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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 24, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

What Bishop Nulty Knows About Evictions.

LETTER FROM JAMES REDPATH.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DUBLIN, July 28, 1881.

Since I wrote to you a week ago I have visited Kilmainham Jail, and the Inchicore Monastery of the Oblate Fathers near it; I have slept in a dormitory of Maynooth College; I have plucked shamrocks from the site of the Banqueting Hall on Tara's Hill; I have stood by the haunted swamp beneath whose luxuriant rushes repose, what remains of the remains, be the same more or less, so to speak, of the last of the heathen kings of Ireland; I have climbed military defences and crept into caves beneath great mounds constructed by a Druidical race eighteen hundred years before the Christian era; I have ascended a round tower: I have crossed the "Boyne Water," at the spot where Wi!liam of Orange won the victory that consecrated the noblest classes of the Irish race for centuries to the task, often seemingly hopeless but never abandoned nor to be abandoned, of annihilating the military and commercial power of England; I have crossed Slane Hill on which St. Patrick lit the fire whose more sacred splendors soon extinguished the sacred fires of the more ancient faith ; I have been a guest at the tables of the Nuns of St. Loretto and of the Bishop of Meath;

have puzzled over inscriptions on Celtic crosses that have guarded renowned graves for a thousand years; I have sat beside ivy-clad abbeys and among the ruins of ancient monasteries; I have trod the pavements of a church (not of God, but of England), erected on the site (the stolen site) of that ill-fated Catholic church, within whose walls the stern soldiers of Cromwell, without human pity, but yet in the name of the Lord. massacred the worshipping congregation-regarding neithe age nor sex, but humbly giving unto God nevertheless, all the glory of that hideous slaughter which their leader called a "crowning Providence;" I have looked at the head of an Irish Catholic prelate-martyr that was cut off two hundred years ago, and it was shown to me reverently by grey-gowned nuns who guarded the relic-less a relic than themselves to transatlantic eyes; and I have seen, near Dublin, among men unknown and nameless, and without one spark of his genius, but he, by the yieldless democratic discipline

of his Order, no higher in rank than the

humblest amongst them all, the greatest

orator of the Irish race, to day-Father Burke. or as every one calls him in Ireland, "Father So I have no dearth of topics, but I shall confine myself to one only-to a very brief report of one of several interviews with the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath. Dr. Nulty, among the Irish Catholic Bishops, has distinguished himself by his brave ulterances in behalf of the Irish peasantry. He has risen from the people himself and he has never ceased to sympathise with them. My visit to him was purely accidental. Dispirited from ill-health. I met in Dublin last week my old friend, Canon Ulick Bourke, of Claremorris, one of the most learned men in Ireland, and he proposed we should visit Maynooth. 1 gladly accepted his invitation. We started to be absent a few hours only, but I kept a firm grip of my learned guide for several days. We met Bishop Nulty at Navan in the County Meath. He is on a visit to that parish. He is a man of fifty, I should judge; a man of an unassuming but most vigorous personalitywho converses as well as he writes, and whose talk convinces because it is thoroughly sin care. We dined with the Bishop thrice, and

myself with transcribing. "How large is your diocese, Bishop, I

he drove us in his carriage to Slane. Such

notes as I made of these talks I shall content

In addressing a bishop, etiquette requires you to say, "My Lord;" but although I have conversed with several Irish bishops and Irish lords-lords spiritual and temporal-I never could compel my Republican tongue to utter the words. Faith, I didn't try. This true, as well as legal nobleman, laughed heartily when I confessed that if I did not say "My Lord" it was certainly not because I had not the profoundest respect for him; but because I was so intense a Republican that I could not conscientiously address any man as lord. His social absolution was prompt and cheery !

"My diocese," said the Bishop, "com-prises the whole of Meath and Westmeath, the greater part of King's County, and some parishes in Cavan and Longford. "This county," I said, "around Tava, and

from Navan to Maynooth, seems a cultivated desert; rich in bullocks, but poor in men." "Yes," said the Bishop, "one day last week I rode for five hours through this fertile district, and I only met a herd (herdsman) and a dog! From 1851 to 1861, according to Thom's Directory, the decrease of population, owing to evictions in the Counties of Meath and Westmenth alone, was 51,000. I believe the decrease was still greater from 1861 to 1871. During the twenty-eight years preceding 1871, out of a total population of 471,-985 souls, 200,054 have disappeared; and during the same period out of 83,137 houses,

29,461 are gone." Did you ever witness an eviction?" "Yes," replied the Bishop, "I was once an eye-witness to an eviction near Lough Sheelan, about a mile from the village of migration from Mayo and other western coun- evening in the Convent.

Mount Nugent, County Cavan, in my diocese. It occurred in September, 1847. The names the owners were O'Conner and Malone. The of name of the agent was Guiness. He was at i that time the member of Parliament for Kinsale. He was shortly after unseated for bribery. I was a missionary priest at the of farmers—the men of fifty acres and theretime, temporarily on duty in the locality of the eviction. I knew the place well for many years previous to the eviction, as it is only five miles from my native place.

"On the day of the eviction seven hundred. human beings were driven from their homes. I myself counted them. The evicted fami-lies were hardworking, honest, industrious people-comfortable in their way. Not one of them, excepting only one man, a sort of bailiff on the estate, owed a shilling of rent. I heard that this man had endeavored to get up a combination among the tenants not to pay their rents, to give some color of excuse the agrarian agitation to a successful conclufor eviction. He was repeatedly charged with sion. this act by numbers of tenants in my pre-

" Did the tenants leave without a show of

force?" "There were a hundred police present," replied the Bishop. "There was also a body of men with crowbars, who worked for two days incessantly at the task of pulling down houses. The unfortunate people, driven out upon the wayside, there passed the night. Their furniture was cast out upon the road. During the night it rained pitilessly.

"Next morning I visited the scene of un-finished work. The appearance of the men, women, and children as they emerged from the ruins of their former homes, saturated with rain, blackened and besmeared with soot, shivering in every member, presented a most appalling spectacle.

"One incident remains indelibly impressed on my memory. The 'Crowbar Brigade' stopped and recoiled with terror from two houses which they were directed to destroy with the rest. They had learned that their inmates were stricken with typhus fever. They supplicated the agent to spare their houses; but he was inexorable and insisted they should come down. He ordered a large winnowing sheet to be secured over the beds in which the fever victims lay delirious—then directed the houses to be unroofed ' cautiously,' 'because,' he said, 'he disliked the bother and discomfort of a coroner's inquest."

"On the next day I administered the last sacrament to four of these fever victims. Save the winnowing sheet there was no roof nearer to me than the canopy of heaven. " At this eviction, the wailing of women-

the screams, terror and consternation of children-wrung tears of grief from all who saw them.

" I saw the officers and men of the police force cry like children at the cruel sufferings of the people. But it was notorious in solemn procession, chanting at vespers, in that the landlords for many miles in every which the Irish exiles may not do something the little chapel of the Dominican monastery direction warned the tenants, under threats to advance the Irish cause. Recent events of eviction, against extending to any of them | have brought out this fact into the strongest rea night sahelter."

"What became of the evicted tenants, Bishop?" " Every landed proprietor for miles around

warned the tenants with threats of the direst vengeance against daring to give to any one of these evicted families even a single night's lodging. Many of these poor people were unable to emigrate; while at home, by this heartless policy, every door was closed against them. I lost sight of many of them, as I was only on temporary duty at the parish; but I heard from those who lived there, that after struggling for a time with poverty and disease, they soon graduated from the workhouse to the tomb, and in little more than three years nearly a fourth of them were in their graves."

The bishop regards the Land Bill, although inadequate to the demands of the situation, as a decided victory won by the Land League agitation-chiefly because it destroys both the arbitrary power and the social prestige of the landed class, in enabling the tenant to as it deserves, and this can only be done by appeal from the landlords, who hitherto have had the sole voice in fixing the rent, to a court in which that power has been vested, and also in securing to a considerable extent, not only substantial security of tenure, but tenant's rights in improvements they may create or have created. The tenantfarmers, the Bishop remarked, have been no better than slaves hitherto, because their peace of mind, physical welfare, the very privilege of living in the house built by their own parents, in which they were born-their right to live on the farms that their ancestors had reclaimed by their toil-all depended on the caprice or will of an irresponsible landlord, who could call on the civil power to back him in enforcing his behests.

The Bishop gave me a Pastoral, in which, after describing this scene, he added that it was an exceptional event occurring in a remote locality where public opinion could not reach and expose it. Quite the reverse.

"Every county, barony, poor-law union," writes the Bishop, " and indeed every parish in the diocese, is perfectly familiar with evictions that are oftentimes surrounded by circumstances and distinguished by traits of darker and more disgusting atrocity. Quite near the town in which I write (Mullingar) and in the parish in which I lived, I lately passed through what might be characterized as a wilderness, in which, as far as the eye could reach, not a single human being, nor the vestige of a human habitation, was anywhere discernable. It was only with great difficulty, and much uncertainty too, that I was able to distinguish the spot on which, till lately, stood one of the most respectable houses of this partsh. A few miles further on I fell in The letter or commission of appointment with the scene of another extensive clear-ance, in which the houses that had sheltered three hundred human beings were razed to office. Father Ryan, a Jesuit priest, from the ground some few years ago. That same proprietor desolated, in an adjoining parish, a taking for his text 1 Cor., 4th chap, and 1st densely populated district, by batches of so many families in each of a series of successive clearances. Seventeen families formed the first batch."

Pictou for the past twenty years, and the separation from his people is keenly feit.

The Bishop does not favor the plan of seventy, were entertained at a banquet this

and the second of the second second

ties into Meath, as he says that if the present great estates were divided they would only give the actual agricultural population of Meath farms of fifty acres each-which is small enough to support a family in comfort. He was emphatic in his eulogies of this class abouts-describing them as thrifty, industrious and virtuous people.

The Bishop regards persant proprietorship as the only solution that will be permanently satisfactory to the people of Ireland. While the Land Bill will not tend to break up the large farms and estates, the Bishop thought that this result would be brought about more rapidly than was commonly believed by American competition, which is already mak. ing grazing unprofitable in Ireland. He regards the Land Bill as an excellent auxiliary to this American competition in bringing

JAMES REDPATH.

MR. PARNELL'S APPEAL TO THE VOTERS.

The following is the letter of Mr. Parnell and the leaders of the Irish Party to the Irish electors of Great Britain.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WESTMINSTER,) London, June 29, 1881.

The approach of the period for the registration of voters induces us to make an appeal to our countrymen in England, in connection with this important subject. Anybody acquainted with the conditions of political and party life in England will know that the Irish vote must always be an important one, sometimes even the balancing factor in the strife of parties. Indeed, it is not too much to say that in ordinary times, and when no great wave of excitement or passion rises to float one of the great English parties into power, the Irish vote can turn the whole political scale. Even at the last general election, when the Liberal party was so well organized and so ably led, and when it had the advantage of a popular cry, the victory of the Liberal party would have been incomplete without the assistance of the Irish electors in England. In many of the most important English constituencies, especially in the north of England, the majority by which the Liberal members were returned consisted of Irish votes. It is notorious, too, that, in such exceptional towns as Birmingham and the like, the two political parties are so evnly balanced as to make a few votes all important. Indeed, it may well happen that even a score of voters can turn the scale. There is scarcely a town in England in which some of our countrymen have not taken refuge, driven from their homes by unjust and devastating laws; and thus there is scarcely a town in ief. Thus at Coventry, with an electorate of some 9,000 voters, a few hundred Irish voters won the seat, and in Knaresborough some thirty-two Irish voters procured the defeat of

the candidate of the Ministry.

It is clear from these facts that the Irish vote could be made of importance even in constituencies where there lived comparatively few of the Irish race. The action taken by the present Ministry and the present Liberal representatives makes the organization of the Irish voters more necessary than ever. Several of the Liberal members who were most ardent in the cause of coercion were men who would not be tu Parliament were it not for the Irish electors, and the Liberal party generally ought to have remembered that to put them in power many an Irishman went without his dinner, and gave free a half day's wages on the polling day. The Irish electors may have any day an opportunity of repaying the treacherous ingratitude of several Liberal representatives the thorough organization of the Irish vote.

Finally, there never was a time when every man and woman of the Irish race had a higher call to put forth every exertion in the Irish cause. The people at home are passing a fierce struggle which will decide to the Irish nation or the alien garrison. While our brethren in the United States are supporting us with a boundless generosity which disconcerts the enemy and encourages the highest hopes, the ardent patriotism by which the Irish in England and Scotland have always been animated, call upon them not to lag behind while their race everywhere else are now striving for the cause of our land.

Respectfully yours, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

NEW BISHOP OF HARBOR GRACE.

CONSECRATION OF MGR. MCDONNELL AT PICTOU, N S. Halifax, N.S., Aug. 21.-Rev. Donald McDonald was consecrated in the Church of Stella Maria, Pictou, this morning, to the Bishopric of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland. Several hours before the opening services, people began to take seats, and by ten o'clock the church was filled with a congregation numbering fully two thousand, whilst many were unable to obtain admittance. Bishop Cameron, of Arichat, conducted the consecration, and solemn and impressive services were participated in by Archbishop Hannan, the Bistops of Newfoundland, St. John, Charlottetown, and Chatham, besides a large number of other clergy from this and the neighboring Provinces. from Pope Leo XIII. being read, the new Bishop was invested with the insignia of Montreal, delivered an eloquent sermon, v. Bishop McDonald has been stationed in

The visiting clergy, to the number of about

IN IRELAND

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

The LAND BILL

New York, Aug. 16 .- The World's special says :- The Radical press is aggressive and defiant. The Pall Mall Gazette, Daily News and leading Liberal journals of Leeds, Manchester and Birmingham are urging the Ministry not to negotiate a compromise, but to stand out against the lords and force that body into surrender. Certain London weeklies which have an enormous circulation among the working classes, as Lloyd's Weekly, Reyncle's and Weekly Despatch, are furious, and headlong minor organs such as the Echo and Chronicle, do not mince matters, but call on Mr. Gladstone to follow M. Gambetta's example and begin a crusade against the Upper House without delay. Conservative circles are astonished at the popular excitement, and the last thing the Tory leaders now think of is to force Mr. Gladstone to appeal to the country. There are dissensions in the Tory camp, and Lord Cairns and Sir Stafford Northcote, who are working to bring about a compromise, find

that Mr. Gladstone is disposed to meet them on any reasonable basis. Dublin, Aug. 16 .- At a meeting of the Land League to-day, Mr. Sexton claimed that the League now ruled the country. It had prevented the celebration of Orange and Catholic anniversaries, which formerly caused bloodshed; it had caused a Parliamentary deadlock, compelled the law to stand at bay, and afterwards brought it in accordance with Result :- Total receipts this year £10,707, of the principles of justice. Alluding to the hints that the League desired to maintain secrecy respecting its expenditures, Mr. Sexton said that, having to fight an infuriated class and a vindictive Government, capable of in a leading article this morning says :- We any meanness, they must have confidential proceedings. The time would come when the expenditure of every penny would be submitted to the strictest criticism.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—At the weekly meeting of the Land League, at Dublin, Mr. Sexton acknowledged subscriptions amounting to £783, of which sum £500 were from Australia.

The Orangemen have enlisted at Liverpool districts of Ireland, and sixty of the number | pardon.

started for Dublin to-day.
Dublin, Aug. 19.—The popular organs, discussing the refusal of the Government to release the suspects, allude to the act of the American Gevernment after the enfranchise. ment of the negroes as a precedent, and asks whether the joy of liberated slaves would not have been changed to indignation if they had heard of their champions dying in jail

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 .- Ford, editor of the Irish World, denies the statement made to the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Forster that the total subscription of the Irish World fund for the Land League was £48,000, Ford says the Irish World has contributed since 1st of January, 1881, about £20,000 or \$100,-000.

THURLES, Aug. 20.—Mr. Dillon violently atprisoners, and eulogized Devoy and Davitt. Government insulted Father Sheehy and the rest of the suspects by imprisoning them. to proceed to different parts of Limerick disavow the views of those who are supplying County at a moment's notice. Disturbance | funds from America. is anticipated. Dublin, Aug. 20.-The popular newspapers

in Dublin express disappointment at the tone the great question whether Ireland belongs of Mr. Forster's and Mr. Gladstone's speeches during the debate on the Coercion Act on Wednesday, and echo the call made in Parliament for the release of the "suspects."

It is believed that Sir Charles Gavin Duffy, who in 1848 headed the Young Ireland party Communistic ideas.

Dublin, Aug. 21 .- It is probable that before the root crops are dug there will be a general strike of farm labourers in Ireland. They contend, with a good deal of force, that as the Land Bill will greatly bouefit the tenant, he liberation. Sir Wm. Harcourt again distinought to pay his labourer better. Their de- guisbed himself by unwise speech. He said mands are as follows :- First-class Inbourers who are not getting board and lodging in a farmer's house to have nine shillings per week, a house free, two tons of coal per year, the grazing of two sheep, halt an arce of garden | violence. Only 19 members voted in favor free; second-class labourers, who are dieted in a farmer's house, to have six shillings per week, a house free, one ton of coal per year, half an acre of garden free and the grass of two sheep. Any man having no sheep is to be entitled to £2 at the end of the year:-£1 for each sheep. Weekly men who do not get board and lodging to have 15 shillings per week, wet and dry, every man to stop at six o'clock. If a man requires more than half an acre of garden he is to pay the same rent as the farmer pays to the landlord. Any man working two hours overtime is entitled to a quarter of a dav's pay. Servant boys to have £9 per year. Servant, £14 per year. No farmer to lend a man to another while he can get a man who

is out of employment. Mr. Parnell is agitating for the protection

of Irish manufacturers.
London, Aug. 22.—The Times says: "Al-"suspects" in Ireland, it is stated that Father | plies to Ireland only.

Sheehy, Kettle, and about six others, will be liberated before Parliament rises."

Parnell will issue an address to the Irish electors of Durham, asking them to vote for the Tory candidate and abstain from voting

in the election for a member of Parliament to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joicey (Liberal). There are 900 Irish electors in the constituency.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Aug. 17 .- On motion for going into Supply, Mr. Parnell moved that the Coercion Act had not been administered in accordance with the pledges Ministers gave when they Induced Parliament to suspend the Constitution. He declared the action of the Government regarding coercion prevented gratitude for the Land Bill. It was well-known but for the Land League the whole strength of the Commons would have been unavailing to force a Bill through the House of Lords. He thought the Irish people, if wise, would continue to rely upon their own exertions, which procured for them such an instalment

of just rights. Mesars. Lawlor, Daly and others followed Mr. Parnell, the principal point made by them all being that the power to arrest under the Coercion Act had been used to crush political agitation, and not against the ruffians whom Mr. Forster had denounced in his speech in introducing the Coercion Bill.

Mr. Johnson, Solicitor-General for Ireland, denied these accusations. He hoped before long, when peace and order has been thoroughly restored, the prison doors might be opened.

Mr. Anderson (advanced Liberal) joined Captain Nolan in urging the immediate release of the suspects. Captain Nolan said if the Government waited until every one in Ireland was contented with the Land Bill the release of the prisoners would be long deforred.

The debate was adjourned.

London, Aug. 20 .- In the House of Commons yesterday the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, during the debate on the motion to go into supply, stated that he had made an analysis of the subscriptions to the fund of the Land League with the following which the sum of £4,800 was from the Irish World Other American subscriptions amount to £454, and there were from Great Britain £1. and from Ireland £162. The Daily News regret that the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, does not think the time ripe for discharging the suspects. We can only appeal to the Government to consider the whole question afresh.

arrest of Mr. Davitt, under his ticket-of-leave, | front spread the ample reaches of Flushing and would move that the imprisonment he Bay, forming a fore-ground of rare beauty, and 400 laborers to reap the crops in "Boycotted" | has already suffered entitles him to a free

> The Irish estimates have been disposed of, shores. with the exception of five items. Among these is the vote for the constabulary.

The Attorney-General moved for the apinto corrupt practices at Wigan. The motion was rejected by a vote of 43 to 37.

Mr. Parnell, in calling attention to the re arrest of Michael Davitt, and moving for his release from imprisonment, said it was currently believed that Mr. Davitt was arrested because he called Mr. Forster " Mr. Outrage Forster" in a speech. Mr. Parnell said it was the meanest, most contemptible act ever committed by the Government. Sir William V. Harcourt, Home Secretary,

justified the arrest of Mr. Davitt. He said that Mr. Davitt had returned to Ireland as an tacked the Government for not releasing the avowed Fenian, and had used language which no government in the world could He urged the people not to forget that the tolerate. The Home Secretary incidentally said that he had often vainly tried to obtain a disavowal of Fenianism from Irish members The military authorities at Limerick have of the House who supported the Land been ordered to prepare flying detachments League. He intimated that they could not

> Mr. Parnell's motion for the release of Mr. Davitt was defeated by a vote of 62 to

London, Aug. 20 .- In the House of Commons, last night, during the debate on the vote for the salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Parnell said he thought Mr. Forster was more detested by a large body of property on which St. Joseph's Convent the Irish people than any of his predecessors | now stands was purchased, and in time the on account of the mode in which he adminisand subsequently emigrated to Australia, will | tered the Coercion Act and the general laws endeavor to form a party in Ireland favor- of the country. He said if the Land Bill able to National aspirations but averse to brought about a substantial abatement of rent the Irish would make the best of it and use it as an instrument for the attainment of complete land reform.

An angry debate took place this afternoon on Mr. Parnell's motion urging Mr. Davitt's that Fenianism was an exotic imported by Davitt from America, whereas it is well known that the latter always counselled constitutional agitation and deprecated acts of of Mr. Parnell's motion. The generally accepted explanation of Lord Salisbury's sudden resolution to meet the Commons half way is that new elections could only have resulted in giving the balance of power to Mr. Parnell. Sir Gavin Duffy recommended the Irish people to accept the Land Bill. The tends to form a new national party. Mr. Gladstone vaguely hints in private correspondence, that legislation on the English land laws is becoming a necessity.

"THE LAND LAW OF IRELAND, 1881."

London, Aug. 22.—The Irish Land bill has received the Royal assent, and has become law. Its formal title is "The Land Law (Ireland) enacted 1881." The bill, as finally passed and engrossed, is a formidable document, and would fill about nine columns of the London Times. It consists of seven parts and a vast though there will be no general amnesty of the number of sections and sub-sections. It spCATHOLIC NEWS.

Father Nugent, of Liverpool, has arrived in Quebec.

The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union is in session at Toronto.

The Italian Government will maintain the law of Papal guarantees.

Cardinals Manning and Newman were among the specially invited mourners to Dean Slanley's funeral. Pope Leo XIII., is recognized by the Ital-

ian law as a spiritual sovereign, and not as a subject of King Humbert.

Meetings in favor of the abolition of the laws of guaranty to the Pope have been held in all the chief cities of Italy.

An Algerian Roman Catholic missionary is in Quebec collecting money for church purposes in that distant locality. The Polish Cardinal Ledochowski has asked

the Pope to accept his resignation on account of his great physical infirmities. The annual retreat of the Roman Catholic

clergy of the Arch-Diocese of Quebec commenced on Tuesday at the Seminary. The Pope has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor William, thanking him for the nomination of Dr. Korum as Bishop of

Rev. Father Duhamel, of the Basilica Ottawa, who has been laid up at the General Hospital for some time past, is reported to be

iu a low state. The fifth anniversary of Archbishop Con nolly's death was celebrated Wednesday last iu St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax. Archbisho Hannan, Monsiguor Power, Canon Woods and all the local clergymen took part in the procession.

The new St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, Man., will be dedicated on the first Sunday in September. An invitation has been extended by His Grace Archbishop Tache to Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, to preach the inaugural sermon.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, FLUSH-ING, N. Y.

Crowning one of the fair eminences in the picturesque little town of Flushing, Long Island, stands the Convent of St. Joseph presenting to the beholder's eye a picture of quiet beauty and serene repose that lingers in the mind long after one has passed beyond its fair and lenfy environs. None can approach it without feeling that the site was most happily chosen, for it commands at one Mr. Parnell gave notice to day that he side a view of the swelling mounts and rollwould to-morrow call attention to the re- idg meadows of Long Island, and away to the and salubrity of the favored places along its

On Wednesday morning, the 17th instant, the Convent was the scene of a most interesting and impressive ceremony, when two pointment of a Royal Commission to inquire | young ladies made their vows and one received the holy habit of the Order. Solemn High Mass was sung in the beautiful chapel of the Convent, Rev. Father Doherty, who is affectionately remembered by the parishioners of St. Ann's, Montreal, being Celebran t with Rev. Fathers Donnelly and McKenna, of Finsing, as Dencon and Sub-deacon. At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice Miss Emma McGonigal was received into the community by the respected pastor of Flushing, Rev. Father McKenna, who gave her as her name in religion Sister Mary Emmeline. Sister St. Roch (Miss Barry) and Sister St. William (Miss Alice Quinlan), daughter of the late Michael Quinlan, and sister of Mr. T. J. Quinlan, of Montreal), then made the vows required by the Order, and received their cross at the bends of Father McKenna, who declared them professed Sisters of the Community of St. Joseph's. The highly edifying ceremony which was then brought to a close was one which shall long be remembered by those who had the happiness of being present. The Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph

was founded over 200 years ago, and in September, 1850, the first house of the community was established in the diocese of Brooklyn. Shortly after the fair proportions of the present edifice began to rise and rapidly reached completion. Today it stands a graceful monument of the good Sisters' holy zeal, and the amount of good performed by its pious inmates ever since in training up young ladies to walk along the lofty pathway of Christian dignity and religious duty cannot easily be imagined. much less' described. For the past thirteen years the Convent has been under the direction of the good and kind Rev. Mother Teresa, who has so successfully carried on the good work begun by her predecessors, that St. Joseph's Convent, as it now stands, reflects the highest credit on the diocese to which it belongs. The convent is the pride and boast of the Catholics of Brooklyn and deservedly so, but its merits are not unknown or unappreciated beyond the limits of that diocese. From almost every State in the Union; pupils have" come to this calm retreat of learning beside the shores of Flushing Bay, and in many of Home Rulers discredit the rumor that he in- the most distant homes of the land there are those who cherish the sweetest and happiest memories of St. Joseph's. That institutions such as this continue to spread, and flourish should be the earnest hope of all who have the welfare of their country at heart, and the first and surest means to effect this end is to tender them a prompt and generous patronage and support. There is no parent or guardian that does not desire a sound and thorough education for his children, and one fact stands out boldly that nowhere can his daughters receive a training more conductive to their temporal and eternal welfare than in such establishments as that managed by the good Sisters of St. Joseph at Finshing. The state of the s

South to their

He certainly

BY MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING. PART II.

CHAPTER XIX CONTINUED. She hurried upstairs and disappeared Neither of the two spoke. Lady Helena's face was still hidden. He knew that she was crying—silent, miserable tears—tears that were for him. He stood pale, composed, expectant—waiting for the end.

"Come up," Miss Catheron's soft voice at the head of the stairs called. Once more he gave his aunt his arm, once more in silence they went in together.

A breathless hush seemed to lie upon the house and all within it. Not a sound was to be heard except the soft rustle of the trees, the soft, ceaseless patter of the summer rain. In that silence they entered the chamber where the dying man lay. To the hour of his own death, that moment and all he saw was photographed indelibly upon Sir Victor Catheron's mind. The dim gray light of the room, the great white bed in the centre, and the awfully corpse-like face of the man lying among the pillows, and gazing at him with hollow, spectral eyes. His father-at last!

He advanced to the bedside as though under a spell. The spectral blue eyes were fixed upon him steadfastly, the pallid lips slowly opened and spoke.

"Like me-as I was-like me. Ethel's 80n."

"My father."

He was on his knees -- a great awe upon him. It was the first time in his young life he had ever been in the presence of death. And the dying was his father, and his father whom he had never seen before. "Like me," the faint lips repeated; " my

face, my height, my name, my age. Like me. O God! will his end be like mine?"

A thrill of horror ran through all his hearers. His son strove to take his hand; it was withdrawn. A frown wrinkled the pallid

brow.
"Wait," he said plaintively; "don't touch me; don't speak to me. Wait. Sit down; don't kneel there. You don't know what you are about to hear. lnez, tell him now.

She closed the door-still with that changeless face--and locked it. It seemed as though, having suffered so much, nothing had power to move her outwardly now. She placed a chair for Lady Helena away from the bed-Lady Helena, who had stood aloof and not spoken to the dying man yet. She placed a chair for Sir Victor, and motioned him to seat himself, then drew another close to the bedside, stooped, and kissed the dying man. Then in a voice that never faltered, never failed, she began the story she had to tell.

Half an hour had passed. The story was told, and silence reigned in the darkened room. Lady Helena eat, with averted face, in her distant seat, not moving, not looking up. The dying man still lay gazing weirdly upon his son, death every second drawing nearer and more near. Inez sat holding his hand, her pale, sad face, her dark, pitying eyes turned also upon his son.

That son had risen. He stood up in the centre of the room. with a white, stunned face. What was this he had heard? Was he asleep and dreaming?—was it all a horrible, ghastly delusion?-were they mocking him? or-0 gracious God was it true?

Let me out! They were his first words "I can't breathe-I am choking in this room! I shall go mad if you keep me here!" He staggered forward, as a drunken man or a blind man might stagger to the door. He unlocked it, opened it, passed out into the passage, and down the stairs. His aunt followed him, her eyes streaming, her hands out-

stretched. Victor—for the love of neaven, But he only made a gesture for her to stand

"Keep away from me!" he said, in a stifled voice; "let me think! Leave me alone!-I

can't speak to you vet !" He went forward out into the wet day-light. His head was bare; his overcoat was off; the rain beat unheaded upon him. What was this

-what was this he had heard? He paced up and down under the trees. The moments passed. An hour went; he neither knew nor cared. He was stunned-stunned body and soul-too stunned even to think. His mind even was chaos, an awful horror had fallen upon him; he must wait before thought would come. Whilst he still paced there, as a stricken animal might, a great cry reached him. Then a woman's flying figure came

down the path. It was his aunt. "Come-come-come!" she cried; "he is

dying!" She drew him with her by main force into the house-up the stairs-into the chamber of death. But death had been there before them. A dead man lay upon the bed now, rigid and white. A second cry arose—a cry of almost more than woman's woe. And with it Inez Catheron clasped the dead man in her arms, and covered his face with her raining

The son stood beside her like a figure of stone, gazing down at that marble face. For the first time in his life he was Sir Victor Ca-

CHAPTER XX.

HOW THE WEDDING-DAY BEGAN.

Six days later, Sir Victor Catheron and his aunt came home. These six days had passed very quietly, very pleasantly, to Edith. She was not in the least lonely; the same sense of relief in her lover's absence was upon her as she had felt at Torquay. It seemed to her she breathed freer when a few score miles lay between them. She had her pet books and music, and she read and played a great deal; she had her long, solitary rambles through the leafy lanes and quiet roads, her long drives in the little pony phaeton her future husband had given her. Sometimes Lady Gwendoline was her companion; oftener she was quite alone. She was not at all unhappy now; she was just drifting passively on to the end. She had chosen, and was quietly abiding by her choice; that was all. She caught herself thinking sometimes, that since she felt so much happier and freer in Sir Victor's absence, how was she going to endure all the Fears that must be passed at his side? No doubt she would grow used to him after a while, as we grow used and reconciled to everything earthly.

One circumstance rather surprised her; during those six days of absence she had received but one note from her lover. She had counted at least upon the post fetching her one or two per day, as when at Torquay, but this time he wrote her but once. An odd, incoherent, hurried sort of note, too--very brief and unsatisfactory, if she had had much curiosity on the subject of what was going on at St. John's Wood. But she had not. Whether his father lived or died, so that he never Interfered with her claim to the title of Lady Catheron in the future, Miss Darrell cared very little. This hurried note briefly told her his father had died on the day of their ar-

rival; that by his own request the burial

place was to be Kensal Green, not the Catheron waults; that the secret of his-life and death was still to be kept inviolate; and that profound silence must have wounded, surprised, grieved her. But she was not in love. He must be very much occupied, she carelessly thought, since he could not find time to drop her a daily bulletin---then dismissed the matter indifferently from he mind.

Late in the evening of the sixth day Sir Victor and Lady Helena returned home. Edith stood alone awaiting them, dressed in black silk, and with sof white lace and

ruby ornaments, and looking very hand Her lover rushed in and caught her in his

arms with a sort of rapturous, breathless de-"My love! my life!" he cried, "every hour has been an age since I said good-bye!"

She drew herself from him. Sir Victor in the calm, courteous character of a perfectly undemonstrative suitor, she tolerated. Sir Victor in the role of Romeo was excessively distasteful to her. She drew herself out of his arms coldly and decisively.

"Iam glad to see you back Sir Victor. But the stereotyped words of welcome fell chill on his ears. "You are not looking well. I am afraid you have been very much harassed since you left."

Surely he was not looking well. In those six days he had grown more than six years older. He had lost flesh and color; there was an indescribable something in his face and expression she had never seen before. More had happened than the death of the father he had never known, to alter him like this. She looked at him curiously. Would he tell her?

He did not. Not looking at her, with his eyes fixed moodly on the wood fire smouldering on the hearth, he repeated what his letter had already said. His father had died the morning of their arrival in London; they had buried him quietly and unobtrusively, by his request, in Kensal Green Cemetery; no one was to be told, and the wedding was not to be postponed.. All this he said as a man repeats a lesson learned by rote—his eyes never ince meeting hers.

She stood silently by, looking at him, listening to him.

Something lay behind, then, that she was not to know. Well, it made them quits—she didn't care for the Catheron family secrets; if it were something unpleasant, as well not known. If Sir Victor told her, very well; if not, very well also. She cared little either

way. "Miss Catheron remains at St. John's Wood, I suppose?" she inquired indifferently. feeling in the pause that ensued she must say something.

"She remains-yes-with her two old servants for the present. I believe her ultimate intention is to go abroad."

"She will not return to Cheshire?" A spasm of pain crossed his face; there was momentary contraction of the muscles of

his mouth. "She will not return to Cheshire. All her ife she will lie under the ban of murder."

"And she is innocent?" He looked up at her-a strange, hunted, tortured sort of look.

"She is innocent." As he made the answer he turned abruptly away. Edith asked no more questions. The secret of his mother's murder was a secret she was not to hear.

Lady Helena did not make her appearance at all in the lower rooms that night. Next day at luncheon she came down, and Edith was honestly shocked at the change in her. "Victor-my boy-my sou-my darling! From a hale, handsome, stately, upright, elderly lady, she had become a feeble old woman in the past week. Her step had grown uncertain; her hands trembled; deep lines of trouble were scored on her pale face; her eyes rarely wandered long from her nephew's face. Her voice took a softer, tenderer tone, when she addressed him-she had always loved him dearly, but never so dearly,

t would seem, as now. The change in Sir Victor was more in manner than in look. A feverish impatience and restlessness appeared to have taken possession of him; he wandered about the house and in and out like some restless ghost. From Powyss-place to Catheron Royals from Catheron Royals to Powyss-place, he vibrated like a human pendulum. It set Edith's uerves on edge only to watch him. At other periods a moody gloom would fall upon him, then for hours he sat brooding, with knitted brows and downcast eyes, lost in his own dark, secret thoughts. Anon his spirits would rise to fever height, and he would laugh and talk in a wild, excited way that fixed Edith's dark, wondering eyes solemnly on his flushed face.

With it all, in whatever wood, he could not bear her out of his sight. He haunted her like her shadow, until it grew almost intolerable. He sat for hours, while she worked, or played, or read, not speaking, not stirringhis eyes fixed upon her, and she, who had never been nervous, grew horribly nervous under this ordeal. Was Sir Victor losing his wits? Now that his insane father was dead and buried, did he feel it incumbent upon him to keep up the family reputation and follow in that father's footsteps?

And the days wore on, and the first of Octo ber came.

The change in the young baronet grew more marked with each day. He lost the power to eat or sleep; far into the night he walked his room, as though some horrible Nemesis were pursuing him. He failed to the very shadow of himself; yet when Lady Helena, in fear and trembling, laid her hands upon his arm, and falteringly begged him to see a physician, he shook her off with an angry irritability quite foreign to his usual gentle temper, and bade her, imperiously, to leave him alone.

The second of October came; to-morrow

would be the wedding-day. The old feeling of vagueness and unreality had come back to Edith. Something would happen-that was the burden of her thoughts. To-morrow was the wedding-day, but the wedding would never take place. She walked through the glowing, beautiful rooms of Catheron Reyals, through grounds and gardens, bright with gay autumnal flowers-a home luxurious enough for a young duchess and still that feeling of unreality was there A grand place, a noble home, but she would never reign its mistress. The cottage at Carnarvon had been weeks ago engaged, Sir Victor's confidential servant already established there, awaiting the coming of the bridal pair: but she felt she would never see it. Up stairs, in all their snowy, shining splendor, the bridal robe and veil lay; when to-morrow came would she ever put them on, she vaguely wondered. And still she was not unhap-py. A sort of apathy had taken possession of her; she drifted on calmly to the end What was written; was written; what would be, would be. Time enough to wake from her

dream when the time of waking came. . The hour fixed for the ceremony was eleven

o'clock; the place, Chesholm church. The (in this part of the note he grew impassioned- ine and Laura Drexel, was to give the bride ly earnest) their marriage was not to be post-poned. On the third of October, as all had and eat the sumptions breakfast—then off poned. On the third of October, as an that and ear the sumptious preamast—then on been arranged it was still to take place. No and away to the pretty town in North Wales. other note followed. If Miss Darrell had That was the programme. "When to-morbeen in love with ber future husband, this row comes," Edith thinks, as she wanders about the house " will it be carried out?"

It chanced that on the bridal eve Miss Darrell was attacked with headache and sore throat. She had lingered heedlessly out in the rain the day before (one of her old bad habits to escape from Sir Victor, if the truth must be told), and paid the natural penalty next day. It would never do to be hoarse as a raven on one's wedding-day, so Lady Helena insisted on a wet napkin round the throat warm bath, gruel, and early to bed. Wil lingly enough the girl obeyed-too glad to this last evening alone. Immediately after dinner she bade her adieux to her bridegroom-elect, and went away to her own

The short October day had long ago darkened down, the curtains were drawn, a fire burned, the candles were lit. She took the bath, the gruel, the wet napkin, and let her-

self be tucked up in bed.
"Romantic," she thought, with a laugh at herself, " for a bride."

Lady Helena-was it a presentiment of what was so near?—lingered by her side long that evening, and, at parting, for the first time took her in her arms and kissed her. "Good-night, my child," the tender, tre-

nulous tones said. "I pray you may make him happy-I pray that he may make you." She lingered yet a little longer-her neart seemed dull, her eyes were shining through tears. Words seemed trembling on her lips -words she had not courage to say. For Edith, surprised and moved, she put her arms round the kind old neck, and laid her face for

a moment on the genial old bosom.
"I will try," she whispered, "dear, kind Lady Helena-indeed I will try to be a good and faithful wife."

One last kiss, then they parted; the door

closed behind her, and Edith was alone. She lay as usual, high up among the billowy pillows, her hands clasped above her her dark, dreaming eyes fixed on the She looked as though she were thinking, but she was not. Her mind was simply a blank. She was vaguely and idly watching the flickering shadows cast by the firelight on the wall, the gleam of yellow moonlight shimmering through the curtains; listening to the faint sighing of the night wind, the ticking of the little funciful clock, to the pretty plaintive tunes it played before it struck the hour. Nine, ten, eleven—she heard them all, as she lay there, broad awake, nei-

ther thinking nor stirring. Her maid came in for her last orders; she bade the girl good-night, and told her to go to bed-she wanted nothing more. Then again she was alone. But now a restlessness, as little to be understood as her former listless apathy, took hold of her. She could not lie there and sleep; she could not lie there awake. As the clock chimed twelve, she started up in bed in a sudden panic. Twelve! A new day—her wedding-day!

Impossible to lie there quiet any longer. She sprang up, locked her door, and began, in her long, white night-robe, pacing up and down. So another hour passed. One! One from the little Swiss musical clock; one, solemn and sombre, from the big clock up in the tower. Then she stopped-stopped in thought; then she walked to one of her boxes, and took out a writing-case, always kept locked. With a key attached to her neck she opened it, seated herself before a table, and drew forth a package of letters and a picture. The picture was the handsome photographed face of Charlie Stuart; the letters, the letters he had written her to Sandypoint.

She began with the first, and read it slowly There were over a dozen in all, and tolerably lengthy. As she finished and folded up the last, she took up the picture and gazed at it long and earnestly, with a strangely dark, intent look. How handsome he was! how well he photographed! that was her thought. She had seen him so often, with just this expression, looking at her. His pleasant, lazy, half-sarcastic voice was in her ear, saying something coolly impertinent-his gray, halfsmiling, half-cynical eyes were looking life like up at her. What was he doing now? Sleeping calmly, no doubt—she forgotten as she deserved to be. When to-morrow came, would he by any chance remember it was her wedding day, and would the remembrance cost him a pang! She laughed at herself for a pang for her, or any other earthly woman? No, he was immersed in business, no doubt, head and ears, soul and body; absorbed in dollars and cents, and retrieving in some way his fallen fortune—Edith Darrell dismissed contemptuously, as a cold-blooded iilr. from his memory. Well, so she had willed it-she had no right to complain. With a steady, hand she tied up the letters and replaced them in the desk. The picture followed. "Good-bye, Charlie," she said, with a sort of smile. She could no more have destroyed those souvenirs of the past than she could have cut off her right hand. Wrong you say. and shake your head. Wrong, of course; but when has Edith Darrell done right-when have I pictured her to you in any very favorable light? As long as she lived, and was Sir Victor's wife, she would never look at them again, but destroy them-no, she could not do that.

Six! As she closed and locked the wri ting-case the hour struck; a broad, bright sunburst flashed in and filled the room with yellow glory. The sun had risen cloudless and brilliant at last on her wedding-day.

CHAPTER XXI.

HOW THE WEDDING-DAY ENDED.

She replaced the desk in the trunk, and walked to the window drew back the curtain and looked out. Over emerald lawn and conpice, tall trees and brilliant flowers, the Octoher sun shone gloriously. No fairer day ever smiled upon all the earth. She stood for an instant-then turned slowly away and walked over to a mirror-had her night's vigit made her look wan and sallow? she wondered. No-she looked much as usual-a thought paler perhaps, but it is appropriate for brides to look pale. No use thinking o a morning nap under the circumstances-she would sit down by the window and wait for them to come. She could hear the household astir already-she could even see Sir Victor, away in the distance, taking his morning walk. How singularly haggard and wan he looked, like anything you please except a happy bridegroom about to marry the lady he loves above all on earth. She watched him with a gravely thoughtful face, until at last he disappeared from view among the trees. Seven o'clock! Eight o'clock! Edith's respite was ended, her solitude invaded at last. There was a tap at the door, and Lady

Helena followed by Miss Darrell's maid, entered.

sun, certainly looked much more like it than landscape, steeped in the amber glitter of the bridesmaids would arrive at ten-the Earl of the quiet bride. She was pale, nervous, Wroatmore, the father of the Ladies G wendol- agitated beyond anything the girl had ever

> "How had Edith slept? How was her cold? How did she feel?"

"Never better," Miss Darrell responded smilingly. "The sore throat and headache formed like this-in profound gravity and silare quite gone, and I am ready to do justice to the nice breakfast which I see Emily has clined to laugh. She looks down at her brought.

She sat down to it-chocolate, rolls, an melette and a savory little bird, with ex after this gruesome wedding day? cellent and unromantic appetite. Then the the wedding toilette.

ready for the altar.

She looked beautiful. It is an understood thing that all brides, whatever their appearance on the orninary occasions of life, look beautiful on this day of days. Edith Darrell had never looked so stately, so queenly, so handsome in her life. Just a thought pale, not not unbecomingly so—the rich, glistening while he says it, and she is alone. white silk sweeping far behind her, set off well the fine figure, which fitted without flaw. The dark, proud face shone like a star from the misty folds of the bridal veil; the legendary orange blossoms crowned the rich, dark hair; on neck, ears, and arms glimmered a priceless parure of pearls, the gift, like the dress and veil, of Lady Helena.

A fragrant bouquet of spotless white had been sent up by the bridegroom. At a quarter to eleven she entered the carriage and was driven to the church.

As she lay back, and looked dreamily out. the mellow October sunshine lighting the scene, the joy-bells clashing, the listless apathy of the past few days took her again. She took note of the trifles about her-her fields of stubble-how picturesque, gilded in the sunshine, the village of Chesholm looked. How glowing and rosy the faces of the people who flocked in their holiday best to gaze at the bridal pageant. Was it health and happiness, or soap and water only? wondered the bride. These were her wandering thoughts -these alone.

They reached the little church. All the way from the carriage to the stone porch the charity children strewed her path with flowers, and sang (ont of tune) a bridal anthem. She smiled down upon their vulgar, admiring little faces as she went by on the Eurl of Wroatmore's arm. The church was filled. Was seeing her married worth all this trouble to these good people, she wondered, as she walked up the aisle, still on the arm of the Right Honorable the Earl of Wroatmore.

There was of course, a large throng of invited guests. Lady Helena was there in pale, flowing silks, the bridesmaids, a billowy crowd of white-plumaged birds, and the bride groom, with a face whiter than the white waistcoat, standing waiting for his bride. And there, in surplice, book in hand, stood the rector of Chesholm and his curate, ready to tie the unticable knot.

A low, hushed murmur ran through the church at sight of the silver-shining figure of the bride. How handsome, how stately, how perfectly self-possessed and calm. Truly, if beauty and high-bred repose of manner be any palliation of low birth and obscurity, this American young lady had it.

An instant passes-she is kneeling by Sir Victor Catheron's side. "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" says the urbane tones of the rector of Chesholm, and the Right Honorable the Earl of Wroatmore comes forward on two rickety old legs and gives her away. "If any one here present knows any just cause or impediment why this man should not be married to this woman, I solemn words go on. "Wilt thou take Edith Darrell to be thy wedded wife?" "I will," Sir Victor Catheron responde, but in broken inarticulate tones. It is the bride's turn. "I will!" The clear, firm voice is perfectly audible in the almost painfully intense stillness. The ring slips over her finger; she watches it curiously. "I pronounce ye man and wife," says the rector. What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

It is all over; she is Lady Catheron, and nothing has happened.

They enter the vestry, they sign their names in the register, their friends flock round to shake hands, and kiss, and congratulate. And Edith smiles through it all, and Sir Victor keeps that white, haggard, unsmilthe sentimental question-Charlie Stuart feel | ing face. It is a curious fancy, but, if it were not so utterly absurd, Edith would think he looked at her though he were afraid of her. On her husband's arm-ber husband's !she walks down the aisle and out of the church. They enter the carriages, and are driven back to Powyss-place. They sit down to breakfast-every face looks happy and bright, except the face that should look

happiest and brightest of all-the bridegroom's. He seems to make a great effort to be cheerful and at ease; it is a failure. He tries to return thanks in a speech; it is a greater failure still. An awkward silence and constraint creep over the party. What is the matter with Sir Victor? All eves are fixed curiously upon him. Surely not repenting his mesaillance so speedily. It is a relief to everybody when the breakfast ends, and the bride goes upstairs to change her dress.

The young baronet has engaged a special train to take them into Wales. The new-made Lady Catheron changes her shining bridal robes for a charming travelling costume of palest gray, with a gossamer veil of the same shade. She looks as handsome in it as in the other, and her cool calm is a marvel to all beholders. She shakes hands gaily with their friends and guests; a smile is in her face as she takes her bridegroom's arm and enters the waiting carriage. Old shoes in a shower are flung after them; ladies wave their handkerchiefs, gentlemen call goodbye. She leans forward and waves her grave gloved hand in return-the cloudless smile on her beautiful face to the last. So they see her-as not one of all who stand there

will ever see her on earth again. The house, the wedding-guests are out of ight—the carriage rolls through the gates of Powyss-place. She falls back and looks out. They are flying along Chesholm highstreet; the tenantry shout lustily; the joybells still clash forth. Now they are at the station-ten minutes more, and, as fast as steam can convey them, they are whirling into Wales. And all this time bride and bridegroom have not exchanged a word!

That curious fancy of Edith's has come back-surely Sir Victor is afraid of her. How strangely he looks-how strangely he keeps aloof—how strangely he is silent—how fixed ly he gazes out of the railway carriage window-anywhere but at her! Has his brain turned? she wonders; is Sir Victor going

mad? She makes no attempt to arouse him : let him be silent if he will; she rather prefers it, Had they all kept vigil? Her ladyship, in indeed. She sits and looks sociably out of room. Mr. Jamison's wooden countenance the pitiless, searching glare of the morning the opposite window at the bright, flying looked stolid surprise.

October afternoon sun. -She-looks across at the man she has mar ried—did ever mortal man before on his wedding day wear such a stony face as that? And yet he has married her for love for love alone. Was ever another bridal journey per ence on both sides? she wonders, half inshining wedding ring—is it a circlet that means nothing? How is her life to go on

They reach Wales. The sun is setting service was cleared away, and the real business of the day began. She was under the is awaiting them; she enters, and lies back hands of her maid, deep in the mysteries of wearily with closed eyes. She is dead tired and depressed; she is beginning to feel the At ten came the bridesmaids, a brilliant want of last night's sleep, and in a weary way bevy, in sweeping trains, walking visions of is glad when the Carnarvon cottage is reached. sill, tulle, lace, perfume, and flowers. At Sir Victor's man, my lady's maid, and two half past ten Miss Darrell, "queen rose of the Welsh servants came forth to meet them; rose bud garden of girls," stood in their midst and on Sir Victor's arm she enters the house. She goes at once to her dressing room, to rest, to bathe her face, and remove her wraps, performing those duties herself, and dismissing her maid. As she and Sir Victor separate, he mutters some half incoherent words-

he will take a walk and smoke a cigar before dinner, while she is resting. He is gone even She removes her gloves, hat, and jacket bathes her face, and descends to the little cottage drawing room. It is quite deserted -sleepy silence everywhere reigns. throws herself into an easy chair beside the open window, and looks listlessly out. Ruby, and purple, and golden, the sun is setting in a radiant sky-the yellow sea creeps up on silver sands-old Carnarvon Castle gleams and glows in the rainbow light, like a fairy palace. It is mutterably beautiful, unutterably drowsy and dull. And, while she thinks it, her heavy eyelids swav and fall, her head

sinks back, and Edith falls fast asleep. Fast asleep; and a mile away, Sir Victor Catheron paces up and down a strip of tawny sand the sea lapping softly at his feet, the mind rejected all else. How yellow were the birds singing in the branches, not a human

soul far or near. He is not smoking that before-dinner cigar —he is striding up and down more like an escaped Bedlamite than anything else. His hat is drawn over his eyes, his brows are knit, his lips set tight, his hands are clenched. Presently he pauses, leans against a tree, and looks, with eyes full of som haggard horrible despair, out over the red light on sea and sky. And, as he looks, he falls down suddenly, as though some inspiration had seized him, upon his kness, and lifts his clasped hands to that radiant sky. A prayer, that seems frenzied in its agonized intensity, bursts from his lips—the sleeping sea, the twittering birds, the rustling leaves, and He who made them, alone are to hear. Then he falls forward on his face, and lies like a stone.

Is he mad? Surely no sane man ever acted, or looked, or spoke like this. He lies so -prostrate, motionless-for upward of an hour, then slowly and beavily he rises. His face is calmer now; it is the face of a man who has fought some desperate fight, and gained some desperate victory-one of those victories more cruel than death.

He turns and goes hence. He crushes through the tall, dewy grass, his white face set in a look of iron resolution. He is ghast ly beyond all telling; dead and in his coffin he will hardly look more death-like. He reaches the cottage, and the first sight upon which his eyes rest is his bride, peacefully asleep in the chair by the still open window. She looks lovely in her slumber, and peaceful as a little child—no very terrible sight surely. But as his eyes fall upon her, he recoils in some great horror, as a man may who has received a blinding blow. "Asleep," his pale lips whisper; "asleep-

so she was I"

He stands spell-bound for a moment-then he breaks away headlong. He makes his way to the dining-room. The table, all bright with damask, silver, crystal and cut flowers, across her brain-dreadful and upnatural stands spread for dinner. He takes from his pocket a note-book and pencil, and still standing, writes rapidly down one page. Without reading, he folds and seals the sheet. and slowly and with dragging steps returns to the room where Edith sleeps. On the threshold he lingers—he seems afraid—afraid to approach. But he does approach at last. He places the note he has written on a table, he draws near his sleeping bride, he kneels down and kisses her hands, her dress, her hair. His haggard eyes burn on her face, their mesmeric light disturbs her. She murmurs and moves restlessly in her sleep. In an instant he is on his feet; in another, he is out of the room and the house; the deepening twilight takes him, and he is gone.

A train an hour later passes through Carnarvon on its way to London. One passenger alone awaits it at the station—one passenger who enters an empty first-class compartment and disappears. Then it goes shricking on its way, bearing with it to London the bridegroom, Sir Victor Catheron.

CHAPTER XXII. THE DAY AFTER.

The last red ray of the sunset had faded the silver stars were out, the yellow moon shone serenely over land and sea, before Edith awoke-awoke with a smile on her lips from a dream of Charlie.

" Do go away-don't tease," she was murmuring half petulantly-the words she had spoken to him a hundred times. She was back in Sandypoint, he beside her, living over the old days gone for ever. She awoke to see the tawny moonshine streaming in, to hear the soft whispers of the night wind, the soit sleep lap of the sea on the sands, and to realize, with a thrill and shock, she was Sir Victor Catheron's wife.

His wife! This was her wedding-day. Even in dreams Charlie must come to her no more.

She rose up, slightly chilled from sleeping in the evening air, and shivering partly with that chill, partly with a feeling she did not care to define. The dream of her life's ambition was realized in its fullest; she, Edith Darrell, was "my lady-a baronet's bride the vists of her life spread before her in glit tering splendor; and yet her heart lay like lead in her bosom. In this hour she was afraid of herself, afraid of him. But where was he?

She looked round the room, half in shadow, half in brilliant moonlight. No, he was not there. Had he returned from his stroll? She took out her watch. A quarter of seven-of course he had. He was awaiting her, no doubt, impatient for his dinner, in the diningroom. She would make some change in her dress and join him there. She went up to her dressing-room and lit the can'lles herself. She smoothed her ruffled hair, added a ribbon and a jewel or two, and then went to the drawing-room. All unnoticed, in the shadows, the letter for her lay on the table. She sat down and rang the bell. Jamison, the confidential servant appeared.

"Has Sir Victor returned from his walk, Jamison? Is he in the dining-room?" Mr. Jamison's well-bred eyes looked in astonishment at the speaker, then around the

"Sir Victor, my lady_I_thought Sir Vic tor was here my lady." "Sir Victor has not been here since half an hour after our arrival. He went out for a walk, as you very well know. I ask you if

he has returned. e has returned."
"Sir Victor returned more, than an hour ago, my lady, I saw him myself. You were asleep, my lady, at the window as he came up. He went into the dining room and wrote a letter; I saw it in his hand. And then, my lady, he came in here."

The man paused and again peered around the room. Edith listened in growing sur prise. "I thought he was here still, my lady so did Hemily, or we would have taken the liber. ty of hentering and closing the window.
We were sure he was here. He certainly

hentered with the letter in his 'and. It's odd. Again there was a pause. Again Mr. Jam.

" If your ladyship will hallow, I will light the candles here, and then go and hascertain whether Sir Victor is in hany of the hother rooms."

She made an affirmative gesture, and returned to the window. The man lit the candles; a second after, an exclamation startled "The note, my lady! Here it is."

It lay upon the table; she walked over and took it up. In Sir Victor's hand, and addressed to herself! What did this mean? She

stood looking at it a moment—then she turn ed to Jamison. "That will do," she said, briefly; "if I want you I will ring." The man bowed and left the room. She

stood still, holding the unopened note,

strangely reluctant to break the seal. What did Sir Victor mean by absenting himself and writing her a note? With an effort she aroused herself at last, and tore it open. It was strangely scrawled, the writing half illegible; slowly and with difficulty she made it out. This was what she read :

"For Heaven's sake, pity me-for Heaven's sake, pardon me. We shall never meet more! O beloved! believe that I love you. believe that I never loved you half so well as now, when I leave you for ever. If I loved you less I might dare to stay. But I dare not, I can tell you no more-a promise to the living and the dead binds me. A dreadful secret of sin, and shame, and guilt, is involved. Go to Lady Helena. My love-my bride --my heart is breaking as I write the wordthe cruel word that must be written .-- farewell. I have but one prayer in my heartbut one wish in my soul-that my life may be a short one.

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No more. So, in short, incoherent, disconnected sentences, this incomprehensible letter began and ended. She stood stunned, bewildered, dazed, holding it, gazing at it blank-Was she asleep? Was this a dream? Was Sir Victor all of a sudden gone wholly and entirely mad?

She shrank from the last thought-but the dim possibility that it might be true calmed her. She sat down, hardly knowing what she was doing, and rend the letter again. Yes, surely, surely she was right. Sir Victor had gone mad! Madness was hereditary in the family-had it come to him on his wedding-day of all days? On his wedding-day the last remnant of reason had deserted him, and he had deserted her. She sat quite still, -the light of the candles falling upon her, upon the fatal letter,—trying to steady her-self, trying to think. She read again and again; surely no sane man ever wrote such a letter as this. "A dreadful secret of sin, and shame, and guilt, is involved." Did that dreadful secret mean the secret of his mother's death? But why should that cause him to leave her? She knew all about it already. What frightful revelation had been made to him on his father's dying bed? He had never been the same man since. An idea flashed enough in all conscience—but why should even that, supposing her suspicions to be true. cause him to leave her? "If I loved you less, I might dare to stay with you. What rhodomontade was this? Men prove their love by living with the women they marry. not by deserting them. Oh, he was mad, mad. mad-not a doubt of that could remain.

Her thoughts went back over the past two weeks-to the change in him ever since his father's death. There had been times when he had visibly shrunk from her, when he had seemed absolutely afraid of her. She had doubted it then—she knew it now. It was the dawning of his insanity—the family taint breaking forth. His father's deluston had been to shut himself up, to give out that he was dead-the son's was to desert his bride on their bridal day for ever. For ever! the letter said so. Again, and still again, she read it. Very strangely she looked, the waxlights flickering on her pale, rigid young face, her compressed lips set in one tight line-on her soft pearl gray silk, with its point lace collar and diamond star. A bride, alone, forsaken, on her wedding day!

How strange it all was! The thought came to her; was it retributive justice pur-suing her for having bartered herself for rank. And yet girls as good and better than she, did it every day. She rose and began pacing up and down the floor. What should she 'do? "Go back to Lady Helena," said the letter. Go back I cast off, deserted-she, who only at noon to-day had left them a radiant bride! As she thought it, a feeling of absolute hatred for the man she had married came into her heart. Sane or mad, she would hate him now all the rest of her life.

The hours were creeping on-two had passed since she had sent Jamison out of her room. What were they thinking of her these keen-sighted, gossiping servants? what would they think and say when she told them Sir Victor would return no more ?---that she was going back to Cheshire alone to-morrow morning? There was no help for it. There was resolute blood in the girls veins; she walked over to the bell, rang it, her head erect, ber eyes bright, only her lips still set in that tight unpleasant line.

Mr. Jamison, grave and respectful, his burning curiosity diplomatically hidden, an-

"Jamison," the young lady said, her tones clear and calm, looking the man straight in the eyes, "your master has been obliged to leave Wales suddenly, and will not return. You may spend the night in packing up. To-morrow; by the earliest train, I return to Cheshire."

"Yes, me lady." Not a muscle of Jamison's face movednot a vestige of surprise or any other earthly emotion was visible in his smooth shaven face. If she had said, "To-morrow by the earliest train I shall take a trip to the moon, Mr. Jamison would have bowed and said. "Yes me lady," in precisely the same tone.

"Is dinner served?" his young mistress asked, looking at her watch. "If not serve it immediately. I shall be there in two minntes." She kept her word. With that light in her

eyer, that pale composure on her face she swept into the dining-room, and took her place at the glittering table. Jamison wait-

mouse took her soup and fish, her slice of phessent and her jelly, I do assure you, just the same as hever, Hemily, he related afterand to the lady's maid; but her face was whiter than the table-cloth, and her eyes had look in them I'd rather master would face ban me. She's one of the ligh-stepping sort, depend upon it, and quiet as she takes it now, depond be the deuce and all to pay one of

these days.
She rose at last and went back to the drawing 700m. How brilliantly the moon shone ing-rooms area; how fantastic the town on the deeping sea; how fantastic the town on us and said looked in the romantic light. She and by a window long, looking out. No stool by sympathy for him—of trying to find dreary sort of pity. "You loved him." if out on the morrow—entered her mind. "And you did not," the elder woman rebiguit on the morrow—entered her mind. He had deserted her; same or mad, that was wough for the present to know.

She took out a purse, that fairles and gold its contents. By sheer good luck and chance, it contained three or four sovereigns more than sufficient for the return journey. To-morrow morning she would go back to powyss-place and tell Lady Helena; after

Her thoughts broke—to-night she would tot look beyond. The misery, the shame, the horrible scandal, and loneliness, the whole wisck of life that was to come, she could not feel as yet. She knew what she would do tomorrow—after that all was a blank.

What a lovely night it was! What were they doing at home? What was Trixy about just now? What was-Charlie! She had made up her mind never to think of Charlie more. His face rose vividly before her now in the moonrays, pale, stern, contemptuous. must scorn, how he must dispise me!" "Whatser comes," he had said to her that rainy gorning at Sandypoint; "whatever the new life brings, you are never to blame me !" How long ago that rainy morning seemed now. What an eternity since that other night in the snow. If she had only died beside him that night-the clear, white, painless death-unspotted from the world! If she had only died that night !

Her arms were on the window-sill-ther face fell upon them. One hour, two, three passed ; she never moved. She was not crying, she was suffering, but dully, with a numb torpid. miserable sense of pain. All her life since that rainy spring day, when Charlie Stuart had come to Sandypoint with his mother's letter returned to her she had striven and coquetted to bring about the result she wanted it had seemed such a dazzling thing to be a baronet's wife, with an income that would flow in to her like a ceaseless golden river. She had jilted the man she loved in cold blood and accepted the man to whom her heart was as stone. In the hour when fortune was deserting her best friends, she had deserted them too. And the end was-this.

It was close upon twelve when Emily, the maid, sleepy and cross, tapped at the door. She had to tap many times before her mistress heard her. When she did hear and open, and the girl came in, she recoiled from the ghastly pallor of her lady's face.

"I shall not want you to-night," Edith said briefly. "You may go to bed." "But you are ill, my lady. If you only saw yourself! Can't I fetch you something?

a glass of wine from the drawing-room?" "Nothing Emily, thank you. I have sat up too long in the night air-that is all. Go to bed; I shall do very well."

The girl went full of pity and wonder, shaking her head. "Only this morning I thought what a fine thing it was to be the bride of such a fine

gentleman, and look at her now." Left alone she closed and fastened the winthan trouble sometimes; hers was forgottendeeply, dreamlessly, she slept until morning.

The sun was high in the sky when she awoke. She raised herself upon her elbow and looked around, bewildered. In a second yesterday flashed upon her, and her journey of today. She arose, made her morning toilet, and rang for her maid. Breakfast was waiting-it was past nine o'clock, and she could She made an effort to eat and drink; but it was little better than an effort. She gave Jamison his parting instructions—he was to remain here until to-morrow; by that time orders would come from Powves-place. Then, in the dress she had travelled in yesterday, she entered the railway carriage and started

How speedily her honeymoon had ended! curlous sort of smile had passed over her face as she thought it. She had not anticipated Elysium—quite—but she certainly had anticipated something very different from this. She kept back thought resolutely-she would not think—she sat and looked at the genial landscape flitting by. Sooner or later

upon her return journey.

the flood gates would open, but not yet. It was about three in the afternoon when the fly from the railway drove up to the stately portico entrance of Powyss-place. She paid and dismissed the man, and knocked unthinkingly. The servant who opened the door fell back, staring at her as though she had

been a ghost. "Is Lady Helena at home?" Lady Helena was at home—and still the man stared blankly as he made the reply. She swept past him, and made her way, uuannounced, to her ladyship's private rooms.

She tapped at the door. "Come in," said a familiar voice, and she obeyed. Then a startled cry rang out. Lady Helens arose and stood spellbound, gazing in muto consternation at the pale girl before her. "Edith!" she could just gasp. "What is this? Where, is Sir Victor?"

Edith came in, closed the door, and quietly

faced her Ladship.
"I have not the faintest idea where Sir Victor Catheron may be at this present moment. Wherever he is, it is to be hoped he is able to take care of himself. I know I have not seen him since four o'clock yesterday

The lips of Lady Helens moved, but no sound came from them. Some great and nameless terror seemed to have fallen upon

"It was rather an unusual thing to do," the clear, steady tones of the bride went on, " but being very tired after, the journey, I fell asleep in the cottage at Carnarvon, half an hour after our arrival. Sir Victor had left me to take a walk and smoke, he said. It was nearly seven when I awoke. I was still alone. Your nephew had come and gone."

"Gone!" "Gone-and left this for me. Read it, Lady Helens, and you will see that in returnluk here I am only obeying my lord and mas-

ter's command." She took the note from her pocket, and presented it. Her Ladyship took it, her face

growing a dreadful ashen gray. "So soon !" she said, in a sort of whisper: "that it should have fallen upon him so soon! Oh! I feared it! I feared it! I feared it!" "You feared it !" Edith repeated, watching

her intently, "Does that mean that your

ladyship understands this letter?" "Heaven help me! I am afraid I do." "It meane then, what I have thought it meant; that when I married Sir Victor yes, terday, I married a madman!" There was a sort of moan from Lady He-

lens-no other reply. "Insanity is in the Catheron bloodknew that from the first. His father lived and died a maniac. The father's fate is the son's: It has lain dormant for three-andtwenty years, to break out on his wedding-day. Lady Helens, am I right?"

But Lady Helena was sobbing convulsively now. Her sobs were her only reply.
"It is hard on you," Edith said with a

torted, looking up. "You loved your cousin, and married my poor, unhappy boy for his title and wealth. It would have been better allars alone might have entered, and looked for him if he had died than ever set eyes on your face."

"Much better," Edith answered steadily. Better for him-better for me. You are right, Lady Helena Powyss, I loved my cousin, and I married your nephew for his title and his wealth. I deserve all you can say of me. The worst will not be half bad enough."

Her ladyship's face drooped again; her suppressed sobbing was the only sound to be heard.

"I have come to you," Edith went on, "to tell you the truth. I don't ask what the secret is he speaks of; I don't wish to know it. I think he should be looked after. If he is insane he should not be allowed to go at .arge.

"If he is insane!" Lady Helena cried, .ooking up angrily. "You do well to say if. He is no more insane than you are!"

Edith stood still looking at her. The last trace of color faded from her face. "Not insane!" she whispered, as if to her-

self; "not insane; and—he deserts me!" "Oh, what have I said?" Lady Helena cried; "forgive me, Edith-I don't know what I am saying-I don't know what to think. Leave me alone, and let me try to understand it, if I can. Your old rooms are ready for you. You have come to remain with me, of course."

"For the present---yes. Of the future I have not thought. I will leave you alone, Lady Helens, as you desire. I will not trouble you again until to-morrow."

She was quitting the room. Lady Helena arose and took her in her arms, her face all blotted with a rain of tears. "My child! my child!" she said, "it is

hard on you-so young, so pretty, and only married yesterday! Edith, you frighten me What are you made of? You look like a stone!"

The girl sighed—a long, weary, heart-sick sigh.

"I feel like a stone. I can't cry. I think 1 have no heart, no soul, no feeling, no conscience ... that I am scarcely a human being. I am a hardened, callous wretch, for whom any fate is too good. Don't pity me, dear Lady Helena; don't waste one tear on me. I am not worth it."

She touched her lips to the wet cheek, and went slowly on her way. No heart-no soul! if she had, both felt benumbed, dead. She seemed to herself a century old, as she toiled on to her familiar rooms. They met no more that day -each kept to her own apartment. (To be continued.)

CURED OF DRINKING.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable desire for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed that burning dow herself. An unsupportable sense of pain | thirst; took away the appetite for liquor, and weariness oppressed her. She did not made his nerves steady, and he has remained undress. She loosened her clothes, wrapped a sober and steady man for more than two a heavy, soft railway rug about her, and lay years, and has no desire to return to his cups; down upon the bed. In five minutes the tired I know of a number of others that have been eyes had closed. There is no surer narcotic | cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R R. Official, Chicago, Ill .- Times.

ANOTHER MURDER IN ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 16 .- Information has reached this city of the occurrence of a revolting murder, followed by arson and larceny. The murdered man, John Richardson, lived on a farm of 100 acres near Baucklake Bridge, Township of Longsboro'. He was a resident leave Carnarvon in three quarters of an hour. of the locality for about 25 years, living most of that time a hermit, his wife, in consequence of domestic infelicity, having lived with him but one winter. He has been a quiet, inoffensive and very industrious man, having lately purchased another farm in the Township of Bedford. On Saturday he left his house in Longsboro', and was proceeding in the direction of an oat field, where he purposed to work. Suddenly he was struck with a charge of buckshot and felled to the ground, his assassin being unseen. He lay there until Monday afternoon when his corpse was discovered by a neighbor, David Seers. The body, ghastly in its bloody stains, presented a sickening sight. The breast and side were riddled with shot, and there was also a wound on the forehead.

Suspicion rests upon one Cochlen, who has for about 20 years resided nearly opposite Richardson, his occupation being that of a

hunter and trapper.

A despatch from Bedford Mills gives the following particulars:-The body was found heride a ledge of rocks about four feet high. When he was shot he fell with his legs bent under him. His face was much lower than his feet, and by remaining in this position was much swollen and perfectly black. Richardson was of medium size. The aseassin had hid himself in ambush across the gully, for marks were discernable where he had been crouching awaiting his victim. Portions of gun wadding were found. About noon the inquest opened. A number of witnesses were sworn and a post morten examination commenced. The man accused is named Vankoughnet alias Cochlen. His wife alleges that last night, in his anguish of soul from being continually accused of all the crimes in the vicinity, he went out into Buck Lake in a punt with her and his child, and when midway in the lake rose and plunged in, and was lost to view. The story is looked upon as a ruse to allow Vankoughnet to escape. Richardson has numerous friends in Canada. He has a daughter near Camden Island and friends on Wolfe Island.

BE PREPARED.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery and colle come suddenly in the night, and the most speedy and prompt means must be used to comba their dire effects. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy: Keep it at hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure 2.2

When we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak minds have been restored to strength by Fellows's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really ponderable matter. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance of power by using the Syrup.

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DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS

And none more so than to-neglect the incipient stages of bowel complaints in infants or adults. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the most prompt and pleasant remedy to administer, and is always reliable to cure cholers infantum, dysentery, colic, cramps, and all summer complaints. For sale by all dealers.

🖔 ST. MARTIN'S CHAPEL

DEDICATION OF THE ROMAN CATHO LIC CHAPEL AT THE PENITEN-TIARY.

Yesterday was a day memorable in the history of the Roman Catholic Chapel in the penitentiary. After undergoing a renovation and beautifying, which has been in progress nearly five months, it was yesterday set apart by Bishop Cleary for public worship and dedicated to St. Martin, Pope and Martyr, who is hereafter to be its patron saint. The dedication to St. Martin is particularly appropriate in this case, when it is remembered that the holy man himself spent many years of his life in a prison and died there. The services yesterday were commenced at 9 a.m. by the blessing of the chapel. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop, who walked around the chapel in a procession in which Rev. Father Brennan, of Baltimore, acted as cross bearer, Fathers Kelly and Hartigan as deacon and sub-deacon, and Father Twohey as assistant priest. High Mass was then celebrated by His Lordship the Bishop, who administered the holy sacrament of the Eucharist to fifty-two convicts.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICE was conducted similarly to an ordinary visitation of the Bishop to one of his parish churches. He was received at the door by the clargymen who were present at the morn ing service and by Father Spratt, of Wolfe Island. As the Bishop entered, the choir, consisting of twenty convicts, sang the "Te Deum," during which the procession pro-ceeded up the aisle. The prayer for the occasion was said by the Chaplain, Rev. Father Twohey, and the prayer of the patron by His Lordship the Bishop. The Bishop then, from the sanctuary, addressed the convicts, taking for his subject Luke iv., 16-20. Referring to their incarceration, the Bishop said, justice is a virtue which belongs to God. The ustice of this world to be perfect must conform to the justice of God. Apart from mercy, justice is a hard virtue. ancients represented justice with a drawn sword in her hand and a bandage over her eyes, to symbolize that she made no distinction between rich and poor, high and low. This was abstract justice, taken by itself, but the justice of God is tempered with mercy. A man of true mercy coming into a prison and seeing there a man undergoing a erm of servitude, separated from his wife and family and compelled to do a certain amount of hard labor, shut off from the world and denied his freedom, cannot but feel for that man although he considers that it is just that he should be there, The justice of this world is not the justice of God. All of us are under the justice of God, and it is only by his mercy that any of us are held in distinction, are at all free, that one is held up and extolled while another is confined in a prison. What has made the distinction between one man and another? Those who are free bave to thank the mercy of God for it. How is it that two brothers who have the same parents, the same family, the same bringing, up the same education and the same careful religious training, do not turn out alike? One goes forward in the way of life, while the other goes in the opposite direction. God gives his mercy to one and witholds it from the other. If God dealt out his justice to all without mercy, we should all be under His wrath. God's hand of mercy is not closed against you. In support of this statement the Bishop contrasted the prisons of the present day with the prisons of the olden time, through the incarnation of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Christianity, he said, has sanctified prisons by the blood of John the Baptist, by Jesus Christ, by Saints Peter and Paul. and also by that holy man who has been chosen as the patron saint of this place of worship, St. Martin, Pope and martyr, who spent the greater part of his life in prison, and died there of hunger and neglect. Your Bishop cannot burst the bonds which hold you in prison, but he can burst the harder bonds—the bonds of Satan which bind your souls. This is the true deliverance from captivity. You may be bound here, but you are still free if the bonds are shaken off your souls. Bondage, worse than the bond-

abode in Heaven. The Sacrament of Penance is the one only way of reclaiming the man who has sinned to the hope of heaven. The service was concluded by the Bishop pronouncing the benediction.

age of the body, is the bondage of sin which

tify your confinement within these prison

walls and go from here reformed and trans-

formed into men sanctified for an everlasting

THE CHAPEL

is situated in the right wing of the main building. Passing along the main hall, it is reached by a stairway on the right, which is now straight and easy of ascent. Formerly the chapel itself was low and cheerless, the walls being whitewashed, and the ascent being by a narrow circular staircase, but in March last a renovation was commenced, Chisum & McSwain hired Billy the Kid, and which has completely changed the appearance of the place. The ceiling was raised between five and six feet, and arched so that it is light in murder made him the leader of his now 22 ft. 7 in. high in the centre of the faction. arch, and 16 ft. 4 in. high at the sides. The room is about fifty feet square, and holds about three bundred and fifty. The walls are painted French gray and the ceiling is beautifully frescoed in various colours, the workmanship being equal to any seen in this city. In the centre of the ceiling is a large cross, the corners of which are adorned with pictures of the Lamb of God, the Chalice and bearts, the monogram of the Biessed Virgin but long the New Mexican delegate in Con-Mary, and the bleeding hearts, and around gress, and now one of the "solid men" of New the walls are the stations of the cross. On York. After arresting Morton and Baker the she sides surmounting the walls there is a neat cornice, which is the work of the or- A man named McClustey, who had accomgaulst, whose occupation is that of a plasterer. Facing the sanctuary is a small raised gallery for the choir, which now consists of promptly shot him dead in his tracks and twenty convicts, the organist being also a then killed the two prisoners near Chisum's convict, who has taught himself the organ, ranch. never having played before July last. On the left of the sanctuary is the sacristy, or the priest's private room, and on the right the arrest him for this triple murder. The Kid women's apartment, which is so far arranged that they can neither see nor be seen by the hind the adobe wall of McSwain's house, men, although they can see the altar killed them. He now gathered around him and the officiating priest. The latter rooms a band of outlaws and desperadoes and are not yet finished, as there is still a fine defied the county, Territory, and United States cornice and cross to surmount each. On each authorities. ally for the visit of the Bishop, that on the sheriff of Lincoln County, had a warrant right being, "Blessed is he that cometh in placed in his hands for the arrest of the Kid the name of the Lord," and that on the left for the murder of Morton, Baker, McCluskey, front of the choir gallery was the motto, posse of thirty-five men, principally ranch-

Mary bleeding for the sins of the world. On the right of the altar is a statue of the Blessed Virgin and Mary and child, and on the left a statue of St. Joseph. Since' the recovation, the chapel is exceedingly attractive and more comfortable than many country parish churches. There is now being painted for the chapel a handsome oil painting of Christ. rising triumphant from the tomb. In size it is about eight feet by five feet. It is being done by one of the convicts, and is a very handsome piece of work.

Besides the renovation, there have been added to the chapel a new set of silver candlesticks for the altar, a new chalice, handsome new sacramental cruets and new copes, both white and red.

The Chaplain of the penitentiary is the Rev. Father Twohey, who was appointed acting chaplain on the 1st of May, 1875, and officially appointed on the 17th December of the same year. His duty is to visit the prison every day, and conduct two services on Sunday, High Mass at nine o'clock and Vespers at 1.30 p. m.—Kingston News.

VIRTUE ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mrs. Ira Mulholland, Oakville, writes: For several years I have suffered from oftrecurring bilious headaches, dyspepsis, and complaints peculiar to my sex. Since using your Burdock Blood Bitters I am entirely re-

THE LIFE OF BILLY THE KID.

His Name was Billy M'Carthy, and He was Born in New York-Murdering a Man when a Boy of Sixteen-Made a Deputy Constable-Gen. Lew Wallace's Admiration for the Youthful Desperado-Under Sentence of Death-Killing Two Men in Thirty Seconds-The Kid Killed.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. LAMY, N.M., July 25 .- In your paper of last Monday, which, owing to the floods and washouts along the railroad, has just reached here. I see you copy the long and absurd sketch of Billy the Kid and his fictitious castle, furnished the Philadelphia Times by its correspondent at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, in a letter dated July 10. The Times correspondent gives, as the hero of an alleged wonderful adventure in the castle of the famous Kid and the authority for his Munchausenish pen-picture of that redoubtable boy-devil, a Mr. Duncan who is described as having been at one time a member of Gen. Sherman's staff, but, when his adventure occurred, connected with a railroad surveying party, and "now a successful trader at Alamosa, New Mexico." whole story of the Kid's gorgeous style is the wildest bosh; his impregnable castle was a clear case of a castle in Spain, and his goldbraided broadcloth, his royally caparisoned steed, his black buckskin trousers with rows of fringe and silver bells down the legs, and his \$300 bat blazing with gold and jewels, were the gauziest fabrics of a whiskeyed

brain. But without any of this blazonry of hum bug and embroidery of fiction, the history of "Billy the Kid" eclipses all Beadle's dime romances of border ruffianism and crime, and dims by comparison the lustre of Missouri's pet heroes and exemplars, the dashing Jameses. He needs no bogue silver spurs stuck on his heels by a Philadelphia scribbler to send him down to a bloody and dare devilish immortality. The papers speak of him as Billy Conley, Billy Coyle, Billie Donovan, and Billy Bonny, and as many regions clamor for the honor of his birth as for that of ancient Homer. The New York Sun sets him down as a New York beer saloon brawler of years ago. Springfield, Ill.; Sherman, Tex.; Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and several other places are credited with his nativity.

THE KID'S FIRST MURDER. His real name was Billy McCarthy, and he before Christian mercy came into the world small boy the family settled in Silver City, in that place. After the death of his father his mother married a man named Antum, who is now living in Georgetown, New Mexico, and a brother of Billy is a miner in that region. When he was about 15 years old he was jailed in Silver City for robbing a store. Being very small for his age, some ladies took pity on him and assisted him to escape, which he did by crawling up through the chimney of the jail. His feminine sympathizers then furnished him clothes and money and he shipped over into Arizona. Here, when he was 16 or 17 years old. he killed his first man in the most deliberate, cold-blooded style. Pursuit was hot, and he fled back to New Mexico and took refuge pursued all men until mercy came into the among the cowboys of Lincoln County, just world with the incarnation. You may sauch about the time that the Lincoln County war about the time that the Lincoln County war

roke out. This war, according to Marion Turner, who was a conspicuous figure in it, originated in the determination of old John Chisum and his partner, Alexander McSwain, to establish a monopoly in the stock-grazing business and make themselves what they claimed to be, the cattle kings of the Pecos Valley. They drove in 80,000 head of cattle. The herds of the smaller ranches were swept away with the month. rolling avalanche of hoofs and horns. The losers attempted to reclaim the animals. Collisions between the herders were of constant occurrence. The firm of Murphy, Dolan & Co. headed the ranchmen and herders opposed to Chishum & McSwain. Both sides enlisted all the strength and influence they could his reckless dare-devilism, his deadly marksmanship, his skill as a horseman, and his de-

THE EID AN OFFICER OF THE LAW. Early in 1879 Chisum had "the Kid" appointed Deputy Constable, and armed with a warrant for the arrest, on some trivial charge, of William Morton and Frank Baker, herdsmen in the employ of Tom Catron, formerly of Lafayette County, Mo., and the partner of Hon, Stephen B. Elkine, also a Missouri boy, Kid declared his determination to kill them. panied him and assisted in making the arrest, interfered to prevent the murder. The Kid

Sheriff Brady and Deputy Sheriff George Hindman of Lincoln County went out to waylaid them, and firing upon them from be-

side of the altar were mottoes set up especi- In June, 1879, Marion Turner, deputy "I was in prison and you came to me." In Brady, and Hindman. Turner organized a "We welcome our beloved Bishop," and above men and cow boys of the anti-Chigum faction, the gallery pictures of the hearts of Jesus and and started on his desperate errand.

the light of any could have a figure of any or or again the appropriate to the first of the property of the first of the f

A MEMORABLE FIGHT.

On the 17th of June he came upon the Kid with sixty-three men, and instantly began a running fight, which lasted three days. Lieut.-Col. Dudley of the Ninth Cavalry (Gen. Hatch's famous colored regiment), learning that reinforcements were being sent to the Kid, took two companies of his regiment and went to Turner's assistance. Kid and his gang took shelter in McSwain's house, in the town of Lincoln, the most elegantly furnished dwelling in the Territory; and it is said that during the fight Mrs. McSwain encouraged her wild garrison by playing inspiring airs on her piano and singing rousing battle songs, until the besieging posse, getting the range of the piano from the sound, shot it to pieces with their heavy rifles.

On the third day of the skirmish Turner had the house fired by throwing buckets full of blazing coal oil into it and over it, and about dusk the desperadoes made a rush to escape to their horses. A desperate handto-hand fight ensued, in which twelve of the Kid's men and two of Turner's pose were killed, McSwain being among the slain. In the break from the burning house the Kid's partner, Tom O'Fallaher, a young boy from San Antonio, Tex., noticed one of his friends fall near his side. Amid a perfect storm of balls and buckshot he coolly stooped, picked up his comrade and started to carry him off in his arms; but, finding he was dead, threw down the body, and, pistol in hand, fought his way out. Tom was killed by Deputy Sheriff Pat Garrett's posse shortly before the capture of the Kid last winter. The Kid escaped fire, bullets and Turners posse at the McSwain-house fight, and immediately reorganized his gang.

LEW WALLACE'S ADMIRATION OF THE KID.

About this time Axtell was removed from the Governorship of the Territory, and Lew Wallace was appointed in his place. Chisum went up to Santa Fe, and, by some means, won the new Governor over to the side of the Kid. George Taylor, Turner's partner, talking to me last night about the affair, said: "Wallace was a d—dromantic old fool, and easily led himself to sympathize with the Kid, often speaking of him as that brave boy,' or 'that wild young knight errant.' He lost sight of his crimes in the romance of his devilishness,

Under the influence of this foolish sentiment, Gov. Wallace issued a general proclamation of pardon to all the parties, including army officers, who had been engaged in the Lincoln County outbreak, commanding them to lay down their arms, go home, and keep the peace. The army officer allusion of this remarkable pronounclamento was aimed at Lieut.-Col. Dudley, of the Ninth Cavalry, and, very naturally, exasperated that gentleman by placing him, in Gubernatorial grace and estimation, exactly upon a level with cowboys, outlaws, and Kids.

His novelistic Excellency's bugle ha carcely rung truce when the widow of Mc-Swain resolved to prosecute the slayers of hor husband and destroyers of her home. She amployed a lawyer named Chapman, of Las Vegas, who went down into Lincoln County and promptly began to stir up all the old strife, but was soon murdered by a man named Campbell and others of the opposite faction. When Gov. Wallace heard of the death of Chapman, he arose in all the might and majesty of a little territorial official with a tin car, and went down into Lincoln County, outlawed Turner and his posse and all other officers of the law who had been fighting Chisum and McSwain and the Kid and his gang, had Turner and ton or twelve of his posse put in irons, and had Col. Dudley arrested and relieved of his command.

HOW TURNER LOST HIS BRIDE.

Twenty-one indictments were found against Turner for murder, arson, and cattile-stealing. court for trial, the Kid appearing as the prin- never be still." The Judge, who is a mai ried was born in New York. When he was a very | cipal witness against them. They were all acquitted, but Turner has been harassed from ment. Grant County, New Mexico, and he was raised | that day to this. "By G-d," said he last night, "they have had me indicted in every court since, and it has cost me \$6,000 to stand them off, besides all the annovance and loss of time.

On the morning of the 27th of September, 1879, Turner was married, at a hotel in the town of Lincoln, to a young girl named Hattie Phillips, who had a cousin married to Surgeon Appel, of the Ninth Cavalry. The same evening Appel, with two companies of negro troops, surrounded the hotel, seized the bride and carried her off, claiming that she was only sixteen years old and a minor. She was afterwards sent to Monroe, Michigan, and placed in a female seminary, where she still is. She has an uncle living lero Agency, and who took an active part in last Sunday you would haveheard me." spiriting her away. Her mind has since "Where was that?" "In the county jail." been so influenced against Turner that she recently applied for a divorce on the ground i that the marriage was illegal on account of her minority. It was not so under the laws of the Territory, but Turner admitted it to free her, and the divorce was granted last

THE KID AND COL. DUDLEY.

After the acquittal of Turner and his men at the trial in Lincoln, the Kid, on the advice of his triends, decided to leave the country, but | most fashionable ladies of Galveston passed on swore he would kill Col. Dudley before he went. A court martial, or court of investigation as to Dudley's part in the fight of June, 1879, was going on at Fort Stanton in Lincoln County. Judge Ira E. Leonard, formerly of Missouri, but now of New Mexico, had been employed by Mrs. McSwain to prosecute the charges against Col. Dudley of being accessory to the murder of her husband and the burning of her house. Judge Leonard, at the time a resident of Las Vegas, was accompanied to Fort Stanton by John McPherson, Chief of police of Las Vegas, who had been warned by the gamblers and thugs of that place to leave in pain of death. McPherson had been with Quantrell during the war, and was himself a desperado. Returning to Las Vegas sometime afterward, the roughs. carried out their threats and killed him. As he and Leonard were siting in their room at Fort Stanton one night, shortly after their arrival, they heard a tap on the window. Upon opening the shutters the Kid stepped into. the room and announced that he had come to end the trial of Dudley by killing him. With much dificulty they succeeded in dissuading bim from attempting to execute his bloody of blood about the eyes, there was little to purpose. He then mounted his horse and struck out for the Staked Plains, where he embarked in the business of cattle stealing at wholesale making his headquarters about Fort Ssumer, and finding purchasers for his stolen herds among men whose names are by no moans obscure in teritorial history and affairs. Having a dificulty with his old employer.

Chisum, in regard to wages due him for various services, he swore vengeance against him and his, and from that time on Chisum,s herds and herders suffered. How many men he killed, how many cattle he stole, how many deeds of daring deviltry and cruelty he perpetrated, will never be known until the record books of damnation are opened, and cowboys hurst.

and congressmen, lawmakers and law breakers, Presidents, pirates, Governors, and thugs are summoned to indement. are summoned to judgment.

TWO MURDERS IN THIRTY SECONDS.

During the early part of the present year Deputy Sheriff Pat Garrett of Lincoln County captured the Kid and took him to Mesilla. where he was tried and sentenced to be hanged in the town of Lincoln. He was taken to Lincoln ironed and under a strong guard. Soon after reaching the town he managed to knock Deputy Sheriff Bell in the head with his handcuffs, and before he could recover from the stunning effect of the blow, the Kid seized his pistol and shot him dead. Deputy United States Marshal Robert Ohlinger, who had been one of the Turner posse in 1879. hearing the shot, came running, gun in hand. to Bell's assistance. The Kid, armed with Bell's shotgun and pistol, saw Ohlinger com-ing and cooly halled him with "Hello Bob!" Ohlinger paused a second, and it cost him his life the Kid poured a charge of buckshot in-to his heart, killed him instantly, two murders in half a minute. The young monster then stepped out on the portico of the old houselin which the dead man had been guarding him, and defied the whole town. He made one man knock his irons off, and covering another with his death-dealing shotgun, ordered him to saddle a horse that was standing in the street, walked out, mounted, and galloped out of town in the presence of the whole population. THE END OF THE KID.

But such a career must have an end, and Billy the Kid" was rapidly nearing the inevitable close of his bloodstained career. He had heretofore carried death with him, but death was now close after him. Deputy Sheriff Pat Garrett with two companions started on his trail, swearing to capture or kill him or die trying. In some way known only to himself Garrett learned that the Kid would probably visit the house of Pete Maxwell at Fort Sumner in Lincoln County sometime during the night of Tuesday. July 14. Shortly before midnight Garrett went to Maxwell's, bed when the door opened, and in walked the Kid. Instantly detecting, in spite of the darkness, that there was somebody in the room with Maxwell, he levelled his pistols, exclaiming: "Quien est?" But the delay of asking was fatal. Before the words were off his lips Pat Garrett's bullet was through his heart, and "Billy the Kid," the terror of New Mexico, lay a gasping, quivering corpse, while his life blood dyed the dirt floor of Pete Maxwell's dark hut, Eleven gory ghosts ghosts stood waiting to escort him to eternal shades.

In personal appearance the Kid was anything but a desperado or a monster. He was very small and slender, being but about five teet two inches tall, and weighing scarcely 120 pounds. He had a plain but Pleasant face with thin, sharp features, blue eyes, and light hair. He was calculated to make friends, and strange as it may seem, left many who sincerely mourned his death. One of the best men of the territory, who, though identified with the general faction, knew him well, said to me this morning: "Do you know I couldn't help feeling sorry when I heard that boy was killed?" He was a splendid horseman and a dead shot, and at the time of his death was only about 22 Tears old.

The brightest flowers must fade, but young lives endangered by severe coughs and colds may be preserved by DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC Oil. Croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, in short all affections of the throat and lungs, are relieved by this sterling preparation, which also remedies rheumatic pains, sores, bruises, piles, kidney difficulty, and is most

WIT AND HUMOR.

economic.

"Don't you love her still?" asked the Judge to a man who wanted a divorce. "Certainly He and his associates lay in irons forty days I do, said he; I love her better still than and nights, and were then brought before the any other way; but the trouble is she will man himself, takes the case under advise-

Conversation is a serious thing with some people. One of this kind on board a train was asked a very simple question by a fellowpassenger. She made a deprecating gesture and replied-" Excuse me sir, but I am only going to the next station, and it's not worth while to begin a conversation."

When Dr Abernethy was in the hight of his fame, the then Duke of Norfolk, who was a great sloven, consuited him about an ailment. saying-"I have tried everything for it, doctor but without avail.' "Well," responded the merciless old wit, "your grace's only chance s to try a clean shirt."

A noted sharper, wishing to ingratiate himself with a clergyman, said-" Parson, I should there—Frederick C. Godfroy—who was for- like to hear you preach more than I can tell merly Indian Agent at the Mesca- | you." " Well!" responded the clergyman, "If in Lincoln County, you had been where you ought to have been

His apology-There has been a family jar-'Come, mother-come," says the son-in-law to the old lady, in obedience to the pititul request of his wife not to be disagreeable, " let us make it up. I said there was no woman in the world as unbearable as you are-didn't I ? -- at which you felt hurt. Well, I take it back, there are others."

Several gentlemen were standing on the coroner of Galveston Avenue, when onesof the the sidewalk. "Ah! exclaimed one of the gentlemen, "what a complexion! There is nothing to beat it in Gal-veton. I am proud of that woman, I am. " Are you her husband '?" askod a stranger. "No, sir." "Her father then?" "No, sir; I am no relation of her, but I am preud of her complexion. I am the druggist that sold it to her. I made it my-

FOR ASTHMA AND PHTHISIS .- Mix one teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in three tablespoonfuls of syrup, and take two or three teaspoonfuls of the mixture every fifteen minutes, till relief is obtained. 40-2 w s

Dynamite is coming into practice as a means of suicide. A Yorkshire correspondent sends to the British Medical Journal an account of an extraordinary case in which a drunken well sinker put an end to himself by exploding a dynamite cartridge in his mouth. Strangely enough, although his tongue, teeth, palate and maxillary bones were blown to pieces, the skin of the cheeks and lips remained intact, and, except for extravasation show externally the cause of his death.

Fully five hundred of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry of England assembled recently at Stonyhurst College, North Lancashire, to celebrate the eighty eighth anniversary of the foundation of the College, when the Jesuits, as a body, returned for the first time to Eugland since the Reformation. A young student named George Gruggen, fifteen years of age, recited and translated from memory the whole of the Fifth Book of the Odyssey." There are now three hundred boys, members of the principal Roman Catholic families in the United Kingdom, at Stony-

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For August, 1881. THURSDAY, 25 .- St. Louis IX , King of France, Confessor.

FRIDAY, 26 .- St. Jane Frances de Chantal, Widow (Aug. 21). St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr. SATURDAY, 27 .- St. Joseph Calasanctius, Con-

Sunday, 28 .- Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Augustine, Bishop, Conf., and Dr. of the Church. Epist. 2 Tim. iv. 1-8; Gosp. Matt. v. 13-19; Last Gosp. Luke x.

Monday, 29 .- Beheading of St. John Baptist. St. Sabina, Martyr. Tuesday, 30 .- St. Rose of Lime, Virgin. SS.

Felix and Companions, Martyrs.
Wednesday, 31.—St. Raymond Nonnatus, Confessor.

MR. BICHARD WALSE, Richmond street Charlottetown, P.E.I., is agent for this paper and is duly authorized to collect all amounts due, and to enroll new subscribers.

Accounts of their indebtedness have been sent to all our subscribers, who are requested to remit promptly and cheerfully. Newspapers are like mortals, they have to be fed, and thou;h they give a good deal for nothing, they expect a little in return.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents, in their respective localities, for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS and are authorized to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :- James, H. Kelly, Brockville, Ont.; 1 P. O'Connor, Brigham, Que.; Patrick Maloney, Lennoxville, Que.; James Martin, Agent for Lowe, Venosta, Minitou & Hepper, Wakefield, P.Q.; D. Mullins, Coaticook, P.Q.

As was expected, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has been elected for Argenteuil.

THE Germans contemplate annexing Alsace-Lorraine to Baden. They are uneasy about those provinces, and not without cause. If they could manage to place them somewhere between Pomerania and Silesia it would be a decided improvement.

The best proof that the Irish Land Bill is a complete failure is the unqualified praise it receives from the Tory journals on both sides of the Atlantic. The Lords are happy over it, the majority in the Commons are complacent, but the Irish members who should best know its value, are profoundly disgusted.

WHATEVER his political opponents may think fit to say of Sir Hector Laugevin, he is a man of great energy of character, and besides energy possesses good speaking powers and administrative capacity. His tour through Canada is what every Minister should undertake at once, at least, during his term of office, it will do him good and it will benefit the country as well.

WHETHER the President of the United States die or recover the doctors attending him cannot be blamed. They are making almost superhuman efforts to keep him alive. and are applying all the means at the disposal of medical science towards that end. Bliss seems to be more hopeful than any of his five colleagues, but the opinion of the profession generally is that the chances of the President's recovery infinitesimally small

The Dublin correspondent of the Irish World, who is also Secretary of the Land League, cables that the people of Ireland look upon the Land Bill with supreme unconcern; that the Catholics of the North refrained from celebrating Lady Day in deferonce to the wishes of the League; that the Emergency Committee is going to pieces, and that the universal resolve is to pay no rents and hold the harvests.

The Statist, a paper published in London and looked upon all over the world as a most reliable authority, asserts that the Land Bill increases the property of the landlords 30 per cent. What does our radical contemporary, the Montreal Herald, think of that? Fortunately, the Irish have of late realized that Imperial laws are always made against them, and they may have something to say which will prevent the landlord bill from operating. 3/11 (

Sous of Mr. Gladstone's admires have presented him with a carved library chair This chair will not be complete in its usefulness unless it is constructed on the revolving plan, so as to allow the illustrious chatterbox to wheel round expeditiously enough to show a smiling face to all parties within the Land League, Archbishop McCabe the their own, which gives the landlords absolute view. It might also be suggested that Mr. other and censured it. They are both good control over the Land Court. Evictions will Gladstone be exhibited in Hyde Park turn-

'Jim Crow" for a few days on the chair, which is so handsomely carved. Oh, humbug! thou art a mighty power in the present age of the world, and Mr. Gladstone is thy what belongs to Casar and to God what be-Sugaran Carlow Burgar Land Prince I.

THE Monarchists and Bonapartists who entertained any hopes from the elections in France are sadly disappointed. The Bonapartists have, from a party in the State, degenerated into a faction, and a small one at that and the Bourbons are not much better. Clemenceau, the extreme Radical leader, seems to be rising in influence, while Gambetta is falling. The vast majority of Deputies elected are, however, what is termed moderate Republicans.

WE have up to this refrained from commenting upon the removal of Mr. Mathew Ryan from the Judicial position he held in the Northwest. When a man of such prominence is removed by the Minister of Justice. it is doubless for good and sufficient reasons, but it is at the same time nothing but fair that the public should know them. At present a mystery surrounds the whole affair, and mysteries are not good. Let the causes of removal be made known in the interests of all parties concerned.

THE speech of Gambetta at Tours will not tend to re-assure Germany. The Republican leader spoke of the future of France, and connected Alsace and Lorraine with it. His language was so plain and simple that no one can misunderstand it. If the lost Provinces are to be retroceded it must be only as the result of a successful war against Germany, for that power will surrender them to nothing but force. To ordinary mortals it would seem as if France is not going the right way about getting back Alsace and Lorraine. She has weakened herself by the occupation of Tunis, and by angering Spain and Italy, who should be her natural allies. She is isolated in Europe, but then'so is every other power as well. Everything is at sixes and sevens, and it is impossible to make calculations as to probable alliances or combinations. All we know for certain iss that

"All is prepared, the fire, the sword, the men To wield them in their terrible array"

It is satisfactory to know that some people will gain by the Land Bill. Mr. Shaw, the saintly member for Cork County, is to be made a baronet, Mitchel Henry, the Manchester cotton spinner, is to be raised to the peerage, and-tell it not in Mayo, whisper it not through the wilds of Connemara-John O'Connor Power is to receive a colonial appointment. Nothing was ever expected of Shaw, Mitchell Henry is the last of the Englishmen who will be allowed to betray Ireland while representing one of its constituencies, but the treachery of Power will be a grievous disappointment, although not quite unexpected. He is a man of great ability is this Power, who first started in public life as a Fenian. and has gone on gradually through all the grades until he has arrived at a Colonial appointment. The London drawing-rooms were too much for the obscure adventurer; the Countesses seduced him, though the task was not easy. It is a thing to be grateful for that whereas thirty years ago the Irish members sold themselves en masse for pottage, to-day one only of them steps down from his high pedestal as a patriot. We cannot count either Shaw or Mitchel Henry as Irishmen, although the former was certainly born in the country.

A SUBSCRIBER LESS.

We have received the following letter from an old subscriber:---

I beg to state that I have been a subscriber to your paper ever since its commencement, and would have asked to continue so, but must confess to being shocked at some doctrines lately advocated under editorial headings, the most noticeable of which appeared in your issue of the 17th inst., where you unblushingly advocate non-payment of rent by tenants in Ireland. Now, according to my early instruction, and the teachings of Holy Mother Church, this doctrine seems to me subversive of morality. I beg, therefore to enclose my indebtedness, and to withdraw my subscription, which I do with great regret.

Dear sir, yours truly, CHAS. ROBERTSON. The above letter is couched in the very perfection of polite language. It is written evidently by a man of education, and if its logic were half so strong as its style is polished or its words are moderate, we would feel guilty indeed. Here is a gentleman who, let us hope through conscientious motives and a love of morality, throws up a paper which he has been taking for years. If morality were as demonstrable as a proposition in Euclid we should at once apologise to Mr. Charles Robertson, not for the sake of getting him to renew his subscription but for having outraged the conscientious convictions of a good man. But morality is not easily demonstrable, nor will it ever be, though ten thousand more volumes have been added to the thousands already written to show what is morality and what is not. We all know morality covers the right, and immorality the wrong. But then, what is right and what is wrong? There is the difficulty. knock down a helpless old woman in the street for the pleasure of the thing, and few also that it is wrong to donate a hundred dollars to a charitable institution. Those two instances-one of right, and one of wrong -are so plain that a child of five years old will understand them. But, when we enter the region of politics, a great difference opinion arises, even among the pillars of Holy Mother Church. For instance, Archbishop Croke took one eide in 1rish politics and endorsed

mitted a breach of morality. Dr. Oroke advised that none but just rents should be paid, just as our Saviour advised. " Give Cosar longs to God. Dr. Croke never advised that no rents be paid, it is true, but then that is perhaps because his feelings on the subject adopted by the Commons, as, in fact, was are not so strong as those of others, as ours for instance, who, under the new conditions, advised no rents at all. Where will the line be drawn? We count it the very some of stupid immorality when men in '48 paid their rents and then laid them down and died beside their children in the ditch. If the cases are not exactly parallel it is not our fault. According to the ideas of some honest, wellmeaning people there are two sets of morality, one for the great and another for the lowly. The House of Lords may, by their legislation inflict the most terrible torture; they may destroy a nation and it is all right. Why? Because they have the power. But if the lowly try to better their condition they are to be mowed down with buckshot, to be imprisoned, to be hanged; it is immoral. Perish such morality say we, though we lost a thousand scribers. It is a fair inference to draw that if the tenants obtained a miserably small Land Bill by a combination among themselves to pay only Griffith's valuation, they will obtain better terms by refusing rents altogether. It is evident to every intelligent human being who has read Irish history since the volunteers drew their swords and pointed their cannon in 1782, that the English ruling classes will grant the Irish nothing but through fear of the vilest kind when the penal laws were in force it was legally right to hunt a priest of Holy Church to death. Was it morality? It was those penal laws transferred the land from the people, who are now asked to pay rent and starve. Archbishop Croke says the land of a country belongs to the people of the country, and, if it be so, why should they pay rent? But, at all events, the tiller of the soil should have the first fruits of the soil. Those who advocate the establishment of peasant proprietary go in for the abolition of rent. If non-payment of rent is conducive to the establishment of such a proprietary—that is, to the emancipation of the land -- it is right and moral to withhold it, and although a few may suffer, it is for the general good. We have heard of a million Irishmen dying of hunger, but never a one landlord, from which it appears that there is something corrupt, rotten and damnable in the Irish land system, and which nothing can cure but the sternest remedies, of which non-payment of rent is one, and the last constitutional remedy left. Give to Casar what belongs to Cæsar. A good many honest men (in their way) thought those words rank blasphemy in their time. Now, the Irish, during several conturies, have given their blood and their sweat and their toil to the landlords; their tears have fertilized the soil: their cries have rent the Heavens, but it was of no avail, the land thieves took their pound of flesh and the tenants starved and died generation after generation. They have at last resolved to discontinue this kind of thing, and to pay no rents until justice be done them, and immediately Mr. Robertson stops his paper. It is immoral and condemned by Holy Mother Church. If any one advised such a step in Canada, the Church would promptly interfere, and the TRUE WITNESS would follow, but none know better than the Hierarchy of the Catholic Church that Ireland and Canada are different countries, and what is moral in one is decid-

THE GREAT BACK-DOWN.

may appear to our ex-subscriber.

edly immoral in the other, paradoxical as it

If, as we are informed, the democracy of England is in such a state of excitement over Cladstone's pitiful surrender to the Lords, what must be the state of the public mind in Ireland, the country which was to benefit by for the "base, bloody, brutal" and cowardly has permitted itself to take an interest in Imperial politics, for the great majority learned spring closed after the delegates had expressed their disapproval and lack of faith in the Land Bill; but still, not to be deemed Few will assert that it is the right thing to leaders to use a perfect discretion either in voting for or against the Bill. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues did manage to have a few beneficial amendments introduced, but these have all gone by the board. Nay, that is not all, for the Lords actually made the measure worse by their manipulation than when it was so emphatically condemned as useless by the Convention. Mr. Parnell's amendment for a stay of judicial proceedings, which was a redeeming feature in the bill, was thrown out by the Lords, and, instead of it, they inserted one of men, and although both cannot be logically now go on swimmingly, and if a tenant

holds its destinies in its own hands, and Ireland is every day becoming more united. The duty of the people is plain. They should pay no rents at all, not even a cent, and bring the Irish landlords to such a proper frame of mind that they will be willing and happy to leave the lands and take themselves off bag and baggage for a trifling compensation. The English landlords will follow suit: the complete abolition of feudalism and absolute property in land is only a question of a few years. One of the results of the Lords' action and the Commons' surrender is even now cropping up in Ireland. An armed body has been searching the houses of Mill street, Cork County, for arms, and a serious riot has occurred at Manorhamilton, Leitrim. This is only the beginning of the troubles. The people are determined to hold their harvests and to pay no rents, and they cannot be compelled to change their minds by any force less than two hundred thousand. As there are no more Hessian mercensries to be had the Government will find it difficult to supply this number, and it may be that the English democracy will have a say in the matter. Their cause is the same as that of the Irish. It is significant, too, that the League has succeeded in obtaining influence over the sturdy men of the North, including the bulk of the Orangemen. The League requested them to refrain from marching on the last twelfth of July, and consequently there were no demonstrations except a few organized by the landlords. Considering all these things, and the fact that the Irish in America and England are willing to render assistance in any way it is called for, it will not be found so easy to coerce Ireland or to collect the landlord's tribute. The Irish farmers are intelligent enough to understand that the bill as it now stands is a landlords' bill. Some of them were shrewd enough to see from the beginning that it was meant to prop up landlordism by the treacherous Gladstone, who is a Tory with a veneering of Whiggery. He has succeeded, and the aristocracy should build him a monument composed of the heads of evicted tenants. But if with intelligence they do not possess courage they are lost. If they go on agitating and tinkering about rents and paying up instalments, the world will lose confidence in their earnestness and patriotism. They must have back bone, they must refuse to pay rents, they must be men. It they fail in this crisis America will help them no more, and the sooner they all emigrate the better. Their magnificent struggle of the past two years: however, makes us hope for better things at

what this best of English Governments has

done for Ireland after all its ridiculous pro-

mises. It brought in a compensation for distur-

bance Bill, and then allowed the Lords to throw

it out. Perhaps there was also a conference

and a secret correspondence in that case.

please the Tories, passed a Coercion Bill and

imprisoned two hundred of the purest and

best men in Ireland. They introduced buck-

introduced a Land Bill which may cause

a general insurrection before the people

are ready. That, however, it must

be said, is good policy from an

English standpoint. The whole world

can now see what justice Ireland can

expect from even the best of English Govern-

ments. But, fortunately a united nation

their hands. HAS MR. GLADSTONE SURREN-DERED?

In dealing with the Irish Land Bill and the surrender of Mr. Gladstone to the House of a good bill and suffer from a bad one? It can | Lords writers on this side of the Atlantic are be easily imagined. It is a feeling of not in as good a position to form a judgment intense bitterness, of profound distrust as those in the United Kingdom, for the reaof England's parties, of supreme contempt | son that, except in the instances of those who have made it a peculiar study, American Whigs. Notwithstanding numerous failures and Capadian journalists have merely of justice; despite the Coercion bill; despite based their opinions on baid cableeven Forster's buckshot policy, it must be grams. Canadian journals have been admitted that a portion, at least, of the Irish satisfied to adopt the pronouncements of the people deluded themselves with the hope that | London Times, as they do on most subjects, Bright and Gladstone would do something to while the New York dailies, with the excepimprove the position of a country which the tion of the Sun and Herald, have not given legislation of their predecessors had driven to the matter very careful consideration. As for perdition. We can realize their deep disap- our local journals of Montreal they have pointment at the surrender, their terrible never given the Land Bill the attention it wrath of such a base betrayal. We speak now deserved; it was a bore to them and only of that section of the Irish people which they are glad to see it put out of sight so that they may be in a position to devote more of their time and the lesson of English perfidy long and long space to praising or condemning the National ago. The Land League Convention of last | Policy. THE TRUE WITNESS for obvious reasons, considers it a duty to earnestly investigate the Land Bill. It was, such as it is pressed to a settlement by the exertions of impolitic, they instructed their parliamentary | the Land League, assisted by the Irish people at home and abroad; and if it is now proved to be a fair settlement, or anything like it, it would be almost our duty to discourage local aid or agitation towards any immediate opening of the question, while, if it is the fraud alleged by some, it should still be our duty to give further assistance to our countrymen at home in their struggle for their rights. It is a poor class of people who only make a halfhearted effort, and, if it tails, cease in languid despair, or fall back into the calling for Hercales.

The Montreal Gazette, a mild supporter of the English Conservatives says :- "Mr. Gladstone deserves, and we hope, when the clouds of anger and passion are dispersed and reason ing about, and wheeling about and jumping right, neither has, in so far as we know, com- ventures into the Court he is lost. resumes its sway, he will have the undying their own fathers, and were ignorant and all the same, which is forever increasing.

gratitude of the Irish people." This is enthu-The Lords have nothing to do but invite their brothers the Land Commissioners to stastic on the part of the Gazette: The Herald, dinner in order to decide what is a fair rent which endorses the English Liberals is over a bottle of good crusty old port. The not quite so gushing; it contents itself with saving: "Notwithstanding the amendments amendment of the Lords striking out the provision for staying proceedings for debt was inserted by the House of Lords, the Irish Land Bill will unquestionably prove of much every other which tended to place the tenants benefit to the great body of the Irish tenant at a terrible disadvantuge. Let us see now farmers." The New York Sun, outside U. S. party politics the most impartial paner we know of, says: "If anything were meeded to disclose the secret apprehensions of the Liberal party and vindicate the soundness of Lord Salisbury's calculations, Mr. Gladstone's virtual surrender They allowed the Irish Registration Bill to on Monday evening should convince the most be dealt with in like manner. It then, to incredulous? So that the Sun does not think the Irish people should owe Mr. Gladstone undying gratitude. The New York Herald certainly no friend of the Irish tenant, shot as a practical factor in Irish politics, and is still stronger in its language, condemnatory of Gladstone's cowardice. But, after all, who are the parties most interested and most capable of giving an opinion? Undoubtedly the Irish people, and through them, their representatives in Parliament. who for seven weary months strove so hard, but so unsuccessfully, to make the measure of any benefit to their constituents. They responsibility pronounce the Land Bill as emasculated by the Lords a very great fraud. And it must be remembered those Irish mem. bers are not children. Mr. Chester Glass, a bright Canadian barrister, lately returned from Europe, thinks the Irish members the most brilliant body of men in the House of Commons, and his opinions are those of all discerning critics. When the principles of the measure were first made known Mr. Parnell at once pronounced it utterly useless, but thought it might be so amended as to make it serviceable. His own amendment, a most important one, was adopted by the Commons and rejected by the Lords. Mr. Parnell pointed out that all the elaborate provisions for the relief of tenants would prove practically futile, unless proceedings for debt could be stayed until the legal machinery of the new Land Courts was in motion, and a fair rent could be fixed by the official arbitrators. It is safe to say that a large majority of the small tenants in Ireland are, at this moment, in arrears to their landlords, partly owing to the distress of 1879-80, and partly to the resolve of the Land League not to pay rents largely in excess of Griffith's valuation. It was so plain that judgments could be obtained for the arrears in question, and the parties adjudged in default be evicted from their holdings before the Land Bill could go into operation, that Mr. Gladstone accepted Mr. Parnell's amendment as an indispensable supplement to his scheme. Of all the changes demanded in the House of Lords, there was not one more vital to the selfish interests of landlords, or more irreconcilable with the professed aim of the whole Gladstone scheme, than the omission of the clause staying proceedings

> All we can see now arising from the Bill is that there is a land court composed of land lords that the tenant can go into if he pleases, but that he will come out a sadder and a poorer man. This court is the offspring of Mr. Gladstone, and, like its father, is a transparent sham; nothing emanating from the brain of that celebrated speech-maker can be anything else but a sham. His bill was meant to save the lords. Mr. Gladstone is a Conservative leading the Liberal party, as Beaconsfield was a Radical leading the Conservatives Ireland owes neither one nor the other any gratitude, and it is pretty clear that English parties will never be able to do anything self like other nations. She must maintain a demanding her rights arrives, when, with the sword in her hand, her people will be in a 1782-" Give us our rights, or-..."

landowner, where the question of rent was in

dispute, to involve his tenants in prolonged

litigation, which, after passing through the

Land Court, might be carried up to the

Supreme Court of Appeal for the United

Kingdom. We need not say that long before

a decision could be reached on such an appeal

concerning the proper amount of rent paya-

action for arrears, would have been thrust

out of his cabin and left to starve by the road-

side.

It is a fact beyond dispute that, even at this time of day when American's are celebrating the victories gained by their ancestors over the British a hundred years ago, some of them have a hankering after the fiesh pots of England, and, as a rule, other things being equal, an American girl prefers an Englishman to a countryman of her own nationality. Indeed, she discounts the young American suiter for her hand. She does not do this intuitively, however. She learns to underste Americans in the paternal mansion and in the seminary where she is educated. Most of the novels she reads have lords for heroes | dency is not as prosperous as the great and ladies for heroines. Then there still Republic. We have too many Governments exists a strong Anglo-mania in the minds of to support. The populations of Canada and Americans, especially those of the New Eng. | New York are about the same, but New York land States who belong, or claim to belong, to has only a local legislature, while Canada has old families, though strictly speaking every eight, exclusive of the Dominion, some of man belongs to an old family who has had a | these having upper houses and all Lieut-Govgreat great-grandfather, and which of us has ernors, aides de-camp, Minister's, department not had? One would logically think that clerks and what enot, which are source the last people in the world to boast of con- of great expense. Canada has no army

that is to say, of people who hardly knew but has a

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

bigored to the greatest extent; but such is not the case: Those descendants of shoemakers are just as proud of talking of their ancestry as if they were Virginians who claimed to belong to the chivalry of England, or in other words, to broken down Squires whom Cromwell and his excellent friends sent across the Atlantic to relieve England and better their condition. However this may be, the feeling we refer to exists among the shod—the plut—and the snobocracies, and until a healthier feeling takes its place it will continue to exist. As an illustration of this, we may mention that a leading article in the New York Herald of last Tuesday com. mences "It is curious to note the effort of some of our English public men to foment the misunderstanding between France and Italy," while the heading of another series of articles is "the contest in Parliament," as if London was still the capital of the United States, and the latter was still part of the British Empire The Herald is not a real organ of American public opinion it is true, and George Gordon Bennett may still be ambitious of marrying the Princess Beatrice, but, even all this would not account for the tone of snobocratic America, generally, if there was not a pulse beating somewhere. This new ought to knew, and they with a great sense of phase of Americanism will account for the hostile tone adopted towards the Irish by some New England and New York newspapers, and especially the jubilant manner in which they have handled the Irish American infernal machine business. They use all their knowledge of the English langu. age to decry this infernal business, and they are right, for the Irish, en masse, condemn it. But it would seem that the Americans were not above this kind of thing a hundred years ago, when they were in the travail of revolution, always supposing Mr. Knight, author of the latest English history, is correct when he says:- "In the letters of Franklin there is no allusion to a very remarkable series of occurrences in England in which his coadjutor, Mr. Silas Deane, was asserted to have been mixed up in a manner disgraceful to his character On the 7th December, 1776, the rope-house of the dock yard at Portsmouth was burned down. With difficulty the flames were prevented from reaching other buildings. The fire was considered accidental, until, on the 15th of January, 1777, a quantity of combustibles was found in the hemp-house of the same yard. About this period an attempt was also made upon the docks of Plymouth, and then some warehouses were set on fire upon the quay at Bristol with an evident design to burn the shipping lying alongside" (Knight's History of England. volume vi, page 880). We do not take every assertion of Mr. Knight for gospel, but that the Americans made such attempts is fully borne out by current history. But it is convenient to forget all those things now and fraternize with the English, only the degenerate child-killing uritans of New England should bear in mind that if their little game is to adopt English for debt pending the judicial determination customs and prejudices in this free country of rents. Yet it was this pledge of security | in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, which Mr. Gladstone surrendered, although | there are twelve or fourteen millions of Irish bis previous concessions had permitted a to object, and there are all the Western States to back them. They will object to infernal machines but they will remember history.

THE N. Y. SUN ON CANADA.

nod of approval for our progress-which it is kind enough to say is healthy-informs us ble, the tenant, adjudged a defaulter in an carelessly that our ultimate destiny is absorption by the great Republic. It points out that there are in Canada but three cities of any importance, and that these are only equal to third-rate cities in the States, Montreal, the greatest of them falling behind Washington in population, Toronto-inferior to Albany, and Quebec several hundreds short of the obscure city of New Haven. The Sun does not go into the causes of this state of things, but takes care to tell us that the Bepublic absorbs annually about one hundred thousand of our population, including the very cream of our native born young men, and the most skilled and enterprising of those who come to our shores as immigrants, but are fascinated by the prosperity to the South of us. The worst of it is that for her even if willing. She must help her- all this is but too true, and the Sun could give reasons if it were so minded. We outpassive resistance until the opportunity for selves have given some of the causes for the ever-flowing exodus more than once, and our contemporary, the Canadian Spectator, furposition to repeat the words of their fathers of nished a few last week. But how is it to be stopped? It is beyond doubt that our young men, aye, and some of our people advanced in years and experience, go south to better their position, to secure larger wages, to take a share in the general prosperity of their neighbours. All the soft persuasions of Canadian newspapers will not stop them; all the appeals to their patriotism will not prevent them swelling the power of England's rival," for they answer: "What's the odds, we shall soon form part and parcel of that power ourselves." The newspapers do not admit to themselves that emigrants do not come in large volume to Canada, because it is a British dependency, and that those of them who do come, cross the line because the depennections are the descendants of the Puritans, or navy to support worth the name,

respectable national debt

THE New York Sun of yesterday goes over the Canadian census, and while giving us a

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We tremble to think what would happen if gagand dragged us into war. And yet some people profess to feel surprise why it is that annul it. young man, or twenty thousand young men, goes the line every year, "Oh, but," they athey all come back again when they make money and spend it here." Do they, indeed? One cannot enter an Amermoscu village without finding Canada represented there, while as for the representation they are stonly interiors in numbers to the Irish and Germans, and if you gradion them they will tell you it is their inmilen to remain. But why don't they stay gre and make money? These remarks are not made with a view to depreciating Canada, thich, under more favorable circumstances, ja better country to live in than the States, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it is our dependent condition which retards our progress. Let us try independence for a

THE LAND BILL.

The following are the main heads of the Land bill as it has finally passed both houses of Parliament :--

I-Tenant may sell his tenancy for the best price he can get. Conditions:-

- 1. Sale to one person only.
- 2 Notice to landlord.
- 3, Landlord may purchase on receiving
- 4. Tenant must state consideration.
- 5. Court may declare sale void.
- 6. Landlord may object to purchaser.
- 7. Court may recompense landlord for debt out of the purchase money.
- 8. Where improvements made by landlord, purchase money apportioned by Court. 9. Landlord may give notice that he has
- claims on the estate. 10. Where purchase money paid into Court,
- court must determine all applications.
- 11. Tenant who has sold his tenancy shall not be entitled to compensation for disturbance or improvement.
- 12. Tenant, if holding subject to Ulster tenant right system, may sell in pursuance of that custom or in pursuance of this section;
- II-When a person receives a tenancy as a bequest, he must be accepted by the landlord s though he were a purchaser.
- III-When landlord demands increase of
- 1. Tenancy shall be deemed, if tenant accepts, a tenancy subject to statutory conditions for fifteen years.
- 2. If tenant does not accept, tenancy shall be sold and tenant shall receive amount by which Court decides the selling of tenancy to have been depreciated below amount which would have been selling value if rent were
- 3. If tenant does not accept he is entitled to compensation for disturbance.
- 4. Tenant, in place of accepting or declining such increase, may apply to Court to have the rent fixed.
- 5. When landlord cannot agree with tenant on the subject he may also have access to
- The last clause was an amendment of the Lords. Mr. Gladstone's assent to it provoked the hostility of the Irish party.

IV-Tenant shall not be compelled to pay increase of rent unless he violates what are in this act referred to as statutory conditions

- 1. Punctual payment of rent.
- 2. No waste. 3. No subdivision or subletting.
- 4. No act whereby tenancy becomes vested
- in assignce in bankruptcy. 5. Not refusing landlord right of entry
- for purpose of mining, cutting, hunting or fishing. 6. Not opening a house for the sale of in-
- toxicating liquors. V and VI-Repealing portion of the Land
- bill and Tenant (Ireland) act of 1870. VII-1. Court may determine fair rent. 2. Rent thus fixed, called judicial rent, pay-
- able first rent day after decision. 3. When rent thus fixed, tenancy to be held under statutory conditions for fifteen years.
- 4. Court may disallow application under this section when improvements have been made and maintained by landlord. 5. When application is made landlord and
- tenant may agree to fix a special value for tenancy. Then if tenant wants to sell landlord has right of purchase at that value. 6. Statutory terms not renewed till pre-
- ceding statutory term has expired. 7. No application for judicial rent may be made till the last twelve months of the cur-
- rent statutory term. 8. No rent payable in respect of improvements made by tenant.
- 9. Court may take action when it considers the conduct of landlord or tenant to be unreasonable.
- XII-1. Time of sale limited to one month siter receipt of notice to quit.
- 2. Court may enlarge time. against tenant, unless for breach of statutory conditions.
- 4. If notice of quit is served for breach of statutory condition tenant may apply to Court, and if Court thinks adequate satisfaction is made by payment of damages to landlord, it may so order.
- XVIII.—Tenancy deemed to have determined when landlord has resumed possession by purchase, or default, or operation of
- XIX.—Existing leases to continue as

1870, the Court considers the acceptance of any lease to have been unreasonable it may in the second

XXIII-1. Estates may be purchased by the Land Commission to resell to a "competent number of tenants."

- 2. Sale by Commission to tenant may be in
- consideration of a fine and of a fee farm rent. 3. Land Commission may advance to tenant sum not exceeding seventy-five per cent of the price.
- 4. Commission may indemnify, and such indemnity will be a charge on the Consolidated Fund.
- To this must be added the Lord's amendment, accepted by Mr. Gladstone, that any applicant to the commission who may consider himself aggreeved may appeal to the Court of Appeals in Ireland, with the limitation that the leave of the Court must be asked.

- THE JEWEL OF INCONSISTENCY.

 It would, of course, not be surprising if such a paper as the Montreal Witness had a great many editors on its staff. Most papers that wield the same amount of influence as our contemporary have, but then they take care to be consistent, one with the other, in their opinions, or, if not, the chief editor does it for them. The Witness is an exception, for except in its onslaught on the Catholic Church and its assertions of independent principles, when it is really liberal, it is strangely inconsistent. This inconsistency is at times most amusing, especially on the stock question of Ireland, which all its editors, from the head to the tail, seem to be profoundly ignorant of. Yesterday, for instance, while sneering at the aspirations of the Irish people for a peasant proprietary, it says :-
- "However much the tenantry on the old sod may desire to be their own masters, the ambition of their brethren who have left that down-trodden turf is too often a position under Government or under something."

We are not at liberty to understand what the elegant writer means by the other thing, but we would point out that if it is a position under the Government, they are terribly disappointed. Canadian politicians have their faults, but the giving of positions to the Irish is not one of them, as our contemporary knows right well. It does not, however, follow from this that the Irish do not want them, but we cannot see how the Witness has discovered that the demanding of situations is a weakness of Irish immigrants, except from the number of places filled by them. Immediately after the article from which we have quoted comes another, from which the following is an extract :--

An incident has lately occurred in the Isle of Skye which proves that the tenants of the Highland glens are not always disposed tamely to submit to the treatment which has driven Irishmen into rebellion, and compelled of the mass meeting at which he was sure those who should form the backbone of the such resolutions would be adopted as would United Kingdom to leave their homesteads to strengthen the hands of the Irish people in the sheep and the deer and find a kindlier | their struggle for justice. home across the ocean. A short time ago eleven families were served with notices of ejectment in consequence of their refusal to minion, but this was not considered feasible pay an increase of rent which was demanded. owing to the short time remaining before the The Irish Land League sent a present of fifty pounds to the crofters, and this apparently incouraged the latter to declare that they would not submit to eviction unless at the mittee to organize a mass meeting to be held point of the bayonet. The landlord was at an early date: Messrs. Whelan, Fleming, probably reckoning upon a total riddance of McCann, Doherty, F. A. Quian, Bergin, Hanthose unreasonable human beings who pre- ley, Lane and the President of the Society. sumed to think that they had any right on their native soil other than the high privilege of keeping his exchequer well filled. At any rate, it looks as if he was thoroughly disconcerted by the unexpected resistance of his tenants, for it is announced by the London Daily News that not only have the ejectment notices been withdrawn, but a very large 1eduction of rent has been conceded to the recalcitrant Highlandmen."

Observe how the last editor feels for the crofters. The crofters, when they come here, do not ask for situations, perhaps. Sometimes it is not necessary, for they are thrust upon them. But it can be seen how tender one Witness editor is upon the Scotch crofter, and how hard another is upon an Irish peasant. There is a little more kind ness between the parties themselves; they help one another, but then they are not editors of a religious daily paper strongly coated over with Calvinistic liberalism.

DEATH OF SENATOR BROUSE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 23 .- A week ago to-day Senator Brouse contracted a cold in the Russell House, where he has his surgery. A few days later he was attacked with neuralgia in the nose, and subsequently with inflam: mation of the lungs. Nothing serious was anticipated until yesterday, when the case was pronounced very serious by his attending physician. A consultation of medical men was held last night, at which Drs. Wright, Sweetland and Horsey, of Ottawa, and Dr. Brouse, his brother, of Brockville, were present, and every effort made to give the patient, who had been suffering great agony, some measure of relief. Their combined skill, however, was insufficlent to check the disease, and this morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, the patient passed peacefully away. The sad event has cast a gloom over the whole community, the deceased Senator being a general favorite with all classes. Last year he removed to the capital to engage in his profession, and in a very brief period of time succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative practice. He leaves a widow and two children. He was 57 years 3. Court may suspend proceedings taken of age, and was called to the Senate by the late Administration, of which he was an active supporter. He previously sat in the House of Commons for South Grenville. The remains will be forwarded to Prescott this afternoon by special train. Flags are flying: at half mast from prominent hotels and other; buildings out of respect to deceased.

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 12.30 a.m.—(Official)—The President continues to take by the mouth and retain increased quantities of liquid food. At the morning dressing the wound looked well and the pus was of a healthy character. The mucus accumulations though this Act had not passed. Provided in the back of the mouth on account of the that at their expiration they become subject to its provided but little trouble. At present his pulse is to its provisions; and if, since the Act of 104, temperature 98.9, respiration 18.

CITY NEWS.

MRS. Colligan, living at 127 Murray street, is afraid that the young man who was mur. dered the other day in a bar-room fight in Colcago is her son James, wno left Montreal for that city one year ago, and who answers the description of the dead man as given in the telegrams. The Chicago police authorities have been communicated with, without, as yet any certain result. It is to be hoped the poor woman is mistaken.

CAPTAIN ORMOND, of the River Police, has received orders from Ottawa to reduce the River Police force from the present number, thirty, to twenty-six, the strength it was last year. The order has to take effect on the 1st of September. The men themselves are not at all pleased with the pros-pect of being left out of employ-ment at the whim of the Government. It is not known as yet which of the men are doomed to be discharged, but whoever they may be they are likely to sue the Govvernment for their wages during the remainder of the season. They have been sworn in for the summer months, and it is thought they have the law on their side.

IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

The regular weekly meeting of this organization was held on Sunday afternoon in St. Prtrick's Hall, the President occupying the

After routine business had been disposed

Mr. J. P. WHELAN made some remarks in reference to the Land bill. He denounced the measure as being an abortive attempt to hood-wink the people of Ireland. The House of Lords, for whom all sensible people through. out the world entertained nothing but feelings of contempt, proved themselves in the settlement of the Land bill to be infinitely more independent than Gladstone, now justly styled "the Weak." The Lords, by their action, had challenged the great Wm Ewart to go before the country on the issue, but that weak-kneed politician had not the manliness to allow a new election to take place. At the present moment there could be no doubt that the Land League governed Ireland, and the people of America should do all in their power to add to its influence. As a proof that the bill just passed was acceptable to the aristocracy and the land owners it was stated on what was considered reliable authority that Messrs. Shaw and O'Connor Power were to have baronetcles conferred upon them for their very valuable assistance in securing the passage of the bill.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. WHELAN moved, seconded by Mr. Morris: That a special committee be appointed to prepare resolutions and fix the date for a mass meeting to be held prior to the Dublin conference of Land Leaguers to be held on the 15th of

September. The motion was supported by several speakers, one of whom advised the Leaguers o kick the bill as far as they could and after. wards let it die a natural death. One thing was sure, if the land belonged to the people, there could be no rent due by the people.

The President condemned the bill from which all the suggestions made by the Irish members had been eliminated. He thought if the Irish at home accepted the provisions of the bill, the people of America would be justified in withholding any further assistance from them. He was strongly in favor

Mr. Bergin suggested a mass meeting of all the friends of Ireland throughout the Do-

convention at Dublin. After some remarks from other speakers the The Committee received instructions to prepare resolutions which are to be submitted for acceptance at the meeting of the League on next Sunday. The meeting then adjourned.

CALEDONIAN GAMES.

A large concourse of people assembled this afternoon on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds to witness the athletic sports under the auspices of the Caledonian Society. The following is the result of the competitions:—
Quoits—1st, R Tattersal; 2nd, R Waugh

3rd, D K Clair.

Dambrod match-1st, W Brodie, Quebec 2nd, T Mackay, Montreal. Throwing light hammer-12 lbs-1st, M McDonal, 102 feet 6 in.; 2nd, Johnson, 98 ft 8 in; 3rd, A McDonald, 94 ft 4 in.

Putting heavy stone-21 lbs-1st, A Mc-Donald, 37 ft 5 in; 2nd, E W Johnston, 34 ft lin; 3rd, M McDonald, 30 ft 10 in. Throwing Heavy Hammer, 16 lbs.—1st M. McDonald, Toronto, 88 ft 10 in; 2nd E W

Johnston, Hamilton, 84 ft 2 in.; 3rd A Macdonald, Glengary, 83 ft 3 in. Putting light stone, (14 lbs) -1st, A Mc-Donald, 47 tt, 3 in; 2nd, E W Johston, 41 ft, 8 in; 3rd, M McDonald, 37 ft, 2 in.

Tossing the caber-1st, Johnston, 38 ft, ! in; 2rd, M M Donald, 37 ft, 11 in. Running long jump-Johnston, 20 ft 21 in;

Jan Newton, 20 tt 2 in; M. McDonald, 19 ft Running hop step and jump-1st, M Mc. Donald, 43 ft 9 in; 2nd, Jas Newton, 43 ft 1

in; 3rd, J Cole, 41 ft 9 in. Hitch and kick-1st-E W Johnston, 8 ft, 7 in; 2nd, Jas Newton, 8 ft, 6 in; 3rd, M McDonald, 7 ft, 6 in.

Highland Fling—1st, D McBeth; 2nd, R J McDonald; 3rd, A R McDonald. Best dressed boy-lst, Colin Duguid; 2nd, Hastle; 3rd, H C Nevin.

Running high leap-1st, - Johnston, 5 feet 2 in; 2nd, M McDonald, 5 feet 2 in; 3rd, J Newton, 5 feet 1 in. Vaulting with pole-lst, John Anderson, 8 ft 6 in; 2nd, W Brown, 8 ft 3 in.

One mile race-1st, G Irvine, Ottawa; 2nd, Leferve; 3rd, J Gallagher. Aest Piper-1st, J Mathenson; 2nd, P Mc-

Standing high jump—1st, E W Johnston, 4 feet 11 inches; 2nd, M McDonald, 4 feet 10 inches. Ghillie Callum (in Highland costume)-

Five entries-1st, A Niven, \$:0; 2nd, A R McDonald, \$5; 3rd, D McBeth, \$3. Single stick competition—Three entries-1st, O Lindsay, 5th Royal Scots, \$10; 2nd, Thos Gardner, 5th Royal Scots, \$5.

Shetland pony race (eleven hands and under)—The entries were:—"Thistle," Master F Irvine; "Marquis of Lorne," Master A Grant: "Princess Louise," Master Robbie McGibbon; and "Nellie," Master H Judab. 1st, F Irvine's "Thistle;" 2nd, A Grant's "Marquis of Lorne;" 3rd, R McGibbon's "Princess Louise."

Mile race (amateurs)—Five entries—lst, O J Patton, 4 m 58 sec: 2nd, D McTaggart. Half-mile race-Three entries-lat, G Irvine, Ottawa, 2m 12sec, \$10; 2nd, Jas Newton, \$5; 3rd, White Eagle, \$3.

Boys' race (under 12 years)—Eight entries—1st, George Fisher; 2nd, Henry White Eagle; 3rd, W Mason.

Hurdle sack race (18 inch hurdles)-Four entries—let, J Borchell, \$5; 2nd, W Dowitt, \$3; 3rd, G Irvine, \$2. Tug of war prize, one barrel of oatmeal to be donated to a charitable institution. The entries were 12 members of St. Audrew's Society, captained by Mr. J. Robertson, and a mixed 12, captained by Mr. B. Tansey. The 12 of St. Andrew's Society won in two suc-

cessive heats. Messrs. A. A. McDonald, M. McDonald and E. W. Johnson gave an exhibition of throwing the light and heavy stone, the former throwing the heavy stone 39 feet, and the

light one 47 feet. A large number of prominent citizens were present as spectators, among whom we noticed Rev James Roy, Rev Mr Cruikshank, Hon P Mitchell, United States Consul-General Smith, Dr Wanless, Messrs D Macmaster, MPP; WS Walker, W Robertson, QC; Jas Strachan, John Allen, W King (Glasgow, Scotland), G Denholm, W Stafford, D Rose (Toronto), D Cunningham, J P Whelan, John Fulton, Peter Fulton, John Cassils, John Robertson, William Angus, M C Mullarky, David Sidey, Thomas Cramp, G A Drummond, John McDonald and Lieut-Col Mat-

Mr. A. G. Hodge, Secretary of the Toronto Caledonian Society, superintended the games in a very able and creditable manner, and won for himself the encomiums of both contastants and spectators. At the close of the day's sport, he thanked the spectators for their presence, and hoped to see them all again next year.

REVIEW OF BOOKS MAGAZINES, &c.

THE MONTH. - This well-known Catholic magazine for September is full of interesting

DONOHOR'S MAGAZINE contains its usual variety of Irish and Catholic literature. Publisher, Patrick Donohoe, Boston; price, 20

WHY IS THERE A LAND QUESTION? This now standard work, by Mr. Healy, the young Irish M.P., who has within the past year risen to fame in the British House of Commons, is well worthy of perusal by those wishing to master the Irish problem. It has appeared serially in the Montreal Herald, Irish Canadian and several other influential papers, and is published by Mr. P. J. Kennedy, Barclay street, N.Y. Price, 25 cents.

The current number of McGEE'S ILLUSTRAT-ED WEEKLY teems with interesting articles, a tew of which are the following:-A portrait and patriotic appeal in favor of the erection of a monument over the remains of the late Chas. G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly); a portrait and sketch of the late Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, the son of a '98 rebel, and a hero of three wars; art illustrations, music, poetry, literature, &c. Altogether a most in-

teresting number. The North American Review for September opens with a profoundly philosophical article on "The Church, the State, and the School," by Prof. William T. Harris M. J. Savage treats of " Natural Ethics," showing that the principles of morality are rooted in man's nature, and are the products of evolution; consequently, that they are not affected by the vicissitudes of dogma or religious creeds. The Hon. John A. Kasson gives a history of the "Monroe Declaration," and proves that the credit of formulating that cardinal doctrine of American statesmanship is due to John Quincy Adams. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale writes of the Taxation of Church Property. He would have all churches taxed in form, but would exempt in practice those which by their charitable work help to lighten the public burdens. The other articles in this number of the Review are "Jewish following gentlemen were appointed a Com- Ostracism in America," by Nina Morais; "The Decay of New England Thought," by the Rev. Julius H. Ward; "Ghost Seeing, by Prof. F. H. Hedge; and "Factitious Hisby Rossiter Johnson. The latter article is a scathing criticism of Jefferson Davis' recently published historical memoir. Fifty cents per copy. Five collars per year. Address, "The North American Beview, New York, N. Y."

TWO MOUNTAINS AGRICULTURAL SO-

CIETY. The following prizes have been awarded by the County of Two Mountains Agricultural Society for the best cultivated farms and drill crops :-

Cultivated farms-lst prize, Zephir Champagne, 151 points; 2nd, F X Limoges, 134; 3rd, John Morrin, 132; 4th, Archibald Oswald, 124; 5th, Robert Miller, 123. Three acres of potatoes-1st prize. Duncan

J McColl; 2nd, Zephir Champagne; 3rd, Wm Coullins; 4th, Robert Miller; 5th, Etienne Ladouceur. Two acres of Indian corn-1st prize, Lu

Drouin; 2nd, Etienne Ladouceur; 3rd, Damase Rochon; 4th, Alderic Guindon; 5th F X Laurin.

One acre of sugar beet-1st prize, Alphonse du Grignon; 2nd, Etienne Ladouceur; 3rd, Archibald Oswald.

Half acre of sugar beet-lst prize, James McMartin; 2nd, Anselme Dubois; 3rd, F X Laurin; 4th Isidore Fortier. Hilf acre western corn for forage-1st

prize, F X Charbonneau; 2nd B Beauchamp.

NIBILISM IN RUSSIA. London, Aug. 20 .- A St. Petersburg corres-

pondent says: "The police have recently traced a gigantic conspiracy for tampering with the army in which men high in position including four Colonels, were engaged. The plan was to introduce Nihilist literature and enforce the most rigid discipline on pretence that it was ordered by the Czer. The peasantry from among whom the common soldiers are drafted are said to be demoralized by Nihilism. The revelations of the alleged Hartman in New York are said to be ludicrously inaccurate. It is denied that he and his asociates dug the tunnel from the cellar of the house to the railroad in order to blow up the Czar's train. It is asserted that dynamite was deposited in a broken culvert and fired by a catridge exploded by a lever fastened to a rail. It is stated that the Czar recently undertook to purify the public service, but it was so big a job he did not know where to begin.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO

AMERICA. LONDON, Aug. 20 .- The Daily News completed the list of members of the House of Commons who intend to visit the United States during autumn, by naming Mr. Lyon Playfair, Sir Sydney Waterlow, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. James Bryce and Mr. Thorold Rogers. Mr. Bryce is going to San Francisco, and will not return to England until December. Mr. Butler of four hundred volumes, all on scientific ships' bottoms and other from work. It is Johnstone leaves Liperpool next Saturday.

Mr. John S. Clarke sailed on Wednesday from Liverpool, and Alfred Collier on Thurs day, by the "Britannic." Mr. Henry Pettitt and the Hanlon-Lees leaves on Wednesday in the "Belvetia."

THE LORDS AND THE LAND. It is no wonder Salisbury would get mad,

and that Argyle would call home his son. Mr. O'Donnell, a correspondent of the N. Y. names and the quantities of land held by the great lords and others :---

Duke of Sutherland 1,209,546

Duchess of Sutherland..... 149 874

Dake of Buccleagh

	Dake of Buccleugh	459,26 175,10
	Dake of Cleveland	102.7
ı	Duke of Athol	194,6
:	Duke of Hamilton	157,38
	Duke of Portland	161,64
1	Duke of Devonshire Duke of Montrose	19 3 ,38
۱,	Dake of Northumberland	185 51
٠	Duke of Richmond	286,40
:	Earl of Breadalbane	377,72
,	Earl Scafeald Earl of Dalhuousie	305,89 138,09
	Earl Fitzwilliam	113,96
۱,	Countess of Home	103,93
1	Gordon of Clunny	107,5
	Sir G. M. Grant	125,44 105,3
.	Marquis of Sligo	122 90
۱.	Lord Lovat	161,5
1	Lord Leaconfield	110,7
1	Marquis of Lansdowne	135,51 220,43
:	Sir A. Matheson	424,50
1	Lord Middleton	106,46
, [Sir W. A. Ross	166,86 109,23
: 1	Lady Willoughby	132,32
1	Sir E. Bailley	165,64
]	Sir E. Beuridge	169,86
	Marquis of Bute	$\frac{116.65}{124,57}$
1	Marquis of Downshire	122,99
.	Earl of Canther	101,65
1	Sir G. McChisholm	113,23 175,31
1	Earl of Fife	257,65
1	Lord Macdonald	129,91
1	Sir A. McIntosh	124,18
1	Sir M. McLeod	143,00 164,68
-	Duke of Leinster	71,58
1	Duke of Alanson	69,94
l	Marquis of Ailsie	76,01 69,70
	Earl of Airlie	46,12
1	Earl of Bautry	73,36
1	Duke of Regulort	51,08
1	Viscount Boane	27,44 $26,44$
1	Marquis Clanricard	54,48
ı	Earl Clancarty	25,46
	Earl Clonmell	25,02
	Earl Derby	23,42 63,83
ŀ	Earl of Devon	53,68
١	Viscount Dillon	90,43
ŀ	Earl Dunraven	39,31 40,82
L	Earl of Enniskillen	30,14
ŀ	Sir John B. Guest	52,51
l	Marquis of Hereford Earl of Hopetown	88,21 42,50
ļ	Marquis of Huntley	85,71
Г	Lord Inchiquin	21,88
l.	A. M. M. Kavanagh	29,65
ŀ	L. H. King-Harman Duke of Leeds	76,84 22,73
L	Earl of Leitrim	95,05
ľ	Viscount Lismore	47,44
Ľ	Lord Lisburn	42,700
1	Lord Londesboro Earl of Lucan	52,649 61,84
ı	Lord Memburgh	28,80
ľ	Earl of Monmortown	37,33
}	Sir Stafford O'Brien	24,63 66,64
L	Lord Penrhyn	46,08
ľ	Earl of Pembroke	41,66
1	Earl Portarlington Duke of Rutland	25,94 70,019
1	Sir E. H. Scott	59,12
H	Earl Shrewsbury	34,730
ľ	Sir G. T. Sinclair	78,95
l	Duke of Somerset	25,20° 83,87°
	Earl of Stamford	30,96
l	Sir A. D. D. Stewart	33,27
;	Sir F. R. Stewart	45,25 98,62
1 8	Sir G. M. Stewart	22,96
l	Sir M. R. S. Stewart	26,37
IJ	Earl of Tinkervale	31,42
ŀ	Lord TemplemoreLord Templetown	24,553 23,213
	Prince of Wales	86,68
H	Colonel G. G. Walker	78,444
	Marchioness of Wemyss Earl of Wicklow	61,94°
1 8	rir M. P. W. Wynne	28,624 91,024
]]	Earl of Zetland	68,179
!	Marquis of Donegal	45,344
	. 10	,439,43
	Here are the names of 104 owners,	
1	ling more land than which at this	momen

ling more land than which at this moment is under a state of cultivation in Ireland, or in Scotland along with the three northern counties in England. It should be here borne in mind that this vast tract of country did not cost the present owners or their ancestors as much as a cent per acre. But when we add to the above a civil pension list, military, naval and revenue expenses, to be followed with an annual pauper roll of \$53,000,000, it is but reasonable to think that the mission of the the Land reformers will go on until monarchy, nobility and land monopoly is superseded by democracy, manhood suffrage, and free trade in green acres.

J. J. O'DONNELY. Respectfully,

JOURNALISTIC .- We have received our first copy of the Musical Journal, edited by Boucher & Pratte. It is really a splendid effort and does its publishers great credit. It contains sixteen pages, two fine pieces of music, dramatic, operatic musical notes, news and criticisms, and is besides illustrated, and from what we can judge, nothing of any interest to the musical world, or in it, happens without its knowledge. The names of the two pieces referred to are: "A Mill Song" and "In Rank and File." The office is at No. 280 Notre Dame street Montreal.

The earnings of the Canada Pacific Railway for the month of July amounted to \$60,-467.15, and the expenditure, \$26,150.75.

Two of Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel's grandson's, Lords Jersey and Camoys, sit in the House of Lords. The latter is a Roman Catholio. The Italian government has resolved to fully

and effectively protect the Pope's security and independence of his spiritual sovereign-

ity, while at the same time resisting all en-

creachment on the unity and sovereignity of the nation. Scientific .- The Catholic Young Men's Literary Society of Quebec have made another stride forward in securing a library books from their library for one dollar per annum, a rate unprecedentedly low, and we may add their library contains thousands of

ROUND THE WORLD

There is said to be a good deal of liquor Mr. O'Donnell, a correspondent of the N. Y. drank in the prohibitory State of Maine, Star, gives the following figures, showing the bought of dealers out of pint flasks, which they carry about in their pockets.

> There is a Theatre in Berlin which gives performances at half past 6 in the morning during pleasant summer days. The price of admission is low, and 2,000 to 3,000 are often present athese representations

> John Finn and Thomas Bridgford were drinking together in a saloon in Frankfort. Ky., when Finn exhibited a pistol. "You wouldn't hurt anybody with that." said Bridgford. "I'll show you," said Fine, and he fired a bullet into Bridgford, inflicting a mortal wound. A work on Bibliography, just published in

Germany, says that Schiller's 'Song of the Bell' has received eighteen French translations, seventeen Latin, fifteen English, four Italian, four Bohemian, four Polish, three Hungarian, two Russian, and one each in Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Spanish, Hebrew, Lithuanian, Swedish, Slavonic, Low German, Flemish, Wendic, and Roumanian; in all, 83 transla-

The Municipal Council of Paris has recently made a great improvement in the arrange-ments of the Morgue by adopting the refrigerating apparatus of M.M. Mignon and Rouart, at a cost of 53,000 francs. The bodies on view will thus be enabled to be preserved for any length of time within reason, and the sanitary condition of Morgue will be greatly altered for the better, while the longer period of exposure will frequently further the ends of justice, and give more frequent opportunities: for identification.

A popular German actress who, though well advanced in years, is still graceful and attractive, is reported by the Borsen Courier, of Berlin, to have been asked her age by an admirer who was preparing materials for a biographical sketch. Very neatly and adroitly she replied, as though misunderstanding his question "In Graz;" and still there was an indefinable something in her tone or expression that gained the end she wanted, for her interrogator knew enough not to repeat the question, and her age remains a secret.

The foreign residents in Yokohama complain of extent to which the practice of firing naval salutes is carried. Yokohama is not a Japanese port merely. Fifteen nations are represented in the population. Their national anniversaries are celebrated there, their fleets frequent the port, and what with the honors paid to visitors and one another, there is an almost continous cannonade in the harbor. Many vessels have no saluting battery, and fire heavy guns which shake the houses, and occasionally break windows and do other small damage.

The lake that has the highest elevation of any in the world is Green Lake, in Colorado. its surface is 10,252 feet above the level of the sea. P.ne forests surround it, and eternal snows deck the neighbouring mountain tops. O se of these, Gray's Peak, has an altitude of 14311 feet. The water of Green Lake is as clear as crystal, and large rock masses and a petrified forest are distinctly visible at the bottom. The branches of the trues are of dazzling whiteness, as though cut in marble. Salmon and trout swim among them. In places the lake is 200 feet deep.

Dr. A. B. Isham Professor of Materia Medies and Therapeutics in the Cincionati College of Medicine and Surgery, discribes in the Medicale Journal of the Medical Sciences & peculiar ante-mortem odor eocountered in many cases at a variable period before the fatal result. In one case he noticed it thirtythree hours before death. The smell is analogous to musk but is rather more nungent and less diffusible. He is inclined to attribute the phenomenon to the liberation of ammonia and of the peculiar volatile oil (fatty icld) which gives the blood its odor, this li beration being caused by the diminishing vi-

tality of the blood. Mr. Clare Sewell Read, a high practical agricultural authority in England, told the Chamber of Agriculture of England's leading agricultural county, Norfolk, that even if all local taxation were abolished, they could not live. All taxes had increased during the last thirty years, although the price of grain was lower Unless rents are reduced a separation must take place between landlord and tenant. This distress, he averred, was the outcome of free trade, which other countries had not adopted. He thought that England would be absorbed by America, or perhaps become the harbor of the world, and Englishmen be-

come, like the Dutch, mere hucksters. One of the most gigantic schemes of its kind is that which proposes to direct the current of the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal, into the channel between St. Helen's Island and the southern shore-this to be accomplished by running a dam of large proportions from Point St. Charles, in the western part of the city, to St. Helen's Island. This dam would be 2,700 feet long and 900 feet broad, and would give a head of twenty feet for mill elevators and factories. As contemplated, this project would cost some \$7,000,000, and would realize the following advantages: -The dam could be utilized either as a nailway or carriage road, or both, thus obviating the necessity of a tunnel; and the harbor would be made a still water one, where vessels might winter.

Mr. Oscar Wilde, when he first appeared in London society, was a pleasant-looking gentleman, tall and comely, on manifest good terms with himself, and inclined to be agreeable to others; in appearance remarkable for nothing save the length of his hair and coat, and his neckties more voyant and aggressive than is usual in that sober clime, but in manner described as highly peculiar. He had two claims to distinction—one that he had honors at Oxford, and the other that he was the original utterer of the now famous saying, "We must try and live up to our blue china." He is said to have native wit. and "that peculiar bashfulness which is so essentially Irish." There is a rumor going about that Mr. Wilde has donned his eccentricities simply to "guy" the London world, and that it is he who furnishes Punch with descriptions of the absurdities of his unsuspicious followers.

A new industry or manufacture has been undertaken in England, namely, the production of paint from steel scale, for the protection of fron and steel from corrosion in any position and in any climate. The scale for this purpose is that which fails from the metal as it passes through the rolls, and this is ground by special machinery until it becomes as free from grit as flour, and then it is intermixed with loiling oil and coloring matter. The paint is of two kinds-the anti-corrosive, for use above water, to prevent structures from rusting, and the anti-fouling, for use under water, to prevent animal and vegetable life from attaching themselves to subjects. They allow subscribers to take claimed that, if painted with two coats of the composition, a vessel may go to India or Australia and return with a clean bottom; the anti-corrosive covering, it is also asserted, good books irrespective of their late addition is much more effectual for blast furnaces than to the scientific department, all in gas tar. multiplying of the grand of the

Provisions, &c.

LATEST IRISH MAIL NEWS.

(From the Dublin Nation, Aug. 6th.)

Mr. Jordan, President of the Enniskillen branch of the Land League, has been unani-mously elected chairman of the Enniskillen

Town Commissioners. An extensive raid for arms has been made by the police in the neighborhood of Kanturk, County Cork. Several farmers were com pelled to give up their guns.

Mr. Southwick, late Manager of the Kilfinane branch of the Munster Bank, was on Thursday week returned for trial to the Limerick assizes on a charge of forgery and embezzlement.

On Monday the body of a respectable looking man was found hanging by a leather strap in a wood near Tralee. The man's clothing was marked "Owen Keane."

The " Manitoban," bound from Montreal to Glasgow, has struck on a rock at Belle Isle but has succeeded in making her way in safety to St. Johns, Newfoundland, with her fore compartment full of water.

A collection for the Father Sheehy National Testimonial was held at the chapel gate, Hospital, Co. Limerick, on Sunday. The amount realized was £27, the parish priest and curate heading the list. More subscriptions are expected.

On the motizn of Captain Crosby the committee of the Royal Agricultural Society on Thursday voted £50 for the best essay on the best means of reviving the dormant industries of Ireland.

On Thursday week the arms deposited at Claremorris and Ballindine constabulary barracks under the Arms Act were removed to Castlebar, whence they will be despatched to the Government stores for better safety.

It was stated on Thursday week, at the meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society in Dublin, that Mr. Edward Cecil Guinness is about to establish a woollen factory in Dublin which will give employment to 2,000 persons.

A meeting of the Cashel Land League was held on Sunday in the Town Hall, the Rev. Dr. Ryan presiding. About two hundred laborers attended and asked the co-operation of the League to assist them in establishing a branch, which was cordially given.

At the Chester assizes, on Thursday week, William Muir, solicitor and agent for the Liberal candidates at Macclesfield election, was found guilty of bribery, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence was deferred, as was also that on Mr. May, Conservative agent, convicted the previous day.

The rent audit of Mr. Macnamara, au owner of land in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, has just been held at Leighton. Four of his tenants received anonymous letters threatening them if they paid rent. A few days ago Mr. Macnamara himself received a letter threatening him with death.

Four members of the Irish party have now been twice suspended-namely, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Healy, Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. Parnell. A third suspension may be followed by suspension for the remainder of the session. Mr O'Donnell has also been twice suspended, but in his case the second suspension was removed.

It appears from a return published on Friday week that the total amount allowed for relief works in Ireland is £276,344, of which The whole of the balance in hand will be required to meet the expenses of works in

A RELEASED "SUSPECT" NOT FRIGHTENED. some time confined under the Coercion Act announced his determination to adhere to the cause of the Land League to the last, and until the tenant was placed completely outside | though a dull sale. Fat stock is selling at the range of landlord power.

ANOTHER ARREST.

The Cork Herald of Monday has the following:—Roger Kennedy, a farmer's son, was arrested on Saturday at Cappa, county Limerick, under the Coercion Act, charged with assault and robbery.

ARRESTS IN RATHDOWNEY,

The Evening Telegraph of Tuesday says :-Patrick Murphy, Hon. Secretary, and John Campion, member of the Rathdowney Land Loague, were arrested this morning under the Coercion Act.

ARRESTS IN KILKENNY.

The daily papers of Friday week had the following :-- Yesterday evening Messrs. Patrick White, Clonamery tailor, and Henry Miller, Coolnamuck, farmer, both in the county of Kilkenny, were lodged in Nass jail having been arrested under the Coercion

BOYCOTTING IN CLARE.

The Cork Herald of Monday has the following :- Mr. Robert William Studdert, Cullane, who evicted one of his tenants on the 14th of July, could not get a man to do his harvesting. He had to get eight men from the Emergency Committee, Dublin, with fourteen of the police. He has forty acres of hay still

uncut. MORE EMERGENCY MEN AT WORK.

A correspondent of the Cork Examiner writes in the issue of that paper of Thursday week: -Four Northern laborers have proceeded to Schull to offer their services in securing | ance, and reached the struggling lad and got the crops of Mr. Richard Notter, J. P., Schull, whose residence is a second Lough Mask House, I learn. They were armed with their insignia of office spades and shovels-and

escorted by the police. BUBRENDER OF A BOYCOTTED AUCTIONEER.

The correspondent of the Express, writing from Cork on Tuesday evening, says :-Mr. Thomas Nagle, the auctioneer who was boycotted in Cork for conducting the sheriff's sale at Limerick, has written to the subsheriff of Limerick resigning his post as auctioneer there, adding that he wishes to

live at peace with his fellow-citizens. COLONEL TOTTENHAM AND HIS TENANTS.

The correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Kiltyclogher on Tuesday night, says :- At Kiltyclogher, county Leitrim, today, a large number of police and military attended to preserve the peace, as the usual petty sessions were to be held, at which Mr. Tottenham, M.P., had over 70 of his tenants summoned for wilful trespass upon his land in May and June last, by wilfully cutting turf upon said land, and refusing to go away when told to do so. Mr. Tottenham himself was present in court. They were each of them fined, and refusing to pay were sent to prison.

CANADIAN CHOLERA.

This terrible disease is but little less fatal than real Asiatic cholers, and requires equally prompt treatment. Dr. Fowler's Extract of steamer, when he fell into the water, having Wild Strawberry will cure it as well as all miscalculated the distance. Efforts were other forms of bowel complaints of infants or made to save him, but they were unsuccessadults (used in proper time.

SCOTCH NEWS

The following gentlemen have passed their second professional examination at the Glasgow University :- Archd McKenzie (with distinction), J.O. Jones, A. D. Macgregor, J. E. ing implicated in the recent riot at Broxburn, Mackenzie, James Milne, P. de V. Moll, Arthur in which a mob numbering over 300 attacked R Moody, B J A Moore, G H Morgenrood, G H L Oliphant, J B Phillips, Chas C Scott, B | prisoner, maltreated that officer very badly Shaw Simpson and Harry Scott.

In consequence of representations made to the Provost of Greenock that holding the foundation-stone procession on Friday week involves the loss of two days' pay, a meeting of committee was held, when it was decided to fix August 13, for the ceremonial. At the banquet which is to be given in the evening arrangements have been made to have the Town Hall lit with electric light.

The remains of two of the unfortunate persons who lost their lives in the Garloch were interred on July 25, those of Mr. David Croil being burried in the Southern Necropolis and those of Mr. William Croll in Craigton Cemetery. A large company of mourners assembled at the Bath Hotel at one o'clock and took part in the funeral procession, which went first to the one burying place and then to the other.

A boy about 11 years of age, son of William Kilpatrick, miner, Boglemart street Stevenson, was accidentally killed on the 23rd July. Near to Stevenston Station there is a branch line across the moor to Ardeer Iron Works, and along this line a mineral train was proceeding to the furnaces, when, close to Ardeer Academy, the boy Kilpatrick was running across the line, but being caught by the advancing train, he was so much injured that he died on the spot.

On July 26 the steamer "Transit," which has been chartered from the owner, a South Shields gentleman, was employed conveying excursionists from Alloa to Leith to witness the ceremony of opening the new dock, when, on the ground that there had been some infringement of the charter party, the owner and one or two men stepped on board at Leith with the intention of forcibly taking possession of the vessel, and thus of preventing its return to Alloa. The charterers, however, immediately made application to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills (Lee), who granted interim interdict against the owner interfering, and the "Transit" was able to complete its voyage this evening.

On 26th July Peter Hannah, a servant on the farm of Clendry, near Strangaer, aged 19 years, and who belonged to near Newton-Stewart, went amissing. Thinking he had deserted his service, there was no search made for him. On Monday night, however, some boys passing Kinkie Tollwood, on the Clendry farm, observed the body of Hannah hanging from the branch of a tree, with a rope round his neck. They immediately ran to the farm and gave information, and the policeman of Newluce was also communicated with, when the body was cut down. The branch on which he had hanged himself was 17 feet from the ground. From the appear ance of the body he appears to have committed suicide on the day he went amissing.

For some days past the farmers in the Lothians have been thirsting for rain, but on Wednesday all seemed very contented, the rain of Monday and Tuesday having fully supplied their immediate wants, and the bright sunshine following being very tavourable for the sum of £226,623 has been expended. the ripening of the grain and the growth of the root crops. In the southern counties of England we hear the harvest is very general, The money comes from the but in the Lothians there is no very imme-Church Surplus Fund with the sanction of the diate prospects of cutting being begun till about the middle of August. By that time, however, the reaper should be heard in the earlier districts, if the weather continue favorable. The general opinion is that the cereal The Cork Herald of Monday says :- At the and root crops will be, if not a large, at least a meeting of the Limerick Land League, on Saturday, Mr. Moran, solicitor, who was for which will be lighter than usual. Hay in many parts has turned out a better crop than was anticipated; but on the whole it will be light. Horses are keeping at good prices, remunerative rates.

A meeting of the Law Committee of Dundee Town Council was held on 27th July, when Mr. Buchan brought up the question of the Council making an endeavor to secure the lowering of the Tay Bridge to a height below that lately sanctioned by Parliament. He thought that in the interests of the travelling public the bridge should be built according to the later plans prepared by Mr. Barlow but which could not be discussed in Parliament this session, in consequence of the standing orders not having been complied with. Mr. Buchan considered it was due to the community that the Town Council should open up negotiations with the North British Railway Company and the people of Perth and Newburgh, to see if some agreement could be come to whereby the height of the bridge could be still further reduced The committee, after consideration, agreed to recommend the Council to open such ne gotiation, the convener (Mr. Moncur) reserving himself, on the ground that he thought it was now rather late to take such action.

On Monday morning, July 25, about seven o'clock, a party of seven went to bathe on the foresand at Montrose, a little to the north of the stake nets opposite the Battery. Shortly after entering the water, one of the party, a lad of about 16 years of age named Alex. Fettis, son of Mr. Fettis, painter, and apprentice draper, was observed to have cramped, when Mr. J. W. Campbell, manager to J. P. Smith & Co., swam to his assisthold of him. Unfortunately Fettis caught Campbe'l round the neck. On observing this Mr. Lamb, agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company swam out to them and got a slight hold of them, when a huge wave struck them, when the three would have been drowned had not Lamb let go his hold. The tide at the time was ebbing at about five miles an hour, and Campbell and Fettis were carried out to sea and drowned. Lamb, himself, who was completely exhausted, was rescued by a salmon fisher who was at the stake nets at the time of the accident. Mr. Campbell, who belonged to Dundee, was cousin to the Rev. Alex. Campbell, Montrose, and was greatly respected. The lad Fettis was a fine, promising young man.

On the afternoon of the 26th July a lad, named James Cusnack, residing at 30 Victoria street, Govan, was drowned in the harbor near Finnieston street. He was step-ping from the steamer "St. George" to the quay, when he missed his footing and fell into the water. Some men who were at hand endeavored to rescue the lad, but he sank before assistance reached him. The body was recovered in about a quarter of an hour, but the lad was quite dead. The body was taken to the Receiving House at Mavisbank. About four o'clock in the afternoon Daniel Mullan, laborer. 31 Albert street, Govan, was drowned in the harbor, opposite the mouth of the Kelvin. He was leaping from a small boat to a punt which was in tow of a tug 2 2 ful. His body was not got till four hours af-

ter. It was taken to Mavisbank Quay. Deceased was about 27 years of age.

At Linlithgow Sheriff Summary Criminal Court, on 23rd July, Daniel Carberry, a miner, was charged-before Sheriff Home-with bea police constable when apprehending a and rescued the prisoner. Carberry pleaded not guilty. From the evidence it appeared that Constable Thom was alone in the town

at the time of the riot, his colleague constable, Hodge, being absent on duty. The row occurred not far from the police station, and Constable Hodge's wife, seeing the difficulties in which Thom was placed, issued from the station, gallantly fought her way through the crowd, knocking her antagonists right and left with both skill and vigor. She made her way to her husband's colleague, and stood side by side with him, helping him greatly and showing as much courage and determination as the constable himself. It was proved a so that the accused was one of the worst offenders, that he struck and otherwise abused the policeman, and that he absconded from Broxburn immediately after-being only recently apprehended. He was sent to prison for 60 days, half of that period to be with hard

THE FIRST STEP.

Self-respect is the first step in all reformations; and when your blood is laden with impurities and you are suffering from biliousness or dyspepsia, the first step to a radical cure is to take Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial sise 10 cents.

How to Become Prosperous-Let every youth be taught some useful art and trained to industry and thrift. Let every young man lay aside and keep sacredly in tact a certain portion of his earnings. Let every one set out in life a fixed determination to engage in business for himself, and let him put his determination in practice as early in life as possible. Begin in a small, safe way, and extend your business as experience will teach you its advantages. Keep your own books and know certainly what you are earning and just where you stand. Do not marry until in receipt of a tolerably certain income sufficient to live on comfortably. Let every man who is able buy a farm on which to bring up his sons. It is from the farm the best men are turned out morally and intellectually. Bear in mind that your business cannot be permanently prosperous unless you share its advadtages equally with your customers.

A SAFE REMEDY.

Many medicines check too suddenly attacks of Bowel Complaints, inducing dangerous inflammation, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, cleanses, strengthens and heals the (diseased and weakened mucous surfaces of the Stomach and Bowels, and safely cures every form of Summer Complaint.

RICHMOND ITEMS.

[From our own Correspondent.] Several of our citizens who had been spending a few days at the seaside returned on Saturday. All seemed to have enjoyed their

Mr. A. Brown, of this place, has commenced shipping lambs to Boston. He intends during the season to snip about three cars per week.

Mr. John Ryan, of Quebec, has been in Compton for some time past, where he purchased 400 head of beef cattle, which were shipped to England at prices from 5e. to 5½c. per pound on foot. He also intends to ship a large number of fat sheep. Freight and passenger traffic has largely

increased on the G. T. R. within the last few months. The Roman Catholics of this village are

bout to crect a new school house, the one now in use being found too small to meet the wants of the increasing population.

Richmond is going to have water-works, a new bridge over the St. Francis river, and a dog tot; then the Municipal Council will have vacations.

Richmond, Aug. 16, 1881.

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN. -, Washington, D.C., writes: I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."-New York Baptist Weekly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDUCATIONAL.

 ${\it MONTREAL}.$

COMMERCIAL & COLLEGIATE DEPART-MENTS WITH SPECIALTIES.

PROF. T. RUSSELL who was for many years Teacher of tre Graduating Commercial Classes at St. Laurent College, St. Laurent, and the lato Massou callege, Terrebonne, aded by a number of competent and experienced Professors, will open at No. 115 CADIEUX ST. (near Sherbrooke street), on the 1st of September next, a Commercial and Collegiate Educational Teachers of the No. 195 for boys who next, a Commercial and Configure Education.
Institution for young men, and for boys who have completed their eleventh year. In addition to day pupils a limited number of boarders will be admitted, who will receive the care and comforts of home with the advantages arising from Callegies discribing.

Collegiate discipline. THE COURSE OF STUDIES,

in the Commercial and Collegiate Departments is very comprehensive as may be seen by an examination of the College Prospectus, which can be had on application.

A PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Prof. Russell feels confident that his long experience in teaching in the public schools of the United States and Canada together with his varied experience in Commercial pursuits, will enable him to place at the disposition of his pupils, not only a thorough preparatory course of instruction, but also the many advantages arising from combining THEORY and PRACTICE in a business course.

Prof. Russell will gladly refer those who may seek information concerning his character. Integrity and professional ability to a number of well-known gentlemen in Montreal and elsewhere, (a list of whose names will be furnished on application) many of whom graduated from his classes and are now holding nonorable positions in business.

Business Branches including Telegraphy and Phonography will be taught as specialities.

TERMS—per session of ten months. Board, \$100; Tuttion, Junior Department, \$20; Senior Department, \$30; Telegraphy, \$10; Phonography, \$10. Music, Drawing, &c., at moderate rates.

For Prospectus, which gives fall information. Prof. Russell feels confident that his long ex-

Fares.
For Prospectus, which gives full information, address, (after August 2nd) T. RUSSELL, Mount R. yal College, 116 Cadieux Street, Montreal. In the meantime address,
T. RUSSELL,
19 J23.80 & 6.18.20&W St. Laurent. P.O. 19 J23,80, 4 6,18,20&W

New Advertisements.

PROSPECTUS

MONTREAL.

This Institution—under the business management of Prof. T. Russell, who was for many years teacher of the Graduating Commercial Class at St. Laurent College, St. Laurent, and Masson College, Terrebonne, is intended, mainly, to prepare boys and young men, who may avail themselves of its religious, moral, scoial, literary and business advantages, to enter upon the discharge of the daties of an active business life, with a reasonable guarantee of Moral, Social, and Business success, It is the intention to combine in this Institution; as rapidly as circumstances will permit, the best features of Literary and Business Colleges, so that its graduates may, with propriety, take their places in the front rank of educated Business men.

Course of Studies.

Course of Studies.

MThe Course of Studies is divided (at present) into two general parts, which, for the sake of distinction, are denominated: The Collegiate Course, and The Business Course.

The Collegiate Course. which is divided into two Departments, viz. The Junior Department and The Senior Department embraces a period of four years—two years in each Department.

Junior Department.

1st Year.

The Branches pursued in this class are: Catechism (for Catholic pupils only), Reading Orthography and Definitions, Dictation, Trans-lations, Declamation, Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Exercises in Composition, Geography, Sacred History, History of Canada and U. S. Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Penmanship and the Elements of Linear Drawing. 2nd Year.

In addition to the above-named Branches the pupils of the 2nd year will pursue the History of England and the Elements of Letter-writing, Astronomy, Algebra, and Book-keeping.

Senior Department. Candidates for admission into this department are required to be able to read, write, define and compose fairly well; also to possess a satisfactory knowledge of Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Arithmetic, Geography and History; also an elementary knowledge of Astronomy, Declamation, Algebra, and Book-keeping.

3rd Year.

UNDER GRADUATING CLASS. UNDER GRADUATING CLASS.

The branches pursued in this class are:
Christian Decirine (for Catholic pupils) Reading. Orthography and Definitions, Declamations, Oratious, Translations, Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Principles of Literature, Compositions, Letter writing, Penmanship, Rhetcric, Gen. History, Geography, Astronomy, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping. Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Familiar Sciences. (Telegraphy and Phonography optional).

4th Year.

GRADUATING CLASS. In addition to the Branches taught in the 3rd year, the pupils of the 4th year will be taught Commercial Correspondence, Mensuration, Practical Book keeping, including Commission, Forwarding, Agencies, Merchandise Co. Transactions, Banking, Brokerage, &c.; also Actual Business Customs, and the general principles of Commercial Law.

The Business Course, which is divided into the Under Graduating and Graduating classes, embraces a period of Two

Candidates for admission into this depart Candidates for admission into this department will be examined, by the Director of Studies, in Reading, Orthography, Definitions, Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Compositions, Arithmetic, Geography, and Fenmanship, and piaced in the class for which their previous attainments qualify them.

The students of the Business Course will pursue all the Business Branches of the Senior Department—Collegiate Course.

Those who have not the time or means to take a Collegiate Course, as delineated above, would do well to enroll them—elves in the Business Department

Department. Department
Collegiate and Commercial Diplomas (4
grades), will be issued to the successful graduates
of the Collegiate and Business Courses respec-

Optional Studies.

Instrumental Music—(Plano, Orvan, Violin &c.), Elocution (special course), Drawing (Landscape, Artistic. Portrait, Linear &c.), Phonography, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Book-kepling, and the Classics—also, German.

The College Building,

situated, at 115 Cadleux St., on elevated ground above and adjacent to Montreal's grand Boulevard—Sherbrooke St.—within view of the Royal Mountain whose name it bears, is large and commodious—furnish-d with modern improvements and surrounded with spacious grounds, shade trees &c.

shade trees &c.
The locality is unexceptionable and comparatively retired, although in close promixity to several educational and religious institutions.
The air is pure and healthy.
A limited number of Boarders will be admitted who will receive the care and comforts of home with the advantages arising from collegiate discipline. discipline.

The Discipline

of the Institution will receive from the Officers and Faculty the care and attention that its importance demands, and while it will be sufficiently strict and energetic to preserve good order and morals, yet the rules are formed with the view of securing the cheerful and hearty concurrence and co-operation of the students by appealing to their sense of honor, self-respect, justice and right.

The Business Course.

will be thorough and comprehensive and em-brace the most approved features of the leading Business Colleges, together with the most ap-Business Colleges, together with the most approved Bu-leess customs.

Prof. Russell feels confident that his long experience in teaching in the public schools and leading Colleges of the U.S. and Canada, together with his experience in Commercial pursuits will enable him to place at the disposition of his pupils, not only a thorough general course of studies, but also the important advantages arising from combining theory and practice in a Business course.

TERMS Per session of Ten months.

partment.
Tuition in English and French-Senior Depariment.

Bed and Redding.

Washing and mending of linen.

Telegraphy—Theory and Practice.

SPECIAL REMARKS. Medical attendance and medicine at Phy

Medical attendance and medicine at Physicians' charges. Payments semi-annually in advance—except Tullon for day pupils, which will be received quarterly or monthly, at the option of parents and guardians.

Class Books, Stationery &c. at current prices. Students who board at the College will provide themselves with the usual College outfit.

Students in the Senior Department and young men who may be members of the Junior Department, will be permitted to smoke at regular intervals, providing they have the written consent of parents or guardians.

The use of Tobacco in any other way is strictly prohibited.

Candidates for admission as boarders, who are

prohibited.
Candidates for admission as boarders, who are not known by the College Faculty, will be obliged to give satisfactory proof of good morr character as a condition of admission.
Although the character of the College is essentially Catholic in principle and practice, yet students of all religious denominations will be admitted, as moral worth rather than religious belief will form the criterion by which to judge in the admission of applicants.

Parents will receive a semi-annual report of

Mew Advertisements

the progress, application, conduct, health, etc., of their children.

Students of the Institution are not obliged to wear a "Uniform."

Compensation for all damages done to the furniture or other property of the College will be required from the person or persons causing such damages.

All letters sent or received by students may be examined by the President or his representatives—a privilege which will be exercised, however, only when circumstances tend to render it beneficial to all concerned.

N.R.—The general branches of both Courses, with the exception of strictly business branches (which are taught in English only) will be iaught through the medium of the English and French languages, by competent Professors. The Scholastic year which is divided into two sessions of Five months each, commences on the first of September and terminates during the last week in June.

the last week in June.

T. RUSSELL, President.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH

FIRE & BURGIAR PROOF SAFES -**4**110-

VAULTS

Candidates for admission into this Department are required to be able to read, spell and write passably well; also to possess an elementary knowledge of Grammar, Arithmetic, and WAREROOMS AT MONTREAL,

No 31 BONAVENTURE STREET, ALFRED BENN.

Manager.

ZEF Estimates given for all classes of Burglar-proof work. A few second-hand Safes now in stock.

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

341 & 343 Commissioner Street. MONTREAL, P.Q. Consignments solicited for the sale of Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c,

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. 341 SITUATIONS VACANT

TEACHERS. WANTED. Wanted by the R. C. Trustees, Hemming-ford, two Female Teachers holding Elementary Diplomas for English and French, one for II months, commencing 1st August, and one for 9 months, commencing 1st September next Salary \$12 per month. Address, P. OLANCY, Sec. Treas. Hemmingford, 20th July, 1881.

WANTED.—A TEACHER bolding a First-class Elementary Diploma for the English language and second-class for French, to teach in a Roman Catholic School. For further p-rticulars apply to JOHN
HANNA, Sec.-Treas., St. Canute, Co. Two
Mountains, P.Q.. 522

REAL ISTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE

That splendid farm, formerly the estate of Mgr. J. J. Vinet, and now the property of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Monireal, situated at St. Martin, on the road "du Bord de l'eau," half way between the "Pont Viau" and the "Moulin du Crochet," is offered for sale.

It has a front of 6 acres by a depth of 40, 30 acres of ti is good wood land. It has an orchard of 550 trees, some of them already bearing fruits, For the terms of sale apply to the business office of the Episcopal Corporation at the Palace.

Montreal July 18th, 1881.

49 D

EXHIBITION.

CANADA'S GRAND

MONTREAL.

14th to 23rd of SEPTEMBER!

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec. **\$25,000 IN PRIZES**

This Exhibition promises to surpass any that has heretofore been held in the Dominion.

IT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS: INDUSTRIAL! AGRICULTURAL!

$oldsymbol{HORTICULTURAL}$! OPEN TO THE WORLD!

With a view of affording increased accommodation, the Exhibition Grounds have extended, and the Buildings enlarged. Ample provision is made for the display of Machinery in motion, and for the

Exhibiting of Processes of Manufacture. Many New and Interesting Features will be introduced in connection with the Exhibition. Arrangements are being made for a GRAND EXPOSITION OF FRENCH INDUSTRIES, to be

sent direct from Paris to Montreal, for this Exhibition. It is expected that contributions will also be sent from other Foreign Countries. The magnificent and world-renowned SS. "Parislan" will be in the Port during the time of the Exhibition.

GRAND DAIRY EXHIBIT.

Among the numerous Attractions SPECIAL PRIZES

On a magnificent scale are offered by the Exhibition Committee and the Produce Merchants

of Montreal, for Exhibits of BUTTER and CHEESE!

PRACTICAL WORKING DAIRY! The Committee have made arrangements for a Butter and Cheese Factory in full operation during the entire Exhibition.

This promises to be one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition. Grand Display of Horses and Cattle! Horses and Cattle will be shown in the Ring, between 2 and 5 p. m., each day commencing

Friday, 10th September. SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!

Arrangements have been effected to supplement the Exhibition proper by Special Attractions of an extraordinary character, embracing:-TORPEDO DISPLAYS IN THE HARBOR!

Demonstrating by a series of thrilling experiments on the River, the destructive effects of Torpedo Warfare, in this instance, against Vessels of a large size provided for the purpose.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAYS.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSIONS AND FIREWORKS In the Evenings, especially designed on a scale of surpassing magnificence, eclipsing anything heretofore witnessed in Canada. Also,

ELECTRIC LIGHT EXHIBITION! HORSE-JUMPING!

Grand Athletic Tournaments!!! _AND_ FIREMEN'S COMPETITION, &

A PROGRAMME OF ALL THE ATTRACTIONS WILL BE ISSUED AT A LATRE DATE.

Increased Facilities will be provided for Reaching the Grounds, Arrangements have been made with the Railway and Steamboat Companies to run Chesp Excursions and to issue Return Tickets at

REDUCED RATES!

Intending Exhibitors should send in their entries without delay. For Prize List, Entry Forms, or any other information, apply to the undersigned.

S. C. STEVENSON,

Sec. Industrial Dept., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.
Montreal, 6th July, 1881. GEO. LECLERC,

Sec. Agr'l Dept., 65 ST. GABRIEL STREET.

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wiles more, and have continued the use of

8 Syrup until quite recently. It has re-

go syrup health to such an extent that I feel

gord my near the same My digestion is good

and my weight has increased in the past four

months from one hundred and twenty to one

hundred and thirty-eight pounds; my strength

has returned, and my general health is thus

vonderfully improved, and I can truly say I

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FRAGMENTS.

managers has been formed at Cape Breton,

I private still in operation has been dis

grered in a house on Queen street east,

The Imperial family of Russia, since their

sturn to St. Petersburg, have been paying

The Czar is endeavoring to create better re-

lations between himself and the army, as the

Nihilists aim at winning over the sympathies

Coxswain O'Dowd, while handling a pistol

on board the police steam launch, yesterday

morning, at Quebec, accidentally shot a com-

Owing to the large number of desertions

the Department of the Interior have found it

necessary to secure additional recruits for the

0, E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn., writes

I was suffering the most excruciating pain

With the exception of being addressed on

The creditors of the Glasgow Bank have

now received 90 per cent of their claims.

TRIED AND TRUE!

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA"

How sad to contemplate the fact, that for

particular attention to military matters.

Sold by all druggists.

traffic by Nov. 1st.

rade named Delisie.

s permanent cure."

N. W. mounted police force.

with a capital of \$50,000.

Otawa. Two men were arrested.

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D. oming-lentary for 11 ine for next

HER econd-itholic JOHN Two 52 2

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> from inflammatory rheumatism. One applicaalmost instant relief, and two bottles effected parade as "gentlemen," the English household cavalry has now been placed on a footing with the rest of the service (one privilege after another having been gradually withdrawn), and is to be supplied with ordinary quipments.

> Of 1,819 shareholders, only 269 remain. The others are ruined. Nearly 600 gave up all they had, and began the world again. the trustees of the relief fund, which exceeded \$1,950,000, there were 800 applications for Here is a description of Henry Irving, the famous London actor, not in accord with the the general praise: "The American tourist sees only a very ugly and very painstaking, but weak and insufficient, actor, with an unpleasant voice and an artificial and stagy delivery, and the most atrocious pair of legs that an eminent tragedian was ever afflicted

the HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sudden the changes of temperature sorely try all persons prone to rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloreux, and many maladies scarcely less painful though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint, or nerve, recourse should immediately e had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation, and reduce the swelling. The Pills, simultaneously taken, will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, theumatic, and scrofulous attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly called here-

the sake of gain, would-be philanthropists have introduced patent medicines and drugs (vile compounds) which are advertised to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. Verily they have their reward. Thousands are annually sent to their graves through the use of such compounds. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters have come before a discerning public, without any loud trumpeting. They have been tried and have not been found wanting. They are daily gaining in public favor, and for dyspepsia, laundice, and billousness have no equal.

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G26

People look round after a nice head of hair in the street so rare has that beautiful ornament become at the present day. Why, is this? It certainly is not the fault of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer which is an almost infallible remedy against prematurely gray hair or dull hair which has lost its natural. gloss, Sold by all chemists. 33

FEEL MYSELF AS GOOD AS NEW! A BRILLIANT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH. m Mrs. S. B. Bamis, of West Fairles, Vt. Thousands of people cured of chest disease g vor seven or eight years, L have been in por health, and for the past year very feeble. and nasal catarrh by Dr. M. Souvielle's spirometer, which is used in the leading hospitals in Europe; instructions for treatfiesh and strength wasted away, until I ly ness unable to work or even to go up-stairs ment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address; physicians and sufwas numbered exhaustion. I suffered from frewithout and distressing attacks of palpitation ferers invited to try the instrument at the quent and the heart, my food distressed me, causing Doctor's office, Montreal, without charge. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, exof the man pain in the stomach; and I

suffered debility of the system generally, my Montreal. tion sound thin and poor and sluggish in Why should not truth be acknowledged blood was for years suffering all These wonderful instruments are the discirculation, but a confirmed dyspectic. About covery of the age, and people need no longer fear chest diseases until its very last stage.

Read the following and see the wonderful bille of Peruvian Syrup; and received so bille henefit from it that I purchased five

aide aurgeon French army, 13 Phillips Square,

cures effected by these instruments, which convey medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease :-

Montreal, January 13th, 1881. DEAR DOCTOR,-I have great pleasure in making public my experience of the beneficial effects I have derived from the use of your Spirometer and remedies for the cure of catarrh and bronchitis, which I was afflicted with for several years; my health is now wonderfully improved since using your remedies.

Yours truly, C. Hill.

MONTREAL, January, 1881.

It is expected that fifty miles of the South Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal. DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the benefit I have received Western Railway, Manitoba, will be ready for from the use of your instrument, the Spiro-As association of coal owners and meter, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the head and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies. Yours, respectfully,

S. HILTON, Montreal.

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

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

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THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Pants, Snawls, Curtains, Table and Plano Covers, &c., &c., Cleaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is gharanteed.

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Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Discusses, when taken in season.

People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely cure of this remedy would have cured them at once

them at once. Fifty-one years of con-stant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test

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Is compounded of the best Remedics, proven by an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child,

CAMPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

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By its searching and cleansing qualities

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derange-ment and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

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See Boatty's latest Novemaper full roply (sent
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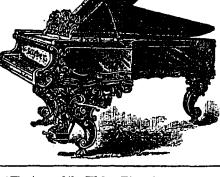
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"The tone of the Weber Plano is so pure, prolonged and of such inexhaustible depth. that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. We not only commend them in the highest terms, but consider them the best pianos in the world."-HER MAJESTY'S ITALIAN OPERA

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"As song-bird after song-bird, from the in-imitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kel-logg, and artist after artistleaves our shores,

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No other preparation has cured so many cure of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in those diseases, Lumbage Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Olntment (30 ccuts) for use when removal of clothing is incurvationt, is a great help in relieving influmnatory

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Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure ours. Delay is daugerous.

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Sores. Ulcers, Wounds,

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ing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Olutment in connection with the Extract; it will ald in healing, softening and in keeping out the sir,

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it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Dintment** will aid in healing and prevent

Inflamed or Sore Eyes.

Earache, Toothache and

Female Complaints. No physician need

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For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Orders for \$3 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$2.25. Orders for \$5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to

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Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Send 6c in postage slamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains recipes, etc., or 30c for a Half-Pound Can; post tree. Address: WM. LUNAN & SON. Proprietors, Sorel, Que., Uninda.

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be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract be used. I'ull directions accompany

Faceache. When the Extract is used, according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and screnese without pain

LUBY'S

Medical.

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

FOR

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

THE

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

HAIR!

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



Il Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood Liver, Kidneys, and Urimry Organs, Ner-yousness, Sleeplessnessand especially Female Complaints. \$1000 IN COLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure of help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. sk your druggist for Hop Bitters and try nem before you sleep. Take no Other

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkeness, use of oplum, tobacco and narcotics. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. All above sold by drugglets. Top Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, On

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THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery, N.Y., and 9 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cannot cure, Send 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. H. BURN-HAM, General Superintendent, at either Office, and he cured Permanently Cured-no humbug-by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Cele-brated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince brated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will,do all we claim for them we will send them by mall, nost puto, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all maney expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$19.00, sent by mall to any part of the United States of Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D.

Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address, ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dit. KISSNER'S Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Threat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will f rward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a 'rial, as they will surely care you.

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ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Banks

Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Parify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

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

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford Street. London, in boxes and pris, at 1s. 1jd., 2s. is, 6d., 11s., 22s, and 38s each, and by all medicine vendo:s throughout the civilized world.

N. 3.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 183 wf

Indignant at the outrage to the remains of the late Pontiff, the following address has been drawn up and signed by the Catholic members

of Parliament representing Ireland:—
"MOST HOLY FATHER,—We, the undersigned Irish Catholic members of Parliament, desire to give expression to the feelings of grief and indignation with which we have heard of the outrage and insult offered to the remains of your illustrious predecessor, Pope Pius IX., in the streets of Rome. This cowardly crime revolts the conscience of Christendom. It exposes to the world the worthlessness of the so-called 'guarantees,' and enables us, your children, to realize the perils that en-viron you as visible head of the Church. Most Holy Father, as representatives of an ancient Catholic nation, whose proudest boast is its historic fidelity to the Apostolic See, we tender to you our heartfelt homage and devotion, and give to you the pledge that in any measures for the personal safety and legiti-mate rights of your Holiness, which may be deemed necessary, faithful, Catholic Ireland desires to be associated."

The address was sent to His Eminence Cardinal Manning for presentation, accompanied by the following letter from the Secretaries, Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. A. H. Bellingham :-

"MY LORD CARDINAL :-- We have the honor to forward to you, for presentation to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., an address from the Catholic representatives of Ireland, called forth by the recent outrages in Rome. Many of our colleagues are, as is usual at this time of the year, absent just now from London, and much time would be lost in endeavoring to reach them. We feel so keenly the desire to speak out at once in the name of Ireland on this subject, that we have decided to forward the address forthwith signed by those of our body who are in attendance in Parliament, asking your Eminence to confer on us the favor of forwarding it to Rome. We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of renewing for ourselves and for our country the expression of that profound reverence and affectionate regard which it has so often been to us a pleasure and a duty to testify towards your Eminence. whose words of wise counsel and tender sympathy are always greatly esteemed by the Irish people."

THE POPE AND THE IRISH MEMBERS. (By Freeman Special Wire.)

London, Tuesday Night. A reply to the address recently sent by a number of Irish Catholic members to Pope Leo XIII., deploring the regrettable scenes which took place on the 12th of July on the burial of his lamented predecessor, Plus IX, was received last night from Cardinal Jacobini by Mr. Charles Dawson, M.P., whose name headed the list. The following is a translation:-

"To the Most Illustrious Charles Dawson, Esq., Lord Mayor-Elect of Dublin, and Member of Parliament for Carlow.

"Most Illustrious Sir-The address which you and the other Irish Catholic members of Parliament have sent to the Holy Father expressing the sentiments of sorrow and indignation which pervaded your minds on learning the outrages committed at the removal of the remains of Pius IX. is an act which his Holiness could only receive with the liveliest sense of pleasure, feeling that it would in some way tend to alleviate the bitter pangs which that unfortunate occurrence has caused

"The number of signatories and their important position in the State give to the address itself the stamp of a special value, Wherefore the august Pontiff has directed me | rally stronger. At noon Bank of Montreal | turn at the opening of this week, in sympathy to convey to you and your honourable col- exhibited a gain of 13 per ceut, since yesterleagues his warmest thanks for the comfort day, standing at 201 bid, 2011 asked. Ontario which has been conferred on him, and to say that he blesses from the bottom of his heart every one of you and of his beloved Irish Catholics. By the express and venerated lieu at 64½, and Gas at 148½ bid.

In the west, the about in breadstuns being slightly off for the present, but lumber, dry goods, boots and shoets and shoets, leather, hides, drugs, chemicals, groceries, iron, hardware, wool, live stock, dairy produce and provisions are commands of his Holiness I am honoured in declaring my sentiments of distinguished consideration.

"Signed, "JACOBINI, Secretary."

OFFICERS OF IRISH BIRTH AND URIGIN IN FRANCE.

COLONEL SWINEY, of the 2d Zousves, has recently taken the command of the Brigade in pursuit of Bon Amems, Algeria, and is supposed to be in action at present. He is a descendant of a brave soldier of the Irieh Brigade, and probably a relation of M. Swiney. Member of the Chamber of Deputies. He is considered a most deshing officer, and is likely before long to be raised to the rank of General. In the Foreign Legion Captain Cotter is under his orders. This brave soldier fought from the thriving state of the bardware trade in the Irish regiment in the late war, and in a letter just received from him gives an account of the fighting in the Province of Oran. Captain O'Conner, of the Chasseurs a Cheval, is also engaged, and Colonel O'Neill has greatly distinguished himself already. Captain throughout the autumn, regardless of O'Connor is the grandson of General Arthur O'Connor of 1798.

On July 16, at the chateau of the bride's family, Viscount Maurice O'Mahony was married to Mile. Marthe de Pont Bellangor, of the highly honourable and respectable family | profit. The natural laws that govern trade of the name. The renediction was given by the eminent prelate, Mgr. Hugonin, Bishop holders of large blocks of speculative bank of Bayeux, who sent such liberal donations in stocks held upon margin, and teach them, the late famine in Ireland. Viscount O'Mahony is the son of the late General O'Ma- security, that the penalty for excessive inflahony, who was a colonel in the Irish Legion, tion will be a sharp break in prices and a most gallant officer. Viscount O'Ma- at no distant day. Our bank stocks are honey fought bravely through the Franco- all good property at a proper price, but at 10 German war under Cathelineau, who, in his to 25 per cent. over their intrinsic worth, as work on the war, says: "I ought to name all | in the case of the Ontario a few weeks since, the men who fought with me, but I cannot refrain from mentioning two officers whose energy and bravery were most remarkable "--Viscount O'Mahony and another soldier. Count O'Mahony the older brother of the inflated value that dropped off, nothing more, bridegroom resides in Paris, and is nearly al- and a like drop may occur to other stocks at ways present at the annual dinner des anciens Irlandais, on St. Patrick's Day. General O'Mahony died in Boulogne-Sur-Mer, and a value. fine monument is erected over his honoured

THE "TIMES" ON CANADA.

London, Aug. 18.—A Times editorial to-day on the Canadian Census says it is one established fact that the whole west is growing very fast. The first few steps have been the hardest. A country which has long been declared hopelessly sterile by the only authorities supposed to know anything about it, now that it has been better explored, is found just the reverse of what was persistently asserted. The emigrants are begining to press into it brokers market on Tuesday last, by a and we may expect each fresh year to bring stupendous effort, they succeeded in States. In Canada there is almost an infinite small sales at advanced prices; the boom atpotentiality of growth yet to come. The best tracted a number of margin lambs, and at the lands of Canada have been left until the last afternoon session considerable sales took and are to be had literally for the asking by, anybody who engages to settle down on them

and do his part.

it is bidding very highly for them while the race is spreading over the country where the Indians, until very lately, have been almost exclusive occupants. The vast territory which once belonged to the Hudson Bay Company, and has now passed into the hands of the Canadian Government, is fast changing its natural products. A few officers of the Company is as astonishing as sudden rise took place at the morn-anything on record, and contrasts singularly ing session, when Montreal sold with what is since known as to the capabilities at 1981, and at the afternoon session at of the soil. The only question now is as to the time needed for the long process of settling and cultivating the country. As this advances to completion the Indian must recede. He has held his ground in the West s long as undisturbed by emigrants, and if he is still to maintain himself he must adopt new ways. The race is interesting as a revival and we should be glad if it could be pre-served, improved and brought into harmony with the new surroundings threatening it. What we learn about the Indians of Garden River is almost fatal to any hope for the future of the race as such. It is their manifest destiny to disappear. The improvable portion will be drawn into the vortex of civilized life and cease to have an independent existence in name and color. The nonimprovable portion will be pressed aside and driven further West, as long as there is a further west to receive it, until the last standing ground has been invaded and occupied. The Government of Canada may delay this fate, but more than this cannot be hoped for. The most interesting part of the Governor-General's tour has not yet been made. He is still in an old country in the midst of a settled population, with farms and farmvards on all sides, with railways and lands to help him forward on his way. He no man with ordinary judgment but looks for. will pass by-and-by through scenes of comparative desolation to the best corn-bearing country, but one too recently known to have been occupied or turned to account, but to this part of Canada the chief province for the future attaches. To this the European emigrant is beginning to look hopefully.

THE EFFORTS OF DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SPEAKeas and performers are often impaired by hoarseness. No specific for throat and lung affections has been found to remedy this trouble with such certainty and promptitude as Thomas' Electric Oil. This inexpensive but sterling remedy used inwardly and outwardly, oftentimes in a few hours entirely overcomes sore throat or a cold, and may be depended upon to produce the best effects in incipient bronchitis, astima, croup, catarrb, quinsy and other affections of the breathing organs. It is also a sovereign remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disorders, piles, excoriation of the nipples, bruises, scalds and hurts of all kinds. It is also used in some of the leading trotting stables of the country for equine disorders and injuries. Prepared only by Northbor & Lynan, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, August 23, 1881. The money market was quiet at 4 per cent on call and 5 to 6 on time, and the discount rate was unaltered at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange was quiet at 8} prem. between banks, 8% to 8½ counter, and 8½ demand. Currency drafts on New York were drawn at par to 1-16 prem.

The local stock market this a.m. was gene-

Morning stock sales :- 160 Montreal 200; 50 do 2001; 75 do 2001; 10 do 2001; 230 do 201; 100 Merchants' 1261; 8 do 1261; 175 Ontario 79; 100 Commerce 145; 14 Toronto 1551; 50 Montreal Telegraph 1311; 50 do 131\frac{1}{3}; 25 do 131\frac{1}{2}; 100 do 131\frac{3}{4}; 290 Gas 148\frac{1}{2}; 200 Cas 148\frac{1}{2}; 25 Dundas Cotton 126;

45 Richelieu 65. London, Aug. 23 .- Judah, Lee, Simmonds & Co., commission merchants, have failed with liabilities at £100.000.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to America amounted to £228,000.

THE GENERAL STOCK MARKET-WEEKLY REVIEW.

The stability of bank stocks from the Brokers' standpoint in this market argued and the prosperity attending the sugar manufacture, the state of trade generally, good harvest, increase of exports and imports, are considered by them the best of reasons why bank stocks should "boom" daily present prices. The above arguments are daily used to induce victims to invest upon small margins, even if lost next day by the buyers, providing they succeed in un-loading a part of their heavy holdings at a generally must fix their grip upon the as well as the holders of stocks as collateral when the inflated portion of its price suddenly dropped off 25 per cent., the bank's assets remained the same as they were for months previous. It was only the brokers' fancy any time, if the bank returns to the Government, as published, are taken as our guide for

We notice by the bank returns to 30th July. that their prosperity in collecting overdue notes, not secured, is marked by an increase to this unsatisfactory account of \$54,673 and overdue debt have increased \$50,203, other assets have increased \$26,711 while overdue debts and notes secured have decreased \$128,243; this clearly proves that their overdue debts and notes not secured are of a very unsatisfactory kind, and being large in to \$2.40; seedless, 91c to101c; prunes, 51c amount, will require considerable of this years' earnings to wipe them out. Upon what may be virtually termed a continually larger numbers. Canada is thus getting up what was called a boom among moving in parallel steps with the United themselves at the morning session, with

paid, the spasmodic nature of the advance became apparent, and after the close of the afternoon session of the Board on Thursday many of the buyers of the day previous noticed that their little margin was nearly exhausted. Montreal sold at 1963; Ontario, 801; Merchants, 1251; Commerce, 1431, and on Friday afternoon a further decline took years ago it yielded little except furs, and was stoutly held incapable of yielding anything else. The evidence given by the nominal, 125. Yesterday (Monday) another

200, closing weaker at 199 bid. This sudden rise in Montreal Bank stock was evidently another strengthener on the part of two prominent brokers to enable them to unload of other bank stocks of which they are said to have heavy holdings, and evince a desire to sell without much success. This move will likely cost them or their friends considerable before this month ends. Richelieu has disappointed the clique, during the week having dropped from 68 to 64 bld; all their efforts cannot sustain the trap. The difficulty to 18c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; musof finding buyers is now apparent, the imtard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unaginative powers of the clique will now be limed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to \$1. sorely taxed in their unloading process, as Syrups and Molasses.—Orders are speculators look for much lower prices. City Passenger has declined from 139 to 136. Montreal Telegraph: The intention to withdraw the application for an injunction was evidently known by a few stock manipulators in advance, and they bought freely of the stock at 120 and upwards before the amalgamation took place, after which they boomed it up to 135, thus showing the value of an injunction. Sales have since been made at 131]. The withdrawal of bullion from London has caused an advance in the Bank of England rate of interest, and a further advance is looked for shortly, and ward for a higher rate of interest during the remaining months of the year. We think are wanted more or less, but other caution should be exercised before buying grades are extremely dull. Hemlock bank stocks at present high prices, either as an investment or upon margin; the former in many cases will not pay over 4 to 43 per cent, with the chances of a decline in value of

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

stock at any moment, and the latter, with

chances of decline in value, together with loss

in interest account.

MARKETS. A visit to the leading wholesale city ware-

houses reveals the fact that business is in large volume for the season, and the distribution of general merchandise keeps considerably in excess of the movement in progress at this date last August. As predicted last week, the month of September will, in all likelihood, turn out the most active month of the whole year, as letters received from country customers show that great interest is felt in the approaching September Exhibition in this city, and many traders promise to take advantage of low exhibition rates to visit the various displays and to inspect and purchase goods in warehouses here at the same time. The hopes of farmers and rural storekeepers have been greatly raised by the advance in prices of cereals the past week. and though said prices are now lower than they were, yet there can be no doubt that every bushel of surplus grain will be wanted by our exporters at a good price. True, Russia promises to export a larger surplus than was looked for earlier in the season, but then late advices concerning the English crop are more discouraging than ever, floods have wrought great damage to the crops in Austria-Hungary, and France will again be an importer of grain despite contrary assertions in the Spring. Flour took a downward with the reaction in prices of wheat here and in the West, the "boom" in breadstuffs being live stock, dairy produce and provisions are still steady to firm, with the demand more or less active and generally very good " for the season.

BOOTS AND SHOES,-Most of the leading houses have enough orders to keep them fully engaged up to the close of September, and do not look for a dearth of business at any time during this year, as new business is all the time calling for their attention. Travellers are still in the Maritime Provinces. as their Fall and Fall sorting up trip is combined in one, their lot being a different one from travellers for Montreal houses in the West. The manager of a large factory stated the other day that some of the Western travellers of the house had been home from their regular Fall trip, ten days to a fortnight, having been delayed from starting on their sorting-up tour, as the factory was blocked with orders, many of them urgent ones. We quote:—Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25: do, split brogans, \$1 to \$1.10; do huff congress, \$1.80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.30 to \$2.75; women's split balmorals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.10 to \$1.40; do prunella, 50c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, 90c

to \$1.15. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- As will be seen by reference to the accompanying quotations both opium and morphia are weaker. In consequence of a large crop, prices of opium fell at New York, the "ring" being powerless to prevent it. The English chemical market is firm. We quote: Bl-carb soda at \$3.25 to \$3 30; sods asb, \$1.50 to \$1.65; bi-chromate of potash, 131c to 15c; borax, 16c to 17c; cream tarter crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 31c to 33c; caustic sods, \$2.25 to 2.75; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.50 to \$1.75; alum, \$1.75 to \$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, 90c to \$1.10; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 54c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; quinine, \$3.25 to \$3.30; morphia, \$2.45 to \$2.60; castor oil, 10c; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$5 to \$5.25.

GROCERIES. - There appears to be a very quiet market, and the only feature of importance is the increasingly large number of orders for general goods from the North-West. Valencias unchanged.

Fruit.—The same condition prevails. Ourrants 7c to 74c; valencias 84c to 94c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; loose muscatel, box, \$2.30 to 6 c; S. S. tarragona, 150 to 16c; walnuts, French, 91c to 10c; filberts,10c to 11c.

Teas.—Old Teas are not moving very fast while new goods are in active demand for all grades between 374c and 45c, and at within these figures more or less business is passing. Mail samples of new Congou are now on the market and show similar value to last years' offering. Japan, common, 221c to afternoon session considerable sales took 25c; good common to medium, 27c place by brokers unloading in favor of new to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c; comers at an advance, Montreal at 199, On- fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, 25c tario 82, Toronto 1551, Jacques Cartier 105, to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c;

38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 260 to 320; medium to good, 320 to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong. common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c.

Sugars are steady with last week's quotations, with only a moderate business doing. Granulated, 101c to 101c; Yellows, 8c to 9c Raw, good to bright, 75 to 8c.

. Coffees are extremely quiet, and the few small sales reported are forced, although advices from Rio indicate an advance of 10 per lb. We quote :- Green mocha, 34c to 38c Java, 230 to 280; maracaibo, 210 to 230 cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to

27c; chicory, 12c to 12½c. Spices.—The spice market continues strong all round. Cassia, per lb, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 17c

Syrups and Molasses .- Orders are becoming larger, and with the high prices of molasses a larger output of syrup is expected. Syrups meet with more enquiry, and as the season advances we may look for an active demand—Bright ,70c to 72c; medium, 53c to 60c; fair, 48c to 52c. Molasses-Barbadoes 56c to 58c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar house, 35c to 37.

LEATHER.—The market is in a quiet state. and the demand has shown no improvement during the week. Stocks of splits and sole are still likely to find an outlet in Britain, as recent exportations turned out satisfactory. Best grades of sole leather are firmly held, and present supplies will all be needed by makers. Pebble, buff, and calfskins Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 24½c to 25½c; No 2, B A, 23c to 23½c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12½c to 15½c; rough, 26c to 28c.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- Canada plates and bar iron have been in demand, and several lots of pig iron have been placed within the Pig iron is now weaker, as freights from Glasgow to Montreal have declined 7s. For hardware there has been a good general enquiry. Nails are in fair demand as prices are shortly expected to be advanced. We quote: Pig iron per ton, Coltness, \$21 to \$21.50; Siemens, \$18.50 to \$20; Gartsherrie, \$20.50 to 21 00; Summerlee, \$20.50 to 21 00; Langloan, \$21 to 21.50; Eglinton, \$18 50 to 19 00; Carnbroe, \$20 to 20 50. Bars per 100 lbs, Siemens, \$2 to 2 25; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1 90; Best ditto \$2.15 to 2.25; Swede, \$4 25 to 4 60; Norway, \$4 00 to 5 00; Lowmoor & Bowling, \$6 25 to 700. Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3.25; other brands \$3.25 \$3 50; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, \$5 50 to 0 00; ditto, IX, \$7 50 to 0 00; ditto, D C, \$5 to 0 00; ditto, DX, \$7 to 0 00. Coke, IC, \$4 50 to 5 00. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets No. 28, best \$7 00 to 7 50; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 35 to 250; Sheets, best brands \$2.85. Boiler Plates, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c. Lead, pig per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shot, \$6 to \$6 50; Steel, cast, per lb, 111c to 121c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$3 75; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, \$25 to \$26. Ingot Copper, \$17 25 to 18 50. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 50; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Coil chain, inch, \$5.50, from Wire, No. 6, per bol \$1.60 to 1.70.

Day Goods .- The wholesale trade continud to report favorably as to the past, present ane future, and several large houses have madt a larger turn over of goods this fall than a any time during the past decade. The dry goods business generally is now in strong hands in Montreal, and the beneficial results arising from the weeding out of a number of reckless concerns a few years ago are now being made manifest. Travellers for certain lines who started out to the country some time since have mostly returned after meeting with all the encouragement expected. Repeat orders for flannels are being placed freely and an advance in these goods is expected. Western buyers will be favored with cheap railway rates only up to the end of September.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, \$6.25; Extra Superfine, \$8.15; Sprine, &xtra, \$6.0 to \$6.05; Superfine, \$5.52} to \$5.69; Strong Bakers, \$6 to \$6.75; Fine, \$4.85 to \$5.09; Middlings, \$4 60 to \$5.70; Pollards, \$4.25 to \$4.30; Ontario Bags, \$2.85 to \$2.95; City Bags, (delivered) \$3.30 to \$3.40. GRAIN, &c.—Onts, 42½c; Rye, nominal; Oatmeal, Ontario, \$4.75 to \$190; Barley, nominal; Corn, 71c in bond; Peas, 92c; Cornmeal, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

\$3 f0.

Butter—Western, 16c to 19c; Eastern Townships, 29c to 21c4; Morrisburg and district, 18c to 20c; Creamery, 22jc to 24c; Cheese, 11c to 11jc; Lard, 15c to 15jc for palls; Pork, Heavy Mess, \$21 to \$22; Hams, Uncovered, 13jc to 14c; Bacon, 12c to 13c.

12c to 13c.

Local Receipts of Produce—Wheat, 24,783 bushels; corp. 52,872 do: cats, 225; flour, 3,285 bbls; ashes, 4 do; butter, 293 pkgs; cheese, 3,630 boxes; leather, 19 rolls; spirits, 211 casks; meats,

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-Aug. 23.

The markets to-day were well supplied with kitchen stuff, but the attendance of buyers was only an average one on account of the unseasonable weather. By reason of light receipts since the opening of the week both apples, pears and peaches were firm. The arrivals of blueberries were not large, but there was a good enquiry for those offering, at 75c to 90c per hox. A few blue plums from Oshawa sold at \$1 per basket, and Oinciunati blue grapes went begging in lots at 5c per lb., but they were not in good condition; Haddock has risen 50c per 100 lbs. in Portland, but here dealers are still selling at 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Best print butter, 25c to to medium, 27c in baskets, 18c to 20c. FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, per 100

lbs., \$3.30 to \$3.40; Oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60; Cornmeal, \$1 60 to \$1 65; Bran, \$1.05 per When the Canada Pacific is completed and when the Canada Pacific is completed and their turn expected a further advance; in this fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, bag, \$1.00; bush; Barley, nominal; Oats, per large when the country begins to fill, the Canadian their turn expected a further advance; in this fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, bag, \$1.00 to \$1.05; Peas, per bushel, Government will become less liberal in its they were disappointed before the contracts 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest they were disappointed before the contracts 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest they were disappointed before the contracts 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest they were disappointed before the contracts 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest they were disappointed before the contracts 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest they were disappointed before the contracts 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest they were disappointed before the contracts 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest they were disappointed before the contracts 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest they were disappointed before the contracts 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest they were disappointed before the contracts 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest they were disappointed before the contracts 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest they were disappointed before the contracts 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest they were disappointed before the contracts and fine they

\$2.00 to \$3.00; Potatoes, new, 45c to 50c per bush; carrots, 40c per doz bunches onlons, 40c per doz bunches; cabbages, new per doz, 25c to 50c; Montreal tomatoes \$1.00 per bushel; cucumbers, 20c per dozen nutmeg melons, \$4 to \$7 per dozen.

POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls per pair, 65c to 80c; turkeys, \$1.50 to \$2 per pair; geese, 95c to \$leach; beef, per 1b, 10c to 11c mutton, do, 7c to 10c; lamb, per lb, 8c to 10c; veal, per lb., 8c to 10e; pork, 12c; ham, 13c to 15c; lard 13c to 14c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- Aug. 20. A large number of American traders were in town this week, and a fair, although not large, business resulted, farmers being busy with their steeds in the fields.

The following buyers were here :- James Frey, Couttsville, Penn; John Ryan, Boston; M Phillips, Croton, N C; P Beauregard, Holyoke, Mass; J M Miller, Manchester; S Lavalee, New Haven, Conn; Charles Clapp, Lowell, Mass; H A Chapman, Morristown, NY; S W Whitney, Amherst, NY; A Langevin, Bridgeport, Conn; E Cooper, Boston : M. Lefebvre, Fall River, Mass.

List of shipments for the present week: August 13th, 20 horses, \$1,372. August 15th, 3 do \$410; 1 do, \$150; 7 do, \$990; 19 do, \$2,362.50. August 17th, 11 horses, \$934; 2 do, \$250; 7 do, \$845; 2 do, \$200. August 18th, 12 do, \$985; 1 do, \$140; 17 do, \$1,444. August 19th, 18 do, \$1,528 25.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKETS-Aug. 22

The receipts of live stock in Montreal by G.T.R. for week ending August 21st were :-Cattle, 2,620; sheep, 3,080; hogs, 334, and 3 horses. The yards were well filled at both St. Gabriel and Viger markets, but buyers were slow

in purchasing the lower grades. For choice shipping cattle a fair enquiry existed, and both Messrs. McShane and Kennedy were in the market. Mr. Kennedy took 60 head at 5c to 51c in addition to a number which arrived from the country to his order. Mr. McShane was purchasing more freely than last week at about the same range of prices. Mr. Craig had 200 head which he determined to ship rather than sell at prices offering. Other dealers having two or more loads of fat cattle, expressed their intention of following the same course. Fair sized butchers' cattle and not in bad condition, sold to-day at 3½c per lb, the market for such being over-stocked. We quote culls and grass feds at 3c to 4c, with some poor stock selling as low as 24c.

The following drovers were here to-day :-Messrs Noonhan, McLanagan and Kennedy, of Perth, one load of cattle each. Mr Devlin from Brockville, S Chute from the Townships, Robt Cochrane from Guelph, Miller from Peterboro, Lunnis from Toronto, and Dennis from Gladstone, had also one load each. Roberts & Wilder had two loads of cattle from Lennoxville, Featherstone two loads from Toronto, Sullivan two loads from Toronto; T Robinson, 2 cars from Toronto; Duncan McLean, 3 cars from Strathroy; D McIntosh, 76 head from Toronto; Armstrong, 1 load of hogs, and Thos Rawlings, 25 hogs and 16 cattle from Stratford.

Mr. Armstrong reported sales of live hogs at higher prices, namely 71c, and good sheep for export were worth 41c to 5c.

Ocean freights from this port are quoted at £2 10s to £3 for cattle.

DIED.

O'CONNOR—At Peterborough, Ont., on the 18th inst., Mrs. Julia O'Connor, mother of the Rev. John S. O'Connor, Parish Priest of Perth Ont., aged 71 years.—R.I.P. 451

Acw Advertisements.



GENERAL INFORMATION

RESPECTING THE MINES AND MINING LAW OF THE PRO-VINCE OF QUEBEC.

The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1850 are:—

1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted.

and reserve of an infines not specially granted. Sec. 3.

2. For the sale of mining rights on patented and seignorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12

3. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 18 & 52.

4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands and on conceded portions of Seignory Rigand, Vaudreuli, and other private lands. Sec. 14, 50, et seq.

5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, et seq.

railway rates only up to the end of September.

Wool.—There is a firmer tone to the market, but business is light. Greasy Cape, on this market, is quoted at 18c to 19c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 31 to 33c; and masscreted, 30c.

Hides are steady at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins are firmer at 70c to 75c; calfskins, 12c.

Oils.—Newfoundland cod is quiet at 43c to 45c.

Petroleum is steady. Broken lots are queted at 23½c to 24c, and single bbl. lots at 24½c to 25c.

Salt.—The market continues firm. Coarse is quoted at 57c to 60c.

to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, cight hundred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and worked on land sold for settlement but not patented, the settlement duties not being performed, the sale may be cancelled, unless the land be paid for in full as a mining location. Sec 12.

All ling locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres. Or in energy layers.

Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres, may be acquired by addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and transmitting at the same time—

1. The full price of the location at the rate of three dollars per acre, if it is to be mined for phosphate of time (this price fixed by O.C. of 23rd March, 1881); two dollars per acre if to be mined for asbestos, or gold or silver (price fixed by O.C. of 7th Oct., 1880); one dollar per acre, if it be mined for inferior metats or other minerals, or deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

value.

2, A specimen of the mineral for which the land is to be worked, with an affidavit identifying it as having been taken from the land applied for.

Mines of gold or sliver on public or private lands may be worked by parties taking out licenses for themselves and their employees, costing two dollars for each person for three months, if the mining is to be done on private lands, and four dollars if on public lands. The size and position of claims on public lands worked under such licenses are regulated by the Act or determined by the mining inspector according to circumstances.

The localities in the Province of Quebec in which minerals are chiefly found are as follows:—

ows:— Gold.—Eastern Townships, especially the

GOLD.—Eastern Townships, especially the counties of Heauce and Compton.
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Counties of Ottawa and Argenteuil.
ASBESTOS.—Counties of Megaptic and Wolfe.
IRON.—Counties of Ottawa, Montcalm, St.
Maurice, Champlain, Charlevoix and Saguenay.
COPPER.—Counties of Bagot, Megantic and Sherbrooke.

Sherbrooke.
Galena,—Counties of Ottawa (Lake Temiscamingue), Gaspe and Rimouski.
Flummago.—County of Ottawa.
MIOA.—Counties of Berthier, Ottawa and E. J. FLYNN, Commissioner C. L.

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Quebec, 1st June, 1881. 14-DD m and the state of the design of the state of

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