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THE STATE OF IRELAND.

James 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 the Pilot, on the present condition of Ireland. I have been in the "Kingdom of Kerry" two weeks, inquiring into the condition of the tenantry of the Marquis of Lansdowne, 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 corporation that the Culture of Ireland delights to honor. Surely, I thought, I shall find on these estates a happy and prosperous peasantry; for if the model Marquis and the noble Knight and the irreproachable Trinity College are not indulgent landlords, then there can none be found in all Ireland. While I was in Kerry I heard more or less of other landlords—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 of the landlords' journals. Yet their tenants have been saved from death by slow starvation, by foreign charity, since last November; and if it had not been for that noble little woman, the Nun of Kenmare, thousands of them, as a Kerry man quaintly put it, would have secured a "fixity of tenure"—in the graveyard. The Nun of Kenmare, the Bishop of Kerry, and the Canon of Cahirciveen, sustained by the Land League and American churches, 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 had 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 at its atrocities.

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 citizens informed me that rents of two-thirds of 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 kinsfolk at home on their old farms and out of the "Union," or porhouse. 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 America, 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 destroy these lords and landlords; for it will be cheaper to exterminate them than feed them any longer; May we both live, my dear Boyle, to be "in at the death."

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 slaveholders would not listen to pleas for gradual emancipation, and it is to our stubborn pride that we can proudly proclaim that we have now no slaves in America.

Kerry to-day is almost in its normal condition; that is to say, there is 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 day with meat once a year—and the men are ragged, and the women are bonnetless and barefooted, and the children are tattered and torn. The cabins of the peasantry, now as for generations, are cold and filthy and dark—not fit for the habitation of any race of men 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 College.

"Think!" I said, suppressing stronger language out of deference to his cloth. "By Jove, Father Lawlor, if American pigs were lodged and fed as your poor parishioners are, they would go to work and save enough of their will every day and sell it and buy dynamite to blow up Trinity College.

"I used to think that the Irish race were a 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 in Ireland—agricultural distress." There was a "laugh." I have seen within ten days tenants of this miscreant lord in rags so filthy and patched that not a human being in America would give them to the meanest tramp. The men were barefooted. There is a school of over 100 children within sight of Lansdowne's house near Dureen. They are well dressed—on Ireland. But Lansdowne did not dress one penny's worth of them. America, by the white hands of the Nun of Kenmare, stripped off the foul rags that

The Afghanistan Campaign.

QUETTA, August 18.—The enemy's force in the attack on the garrison at Kech on Sunday is estimated at 2,000. Their loss is considerably higher than at first supposed. It is now estimated that 200 were killed. The British loss is 15 killed and 25 wounded. A Bombay despatch says Candahar is safe. Ayoub Khan is occasionally firing shells, but little damage is being done. The siege is scarcely formed. Ayoub 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 Gundamak unmolested.

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 in return issue an order and see to its being honestly carried out in the withdrawal of 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 Ayoub Khan to expel the English grows stronger with every fresh batch of news.

BOMBAY, August 19.—A despatch just received states that it is reported that Ayoub Khan endeavored to-day to storm Candahar 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 this point that Ayoub Khan is directing his assault. Up to this time the fighting has been desperate on both sides, but the British have thus far been able to repulse every attempt of the Afghans to force their way through the gap. The British garrison consists of 3,000 men. They have four guns of O Battery, second Brigade, the whole of the 5th Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery; the Poona Horse; the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and the 19th and 20th Bombay Native Infantry. The officers, besides General Primrose, are Lieut.-Col. Alfred Danbern, Major Vandeleur, Captains Keyser, Groupe, Manning, Connolly and Adelder; 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 Stayer. The situation of the garrison is very critical. Ayoub Khan has a force of not less than 20,000 men and good artillery, directed by Russian and other foreign officers.

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.

Evictions will multiply, but if the Land League can keep the homeless tenants from starving, the battle of Ireland for the Irish will be won this 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 the stock that is seized by distraint for arrears 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 fact in modern Irish history. Up to the 30th of June last, there were 1,996 evictions in Ireland.

In Ulster.....552
In Munster.....495
In Leinster.....417
In Connaught only.....232

This is a record of great cruelty—for it shows that over 8,000 persons, guilty of no crime, hard-working and honest men, have been flung out of the homes their own hands built, out of the farms their own hands reclaimed—because a calamity they neither caused nor could control rendered it impossible for them to give the largest proportions of their ordinary income to the landlords. 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; in the other provinces they are not yet thoroughly organized. But these Leagues are rapidly increasing; there are already 150 organized, and 100 more in progress of organization; and now 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 strengthening the local leagues.

Every tenant in every part of Ireland applied to the Dublin League as soon as his landlord threatens him. Every case is examined by the lawyers in the service of the 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."

"HENCE THESE WEERS!"

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 victims must yet be provided for. The battle 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 landlord.

I trust, also, as the Irish in America have a right to an equal voice in the conduct of this contest, that they will insist that Cromwell's and William's confiscations shall not be bought but CANCELLED. Military titles to land are good in every country only until the conquered people are strong enough to destroy 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 never yet has given such titles. So, millions for 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 REDPATH.

His Holiness the Pope has been pleased to appoint the Very Rev. John Crookall, D. D., Vicar-General of the diocese of Southwark, Eng., Provost of the Chapter of that diocese. The rev. gentleman is a brother of Mr. Ohas. Crookall, Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, Berlin.

The address to expelled religious orders in France, denouncing the arbitrary conduct of the French executive, and sympathizing with them under the recent expatriation, has been signed by the whole of the Irish Catholic members of Parliament, as well as most of the Roman Catholic peers in the Upper House.

Scotch Morality from a Shopkeeper'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 women. Now and again you meet with a drunken Scotchman, and sometimes with a rascally Scotchman, who illustrate the national qualities by superior wickedness; but, generally speaking, Scotch colonists are honorable 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 me see that here in the mother country there 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 in the land. In plain words, I have been swindled so shamefully, and by such a number of people, that I incline to believe that the lower class of our country people are no longer fit to be trusted. My experience has been rather extensive, for I have trusted freely, and not a single class alone, but types of all classes, and after spending several hundred pounds in the experiment, I am free to confess that, as a rule, the lower class are dishonest, feeble 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 doubt; but intelligent, self-reliant people can adjust themselves to their circumstances. Honest people can and do "preach according to their stipend"; but my complaint is that our poorer country folks cannot 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 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 the leaders of society, for it is evident that if the lower stratum of society is demoralized there is here a serious source of danger to the whole community. It would be interesting 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 outran 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 temporary, and people would speedily 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 a gradually growing immaturity in the Scottish people a laxity of principle, leading to a laxity of practice, which must degrade the nation 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 that some of your correspondents, who are perhaps better acquainted with the subject than 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.

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 reasonable 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,

LEUCURUS.

Ireland in Parliament.

HOLDING ON TO THE HARVEST. UNITED HOME RULERS.

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 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.

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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 Friday week, about the statute 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, that 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

REPUBLICANS ARE BEGINNING TO SUCCEED. that they are, at all events, possible even in countries where land is not limitless, where population is close, where revolution has been frequent, 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 a 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 something 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 Commons 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 roofs 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 for the expelled order.

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 till 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 Eglington against the tenants. In 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 substance 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 rent at all. Lord Stair seems to have held that no allowance was to be made for any exceptional good years the tenant might have enjoyed. A location for years, according to him, is a series of locations, each of which is to be treated independently. I commend these doctrines to the attention of that eminent Scotchman, Lord Eichel, who fears that the laws of his native land may in time be

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The French journalists, and, indeed, many of the English, miss we think, the true importance of the vote on Mr. Briggs' motion Friday week, about the statute 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, that 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

REPUBLICANS ARE BEGINNING TO SUCCEED. that they are, at all events, possible even in countries where land is not limitless, where population is close, where revolution has been frequent, 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 a 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 something 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 Commons 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.)

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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 till 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 Eglington against the tenants. In 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 substance 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 rent at all. Lord Stair seems to have held that no allowance was to be made for any exceptional good years the tenant might have enjoyed. A location for years, according to him, is a series of locations, each of which is to be treated independently. I commend these doctrines to the attention of that eminent Scotchman, Lord Eichel, 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 reasonable 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,

LEUCURUS.

Ireland in Parliament.

HOLDING ON TO THE HARVEST. UNITED HOME RULERS.

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 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 to-day in caucus at the Westminster Hotel, and debated the course to be pursued in reference 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 said the organization as now controlled would be, as it has been, a permanent obstacle to reform. The Home Rulers desired to carry out, and the latter should stand firm for a modification of the law. Much enthusiasm prevailed at the caucus. There is no doubt as to the vigor with which Mr. Parnell's obstruction policy will be enforced.

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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 flowers in their gay glad mirth...

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 feat to be remembered, a symposium of the gods. All the while not a word is dropped that can enlighten the mind of mamma...

draw 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 woman.'

ent on my brother's bounty; a young man very well in his way, no doubt, but low—low both in bringing up and connections; at no time the proper associate of a young lady in your position, and notoriously unfit to be her solitary escort home at ten o'clock at night!

your place, even I might fall in love with and marry a poor man. It is not my business to tell you how Mrs. Macgregor accounted for the rapidity with which the stunning fact of Miss Owenson's engagement extraordinary transpired.

less I hear something more, many of you soon, you will kindly consider our acquaintance an end. In spite of himself, Nolan laughs—Mrs. Graham's excitement and indignation are so real. He escorts her to her carriage.

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.

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 took up the world, that it is a downright English College. It is the Ottawa College, son Filis, le Vainqueur.

BREVITIES.

An aged woman died in Philadelphia from fright at seeing her son and a burglar in conflict. A little Rochester boy said, 'Let's play butcher,' and carried out the suggestion by chopping off one of his companion's toes.

FATHER BURKE

The Great Dominican in London

PANEGYRIZES 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.

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.

THESE 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.

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.

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.

THE CHURCH 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 trampled and mocked at.

ST. IGNATIUS APPEARED ON THE SCENE.

Nobly-born, he had moved in the courts of kings, and already secured a distinguished re-

putation for his bravery and success in the field. In 1521 he had commanded the garrison of Pamplona in their heroic resistance to the great army of the French.

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.

The Lords and the Disturbance Bill.

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.

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 than she has ever had.

and the spiritual peers, denied the right to life as taking precedence of the right of property. On that ground Englishmen must make their fight. The people of Ireland, grown desperate with suffering, are impatient of delay.

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.

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.

Post-Office Inspector French, of Ottawa, is making vigorous efforts to suppress the growing practice of using cancelled postage stamps.

The trial of Wm. J. Mulholland for murder was commenced in the Circuit Court, St. John, N. B. on the 16th, before Judge Duff.

Intelligence has just been received at Peterboro' of the death by suicide of Maurice Horrihan. Horrihan had been employed in the lumber shanty of Thompson, Smith & Son, on Black Lake, in the township of Ridout.

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 led an irregular life.

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.

Mr. Dufresne's father also died insane. Papers were also made out today for the commitment to Beauport of a male named Levi Lewis, from Milford Haven.

Mr. 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.

Mr. Lewis, who is now in the Marine Hospital, is a man of about 40 years of age, and is said to be a native of the island of St. Helena.

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AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

THE "PLOT" TO BLOW UP THE CORK BARRACKS.

ANOTHER COERCION ACT RECOMMENDED.

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.

LONDON, August 18.—During the riot at Dugganonn, on Sunday, many police were wounded. Their ranks were several times broken. They finally fired buckshot into the crowd.

LONDON, August 16.—Catholic demonstrations were made in various parts of Ireland yesterday, in connection with the 15th of August (Lady Day) celebrations.

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for Dublin in response to a telegram yesterday created so much surprise and speculation, has today held a long and earnest conversation with the heads of the Irish department upon the state of affairs in Ireland.

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 outrage.

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Ocean Travel. GUION LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW YORK EVERY TUESDAY FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FURS! FURS! EDWARD STUART, PRACICAL FURRIER, Corner of McGill and Notre Dame Streets. Respectfully informs his friends and the public.

Insurance. Patronize Canadian Institutions. Insure with the CANADA Fire & Marine Insurance Co. CAPITAL \$1,000,000. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT 50,000.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. SUCCESSION TO MENEELY & KIMBELLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.

L. P. A. GAREAU, The Cheapest and Best Clothing Store. 246 St. Joseph Street.

FURNITURE! BEDROOM SUITES, PARLOR SUITES, DINING TABLES, CHAIRS.

THE MILD POWER CURES HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics. Been in general use for 20 years. Everywhere proved the most Safe, Simple, Economical and Efficient Medicines known.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES! Just opened a large consignment of Commercial Envelopes. Call for samples and see prices.

THE COOKS FRIEND. Healthy! Reliable! No alum or other injurious ingredient.

W. D. McLAREN, 67 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

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an early transmission of their Orders to this Office will receive prompt and careful attention.

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, Calasantius, Confessor.

SATURDAY, 28.--St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Hermine, Martyr.

SUNDAY, 29.--Fifteenth day after Pentecost. Beholding of St. John Baptist. St. Sabina, Martyr. Less. Jerem. i. 17-23; Mark vi. 17-23; Last Gasp. Luke vii. 11-16.

MONDAY, 30.--St. Rose of Lima, Virgin. SS. Felix and Adulphus, Martyrs.

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

For September, 1880.

WEDNESDAY, 1.--St. Giles, Abbot. The Twelve Apostles, 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.

The 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.

It 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 picnic 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 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 in Ireland is so original, that no one would have dreamed of it, except the Quaker the Irish chief secretary is. The constabulary, instead of firing bullets, are now instructed to discharge buckshot into the bodies of Her 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 they will answer you that they prefer bullets which are apt to fly inside of the mark. But then the Grouse and Pheasants are interested parties. That it is not pleasant to have buckshot dug out from one's body, is quite certain. The notion, however, is no more extror-

inary than other legislative measures practiced 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 cables 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 ruinous discount, they became dissatisfied 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.

Whatever else the sublime Porte may be ignorant of he is well posted on European affairs, and especially as to the jealousies among the powers. So long as they differ as to the amount of pressure to be put on Turkey he knows there will not exist that union among them which would force him to do more than promise to carry out 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 England 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 jealous, 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 conferees on the subject of the teaching of the English language in our collegiate institutions. An evening contemporary, the Courier 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 to the English training of the pupils. Our own impression is, and it is not the first time we have had occasion to express it, that our friends of the Courier are a little too anxious for French domination in everything, and that the course followed by that journal, if concurred in by its fellow-countrymen, must necessarily have the effect of placing them in antagonism with three-fourths of the population of the Dominion, and more especially to a very powerful minority in the Province of Quebec. However, we can afford to allow the Courier to pursue its own course, satisfied that in the long run the eternal beating on the big drum of nationalism will cure itself. We cannot allow the opportunity to pass without referring to the institution that has incited the ire of the Courier. The Ottawa 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 Catholics 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 seminaire, that existed in France one hundred years ago, is still followed regardless of the changes in times 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 Catholic young men, after graduating, to battle successfully with their rivals of other creeds. And this is the secret of the wonderful success that has crowned the labor sacrifices of the Reverend Fathers who have charge of the institution. If, instead of finding fault with the prominence given to English instruction at the Ottawa College, our conferees were to urge many of our institutions in this Province to adopt its curriculum a far greater benefit would be conferred on its fellow-countrymen. In the meantime, our Catholic population may congratulate themselves on having an institution where our young men are in a position to receive the education that is requisite

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 grandeur 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, Mahomedan or Brahmin, but we all know, for we had been told it a hundred times within 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 Crown in Canada. It has been charged against the True Witness time and again that the word Catholic was too profusely scattered through its columns. There is, however, an excuse for the True Witness, as it is the organ of Catholic opinion in Canada, but why should the Globe drag religion into a political contest, in which one man opposes another on questions of policy and not on questions of theology. Perhaps the Globe means well and perhaps it doesn't, 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 business in hand. Says the Mail:--

"Neither Mr. Ryan's reputation in the commercial world nor his standing as a private citizen is at issue in this struggle; if they were he should be glad to bear testimony to his excellent business reputation and great moral worth. Nor is this a battle between moral creeds. The people are told, with ostentatious 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 cry against him."

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 its programme with the exception of a few rather important amendments, and the charter for forty years is as good as given to the City Passenger Railway Company; for, except its formal ratification by the contracting parties and the passage of an act through the local Legislature, the charter has been to all intents and purposes secured. The principal amendments are three. The first is that the company will sell twenty-five tickets for a dollar, the second that when the employees of the company remove snow and ice from the track in winter they must cart it away, and the third, and most important, is that if at some future time Montreal requires an elevated railroad, such as they have in New York, no obstacle shall be thrown in the way of its promoters as regards the obtaining of a charter. A rather important amendment submitted by Alderman Donovan was lost. 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 it would be inconvenient, because many people would rather stand than wait. This may be a valid objection at present, and in fact for the future as well, it were to have the fifteen minutes interval between the starting of cars from a given point, but it is scarcely possible the state of affairs can continue. Amendments or no amendments the City Council is about giving a monopoly for forty years, which is nothing new, as Alderman Donovan pointed out, in referring to the Gas Company, and the late gift of a monopoly for the slaughtering of cattle. The provision excluding the running of independent busses was, we think, very unfair. The discussion on the charter was one of the most interesting in municipal history. The east stood out against the west, the east was the stronger, and gave away the monopoly. The altercation between Alderman Holland and Allard--to use a polite but mild expression, was as rich and rare as the strongest speaker of strong language could desire, and the reference to the hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of stock, which was to be divided among the majority, made the mouths of the minority water, and their hearts ask them-

selves while palpitating with excitement, "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 avancements were they; were they ethereal, evanescent, spiritual, or effervescant. Does the editor of the Gazette think that a rapid succession of champagne 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 sofa 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 ruttianly 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 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 Alderman Kennedy is a Conservative. The monopoly is now given, and it is perhaps useless to say further than that it will enrich 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 the deepest interest, for Indian officers say the loss of Candahar means the loss of India. The accounts received concerning it are necessarily of the most conflicting nature, but what is known with certainty is, that General Primrose is inside with a battery and a half of artillery and 5,000 men, four-fifths of whom are natives of India, and Ayoub Khan outside in command of an army of 20,000 men and thirty-six guns, assisted by the advice of European officers. Who these officers may be is a mystery. The despatches report them to be Russians, but this the government of the Czar indignantly deny, and if they are not Russians they are just as likely to be Italian adventurers or Fenian emissaries as anything else. The Italians have of late become enterprising in the East, and as for the Fenians they are likely to turn up in some out of the way places in order to strike a stroke at British prestige. But whoever the officers may be, it is certain they are advising Ayoub Khan to his advantage, and that Prince is drawing lines of circumvallation around Candahar. The latest reports say that he has besieged it on three sides, that he has attempted to storm it and has failed, and that the Heratians have deserted his camp. The last piece of intelligence is, however, contradicted by a still later telegram, which says the Heratians were repulsed in an attack on one of the posts. The truth is that any news from Candahar must be received with a good deal of allowance. There is of course no telegraphic communication, and intelligence from the besieged is altogether gathered from native spies in the interest of the invaders. General Primrose has provisions enough to last him three months, and water of a very inferior quality for five weeks, before which time Ayoub Khan must raise the siege, if in the meantime he does not carry the place by storm, either to give battle to the relieving forces or return to Herat. General Phayre with a brigade of 3,000 and General Roberts with a well equipped army of 10,000 men, exclusive of camp followers, are on the march by different routes, to raise the siege of Candahar. It is possible if all goes well that they will unite about the 10th of September and relieve Primrose, for we cannot

believe that any number of Afghans Ayoub 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-eminently 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 parlance has it, they are "in the air." If 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 Ayoub, their position is indeed perilous, for Abdurrahman 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 Ayoub 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 Abdurrahman is behind him. [This is not a pleasant state of affairs truly. The late 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, 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 if 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 Candahar, as its fall, if it shall fall, may form an epoch in British affairs in the East.]

THE "INSURRECTION" IN IRELAND.

Unfortunate Ireland once more furnishes sensations for newspaper readers, and concerning her we hear of agitation, landlord shooting, outrages, religious broils, and mutterings of insurrection. One day we are informed 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 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 console 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 have been long enough in the country--they and their ancestry--to have become, as the old expression has it, "more Irish than the Irish themselves." We must only assume in discussing the religious animosities of the North of Ireland, that the fierce spirit of Orange ascendancy still lives, and that the miserable faction comforts itself with the consciousness that though England oppresses all Ireland she allows a pitiful minority to oppress a majority of their own countrymen. We are not unjust in throwing the whole blame on England, because power emanates from her, and it is her fault that there are counties in the North of Ireland which do not contain a Catholic magistrate. The Orangemen may be excused when they imagine Catholics have no rights which they are bound to respect, for they are only taking example from the successive Governments of England, Whig and Tory.

As regards the insurrectionary movement in Ireland we are of the opinion that it is all moonshine. We believe that Ireland is deeply and justly disaffected, and anxious, if a chance presented itself, to try the fortunes of war once more in order to right her many and grievous wrongs, but we believe also that there is not the faintest desire to take the field at present. The people have been sobered by past disasters. They know what terrible misfortunes an unsuccessful rebellion would entail upon them, and they are resolved to bide their time. The raid on the Juno is rather a transparent fraud, and is more likely to be the work of the spies, informers and landlords than of the National party. The placing of two barrels of gunpowder in a railway tunnel under Cork barracks also wears a suspicious aspect. What good would result from the destruction of life that would accrue? It would be murder of the most diabolical character--a murder which we cannot believe Irishmen could be guilty of in cold blood. It would be different in case of civil war; it would be perfectly justifiable even, but under present circumstances, it would excite the horror and aversion of the world. When the Fenians attacked the police van in Manchester and killed Sergeant Brett they had in view the

object of releasing their leaders. When they 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. It is more feasible to suppose that the plentiful crop of spies, and informers, and detectives who infest unhappy Ireland in times of trouble and excitement, are at the bottom of these latest "attempts at insurrection." The history of Ireland teaches us that those infamous men, in order to create wealth and employment for themselves, have often invented 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 of their guard, manufactured Fenians that he might have them arrested, who was protected by the Castle, and afterwards received 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 her liege subjects for a purpose.

In the course of recent debate on Irish affairs, the Marquis of Waterford said:--

"A great deal has 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 Herald, part of which appeared in the last issue of the True Witness, the New York Tablet of the 21st of August says:--

The article purports to be written by a Herald correspondent from Cork, Ireland, but to the experienced it bears convincing evidence of being manufactured in the Herald office in New York, and, furthermore, we believe 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 that no one but an active member could give 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 can guess as well as the True Witness.

Personal.

—Bismarck has fallen away to 238 pounds. —Princess Louise is to visit the German baths. —Lord Oranmore and Brown has a terrible thick lip. —Mr. T. P. O'Connor thinks the House of Lords a nuisance. —Rev. A. H. MacKnochie, the great Ritualist, 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 intention 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, defies the House of Lords, and calls the members loafers. —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 Neilson. 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 Beecher 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 Cabinet and become President of the Syndicate. —It is thought the Duke of Argyll will receive the Knighthood of the Garter, left vacant by the death of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. —The German National Liberals are again split up. Her Von Bennigsen can now only command 55 of them, which are all Bismarckian. —The London papers say that Mr. Burnand, the new editor of Punch, is a worthy man, which is something really strange for an editor of Punch. —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 cancelled postage stamps.

THE MONTRERL EXHIBITION.

THE PREPARATIONS

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Large Number of Visitors, and Grand Success Anticipated.

ENERGETIC LABORS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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 nine 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 forthcoming, 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 yard to 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 throughout 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 at 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 the most beautiful city on the continent of America, barring none, and we have no doubt that our visitors will go away with the impression that fame 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.

Beaugrand, Messrs H Butler and Thos White, M P, attended as a deputation from the Board of Arts or Exhibition Committee. A discussion arose as to the advisability of granting a sum of money to the Association of Arts for the purpose of enlarging the Crystal Palace, in order to produce more space for the exhibition of machinery. The sum demanded was \$1,000. It was referred to the next meeting.

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 McNAMER ROBBERY CASE.—The remaining prisoners gaoled on suspicion of being implicated in the McNamer robbery were admitted to bail by Mr. Justice Monk on the 18th inst., notwithstanding that a full Bench declined to entertain an application for bail a few weeks ago.

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.

WELL-MERITED TRIBUTE.—We had pleasure a short time ago in bearing testimony to the thorough efficiency of Mr. Conway, the Superintendent of the Lachine Canal, in connection with the unfortunate 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 enclose you a check for \$750.00 as a slight acknowledgment of your very valuable services rendered during the recent accident to the Lachine Canal, and your long, efficient and energetic services during the time you have so ably filled your present position.

Yours, very truly, W W Ogilvie, H & A Allan, Hugh McLennan, Richelieu & Ontario N Co, A W Ogilvie & Co, D Torrance & Co, R Reford, Thompson, Murray & Co, D Macphese & Co, G M Kinghorn, Ira Gould & Sons, James McDougall, John McDougall, James Shearer.—Gazette.

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

About ten days ago Mr. W. J. Spicer, Superintendent 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 benefit of the travelling public.

The travelling public will at once understand the great benefit which this change will confer upon them. Hitherto the baggage sent from Bonaventure Depot intended for the "other side" has been examined at Island Pond, necessitating the awakening of passengers, who left Montreal by the evening train, at about five o'clock in the morning; but by 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 travellers 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 Depot.

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

clothing, or bedding, lying on wads of straw or dried rushes; the other family—three children were lying with fever, but are now convalescent, also lying partly by relief but not in such distress as the—family, the disease in whose case was partly occasioned by insufficient nourishment. They are receiving now from local medical officer nutriment consistent with the different stages of the disease, and the husband of—is receiving union outdoor relief in the way of money. About 25 years ago this town land was only paying a rent of £36 a year. A change of landlords then took place, and some short time after it was raised to £76 per annum, which it has since paid, and is now supposed to pay, which appears to be a large increase on what in general is but a cast-away bog reclaimed from time to time by the tenants. Some of the families on this town-land are being relieved from the Mansion-house Committee, and the remainder—eight families—are receiving union outdoor relief. I am led to believe that none of the tenants on this town-land are in a position to pay rents, owing to the recent bad harvests."

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, August 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 Union inflammatory speeches were made and bloodthirsty placards exhibited. At the meeting at Ballynary apologies were made for the absence of Messrs. Dillon and Parnell. An anti-eviction meeting was held at Donera, at which 10,000 persons were present. The bishops and priests were denounced by the speakers.

LONDON, August 23.—A despatch from Dublin says there is much indignation felt in Ireland at the absence at this critical time of Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who is now in Scotland on a shooting excursion. A despatch from Dublin 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 harbour.

LONDON, August 23.—A despatch from Cork states that another case of arms, addressed to 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 is expected to leave Jellichabad 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 itself, but of opposition to the force as capable of being used, under the existing law, as a standing menace to popular expression in Ireland on questions of Irish reform. It is understood that he will attempt to defeat the appropriation entirely, and accept all the risks, unless the Government consents to a modification of the law under which the constabulary is now operated.

LONDON, August 20.—A great demonstration is anticipated outside the House of Commons on Monday in favor of Mr. O'Connor's bill for the abolition of the House of Lords. As there is a law prohibiting any popular demonstration within one mile of the Houses of Parliament, when the intention is to influence legislation by intimidation, the gathering will probably take place in Trafalgar Square, which is the nearest available point. The programme provides for the usual speeches by Radical orators, more for the purpose of 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 exploits 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 Dublin states that a farm house in North Kerry, from which the tenants have just been evicted, was last night completely destroyed 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 conflagration, but did not try to quench the flames, 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 Bellow was yesterday stabbed by a masked assassin for taking land from which a tenant had been recently ejected. The story is that men entered the shopkeeper's house, told him in disguised voices the purpose and the reason for it, and then committed the deed. No 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 adaptability to the use of arms the men were steadily acquiring, was also reported, without the least head being taken, or rather that which should have been given to so momentous a business. A battalion 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 Oramore and Brown, said the Government did not intend to prosecute any one connected with the Irish land league, nor would the Government renew the coercion Acts.

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 Guelfs 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 Saxe-Coburg. 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 cordiale with France Republican as far as it ever was with France Monarchical; so warm, that the very great projects sanctioned by the Assembly for French aggrandisement in the Far East, projects which may end in the formation of a French empire covering all Indo-China from Tonasserim to the Chinese frontier, and will certainly end in the formation of a vast French dependency in Touqui, are regarded without antipathy and almost without interest. "Let France win over there; we can get on with France," is the unwritten but irresistible verdict 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 Communitarian element visible in the late Republic destroyed English sympathy with the experiment, though the great Spanish Republican, Castelar, is still a favorite here: and in Italy Englishmen have a liking for the House of Savoia, 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 reluctance to consider a Republic possible in these countries is, however, dying 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 change, but if the Republic in France remains active, 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, indeed, hopeful form of Government, to be judged like any other, and not to be regarded as prima facie either ridiculous or monstrous.

ENGLISH OPINION.

affects the Continent so strongly, as being, on the whole, the unemotional, common-sense 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 wide suffrage is producing its results; and that the people are becoming impatient of the old English method of governing through a caste. The Duke of Wellington's acknowledged ideal—government "through the gentry"—is in a good deal of danger, and if the Whigs are not wise, may be in more 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, grew closer, would not necessarily develop into a desire to introduce it here. Education does not impart monarchal feeling, or create discontent with institutions, and except in two contingencies there need, we imagine, no little love 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 monarchal, 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 too 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 are not quite fit for self-government, that they must be controlled from outside, that their 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 ever 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 long before that, Englishmen, if we judge them rightly, will be approving of Republics 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 altar and pulpit were heavily draped, A catafalque, covered with purple cloths, decorated with the episcopal insignia, and surrounded with massive golden candles, 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 By-stander. He had 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 unsectarian teachers of the unsectarian schools of Ontario.

Peterboro, 22nd August, 1880.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

—General Stewart was to leave Jellichabad on Tuesday. —Chicago is busy with photographers' convention now. —Bismarck and the Bavarian Ministers held a conference yesterday. —The value of the property left by Miss Neilson is estimated at \$200,000. —The British squadron on the China station is to be immediately reinforced. —The strikes against iron workers are daily becoming more serious. —Four men raided the police barracks at Banagher, and stole a number of rifles. —Mrs. Chas. Kenan, 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 Varna, to hold an interview with Prince Bismarck. —Wm. Peagam, a colored pedestrian of Boston, is to go to England to walk against Bowell. —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 Birkenhead and Liverpool, is to be commenced immediately. —A St. Petersburg despatch says a severe outbreak of Asiatic cholera has occurred at Ararat. —A terrible hurricane, resulting in great destruction of property, is reported from Jamaica. —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 sudden death. —The King of Italy has placed the royal villa at Mr. Gladstone's disposal, should he visit Italy for his health, during the coming autumn. —A farm house in North Kerry, from which the tenants had just been evicted, was burned down last night. —The agitation to prohibit the export of opium is renewed in Germany, in consequence of the general bad harvest. —Retail houses in Chicago report a largely increased business during the visit of the Knights Templar to that city. —Germany has joined France in demanding to accept English's proposition of armed interference in behalf of Greece. —Captain Phipps, who abandoned his vessel, the Judith, in the Red Sea, has had his certificate 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. —Ernest von Schooning and Geo. Werner swam a 20 mile race at New York for 5000 a side on Saturday, the former winning. —Secretary Rags has taken steps for the punishment of the murderers of Rev. Dr. Parsons, the American missionary, on Turkish territory. —The lumbering interest in the North-Western States is in a flourishing condition, and the demand for lumber this year is greater than ever before. —Chung How, the Chinese Ambassador, who was imprisoned by his Government for conducting the Kutia treaty with Russia, has been released. —A convention will be held in Boston on the 6th of January next, to enquire into the causes and remedy for the decline in the American shipping trade. —The Anglo-American Cable Company completed the laying of their 18th cable from Hearst's Continent to Valencia, on the 21st instant. The cable was laid in 13 days. —Alaska Indians charge British Columbia Indians with killing sea otters out of season, and threaten to attack them unless their grievance is modified. The British Columbia Indians are also charging with smuggling.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his late residence, Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa, at half past ten of the clock, Saturday evening, 15th day of August, 1880, Austin Darragh, a native of Canada, son of Denis Darragh and of the late Margaret McDonald, of River Beaudette, formerly in the parish of St. Quebec. He was well known in Canada, much beloved, admired and respected for his virtuous qualities, general moral integrity, humility, sincerity, hospitality and civility—a veritable typical figure of his ancestors—the Darragh families—who have been highly respected and esteemed by their neighbors, relatives and acquaintances. Austin Darragh died of consumption, occasioned by his industrious application, from his infancy, to labor and business, and his illustrious and noble qualities were demonstrated by his large, respectable and imposing funeral cortege, as is fully published in Council Bluffs Globe of the 19th, 20th and 21st of August. His funeral services were performed by the Rev. Father Riley, of Sioux city, Mo. Daugh has left an amiable 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, neighbors and friends, to mourn his premature death. Age 38 years. 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 toothache, whenever they catch cold. Why suffer? Use this. 51-4mj

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

ROUND THE WORLD.

—Ole Bull, the famous musician, is dead. —Dulcigna has been finally ceded to Montenegro. —Phreno-pneumonia has appeared in Lancashire. —A new Atlantic cable is being constructed. —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 sympathies 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 offered for sale. —The Rev. Phillips Brooks is said to be the first American who has preached in Westminster Abbey before the Queen. —Mr. W. Arkwright, a millionaire descendant of the famous inventor, Sir R. Arkwright, has just joined the Church of Rome. —The Rev. H. C. Peck, of Anover, Mich., has been suspended from the Ministry because he horsewhipped his daughter's suitor. —Two jokers capsized their boat purposely, at St. Paul, and enjoyed the heroic efforts of a picnic party to rescue them. —Lord Salisbury now speaks of Lord Derby in the House of Lords as "the noble Earl," in stand 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 liberated, their term having expired. —A woman went to the races at Rochester 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 at Aurora, Neb.: "I challenge you to a deadly 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 beloved 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 Anglessey 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, and apparently brought out at this time so as to belittle his own performance. —St. John, Aug. 18.—The city of Fredericton, 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 refusing to pay. —Prof. Mommsen, 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 Brian is an enormous old grizzly bear living in Nevada. He lost two toes in a trap, several years ago, and his tracks are therefore easily 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. It costs three as much now to live in Paris as 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 1873, has been renewed by the French Government for three years. The decree recites that the prescribed soundings and borings have been executed, and that further investigations are requisite. —Two men entered the Bold Arms Hotel, Southport, England, carrying a 32-pound 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 premises. —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 well-behaved, intelligent man. However, after a year of matrimony, she has voluntarily severed the connection by elopement. Her second choice is a mulatto. —From Mayor Harrison'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 25c a box. 1-2

A never-failing remedy for Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, &c., is Dr. HARVEY'S ANT-BILIOUS and PURGATIVE PILLS, containing neither mercury or calomel in any form; mild in their operation, they create appetite and strengthen the whole nervous system. 1-2

THE CONQUERED BANNER.

BY FATHER RYAN.

For that banner, for his weary / Round its staff his drooping dreary / ...

IRISH NEWS.

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

On the 30th July there was found posted on the entrance pillars of Cloudera Chapel, about four miles from Limerick, a notice which caused great excitement in the village.

Among the colonels who received the flags for their regiments on the 14th of July, was a descendant of one of the heroes 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.

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 audacious act. Is it possible that experience will teach you, or that it be that you are satisfied to have your days ended like those of your neighbors? Do not have your mind puffing with the idea of the constabulary protection, or those of your two agents who are living 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 Roxey or THE HILLS.”

With the return of the month of August the revival of rioting in Lurgan has commenced. From an early hour on the 2nd, numbers of Roman Catholics from the surrounding districts began to assemble in Shankill street, a place famous for rowdiness. It will be remembered that it was in this miserable locality that the riots of the 13th of August last year originated, 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 Express.

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 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 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 strangely-constituted pack, he was compelled to leave the upper regions of the premises, and finally sought refuge in a plate bucket in the coffee-room. 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.

UNDESIRABLE SQUARRES IN A CHURCH.—Messrs. J. P. White, G. Blennerhasset, and Captain Hatchell, R.M., had before them on Monday 2nd August, at the Rathkeale Petty Sessions, two respectable people, Mrs. Louisa Scanlan and Mr. William Teape, a member of one of the county palatine families. The lady, through her solicitor, Mr. Cosgrave, alleged that she was assaulted in Rathkeale Church, on Sunday, the 11th of July. On entering the church she found her pew occupied by Mr. Teape, his wife, and family. She requested them to leave, when the assault was committed. Her family had occupied the

pew for the last forty years. For the defendant, Mr. McNamara, 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 repress.) Did you kiss Mr. Teape? 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-cave having been heard at length, the magistrates concluded that, to prevent the repetition of such scandalous conduct, all the parties should find securities to keep the peace.—Cork Herald.

The following graphic sketch by a landlord's sister, will draw copious tears from the eyes of those who sympathize with the unfortunate landlords, in their harsh and cruel treatment of the tenant. It is taken from the Irish Times St. John Arnot's paper:—“Like many Irish landlords 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. Farnell has 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 CLONESS.—On Saturday morning, 31st July, a sheriff's bailiff, named David Fennessy, reported to the police at Cloness 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 by a man named Henry E. Meagher, who was evicted for non-payment, the amount of rent due at his eviction being over £450. The eviction of the Meaghers created a great deal of excitement at the time, and was followed by the Meaghers taking full possession and resisting the sheriff and the police, who, in turning them out, were attacked and beaten, the result being that several arrests were made, and the parties returned for trial to the Cloness Assizes. Since then the landlord put one Robert Maher into possession, but he did not reside on the farm, putting in Fennessy, a sheriff's bailiff, who was guarded by a body of police. As usual the police on the night of the outrage remained with Fennessy until half-past four o'clock in the morning, when they returned to 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 return they allowed him to proceed. The coolness of the outrage may be surmised when it is stated that the Cloness Police Barracks where the outrage was reported to the police. Constable Fallon and a party of police proceeded to the house which was nearly two miles distant, 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. The 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 of 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 for 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 Denbigh, Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Barry, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Lord Beaumont, Lord Bray (a fervent Liberal though he be), Lord Darnley, Lord Gerard, Lord Gormanston, Lord Grandard, and Lord Vaux of Harrowden. The Catholic peers who supported the Bill were Lord Emily, 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 on 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 fasting than were able to keep it when these condiments were strictly prohibited at collation.

The Catholic Church has made many conversions among the aristocracy of England, and 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 have 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 Arkwright, who, though perhaps no longer engaged in the industries of the land, 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, his conversion will give a new impetus to the work of the Church.—Liverpool Times.

—Considering the number of passengers transported, the list of killed and wounded on the railroads of Great Britain is exceedingly small. Last year there were only 100 passengers killed and 1,307 wounded, and this included 73 who were killed by the falling of the Tay Bridge.

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 lives and aims, and he knew that the time was coming when the old order of things would not be able to tide them over their difficulties; and accordingly he resolved to study and prepare himself for the priesthood, and so qualify himself to act on the stage 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 the 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 thought of God, that the very words of the grammar which he sought to master lifted him into an ecstasy of prayer, and after a long time and great efforts he found he could learn nothing. After having studied at Barcelona, the saint next went to the University of Alcalá, whence

HE JOURNEYED TO PARIS,

in whose great university he studied 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 proclaimed a blameless man and a true servant 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 his degradation, the principal of the college came forth, cast himself at the saint's feet, publicly begged his pardon, and proclaimed him a man of God and a true servant of the Lord. This instantly greatly increased his influence, which he used for the greater glory of God. The young men noted for their ability and genius flocked around him. Alphonsus Sienca, James Laynez of Alphonso, 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 walls a group more illustrious than that which, on the 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 religious order, always very great, was vastly increased by exceptional circumstances in the present instance.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE WAS DECIDEDLY ANTAGONISTIC TO THE RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Protestantism had declared war on the cloister-life, describing poverty to be idleness, the vow of chastity to be hypocrisy, the vow of obedience to be immorality, 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 should 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 ecstasy, 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 hunted here and presented there, they would still find in Rome strength and love and mercy—that whoever they might be denounced 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 organization spread into 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 beautiful character of sanctity, he destroyed the individuality and personality of every man who came to him, in order that he might make him a Jesuit. There is 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 and nobler motives, to imbue his heart with a purer and more burning love for God—this is not to destroy a man, but to elevate and perfect him individually, to make him something nobler than even nature made him, the founder of a religious order never dies; and 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 to labour for the glory of God. His life is proved by this action—by the potent influence for good he still exercises on the world. He has left to his children a

STRANGE HERITAGE OF SUFFERING, they have dragged along painfully and ardently the cross of Him whose Name they bear, carrying it amid the howls of the enemies of God, and He carried it amidst the jeers and the scoffs and the hatred of the wicked. How gloriously his sons have imitated the example of their great father, the enemies of the Church attest. One of the greatest writers and one of the most bitter enemies of the Catholic Church states

that the Pontiff of Rome was saved by the Jesuits. No Catholic would think of saying that. The Pappacy 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 refutes 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 admits that it was the Jesuits, those unwise 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 PERSECUTION.

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 months. But the Jesuits obeyed the Pope, and died without a murmur. This is a wonderful passage in the history of the Church. It is not for us to inquire into the reasons for this act. Clement took care that the suppression was the result of no fault of theirs, but that they died in order to avert the evils 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 obedience 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 peals 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 anarchy and revolution swept over the fair face of Europe, but the sword of Ignatius no longer gleamed 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 RAISE UP 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 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 came 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 life? Christ, risen from the dead, dieth no more. Ignatius, risen from the grave, lives a glorified life; yes, Ignatius is immortal. Kings of the earth may rise against him, princes may assemble, the nation may rage and as 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 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. COULT & CO., 245 Notre Dame street. c6w17-g

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

TOMATO 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 them, 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 takes on the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar.

Boiling 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 it.

Lamp wick soaked for a quarter of an hour in vinegar, and then dried before being put into a lamp, will not smoke. Try so simple a cure.

Ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth and from the hands.

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With illuminations of the Mountain by Bengal fires and magnificent aerial pyrotechnic exhibitions, including the discharge of two hundred bomb shells of the largest size, bursting in mid-air and filling the heavens with showers of gorgeous stars.

Balloon Ascensions.

Mammoth Musical Festivals.

Grand Athletic Fetes.

Electric Light Exhibitions.

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

Exciting and edifying fun for the million.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE CITY.

SEE PROGRAMME.

FREE EXHIBITION—The display of new goods, consisting of over 50 new styles of Parlor, Dining-room, Library and Chamber Furniture, Ladies' Davenport, Music Stools, Centenarians, Statette Tables in black, wint and gilt, ebony and gilt piano 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 Bamboo and Japan Standards, Card Receivers, Easels and other goods, now on view, and so much admired in our show windows.
OWEN MCGARVEY & SON,
7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street.

FAMILY AND PASTRY FLOUR.
PATENT PROCESS FLOUR.
GERMAN HEXSEL FLOUR.
OATMEAL, ETC., IN BARRELS AND HALF-BARRIS AT
BRODIE & HARVIE'S,
CORNER OF CRAIG and BLEURY STREETS

J. N. ROUSSEL,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Huntingdon, P. Q.

Cooking Ranges.

WROUGHT IRON COOKING RANGES.

THE LORNE RANGE!

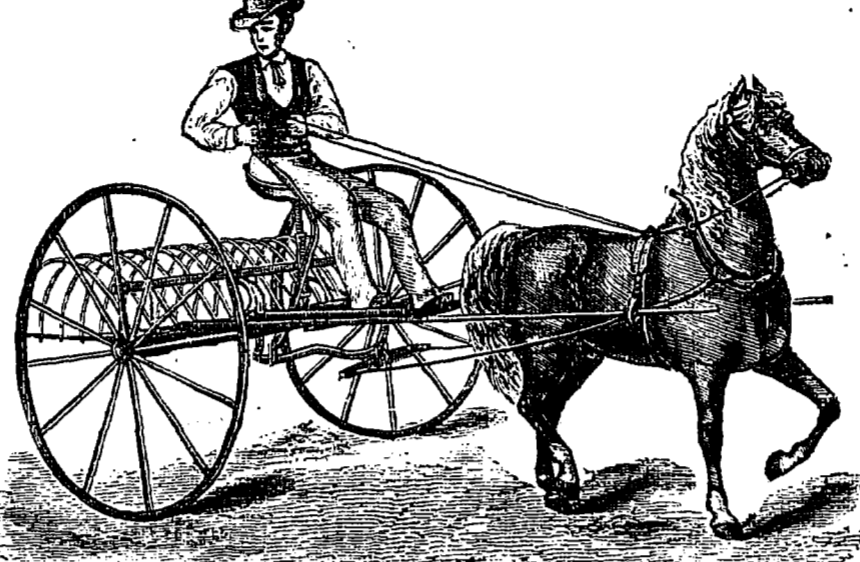
Handsome Design (Portable). The Best and Most Durable Cooking Range in the Dominion.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH RANGE!

Broilers, Oyster Ranges, Cake Griddles, Baking Ovens, Etc., Etc.
BURNS & GORMLEY,
MANUFACTURERS, NO. 875 CRAIG STREET.

Agricultural Implements.

PRIZE RAKE OF THE DOMINION.



COSSITT'S MOWERS, REAPERS AND RAKES!

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. SEE SAMPLES IN LOCAL AGENTS' HANDS, OR ADDRESS

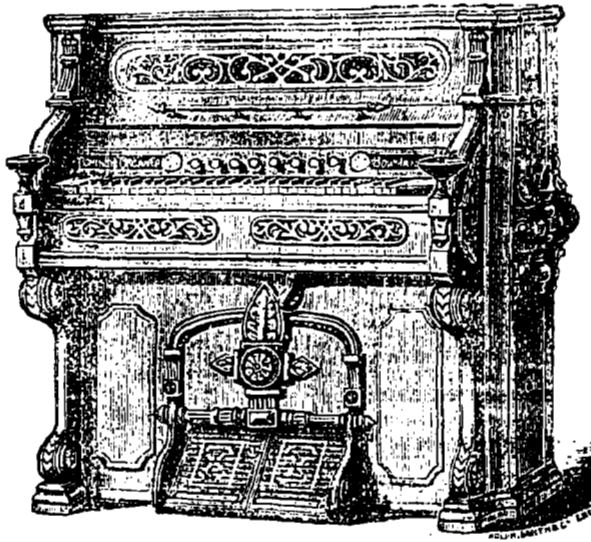
R. J. LATIMER,

Office of Cossitt Bros.,
81 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Organs, etc.

DOMINION ORGAN EMPORIUM

No. 280 Notre Dame Street (A. J. ROUCHER'S), Montreal.



Philadelphia 1876, Sydney, 1877, Paris 1878, Toronto 1879.

L. E. N. PRATTE, AGENT.

The "Dominion Organ" has been awarded Prizes and Medals wherever exhibited. From 25 to 28 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. No duty to pay on these Organs.

Spring Bed.

HULL'S COMPENSATING SPRING BED

(Patented in Canada, 13th April, 1880.)



MANUFACTURED BY

DALY & TOMBYLL,

Nos. 426 & 428 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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 and see.

ROWNTREE'S CLENDINNEN'S ROCK COCOA.

Pure Cocoa only; in not reduced with starch. For an essay of the foreign ingredients that are so largely used in the manufacture of Cocoa, contact with other prepared Cocoas.

WHOLESALE BY
Wm. Johnson & Co., Montreal.

TELEPHONE DESKS.

Useful as a Wall Desk in the office. Price 75c.
DICTIONARY HOLDERS.
Made of Wire, to hold Webster's or Worcester's Dictionaries. Price \$2.
Wire-folding Card & Photograph Racks.
75c and \$1 each, in Nickel, Red & Blue.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Educational.

WANTED, for the English Roman Catholic School at Buckingham, P. Q., an Instructor capable of teaching English, and having a Diploma. Salary not to exceed \$300. Address F. X. BOILEAU, Secretary-Treasurer. 52-tf

WANTED—A Male Teacher, to teach French and English in the R. C. boys' school at Cote St. Paul. Apply to D. A. D'Aubry, Secretary; Joseph Dunn, Chairman. Cote St. Paul, August 11, 1880. 1-3

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

DUKE STREET, TORONTO.

Commercial, Scientific, and Classical Course of Studies.

Board, tuition, bedding, and washing for session of ten months (payable quarterly in advance), \$150.00.

B. TOBIAS, Director.

52-3

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS,

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Conducted by the Ladies of Loreto.

Studies will be resumed at this institution for boarders and day scholars on the 1st of September.

The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the city, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful, and refined education.

For further particulars, please address
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
Loretto Convent, Belleville.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

(CHARTERED.)

DIRECTED BY THE

Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate.

ITS COURSE OF STUDIES AND METHOD

of Teaching, which have won many high honors, its numerous staff of learned 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 retail advantages of the Capital, to which there is ready communication on all sides by rail and water, at cheap rates—these, and other considerations, of the highest importance, recommend this Institution in a special manner to parents and students.

FEE:

Board and Tuition, etc., per term of five months: \$50.00

Commercial Course: \$70.00

Classical Course: 75.00

For full particulars for the Prospects,

VERY REV. J. H. TABARET, D.D., O.M.J.,

2-D President.

Legal Notices

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 2572, Dame Caroline Gauthier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Gougand, 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. DELORMIER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Montreal, July 30, 1880. 51-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 2173, Dame Adeline Belair, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Fortier, 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. DELORMIER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Montreal, 21st May, 1880. A.11,18,2581.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 1943, Dame Denise Patisse, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Francis Rohland, of the same place, hotel keeper, 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. DELORMIER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Montreal, 21st May, 1880. A.11,18,2581.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 1873, Dame Adeline Bouthillier, 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 husband an action for separation as to property.

T. & C. C. DELORMIER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Montreal, 6th July, 1880. A.11,18,2581.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 2319, Superior Court, Dame Adeline Duganais, wife of Guillaume Duganais, of the same place, duly authorized to appear in Judicial proceedings,

versus
Plaintiff,

Gillaume Duganais, her husband, of the same place, Defendant.

An action in separation de biens has been instituted in this case, on the 14th July, 1880.

Montreal, 15th July, 1880.

E. ROUIDOUX,
50-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 2838, Superior Court, The fourteenth day of April, 1880, Present for Claimers, 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 to appear in Judicial Proceedings, vs. HUGH BOYD of the same place, trader, Defendant. It is ordered on the petition of DAME JANE STEVENSON, that the Defendant do appear in this Court, on the writ of summons in this case 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'Arable*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisements, 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 a case by default.

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON,
P. S. C.

Marble Working.

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS
91 BLEURY STREET.

CUNNINGHAM BROS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

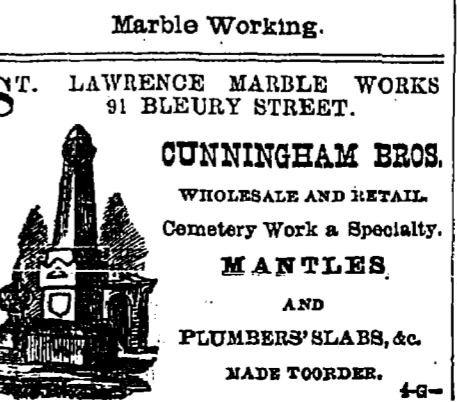
Cemetery Work a Specialty.

MANTLES

AND

PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c.

MADE TO ORDER.



Medical.

MILK OF MAGNESIA

Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and 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 preparations of Magnesia.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co.

LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR

There are persons who, having made use of various preparations without obtaining any satisfactory results, will be inclined to condemn the use of LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RESTORER. 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 whatsoever; cures irritation and itching of the scalp, and leaves the hair 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.

LUBY'S does not soil the pillow-slip. Those who have used LUBY'S speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it.

Sold 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- CERTICURE PILLS!

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, -AND- BILIOUSNESS!

Price 25c. A trial will convince.

Wholesale by

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

18

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

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

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Penetrating 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, 533 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and tins, at 1s. 1/6, 2s. 1/6, 4s. 6d., 1/2s., 2/6, and 3/6 each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter. 183 wt.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINES

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK, will promptly TRADE MARK. cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indigestion, excess or over-work of the brain, and nervous system; is perfectly After Taking, like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we are to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at per package, or six packages for \$5; or will

Finance and Commerce.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24. FINANCIAL. There was a reaction in values on the stock market today, probably helped by the rumor that the Pacific Railway negotiations were in danger of falling through...

COMMERCIAL.

WARDWARE.—The firmness shown by holders has rather tended to check business, although there are no prospects from English reports that any reduction may be looked for in the near future...

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 week.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 3,500 bushels. The market is somewhat stronger today in sympathy with English markets, and also partly in consequence of a somewhat better demand.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CARBOIC ACID A DANGEROUS REMEDY.—Carbolic acid should never be applied directly or in solution to the skin, as it is sometimes absorbed and enters the system.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKET.

The feeling in the Butter market is still one of firmness even at the recent advances in the prices of nearly all kinds.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.

Vegetable and fruit vendors were numerous but comparatively few farmers were in with grain as they still find plenty of employment in the fields.

tablespoonful of rain water; the eye should be protected from the light until the trouble is removed. PLANTING FRUIT TREES.—Plants and pears are to be set out in the fall as soon as the leaves have fallen or the new wood has ripened.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Catholic Profession of the Faith of Ireland. FIRST ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE TO THE STE. ANNE DES PLAINES. (Five miles North Ste. Therese)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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 Provincial Buildings, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 16th October next, at 10 A.M., subject to the conditions mentioned below, namely:

Table with columns: First Range, Block A, Limit No., Square miles. Lists various land parcels for auction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

BAGUENAUDE DE PUCHESSE (P.)—Le Catholique moderne, 2 vol. in 12 m., \$1.20. BOURKET (MOR.)—Reponse aux principales objections qui ont couru contre l'Eglise dans la terre promise, 2e ed., 80 p., \$1.50.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CORN.—The market for corn is quiet, and prices are firm. The supply is ample, and the demand is moderate. The price of corn is 25c per bushel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND CATHOLIC PROFESSION OF THE FAITH OF IRELAND. FAITH OF IRELAND. FIRST ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE TO THE STE. ANNE DES PLAINES.

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Table with columns: Second Range, Block A, Limit No., Square miles. Lists various land parcels for auction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAGUENAUDE DE PUCHESSE (P.)—Le Catholique moderne, 2 vol. in 12 m., \$1.20. BOURKET (MOR.)—Reponse aux principales objections qui ont couru contre l'Eglise dans la terre promise, 2e ed., 80 p., \$1.50.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Table with columns: Third Range, Block A, Limit No., Square miles. Lists various land parcels for auction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAGUENAUDE DE PUCHESSE (P.)—Le Catholique moderne, 2 vol. in 12 m., \$1.20. BOURKET (MOR.)—Reponse aux principales objections qui ont couru contre l'Eglise dans la terre promise, 2e ed., 80 p., \$1.50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 Provincial Buildings, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 16th October next, at 10 A.M., subject to the conditions mentioned below, namely:

Table with columns: Lower Ottawa Agency, Red River, Limit A, South, Square miles. Lists various land parcels for auction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAGUENAUDE DE PUCHESSE (P.)—Le Catholique moderne, 2 vol. in 12 m., \$1.20. BOURKET (MOR.)—Reponse aux principales objections qui ont couru contre l'Eglise dans la terre promise, 2e ed., 80 p., \$1.50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests, QUEBEC, 14th August, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Table with columns: Upper Ottawa Agency, Square miles. Lists various land parcels for auction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAGUENAUDE DE PUCHESSE (P.)—Le Catholique moderne, 2 vol. in 12 m., \$1.20. BOURKET (MOR.)—Reponse aux principales objections qui ont couru contre l'Eglise dans la terre promise, 2e ed., 80 p., \$1.50.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

THOROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER trains run daily (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Point Levis, 7:30 A.M. Arrive Montreal, 1:00 P.M.

Table with columns: Mixed, Mail, Expr's. Lists train schedules and fares for the Intercolonial Railway.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAGUENAUDE DE PUCHESSE (P.)—Le Catholique moderne, 2 vol. in 12 m., \$1.20. BOURKET (MOR.)—Reponse aux principales objections qui ont couru contre l'Eglise dans la terre promise, 2e ed., 80 p., \$1.50.

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GRAND CATHOLIC PROFESSION OF THE FAITH OF IRELAND. FAITH OF IRELAND. FIRST ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE TO THE STE. ANNE DES PLAINES.

Premium Books.

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

Parties wishing us to make the selection of Premium Books for them, will please give the number required for the different Prizes, and the amount to be expended for same.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Montreal. Segur's Books for Children, 32 mo. Paper covers, 6 vols. in box, per box, \$0.30.

Table listing various premium books and their prices, including titles like 'The Young People's Library' and 'Works of Gerald Griffin'.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAGUENAUDE DE PUCHESSE (P.)—Le Catholique moderne, 2 vol. in 12 m., \$1.20. BOURKET (MOR.)—Reponse aux principales objections qui ont couru contre l'Eglise dans la terre promise, 2e ed., 80 p., \$1.50.

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GRAND CATHOLIC PROFESSION OF THE FAITH OF IRELAND. FAITH OF IRELAND. FIRST ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE TO THE STE. ANNE DES PLAINES.



SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

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., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m., 5 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAGUENAUDE DE PUCHESSE (P.)—Le Catholique moderne, 2 vol. in 12 m., \$1.20. BOURKET (MOR.)—Reponse aux principales objections qui ont couru contre l'Eglise dans la terre promise, 2e ed., 80 p., \$1.50.

FOR SALE.

Several valuable farms. AND ALSO City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms. Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO., of Canada, 14 St. James Street.