petty Sessions, two respectable people, Mrs. Louisa Scanlan his conversion will give a new impetus to the and Mr. William Teskey, a member of one of work of the Church.—Liverpool Times. and Mr. William Teskey, a member of one of the county palatine families. The lady, through her solicitor, Mr. Cosgrave, alleged that she was assaulted in Rathkeale Church, transported, the list of killed and wounded transported of Grant Reitain is exceed. committed. Her family had occupied the the Tay Bridge.

pew for the last forty years. For the defeudant, Mr. M'Namara, solicitor, asked—Did you catch hold of defendant and pull his hair No, I only put my arm around his neck to prevent him assaulting me. (Roars of laughter which the Court did not relish.) Did you kiss Mr. Teskey? No, but I have kissed better men. (Great laughter.) I told him he would not assault me as he did his wife. He was bound to the peace for that performance. A cross-case having been heard at length, the lives and aims, and he knew that the time magistrates concluded that, to prevent the re-petition of such scandalous conduct, all the would not be able to tide them over their parties should find securities to keep the peace .- Cork Herald. THE PARTY IN LAND

The following graphic sketch by a landlords sister, will draw copious tears from the eyes of those who sympathize with the unfortunate landlords, in their harsh and cruel treatment by the tenant. It is taken from the Irish Times St. John Aruton's paper :-"Like many Irish landowners we are very anxious just now about our affairs. My brother's agent is quite unable to manage these unruly tenants of his, and as my brother is away with his regiment in the North of India he cannot look after them himself, and as for the last year and more he has not received any rents, he is not able to come home on leave. No one knows out of Ireland the terrible mischief Mr. Parnell bas done, nor how the landlords and their widows and orphans are suffering. So many do not receive their jointures. My sisters and myself have not had a penny for a year and a half from a tenant of ours. The man was well off, and was ruining the land, and spent his time in training horses instead of cultivating his farm, and was at last persuaded to leave on receiving a sum of money, but not before he had smashed every window in the house, and unroofed all the farm buildings. My brother-in-law had to go to the scene of action, armed with a revolver. I fear you are tired of this account, but I wish England knew how much more the landlords are to be pitied than the tenants." Poor dear!

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE AT CLONEEN. - On Saturday morning, 31st July, a sheriff's bailiff, named David Fennessy, reported to the police at Cloneen that at about half-past four o'clock that morning six men with blackened faces entered Kilburry House, in which he was stationed as caretaker and that after subjecting him to great torture they drove him out of the place. It appears that the farm of Kilburry was occupied br a man named Henry E. Meagher, who was evicted for non-payment, the amount of cent due at his eviction being over £450. The eviction of the Meaghers created a great deal of excitement at the time, police, who, in turning them out, were attacked and beaten, the result being that several arrests were made, and the parties reputting in Fennessy, a sheriff's bailiff, who was guarded by a body of police. As usual their barracks. Scarcely had they gone when the house was attacked both in front and rear. by six men with blackened faces and black veils, who quickly effected an entrance. Once in they seized Fennessy, made him go down on his knees and raise his hands to heaven. At the same time two of the party presented a pistol at each ear, and in that position they made him swear that if his life was spared he would leave and never again return to the house. Fennessy swore as they dictated. Tying his hands behind his back they escorted him as far as the high road, when, after making him again kneel and swear never to coolness of the outrage may be surmised when | present instance. it is stated that they escorted him to almost tant, where they arrested Henry E. Meagher, the late tenant, and on searching him they found a revolver unloaded. Later on they arrested Robert Meagher. Thomas Meagher. and John Kane, farm labourer. prisoners were taken before Mr. Jerome Guiry, J. P. During the investigation Henry E. Meagher stated that during the night four men, whom he did not know, as they had blackened faces, came to his place and forcibly made him leave the house, and accompany them to Kilburry House, for the purpose, as they stated, of putting out the landlord's caretaker and putting him again into possession of his farm. The result of the investigation was that Thomas and Robert Meagher were discharged, but Henry E. Meagher and Kane were returned fos trial, but were admitted to bail, themselves in £50 and two sureties in £25 each.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Catholic Peers who voted to evict the Irish tenants are :- The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Denhigh, Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Gainsborough, Lord Bury, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Lord Beaumont, Lord Braye (fervent | hunted here and presented there, they would Liberal though he be!), Lord Dormer, Lord Gerard, Lord Gormanston, Lord Granard, and Lord Vaux of Harrowden. The Catholic peers who supported the Bill were Lord Emly, Lord Kenmare and Lord O'Hagan.

The Holy See (according to the Tablet) has been pleased to grant a dispensation for the use of butter, cheese and milk at collation on all fast days, except on Ash Wednesday and on Good Friday, throughout England. This has been granted upon a petition from the Bishops, in order to enable a much larger number of persons to observe the law of tasting than were able to keep it when these

The Catholic Church has made many conand many also among the poor. It is the great manufacturing and commercial classes, men of hard heads and sound sense, on whom she has made least impression; because we suppose they are too much occupied with business to have time to turn attention to those studies which lead the religious heart to seek the Communion of the Saints. Mr. William Arkwrig, who, though perhaps no nevertheless represents a family who made fame and fortune out of the discovery of the 'spinning-jenny," has set an example, by joining the Church, which we hope to see followed largely as time goes on among the wealthy classes whose skill and enterprise have made England the power it is. Mr. William Arkwright owns large estates at Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire, where, no doubt,

on Sunday, the 11th of July. On entering on the railroads of Great Britain is exceedthe church she found her pew occupied by | icgly small. Last year there were only 160 Mr. Teskey, his wife, and family. She re-quested them to leave, when the assault was included 73 who were killed by the falling of the greatest writers and one of the most

## FATHER BURKE IN LONDON.

[Continued from third page.]

A great change had taken place in the mind of Ignatius. On going forth from his solitude, he found that a mighty change had come over the minds of all men. He heard their conversation, he saw the principles of their was coming when the old order of things difficulties; and accordingly he resolved

TO GO FORTH FROM HIS SOLITUDE

to study and prepare himself for the priesthood, and so qualify himself to act on the age and society in which he lived, and, through the medium of the society which he was to found, on the world for all time. This resolve did not cause him to forego the practice of the austerities which had become habitual with him. It did not cause him to don finer garments or feast on more sumptuous fare. The iron chain still rankled the wounded flesh; the haircloth still clung to him. He did not lay aside the blood-stained discipline; he did not take longer hours of repose; he only added to the sacrifices and anguish of a living martyr the humiliations of the student. Let them picture to themselves that grown man as he now appears—the man who in his old soldiering days cared not to advance himself in the study of either languages or arts; he is now 33 years of age, but he goes to learn the first rudiments of the Latin tongue at a little boys' school. So accustomed was he to spend his time in prayer, so filled was his soul with the though of God, that the very months. But the Jesuits obeyed the Pope words of the grammar which he sought to and died without a murmur. This is a wonmaster lifted him into an acstacy of prayer, and after a long time and great efforts he found he could learn nothing. After having for this act. Clement took care that the supstudied at Barcelona, the saint next went to the University of Alcala, whence

HE JOURNEYED TO PARIS,

in whose great university we find him in 1528. Soon after the aroma of his sanctity spreads around, drawing around him the best and proudest of his fellow-students, but bringing down on himself persecution. The professors, unable to understand how a man could exercise such wonderful influence over those who were his equals and superiors, regarded him with suspicion, and at length decreed that he should be publicly degraded and scourged in the presence of the whole university. It was the strange fate of Ignatius, first to be suspected, then to be condemned unheard, then to be punished and then to be and was followed by the Meaghers taking full proclaimed a blameless man and a true serpossession and resisting the sheriff and the vant of God; but such was the blamelessness of the saint's life, such his manifest sanctity, that when the day of punishment came, and when the students had assembled to witness turned for trial to tee Clonmel Assizes. Since his degradation, the principal of the college then the landlord put one Robert Maher into | came forth, cast himself at the saint's feet, possession, but he did not reside on the farm, | publicly begged his pardon, and proclaimed him a man of God and a true servant of the Lord. This necessarily greatly increased his the police on the night of the outrage remained with Fennessy until half-past four of God. The young men noted for their o'clock in the morning, when they returned to ability and genius flocked around him. Alphonsus Salmaron, James Laynez of Almaxan; Nicholas Bobadilla, Simon Rodriguez these are the names of men who have made themselves immortal in the history of the world by their genius, as well as in the history of the Church by their sanctity. Never did that ancient university see gathered within its wall a group more illustrious than that which, on he feast of the Assumption of Our Lady, 1534, made a vow with St. Ignatius to dedicate themselves henceforth to "the greater glory of God." The difficulty of obtaining at Rome the confirmation of a new re ligious order, always very great, was vastly increased by exceptional circumstances in the

> THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE WAS DECIDEDLY ANTA GONISTIC TO THE RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Protestantism had declared war on the loister and on cloister-life, describing poverty to be idleness, the vow of chastity to be hypocrisy, the vow of obedience to be immoral and wholly destroying the idea of Christian perfection. No man ever lived who was more thoroughly impregnated with the idea of monasticism than St. Ignatius, but he recognized the new dangers which menaced Christendom, and therefore he resolved that his Society should be possessed of elements peculiarly its own, that the Jesuit should not confine his studies to religious books only, but that he seould take in the whole range of human and divine knowledge—that he should be, in fact, not only the best theologian but the best general scholar and teacher of his age. Difficult he knew his undertaking to be, and it was with an anxious heart that he set out with two companions for Rome. As he journeyed thither he went into a wayside chapel, where he was kept in an ecstacy, and suddenly

JESUS CHRIST APPEARED BEFORE HIM in all His glory, laden with a heavy cross, but shining more brightly than the sun, and said Ignatius, I will be favourable to thee in Rome." Ignatius revealed this to his followers, accepting it as a prophetic promise that whenever the cross would press heavily on the Society of Jesus, when they would be still find in Rome strong justice and love and mercy—that howsoever they might be de-nounced elsewhere, there they would find a voice to vindicate them to strengthen them, to protect them, to sustain them in the midst of their enemies. Soon the mighty oeganization spread unto the ends of the earth. Men began to marvel and cast about for a reason to account for its wonderful prosperity. They urged that whilst Ignatius stamped upon his followers one beautifut character of sanctity, he destroyed the individuality and personality of every man who came to him, id order that he might make him a Jesuit. There is condiments were strictly prohibited at colla- nothing more sacred than a man's individuality, but to crush out his baser part, to teach him to curb his pride, to fill his mind with higher thoughts, to imbue his soul with loftier aspirations, to strengthen his will with higher andholier motives, to imbue his heart with a purer and more burning love for God -this is not to destroy or mar, but to elevate and perfect man's individuality, to make him something nobler than even nature made him! The founder of a religious order never dies, and when on the 31st day of July, 1556, St. Ignatius was called to receive the reward of his good works, 10,000 Ignatiuses sprang forward to take up his good work and perpetuate his name. He still lives, his name is known in every land, he will live as long as there is upon this earth a single Jesuit ta labour for the glory of God. His life is proved by this

that the Pontiff of Rome was saved by the Jesuits. No Catholic would think of saying that. The Papacy lives by its own life: no order or individual is necessary to sustain it, it is need of no human help, it is sustained by the right hand of Jesus Christ, and will remain for ever, but nevertheless the assertion goes to prove how great are the services which the Sons of Ignatius have rendered to the Church. The same writer accuses the Jesuits of smiling on the follies and sins of the great, for the promotion of their own views; but a few pages on records a fact which answerably refuses his own accusation, when he states that James the Second, King of England, was led into crime by those who were anxious to govern him through his passions, and admirs that it was the Jesuits those unsafe religious guides, who were ready to accommodate themselves to the sins of the great—who stood forward to rebuke the king. The enemies of the Church may indulge in sweeping accusations against the Jesuits, but when they come to speak of the part played by the order in particular instances, in other words, when they come to narrate facts, their own theories are completely answered. Three words sum up the work of the Society in every chime and in every period of its existence.

HARD WORK, GREAT SUCCESS, TERRIBLE PERSECU

In 1773, such was the pressure put on the Sovereign Pontiff that he signed a decree suppressing the Jesuits. Clement XIV. did so with a heavy heart; his eyes were blinded with tears; he was never known to smile again, and he died broken-hearted within 12 derful passage in the history of the Church. It is not for us to inquire into the reasons pression was the result of no fault of theirs but that they died in order to avert the evile of heresy, schism, and universal persecution, to save others from their threatened sins against the Church of God. Perhaps too, Heaven wished to show men that no individual, no Order, and no society, is an absolute necessity in the Church of God. Ignatius told his children that though other Orders might excel them in the practice of long fasts, or in meditation and prayer, yet none should surpass them in the practice of the heavenly virtue of obedience, which is the highest form of bravery. And so, when the word went forth from Rome, the whole body gave a united example of heroic obedienco by their death. Like the Son of God, Ignatius "was obedient unto death." There was only one voice that could thus command him, and commanding it was observed. For more than 200 years earth and hell had raged against him, but when the word came from Rome Ignatius and his great society died. Heroic test of perfect obedience! Let the enemies of the Church now rejoice! Let them sound their preacs of victory afar! Let a mighty cry go forth that "the Jesuits are no more! Let it be proclaimed all round the earth-on the great continents of Asia, Africa and South America, on the smiling plains of Paraguay, amongst the poor children of far-distant India, about to be plunged again into the barbarism of savage life! Not Catholics alone, but all who love progress, and the triumph of Christian truth, mourn the destruction of their great Order. A terrible tempest of

ciety done greater things than since its restoration. Persecuted it has been, as of old, and at the present hour we are preparing to receive with the best welcome we may the sons of Ignatius, hunted and persecuted for their fidelity to Him whose name they bear. The orders of the Church of God all represent some phase in Christ's life; the Jesuits alone show forth His risen life-the life that come on that Easter morning when the rising sun beamed on the empty tomb, what time they came to seek for the living amongst the dead. Let those men beware who war against the Jesuits-they measure swords with the dead-with the risen from the grave, Whoever heard of a great general leading a mighty army into a great graveyard? Who can make war against the risen lite? Christ, risen from the dead, dieth no more. Ignatius, risen from the grave, lives a glorified lifeyes; Ignatius is immortal. Kings of the earth may rise against him, princes may assemble, the nation may rage and the people may imagine vain things; but their scoffs and fury shall pass away like the clouds of the morning and vanish and leave no trace.

On account of the new measure law, which compels us to sell by the Imperial measure, the price of our Altar Wine will be \$1.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than the old measure. The price remains the same, as 1 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. Coutu & Co., eow17-G 245 Notro Dame street.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural iaws 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 every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keaping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished rame. "Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO Humos realist Chemists London, Engazu EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuire Etaitsel. Les is their article may just as well key the less. The less the only pure brand in the market al cares being what is called "Muzterd Octaments that is mustard mixed with famia cic.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every

Consumption Cared.

Consumption Unred.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the specify and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering feltows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Shierar. 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y.

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### OUR CREAT CHEAP SALE

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-AT THE FAMOUS-

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60 St. JOSEPH Street.

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Bine Serge Coat8 5	00	Now	only	82 25
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first-class in every particular. Sold by us all season for. 15	00	44	46	6 76
An unlimited assortment of good Tweed Pauts 1	75	•1	41	1 20
100 pairs heavy Tweed Pants l	50	61	66	1 00
100 dozen Shirts	50	14	46	25
Job lot Red, Blue and Pink Braces	75	64	44	25

This stock must be reduced, as we remove to the large Stores, No. 41 and 43 St. Joseph Street, on or about September 1st.

### THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE

No. 60 St Joseph Street.

## THE

## LOCK-SPRING MATTRESS

their great Order. A terrible tempest of anarchy and revolution swept over the fair face of Europe, but the sword of Ignatius no longer gleaned in the fight. A war of infidelity passed over the land, and Ignatius lay in his grave, not dead but sleeping. Pius VI., a Pontiff glorious by reason of his sufferings, resolved

TO BAISE UP THE GRHAT DEPARTED.

He gave life to Ignatius. The links of the silver chain were not yet broken, some threads of the golden fillet still remained. Some old men were yet alive who had been trained in the great order, and now returned to work in it with redoubled energy. Never has the society done greater things than since its restormation. Parsented it has been a refold on the city and meneral selection of the public is respectfully called to the new Spiral Lock-Spring matters which for durability, cleanline specific to the heavier of the kind now in the market. The Lock-Spring is warranted to be of the best of steel wire, and it requires only a twenty-five pound mattress to make the most comfortable bed in use. Thousands are trying it and all pronounce it a great success. The spring is so constructed that a person weighing 50 pounds do not suffer any inconvenience by lying side by side. Unlike other mattresses, the LOCK-Spring never runs into ridges, but preserves its uniformity, no matter how much or how little pressure it may be subjected to. It is not elemanted. Supplied to the new Spiral Lock-Spring maters which for durability, cleanliness, elasticity and cheapness, surpasses anything of the kind now in the market. The Lock-Spring is warranted to be of the best of steel wire, and it requires only a twenty-five pound mattress to make the most current to be of the best of steel wire, and it requires only a twenty-five pound and cheapness, surpasses anything of the kind now in the market. The Lock-Spring maters warranted to be of the best of steel wire, and it requires only a twenty-five pound and translation on the market. The Lock-Spring is warranted to be of the best of steel wi

Springs given on trial to parties residing in the city, and money reinuded if the aprings are not as represented. Springs made to fit all sizes of beds on short notice, but if made for bedsteads not of the ordinary size, the springs cannot be taken back.

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

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

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

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

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THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED.

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WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH OUR PRABS?—Scald them in a thin syrup made of "coffee" sugar, and then dry them. They will be found equal to the best imported figs. They should be pared, quartered and cored, and if large should be cut in smaller pieces. If treated in this way; and dried quickly in a hot air closet, a moderately heated oven, or other evaporating apparatus, you may be sure the market will take all the dried pears that New England can furnish. Thus prepared they are simply delicious. They may be used for cake or puddings, and make a superior sweetmeat. They may be kept in any close vessel, but glass fruit jars are best for the purpose.—Journal of Chemistry.

Iron rust, it is said, may be removed by tying

purpose.—Journat of Chemistry.

Iron rust, it is said, may be removed by tying a little cream of tarkar in the stained spot before putting the cloth to boil. If this does not succeed, thicken lemon juice with equal parts of sait and starch, add some soft soap, apply the mixture to the cloth and lay it in the hot sun. Renew the application several times.

application several times.

Tonato Toast.—Take one dozen large ripe tomatoes, pare and slice them; put; in a stew pan over a moderate fire; add pepper and salt to taste; toast two slices of bread, butter the toast and lay it in the bottom of a deep dish, and pour the tomatoes over it.

When molasses is used in cooking it is an improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It lakes out the unpleasant, raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar.

Boiling water will remove ten stains and

Bolling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains; pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent it from spreading over the fabric.

To keep raisins or other small fruits from going to the bottom of cakes and puddings, roll them in dry flour till they are well covered with

Lamp wick soaked for a quarter of an hour in vinegar, and then dried before being put into a lam, will not smoke. Try so simple a cure. Ripe tomaloes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth and from the hands.

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The Pianos manufactured by Weber & Co., of Kingston, Ont., are acknowledged to rival the best Imported Instruments in durability and elegance of finish, while in delicate evenness of touch and purity of tone they are unsurpassed by any other. They are also much lower in price than any Imported Instruments. Montreal Ware-rooms: 419 Notre Dame street.

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Removes Tan-Pimples, Moth Patches and every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harm less we taste it to be sure the preparation is

Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

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22 Beware of base imitations which are abroad. We offer \$1,000 Reward for the arrest and proof of any one selling the same. 23-L-eow

WILLIAM H. HODSON & SON ARCHITECTS,

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Store; a Drug Ulerk; Strong Boy for a
Restaurant, wages \$8.00 per month and board;
also 12 ishorers. Apply at Moubreal Employment Agency, 163 St. James Street.

DERSONAL.—If JOHN McGINNIS, of Montreal or vicinity, farmer, whose brother Abraham is carpenter on the White Starship Britannic, will please send his address to the office of the Star he will confer a favor on a very near friend,

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A Programme never before excelled on the Continent. A Fortnight of Exciting Spectacles and Delightful Amusements.

Eight Magnificer.t Echibition Buildings, making one of the most complete Fair Grounds in America. The Exhibition proper will embrace a Grand

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The Incidental Attractions are on a magnificent scale, and embrace a combination of sights which may not be witnessed again in a life time.

#### A Lacrosse Tournament,

Consisting of a series of exciting matches amongst the crack Clubs of the world, showing the National Game in all its perfection and presenting the finest opportunity to witness Lacrosse ever given in this or any other country.

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In the harbor, showing the modes of torpedo warfare with their thrilling spectacular effects.

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With illuminations of the Mountain by Bengal fires and Magnificent aerial pyrotechnic exhibitions, including the disthe largest size, bursting in mid-air and filling the heavens with showers of gorgeous stars.

Balloon Ascensions.

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Goods | Music by three Military Bands in the Public Gardens every night.

> Exciting and edifying fun for the million.

NOTE—Our Spring Bed is the only one in the Dominion having a Brass Strap, Corner Springs and an Arc Form. We use no Web or Strings, and, therefore, there is no HARBOR FOR VERMIN.

We do not talk persons into buying our Spring. We sell it on its own merits. Please call 45 C

SEE PROGRAMME.

PREE EXHIBITION.—The display of new for goods, consisting of over 50 new style 1 of Parlor, Dining-room, Library and Charles Furniture, Ladies' Davenports, Music Stands, Canterduries, Statuette Tables in black walnut and gilt, ebony and gilt plush tops and rich tassels and fringes (a new style this spring), with the largest assortment ever on view in this city of the newest styles of Fancy Furniture in real Hamboo and Japanese Stands, Card Receivers, Essels and other goods, now on view, and so much admired, in our show windows.

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7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street. ROCK is not reduced with Starch, Farina erany of the foreign ingredients that are so largely used in the manufacture of Homocopathic and other prepared Cocons.

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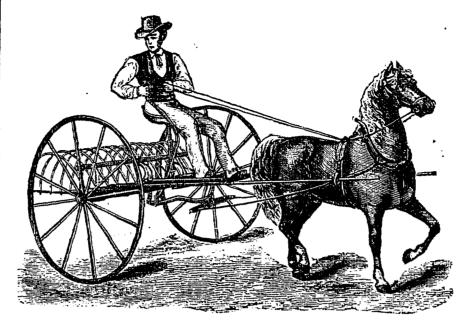
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The "Dominion Organ" has been awarded Prizes and Medals wherever exhibited. From 15 to 20 different Styles of these World-renowned Instruments are on view at the above store. Do not fail to call and examine. Welcome to all. Send for Catalogues.

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Studies will be resumed at this institution for boarders and day scholars on the lst of Septem-

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The Convent is situated in the most cloyated

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ITS COURSE OF STUDIES AND METHOD of Teaching, which have won many high encomiums; its numerous staff of competent and experienced Professors; the manifold means adopted to insure the health and comfort of its inmates; the great attractions of nature and art, and other refining influences of the Capital, to which there is ready communication on all sides by rail and water, at cheap rates—these, and other advantages set forth in its PROSPECIUS, recommend this Institution in a special manner to parents and students.

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For full particulars send for the Prospectus. VERY REV. J. H. TABARET, D.D., O.M.I.,

President

#### Legal Notices

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 2672. Dame Caroline Gauthier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Coughlan, of the same place, accountant, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Montreal, July 30, 1880.
51-5

PROVINCE OF QUESEC, DISTRICT OF Montread, Superior Court, No. 1617. Dame Adel, na Belair, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Folier, of the same place, accountant, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER T. & C. C. DELORIMIER

Plaintill's Attorneys Montreal, 21st May, 1880. A4,11,18,2581.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1648 Dame Denise Paille, of the City and District of Montreal, wife Francis Robland, of the same place, hotel keeper, nereby gives notice that, by her present denand, she has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said separation as to property against her said

T. & C. C. DE[†] ORIMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Montreal, 21st May, 1889. A4,11,18,2581.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 2046. Dame Adelia Boutheiller, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jean Baptiste Roy, butcher and trader of the same place, hereby gives notice that she has, by her present demand, instituted against her said busband an action for reparation as to property.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,

Plaintin's Attorneys.

Montreal, 6th July, 1880.

A4,11,18,2581.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Mont real. No. 2349. Superior Court.

Dane Adelina Dagenais, wife of Guillaume atias William Bourdeau, trader, of St Jean Baptiste Village, said district, duly author-ized to appear in Judicial proceedings, Plaintiff,

versus Guillaume alies William Bourdeau, her husband, of the same place,

Defendant An action en separation de hiens has been in-stituted in this cause, on the 14th July, 1880.

Montreal, 15th July, 1880. J. E. ROBIDOUX, 50-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. No. 2839. Superior Court. The fourteenth day of August, 1880. Present in Chaurbers, the Honorable Judge Jette. DAME JANE STEVENSON of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Hugh Boyd of the same place, trader, duly authorized a cater en justice, Plaintiff, vs. HUGH BOYD of the same place, trader, Deiendant. It is ordered on the petition of Messrs. T. & C. C. DeLorimier, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Jean Baptiste Paradis, one of the sworn bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called The True Witness, and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of the said city, called La Feuille d'Erable, he notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last inscrition of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by defeated.

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P. S. C. 1-2

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Medical.

WANTED-A Male Teacher, to teach French and English in the R. C. boys' school at Cote St. Paul. Apply to D. A. D'Aubrey, Secretary; Joseph Dunn, Chalrman. Cote St. Paul. August 11, 1880. Dyspensia, Indigestion, Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, nd renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies once using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house.

It is entirely different from all other propara-tions of Magnesia. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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There are persons who, having made use of various preparations without obtaining any satsfactory results, will be inclined to contlemn the use of Luby's Parsian Hair Renewer, To them we can, in all confidence, state that not a single" instance do we know of where LUBY's preparation has been employed but that it has been a perfect success, and no further testimony of its merits need be offered them than the approval it has met with from hundreds of our citizens who are now daily using it. Used as an ordinary dressing for the hair, its

valuable properties are to restore gray hair to its natural color, which it certainly does, and without any injurious effect whatever; cures irritation and itching of the scalp, and leaves the head clean, cool and free from dandruff. One thing is certain, that its balsamic properties are such that it strengthens weak hair and checks its falling out.

Luny's does not soil the pillow-slips. Those who have used Luny's speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it.

Fold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in large-sized bottles, at 50 cents each. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co., H. Haswell & Co.

-THE-

Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

BILIOUSNESS! Price 25c. A trial will convince Wholesale by

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Purestand Best Medicine ever Made. mbination of Hops, Buchu, Mari-o and Dandelion, with all the best and turn live properties of all other lintens is the greatest Blood Purifier, Lived it ator, and Life and Health Restoring Kent ( an possibly long exist where He a cod, so varied and perfect are the io disease c They give new li fe and vigor to the a ged and indem. imployments cause irregular, urinery organs, or who re Tonio and mild Stimulant valuable, without intoxnting. No matter what your fe rs. Don't wait until your dy feel had or naise sple 3500 will be paid for a ca so they cure or help. Do not suffer suffer, but uso and urge them to use thember, flop litters is no vile, drunken nestrina, but the Purest at Modicine ever made; the "INVALIDS and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them. WILL HOD B D.1.G. is an absolute and irresting for brunkeness, use of optim, tolace mircoires. All soid by druggists. for Circular. Hep Hiters Ris. Co Rochester, N.Y and Toronto, Ont.

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This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amought the Landing Necessar ries 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 confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

#### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are

Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,

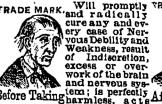
Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt 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, 583 Oxford street. London, in boxes and or is, at is. 1jd., 2s. 4s. 6d., ils., 22s, and 3s each, and by all medicine vendo: s throughout the civilized world.

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TRADE MARK, and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system of English and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or \$1 packages for \$5; or will be sent iree by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Unt. H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Province of Quebec, and retailed by all oruggists.

MANTLES

AND PLUMBERS'SLABS, &c.

SO WELL KNOWN, IS ONLY MADE BY ME, AND THEN YOU CAN ALWAYS

## TUESDAY, August 24.

FI NANCIAL. There was a reaction in values on the stock market to-day, probably helped by the rumor

that the Pacific Railway negotiations were in dang r of falling through, or rather, had fallen through. Montreal opened with a sale at 1533 and sold down to 1522 at the close a fall of 11 per cent. during the day. Onte to sold down 1 per cent. to 872; Mercha:...s' was slightly weaker with sales at 1043 at t' c close or 1 per cent. off from the opening figures this morning; Commerce sold down to 131; Exchange was steady at 53; Montreal raph sold down 1 per cent. to 125½; tion Telegraph sold at 75; Richelieu was weak, selling at 59, but recovered to all the close and sold at 60; City Gas i at 1471.

#### COMMERCIAL.

HARDWARE.—The firmness shown by holders has rather tended to check business, although there are no prospects from English reports tuat any reduction may be looked for in the near future, and if anything rather an adlee, \$20 25 to 21.00; Eglinton, \$19.50 to 20.00; Cambroe, \$20.00 to 20.50; Bars per 100 lbs. ditto \$2.30 to 2.50; Swedes and Norway, \$4.50 to 4.75; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6.25 to 6.50; Canada plates per box—Glenmorgan and Budd, \$3.75 to 4.00; Arrow, \$4.00 to 4.20; Hatton, \$3.50 to 3.75; Tin plates per box, Charcoal IC., \$6.50 to 7.00; ditto, IX., \$8.50 to \$9.00; ditto, DC., \$6.00 to 6.50

LEATHER.—The market continues quiet, though there is a little more enquiry for stock; prices are firm, while receipts are only moderate. We repeat our quotations of last per lb. Peach apples \$1 per bush. week. Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1 B.A., 25c to 27c; ditto No 2 B. A., 23c to 25c; No. 1 Ordinary, 25c to 26c; No. 2 ditto, 23c to 24c; Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21c to 23; ditto No. 2, 19c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 20c to 28c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 36 to 411c; ditto, heavy, 35c to 40c; Grained, 35c to 41c; Splits, large, 26c to 33c; ditto small, 25c to 30c; Calfskins, (27 to 36 lbs.) 50c to 75c per lb. ditto, (18 to 26 lbs.) 45c to 65c per lb. Sheepskin linings, 30c to 50c; Harness, 24c to 34c; Buffed Cow, 14c to 16c per foot; Enamelled Cow, 15c to 17c; Patent Cow, 15c to 17c; Pebbled Cow, 13c to 17c; Rough, 24 to 31c.

#### WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR-Receipts, 3,500 bushels. The market is somewhat stronger to-day in sympathy with English markets, and also partly in consequence of a somewhat better demand. A hetter business was done. The improvement was most marked in Superior Extras, Spring Extras being merely firmer at yesterday's figures. The following sales were reported; 100 barrels Superior Extra at \$5.30; 200 do at \$5.30; 100 Superior Extra at \$5.30; 200 do at \$5.32; 100 Extra do at \$5.30; 250 do at \$5.32; 100 Extra do at \$5.30; 250 do at \$5.32; 125 do Spring Extra at \$4.55; 250 do (in bond)

Spring Extra at \$4.55; 250 do (in bond)

McDougall, W. J. McLennan and J. Pierra de November 100 Strong \$5.25;50 Medium Bakers', \$5.70; 100 Strong Bakers', \$6, 25 Superior Extra......\$5 30 to 5 35

Dana Oupernito
Spring Extra 5 45 5 50
Superfine 5 10 5 15
Strong Bakers' 6 00 6 50
Fine 4 40 4 50
Middlings 4 10 4 20
Pollards 3 60 3 80
Ontario Bags, per 100 lbs 2 65 2 75
City Bags, (delivered) 0 00 3 05
MEALS.—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.40 to \$4.50
MEALS. — Ontario Cathear, 54.40 to 54.50
Corn meal, \$2.70 to 2.75 per bbl.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, receipts 4,525 packages. The market is quiet, owing to the determination of farmers to hold their make till the end of the seasons when they hope run of native steers, with a fair number of to see prices as high as 25c. Their hope is beavy, fat bunches. Some of the latter founded partly on last year's experience and, brought \$5.30 per 100 lbs, while on several partly on the fact that owing to the extreme other lots 5½c per lb was realized. Cherokee drought for some time, especially in the and Texan steers have sold within a range Eastern Townships, the grass is being burnt of 3½ to 4½c per lb, and some lots of common, up and the supply of milk is becoming rapidly smaller. It is believed, therefore, that the fall per 100 lbs." make will not be a large one. On the other hand, farmers will do well to remember that accumulations in the country are already fairly large, and that by holding back they are greatly increasing these, so that when the greatly increasing these, so that when the time for selling comes there will be a chance of prices going to the coposite extreme. Good Quebec Township sold at 19c, and Morrisburg at 21c. There is a fair demand at about these prices for fair to finest dairy, but shippers cannot purchase at prices now asked by holders. Western is quoted at 16c to 20c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 18c of the acid to kill lice. time for selling comes there will be a chance shippers cannot purchase at prices now asked by holders. Western is quoted at 16c to 20c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 18c to 22c; Eastern Townships, 20c to 22½c; Creamery, 24c to 25½c. Cheese, receipts, 657 boxes. The market is quiet but firm, in sympathy with the English market, which is quoted by the public cable at 62s per cwt., an advance of 1s over vesterday's cable and also over Beerbohms' cable yesterday. We quote fair to finest fall creams at 12c to

Eggs quiet but firm at 124c to 14c per doz., according to condition.

122c, and some holders asking as high as

Hog Products firm. Mess Pork, \$17.50 to \$18. Lard, 111c to 121c for pails. Smoked Hams, 12c to 12/c. Bacon 9/c to 10/c.
ASHES are quiet at \$4 60 to \$4.65 for Pots

#### per 100 lbs. BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKET.

AUGUST 24. The feeling in the Butter market is still one of firmness even at the recent advances in the prices of nearly all kinds. The British market has also a firm feeling said to be caused by the light receipts of Irish butter. Many of the makers of choice Township butter are said to be holding it at 25c per 1b, but this holding of butter is in danger of being overdone, as the prices have already advanced to a point which causes a material decrease in the consumption. Good creamery butter is 25c to 26c per lb. Townships, 21c to 221c; Morrisburg, 20c to 211c; Brockville, 18c to 20c; Western, 17c to 20c. It is said that 1,000 packages of Western butter have lately been sold and resold three times over on this market, and each time of sale the price has been one cent per lb lower than the previous sale, but it is difficult to say if it has really been sold at all. The price of cheese is

in their recollection had they seen such a magnificent display of this luscious fruit. Prices ranged as low as \$1.50 to \$3 per dozen. Tomatoes have declined very considerably, so that the very finest can be readily purchased at 10c and 15c per bushel. Gardeners complain that it scarcely pays to gather them and cart them to market. Ontario damsons for the first time this season make a good show, and they were sold out at the rate of \$1 per 31 gallon basket. Blueberries and peaches were slow of sale, the receipts being heavy. Of blueberries there were 1,300 boxes from the Saguenay, while fully 600 large baskets of peaches reached here from Ontario by the regular Western train. Holders were very willing to part with the former at 50c to 60c per box with the latter at \$1 per basket, the lowest prices yet this season. Plums of every variety were plentiful and we quote green gage, blue and yellow, at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per box. There was a very firm

market for dairy produce at higher prices. FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs, \$3 10 to 3 20; Buckwheat flour do, 2 10; Oatmeal, do, 2 25 to 2 40; Cornmeal, yellow, do, 1 30; white, do., \$1 35: Moulie, do, 1 20 to 1 40; Bran, 80c; Barley, per bush, 65c to 75c; Oats, per bag, 80c to 90c; Peas, per bush, 90c to \$1 10; Buckwheat, per bush, 60c.

VEGETABLES -Potatoes, new, per bush, 25c vance is anticipated. We do not alter our to 30c; carrots, new, per dozen bunches, 20c quotations this week, but our outside prices to 30c; onions, new, per dozen, 40c; cabbages, are nearer the mark than the inside. We quote Pig iron per ton. Coltness, \$21.00 to dozen, 90c to \$1.25; radishes, per dozen 22.00; Gartsherrie, \$20.00 to 21.00; Summer-bunches, 10c; lettuce, per dozen, 25c; string beans, 40c to 50c per bush; butter beans, 80c; tomatoes, per busb, 10c to 15c; rhubarb, per Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2.00 to 2.25; best | dozen bunches, 15c to 30c; cucumbers, per bush., 15c to 20c; celery, 50c per dozen; corn, 8c to 12c.

FRUIT.—Watermelons, 40c to \$1 each apples, new, per bbl, \$2 to \$3; lemons, per case, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, per box, \$5.50 to \$6; blueberries, per box, 50c to 60c; pine apples, \$4 per doz; melons, \$1.50 to \$3 do, Bartlett pears, \$8 to \$9 per bbl; peaches, \$1 per basket. Green gage, and blue plums, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per box; Concord Grapes, 8c to 10c

DAIRY PRODUCE. Best print butter, 25c to 30c: tub do, 22c to 25c; cheese, 14c to 15c; eggs, packed, 13c; new laid, 18c.

POULTRY & MEAT .- Dressed fowls, per pair, 60c to 75c; Ducks, per pair, 40c to 55c; Spring Chickens. per pair, 30c to 60c; Turkeys, pairs, \$1.25 to \$1.75; Geese, \$1; Beef, per lb 10c to 12c; Mutton, per lb, 8c to 10c; Lamb, per quarter, 50c to Si.20; Veal, per lb, 8c to 12c; Pork, per lb, 16c; Hame, per lb, 11c to 13c; Lard, per lb, 10c to 12c; Sausages, per lb, 10c to 12c.

FISH -Salmon, none in the market. Whitefish and Trout, 10c to 12c; Lobsters, 10c to 12c; Haddock and Cod, 6c to 7c; Hallibut, 21c; Mackerel, 12c; Black-bass and Dore, 10c to 12Ac; Pike, 8c.

#### THE CATTLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, August 23.

There was a fair demand for shipping cattle at St. Gabriel to-day at 41c to 5c per lb live weight, a few choice lots being taken at 51c. Alderman McShane and H. Kennedy were the chief exporters, the former purchasing about 150 head, and the latter 120 head Among the principal cattle dealers were:— James Cary of Compton, R. Jones of Seaforth, James Cary of Compton, R. Jones of Seaforth, D. H. Craig of Port Hope, Thos. Bonner, D. McDougall, W. J. McLennan and J. Pierce and F. Shields of Toronto; J. Clysdale, Norwood; P. Dunlop, Perth; M. Carroll, Smith's Falls. "At Viger market butchers' cattle sold at from 3½c to 4c per lb live weight as to quality; sheep were worth 5c per lb for best offerings, and lambs at \$2 50 to \$3.50 each as to size. Live hogs were firm at \$6 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs for choice lots. One lot of 33 hogs were sold at St. Gabriel at \$6.00, and another small lot at \$6.25. A report of the Albany, N. Y, market says:—"The arrivals of cattle for the week are somewhat in .......... 5 25 .. 0 00 sold at from 31c to 4c per lb live weight as rivals of cattle for the week are somewhat in excess of the previous market, the supply amounting to 750 car loads, 12,750 head, that being an increase of 1,717 head. Of the total supply 150 loads consisted of common stock the balance including an ordinary to good

of the acid to kill lice.

SECOND CROP OF CLOVER.—Clover is cut for seed when the heads are all turned brown. The seed does not easily shell out, and it may be safely left until the heads are ripe. It is then cut and raked into rows or small heaps, and a few weitings and dryings are useful, as they facilitate the separation of the seed in the thrashing and hulling. The cut clover may, therefore, be left in the field for two or three weeks and drawn and stored under good cover until it is thrashed. It cannot be stacked with safety, as it will not shed rain, and should therefore be well housed. The best time to thrash and hull is on a bright, cold, dry Winter day, when the pods open readily and let the seed free.

THE HESSIAN FLY.—The Hessian fly is described in Harris's "Insects Injurious to vegetation." An essay on insects injurious to wheat by H. Y. Hunds, of Toronto, Canada, was published in 1857 by the Canadian Bureau of Agriculiure, and is an excellent work.

MINERAL PHOSPAATE. — Super-phosphate made from the South Carolina rocks contains only phosphoric acid and lime among the useful constituents. But to make them more valuable a certain quantity of potash and ammonis salts or other nitrogenous substances are sometimes added. Wheat requires a considerable amount of motash and nitrogen, and these are more added. Wheat requires a considerable amount of potash and nitrogen, and these are more plentiful in barn-yard manure than the phosphoric acid is. Therefore, the plain superphosphate can only be used to advantage along with good and abun ant manure. The high-grade muriate of potash is the best and cheapest source of patient and may be mixed with the arrays. of potash, and may be mixed with the super phosphate advantageously.

PUFFS ON THE HOCK JOINT.-The soft, puffy PUFFS ON THE HOCK JOINT.—The soft, puffy swellings which frequently appear on or near the hock joint of horses are caused by inflammation of the synovial membranes of the joint or tendons. This may occur from work on hard roads, by which the bones of the joints are jarred and the covering membranes injured. The same effect may happen from continued standing upon a hard floor in the stable. The proper treatment is to apply cold water bandages with pressure upon the puffs made by means of pads under the bandages, and by giving the horse freedom in a loose box or stall if he cannot be worked.

A WEEPING CALE.—To put salt on the head of

been sold at all. The price of cheese is again higher, being about 12c per lb. Eggs are also a little dearer and sell from 12½ to 14c per dozen.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.

Vegetable and fruit vendrs were numerous, but comparatively few farmers were in with grain as they still find plenty of employment in the fields. The supply of choice Montreal nutmeg melons offered by market gardeners was unusually good, and seeme of the largest dealers stated that never in the largest dealers and discharge them at the temporal or outer that receiving glands, which secrets the tears and discharge them at the temporal or outer that receiving glands, which secrets the tears and discharge them at the temporal or outer that receiving glands, which secrets the tears and discharge them at the temporal or outer that receiving glands, which secrets the tears and discharge them at the temporal or outer that receiving glands, which secrets the tears and discharge them at the temporal or outer that receiving glands, which secrets the tears and discharge them at the temporal or outer that the covering membrane or of the glands themselves causes and discharge them at the temporal or outer that receiving glands, which secrets the tears and cure for weeping of the eyes is quite to call as a cure for weeping of the eyes is quite to the trouble orists in the lachrymal or taken actron for the conjunctive, or lining of the eyes is a cure for weeping of the

tablespoonful of rain water; the eye should be protected from the light until the trouble is removed.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.—Apples and pears may be safely planted out in the Fall, as soon as the leaves have fallen or the new wood has ripened. But they should be mulched to protect the roots and the young growth, out back one-half. Peaches, plums, and cherries should be planted in the Spring, as early as possible.

CATARRH IN SHEEP.—When sheep are exposed to the hot sun and then a sudden shower. posed to the hot sun and then a sudden shower, or to the hot sun with wool soaked with a shower, they take cold, and the frequent result is caterrh, with sneezing and discharge at the nose. If not stopped by effective remedies the inflammation often spreads to the lungs and causes pneumonia or pleurisy. The remedy is te keep the sheep in a sheltered place for a few days and give a pint of tar-water once a day. Tar-water is made by stirring a tablespoonful of pine tar in a gallon of water; it may be kept in a jar for use, and is always valuable in a flock. It is well to avoid the danger by providing a covered shed in the pasture in which the sheep may find refuge both from storms and the hot sun.

sun.

CONCRETE WALLS.—The directions for making concrete walls are simple. The concrete is made of one part of hydraulic cement, three parts of clean sand, mixed dry, and then with water into a thin mortar, to which is added seven parts of gravel or broken stone, previously wetted with water. This is put into molds, in layers a foot thick, by which the wall is formed, and is rammed solid; and if necessary, more stone is added so long as any of the mortar is left without stone in it. The molds are made of boards or planks, held by means of poats or scantling inside or outside of the wall, and as the cement hardens the molds are raised. The window and door frames are built into the wall as it is raised.

window and door frames are built into the wall as it is raised.

Loss of Hair.—When the hair of the mane or tail fails out, without any irritation being perceived, the cause may be supposed to be constitutional, and not from any local disease. In that case the action of the skin in which the hairs are rooted, and from which they draw their nutriment for the support of their growth, may be excited by the application of alcohol in which a small proportion of cantharides has been digested. The tincture is the best for this purpose. Take a pint of alcohol, and add one dram of tincture of cantharides, (Spanish fly,) and rub the mixture on the parts morning and night. Feeds oats or barley, instead of corn, which is two starchy and heating a food for the regular diet of any animal, and give also occasionally a quart of linseed, steeped for a few hours in hot water and permitted to cool. If the horse is in any degree tight or dry in the skin, give first a dose or two of one pint of lingeed oil.

Lice on Watermelons.—These infest all kinds of meions and do serious damage, often destroying hundreds of plants in a few days and spreading over acres of ground and ruining the the crop. The only remedy is to dust the leaves with sulphur, but unfortunately this would cost more than the crop would be worth. We have never known nor heard of any measures being taken by those who grow meions as a business to save their crops from these pests. If it were possible to do it, it would doubtless save the vines to dust them with fine plaster, dry air-slacked lime, or ashes on the under side when the plants are small, and to dust the tips of the shoots 'occasionally. It has been said that watering the soil with gas-tar water is preventive.

High-Bush Blueberreles.—The seed of blue-

HIGH-BUSH BLUEBERRIES.—The seed of blue-berries may be gathered now and kept until the Spring, when it may be sown in rows in beds. The plants may be set out next year just as cur-rants are. If it is intended to let them run wild in places, a plot of ground should be prepared for the plants by plowing and harrowing, and after they have become established they may be abandoned.

FOUL HOOF.—Foul hoof is precisely what the name signifies. It is caused by the irritation and excorlation consequent upon the presence of filth, and the hoof rots, as well as the skin and flesh parts become inflamed. The treatment is to wash the parts clean, and dress them with a mixture of one ounce of lard, one teaspoonful of turpentine and one of powdered verdigris. The foot should be protected by a cloth wrapped around it. around it.

PRESERVING APPLES.—Apples may be kept for several weeks at this season by burying them in pits similar to root pits. The period of keeping summer apples may thus be lengthened considerably.

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Gazetteer of British North America, CONTAINING the latest and most authentic descriptions of over 7,000 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North West Territories, and Columbia, and the North West Territories, and other general information, drawn from oricial sources, as to the name, locality, extent, etc.. of over 1,800 Lakes and fivers; a Table of Routes, showing the proximity of the Railroad Stations, and Sea, Lake and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Villages, etc., in the several Provinces, (this Table will be found invaluable); and a neat Colored Map of the Dominion of Canada. Edited by P. A. Crossby, assisted by a Corps of Writers. Subscribers names respectfully solicited. Agents wanted.

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#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Grand Catholic Profession of the Faith of Ireland.

FIRST ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

STE. ANNE DES PLAINES, (Five miles North Ste. Therese)

(Five miles North Ste. Therese)

In aid of the new Church in St. Bridget's Parish, by the Q., M., O. & O. R. R., on Sunday, 29th August inst.

For the accommodation of passengers trains will leave:—Jacques Cartier Wharf, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, 8.16; Molson's Wharf, \$20; Hochelaga, 8.30; Mile-end, 8.45—arriving at Ste. Anne's at 10 o clock a. m., where Mass will be celebrated. Immediately after collation at te. Anne's after which Sermon and Veneration of the Relics. Returning to Ste. Therese, dinner at 1 o'clock in the Spacious Halls of Ste. Therese College, at 25 cents. All first and second-class cars, no platform cars. Arrival at Montreal a't6 p. m.

Tickets can be had at Railway Stations and following places:—Presbytery St. Bridget's; Committee of Management; D. J., Saddier, Notre Dame street; P. Wright, St. Mary atreet; R. Devins, Notre Dame street; J. B. Lane, Bleury street; Theodore White, St. Joseph street; Michael Kelly, St. Joseph and Chabolilez Square; James McAran, 196 Murray street; Patrick Raiferty, Hochelaga.

The street cars will leave Seigneurs street at 7.65 a. m. to meet the trains at he Depot.

All tickets issued for Varennes are good for this trip.

Fare there and back—Adults, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

REVD. J. S. LONERGAN, P. P.,

Director.

D. MURNEY,

Director.
D. MURNEY,
Secretary.



# Department of Crown Lands,

Woods and Forests, QUEBEC, 14th August, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that conformably to the clauses of the Act 36 Vict., Cap. 9, the following timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction, in the sales room of the new rrovincial Buildings, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 15th October next, at 10\} A.M., subject to the conditions mentioned below, namely:

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY. Square miles First Range, Block A, Limit No. 4,

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Limit Townships Ashburton and Montminy, 16 GRANVILLE AGENCY.

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" Packington, North-East,
" South-West,
" Robinson, North-East,
" South-West,
" South-West,
" South-East,
" South-East, RIMOUSKI AGENCY. Lake Temiscouata, Limit No. 1 2nd Range

Limit Township Milnikek, North, River Jean Levesque, Limit South, 

Kedzouick, West, East. Causaupscul, North, South, BONAVENTURE AGENCY. Limit River Nouvelle, West, East, "Township Ristigouche,

SAGUENAY AGENCY. Limit Township Iberville
River St. Lawrence, West,

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at the following upset prices, namely:

Upper Ottawa Agency from \$50 to \$100.

Lower Ottawa Agency from \$25 to \$50.

Montmagny, Grandville and Rimouski Agencies fron \$8 to \$25.

Saguenay and Bonaventure Agencies from \$8 to \$16.

The timber limits to be adjudged to the party

to \$15.

The timber limits to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of bonus.

The bonus and first year's ground rent of two dollars, per square mile, to be paid in each case immediately after the sale.

Said timber locations to be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force, and which may be enacted after.

Plans exhibiting these timber limits will be open for inspection, at the Department of Crown
Lands, in this city, and at the Agent's Office for
these localities, from this day to the day of sale.

E. E. TACHE.

Asst. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

N.B.—According to law, no newspapers other than those named by Order in Council, are uthorized to publish this notice.

A 18,25—S 1,8,16,22,29—O 6,13.

Railroads.

# Boston and Montreal Air Line

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VERMONT R.B. LINE.

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Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 7 p.m., arriving in Montreal 10 a.m.

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W. B. VIALL, Canadian Passenger Agent.
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J. W. HOBART, General Superintendent.
9t, Albans, Vt., April 1, 1880.
m †-g

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

Fares, TICKETS, Rates of Tickets, Rates of Fares, TICKETS, Rates of Fares o

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



CHANGE OF TIME COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80,

Trains will run as follows:

Mixed. Mail. Expr's Arrive at Hochelaga.... Leave Hochelaga for St Jerome. 5.30pm
Arrive at St. Jerome for Hochelags. 6.45Am
Arrive at Hochelaga. 9.00 " 6.45AM ..... (Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.) Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Minutes

Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains, and Flegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.

Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4

All Trains run by Montreal Time. GENERAL OFFICES, 13 Placed'Armes Square. TICKET OFFICES, 13 Place D'Armes, 202 St. James street, Montreal, and opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec. L. A. SENECAL,

General Superintendent.



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On and after MONDAY, June 14th, Passengers by this line of Railway go by train from Bonaventure Station, without change of cars. Trains leave Bonaventure for points in the Eastern Townships and New England at 7.15 a.m. and 8 p.m. Afternoon train has Pulman Sleeping Car, and Day extra Parlor Car attached, which run through without change.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG. Leave Montreal, Bonaventure Station, as above for Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at hours named above. Returning, leave Newport at 3.55 a.m. daily and 4.30 p.m., except Sundays, arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. G. H. P. ALDEN, BRADLEY BARLOW, Supt. Traffic. Pres, and Gen. Manager. G. LEVE,

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