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FATHER BURKE

HIS LATEST SERMON.

At Liverpool, on the 8th of September, Father Burke delivered the following sermon, taking his text from the eighth chapter of St. Matthew:

And a certain Scribe came and said to Him: Master, I will follow Thee whithersoever Thou shalt go. And Jesus said to Him: The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head.

He had, he said, chosen these words for his text, because he intended to remind them that he had come there to plead, and that they had assembled to listen to his pleading, in order that they might one and all assist the clergy attached to St. Joseph's Church, so as to give them the means to lessen somewhat the enormous pressure of debt which was on them, to free them from the constant anxiety which this debt naturally and necessarily brought with it, and to enable our Divine Lord to dwell upon an altar and in a house which He might call His own.

How true this was? His Virgin Mother went from house to house on a dreary Christmas Eve as the midnight hour was approaching; and she the Mother of God, bearing God in her bosom, sought in vain for one who would show her hospitality and give her a place whereon to lay her head.

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Next to the love that He had for Himself and for His own adorable Name, was God's love for the beauty and decorum of the house which the hands of men built for Him, and the loveliness of the altar on which He vouchsafed to dwell.

Secondly, Christ complained because He well knew there was but one man necessary unto this world, and that man was Himself—Jesus Christ; that there was but one house necessary in this world, and that this was the house in which He would dwell.

Some of the Scotch farmers are experiencing what the Irish farmers have suffered for centuries. The Catholic Union of Buffalo has the following on late evictions in that country.

It would appear that the poor Scotch Highlanders too, are doomed to expunge some of the blessings of British landlordism. The 'Lock-moan' writers have been vigorously discussed in Scotch journals, and ever brought to the attention of Parliament; but as yet with no beneficial result to the Scotch tenant at large.

her side the archangels of God in heaven were obliged to veil their faces, for they were human beings who were without stain.

THE CHURCH'S ZEAL FOR THE HOUSE OF GOD.

And as God loved the beauty of His own house, and as, on the other hand, He grieved and complained that man refused to build a house for Him or to give Him a place whereon to lay His head, so the holy Church of God, that Church for which He shed His blood on the cross, that Church which He endowed with unfailing faith, infallible truth and stainless morality, that Church, catching up the spirit of Jesus Christ, because she was His Spouse, had ever been zealous and burning with zeal for the honor and the glory, and the majesty of the house of God.

THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TRACED IN HER CHURCHES.

Passing from the evidences supplied by David to those of that time of grace when all the shadows of the first dispensation were changed into the substantial glories of the second, when the temple was to be no longer merely a house of prayer but a house of the Divine Presence, a fountain of eternal welling forth unto the cleansing of the temple, we found that as soon as the days of that fulfillment came, nation after nation bowed down unto the words and preaching of the Church, and took to themselves for their glory the shame of the cross; and that each nation, in precise proportion to the strength of its faith and the ardor of its love, made itself famous for the zeal and the energy with which the temples of the living God were erected throughout the land.

Concluded on sixth page.

SCOTCH LANDLORD TYRANNY.

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Catholic vs. Protestant Scotland

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY FATHER GRAHAM AT ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY.

(Continued from TRUE WITNESS of Oct. 6.)

Montalembert justly remarks that Irish legends are always distinguished by a high and pure morality. O'Donnell, in his life of Columba (Vita Quinta Sti Columba), relates another charming legend of the saint. He often, when a child, saw and conversed with his guardian angel. His heavenly protector one day asked the youthful Columba to choose from amongst all the virtues those which he would like best to possess.

While Columba was studying in the monastery of Clonard an old Christian bard named Germain arrived. The saint had a passionate love of poetry, and hence became a treasured companion of Germain. One day while the two friends were seated under the trees at a distance from the monastery interpreting some ancient ballad of their country, a young girl appeared in the distance pursued by a robber.

While visiting his old master, the Abbot Finian, Columba secretly copied the abbot's psalter, sitting up all night in the church where the psalter was kept. A certain curious person, observing a light in the chapel, looked through the keyhole and saw the visitor at his work, a light from his left hand falling upon his clandestine pages.

The Abbot Finian, holding that a transcription is a son of the original, demanded the copy, which Columba refused to deliver up to him. Then, the abbot determined to appeal to King Dhiarmid or Dermot, monarch of Ireland, at Tara. The king, though a cousin of Columba, decided against him with the pity remark: "The calf to the cow," which, in this case, I am free to observe, was without parity or sophistical.

At first, Columba not only rejoiced at the victory of his friends, but even took upon himself the whole responsibility of the affair. But, the royal monk had honest friends, who were not afraid to speak the truth like men and christians. They had laid clearly before him the utter incompatibility of his conduct with the profession of a monk.

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he should leave Ireland forever and strive to save as many souls of barbarians as there had fallen victims in the war he had provoked.

But, I must not dwell too long on these details, however fascinating. It is sufficient to say that Columba left his native land, and headed his lonely carraoch for the storm-beaten, iron-bound coast of Caledonia.

Columba found near the coast a King of the Scots, (that is the Irish colony) named Conal, who was a kinsman of his own. This ruler received the saint kindly, and readily allowed him to occupy Iona. There Columba built his monastery, trained his monks in holiness and the missionary spirit, and was soon enabled to send the glad tidings of the gospel far away through sterile isles and dark northern seas.

What a day of benediction it was my friends, when Columba full of confidence in God, with legitimate mission from the successor of Peter at Rome, his crucifix in one hand and staff in the other, the materials for the holy sacrifice of the mass carried by his disciples, the scrolls of the holy gospels among them, led the way over the Grampians by paths never trodden before by Christian foot!

Continued on third page.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A Glance at the Personnel of the Upper Chamber.

An American correspondent writes—The most important bill before the House this day was one of second reading originally introduced by Lord Nelson in reference to the better educational facilities which should, in the opinion of the worthy lord, be offered by a Government to females of the middle classes.

Beethoven's piano is in the market, and two noted dealers in artistic relics have gone from London as rivals in the bidding, which takes place at Klausenberg, where the owner of the piano lives.

Among the languages of civilized nations English is the most widespread. It is the mother tongue of about 80,000,000 people; French, of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000; German, of between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000; Italian, of 28,000,000; and Russian, of between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000.

It has been estimated that of the horses in the world Austria has 1,367,000; Hungary, 2,178,000; France, about 3,000,000; Russia, 2,178,000; Germany, 3,352,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 2,255,000; Turkey, about 1,000,000; the United States, 9,504,000; the Argentine Republic, 4,000,000; Canada, 2,634,000; Uruguay, 1,069,000.

Mr. DROLET, of Montreal, a capitalist who has had much interest in the recent financial negotiations at Paris, returned to the city on Saturday. It appears that the new Franco-Canadian Credit Foncier, which has a subscribed capital of 25,000,000 francs, is now quoted at 3 per cent premium upon the Paris market, so great is the popularity of Canadian investments.

and whose peerage dates from the time of Charles II. He is one of the most honorable Knights of the Garter, and was Lord President in Beaconsfield's late Ministry.

Lord Leigh, the generous-hearted owner of Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, has just finished speaking, and then there is a slight rustle caused by the entrance of a member from the Prince's chamber. The new comer advances to a front bench on the left with a dramatic bearing and sits down with an impatient restraint.

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The Present State of Ireland.

REFUSED ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE LAND LEAGUE AND NATIONAL PARTY.

THE YOUNG MEN OF LURGAN TO BE RELIED UPON.

MEETING OF LANDLORDS.

DUBLIN, October 6.—As indicated in previous despatches, Mr. Parnell has formed an alliance with the physical force party. The Land League and Nationalists, or Fenians, must hereafter be considered friendly organizations, working side by side for a common object.

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One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Fleming.

PART II.

CHAPTER XXII.—CONTINUED.

The next time he comes, tell him I want to see him—that I must see him, says Dolly. The nurse promises, and goes, and Dolly lies and thinks and thinks. Softened and subdued thoughts they must be; for by and by tears well up in the hard black eyes and roll silently over the wasted cheeks. Touched by kindness, weakened by pain, Dolly will rise from that bed a better little woman than she lay down.

'Well! I was stunned, I turned so dead sick, that for a while I could neither move nor open my mouth. You looked stunned, too—such a face as you had in the moonlight! Then you turned and walked away. That roused me up, and I started out and made for the edge of the cliff. You might have seen me easy if you had looked back, but you kept straight on as if you didn't care. I can't tell you how I felt as I looked over that horrid place expecting to see him all mashed to a jelly down on the rocks.

'You were in the army until the end of the war?' 'Yes.' 'Then you came straight out here?' 'Yes, I did.' 'You joined the army a week after I went and told your wife—that?' 'His face whitens, but his grave eyes look at her kindly; his voice keeps its gentle tone.

'If you will show me his room I will not trouble you.' 'You Pete,' calls the clerk, and 'You Pete,' a colored boy, bows forward. 'Show this lady to room—three and look sharp.' The lady follows 'You Pete,' and the sprightly clerk blows after her an enthusiastic kiss.

REDMOND O'DONNELL; OR, LE CHASSEUR D'AFRIQUE. CHAPTER I. KATHERINE. The large, loud-voiced clock over the stables struck nine, and announced to all whom it might concern that the breakfast-hour of Sir John Dangerfield, Baronet, of Scarswood Park, Sussex, had arrived.

lon slow, and her manners perfectly horrible. She was boisterous, she was hoyden, she said whatever came uppermost in her mind, was utterly spoiled by a doting father, and had the temper of a very termagant. They would probably have forgotten to mention those young ladies—that the tall, supple figure of the girl of seventeen gave rare promise of stately and majestic womanhood, that the ever-ready smile, which parted the rosy lips, displayed a set of teeth flashing like jewels.

THE BRIDE OF THE SACRED HEART.

WRITTEN ON THE OCCASION OF A YOUNG LADY JOINING THE ORDER OF THE SACRED HEART IN MONTREAL IN 1879.

See the white-robed, radiant maiden, With a thousand beauties laden, Standing in the pretty chapel at the holy altar's side.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE AND HIS CRITICS.

The following letter appears in the London Daily Telegraph. 'The Saturday's issue of your paper you refer to me and say that I was "ready to put forth a mischievous letter, giving the sanction of Scripture to the theory that a landlord is only entitled to what a tenant can spare."

(To be continued.)

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company, AT THEIR OFFICES, 761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL.

TERMS: By Mail, \$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City, \$2.00 " " Single copies, 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES: 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 " " for every subsequent insertion.

CONTRACT RATES: 1 Year, \$1.50 per line, 6 Months, 1.00 " " 3 Months, .50 " " [Advertisements with cuts or large type, 50 per cent on these rates.]

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13.

ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING.

The Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held in TOUPIN'S BLOCK, McGill Street, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th INST., at EIGHT O'CLOCK (Sharp). Every Shareholder is earnestly requested to attend, as the Auditors' Report will be submitted and a new Board of Directors elected for the ensuing year.

Also, the question of the reconstitution of the DAILY PAPER will be brought before the Meeting.

JNO. P. WHELAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For October, 1880. THURSDAY, 14.—St. Callista, Pope and Martyr. FRIDAY, 15.—St. Theresa, Virgin. SATURDAY, 16.—Office of the Immaculate Conception. SUNDAY, 17.—Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost. Matins of St. V. M. Less. Eucelus. Mat. xxii. 29-31; Gosp. Luke II. 43-51; Last Gosp. Mat. xxii. 32-31. MONDAY, 18.—St. Luke, Evangelist. Fr. Jogues put to death, 1646. TUESDAY, 19.—St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor. Abp. Whitefield, Baltimore, died, 1834. WEDNESDAY, 20.—St. John Cantius, Confessor.

A MEETING of those interested in the proposed testimonial to the Reverend Father Brown will be held on Friday evening (7.30) at St. Ann's School-house. It is to be hoped the attendance will be large.

We call the attention of our readers to the commencement, in this week's issue of the TRUE WITNESS, of one of the most thrilling stories of modern times, which the Irish *Leas saibeur*, Redmond O'Donnell, is the hero. It is pronounced a finished romance, and is pure and chaste in tone and sentiment.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the following named gentleman have kindly consented to act as agents in their respective districts for the True Witness:—Charles O'Donnell, Esq., Woodstock, New Brunswick; D. J. Cantwell, Esq., St. John's, Newfoundland; Messrs. T. O'Brien & Co., St. John, New Brunswick.

The 10th Royals of Toronto are divided into two such bitterly by hostile factions as to render the battalion a positive nuisance. There are rumours afloat of its early disbandment. It is, perhaps, the most invidious battalion in Canada, and it is safe to say each of the ten companies contains a body either of young Britons or Orangemen.

A MEETING of the Shareholders of the Post Printing & Publishing Company will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at 7.30 p. m., in Toupin's Block, McGill street. It is requested the Shareholders will attend in their full strength, as business of paramount importance will be transacted, a statement of accounts published, and a directory elected.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL BAZAAR for the benefit of the St. Patrick Orphan Asylum and St. Bridget's refuge, will be opened in the Long Room of the Mechanics Hall on Thursday (to-morrow evening) at 8 o'clock sharp. Entrance ticket, 10 cents, two for 15, three for 20, and four for twenty-five. A new feature of this bazaar will be that no one on entering will be asked to part with his money until he has seen the articles on hand, which on this occasion are to be unusually fine.

NOTWITHSTANDING the denials of those directly concerned, the New York Herald's European correspondent, an angry Englishman no doubt, repeats the intelligence that the Pope is displeased with Cardinal McCloskey for participating in the reception to Parnell. He now adds that the displeasure will be manifested when his eminence goes to Rome, but he does not tell us in what manner. The most likely thing about it is that it is the correspondent himself who is displeased.

SENATOR BLAINE, thinking he had the State of Maine in his vest pocket, was very much astonished at the result of the late elections, and commenced casting about for causes. Amongst others he found, or fancied he found, that the French Canadian "villagers," of whom there are a good many thousands in

Maine, could not vote honestly. Our own opinion is, that they are among the honestest, and most disinterested voters in the state, and we believe Senator Blaine will be yet sorry he so grossly insulted them. There is a good deal of the spirit of Know-nothingism yet lingering in republican minds.

La Patrie of Saturday says it is rumored that the following changes will shortly take place:—Messrs. Baby and Masson will be replaced by Messrs. Chapleau and Caron.—Hon. John O'Connor will be succeeded by the Hon. Frank Smith.—Sir Charles Tupper will resign and accept the presidency of the Canada Pacific syndicate.—Mr. John McGee will succeed Mr. Patrick as clerk of the House of Commons.—Mr. Bourinot will replace Mr. Todd, and Messrs. Todd and Patrick will be superannuated. These are doubtless but first and second class rumors.

The Toronto Mail in a late terrific article on Ireland says:—"But there must be no quarter given to professional agitators like Parnell, who thrive only on the country's misfortunes." We have sent a copy of the Mail containing this sublime effort to Mr. Gladstone, and hence our readers need not be surprised if there shall be an entire change of government policy towards Ireland in the very near future. Too long has the Mail allowed the present state of affairs to exist, but that one of the three famous tailors of Tooley street, has evidently become editor, it shall exist no more.

THE HARP, for October, contains a portrait of Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, and a well written sketch. Dr. Hingston is one of the most accomplished gentlemen, and perhaps the leading surgeon in all Canada, and were he a citizen of any other country would long ere this have received some mark of distinction. But he is not a politician, and as none but such obtain the honor of being created Knights of St. Michael and St. George, Dr. Hingston will have to be content with the esteem of his fellow-Canadian countrymen and their appreciation of his sterling worth and great ability, not only as a physician, but as a ruler of men as well.

We hear a good deal of the Indian summer, but it is rarely we get a chance of seeing it. If a spell of fine weather comes along this time of the year it is immediately pounced upon and christened the Indian summer, as if fine weather is not due in October, as well as any other month. The Indian summer about which poets rave, as well as a good many who are not poets, is so shy and sensitive that it will not be induced to visit cities or places where civilization has changed the face of nature. If you want therefore to enjoy the delicious weather you must go to the plains where it loves to linger five or six weeks at a stretch; at all events you must leave Montreal, where there is a good deal of fraudulent talk of what people know nothing.

The citizens of Montreal gave a dinner at the Windsor Hotel, on Thursday night, in honor of Mr. Frechette who, on a late occasion, had the distinguished honor conferred on himself and Canada, his country, of having his poetical works crowned by the French Academy. This was an honor never before conferred on a Canadian, and it was besides an honor well earned, for if it were not so a Canadian would not have been given it. It is not everyone the French Academy thus delights to honor. One would naturally, therefore, suppose that, under the circumstances, Canadians of every religion, class, nationality, and shade of politics, would be proud of this great distinction, and express themselves to that effect. But no, the demon of politics steps in to forbid it, and La Minerve, formerly the leading French Canadian paper, and still a poor pretender to leadership, throws cold water on the whole affair. It gives what the printers call a few "sticks" of its space to the Frechette banquet—and that is all. No editorial comment, no congratulations. Everyone knows that Mr. Frechette is not a Conservative, but who cares about politics when the honor of a country is at stake. It is evident that Messrs. DeCelles and Dansereau, brilliant writers that they are, have left La Minerve, and that the paper has degenerated into hands like those of Mr. Tasse, M. P. Perhaps Mr. Tasse is jealous of the literary fame of Mr. Frechette. Poor pretender; he has no occasion, because there is no comparison. One represents classical French and poetry, the other the language of the habitant and bathos. Or can it be that Mr. Tasse is too occupied running down Ireland and Irishmen and their rights, to give justice to a compatriot? While editing the Ottawa sheet, Le Canada, he took every opportunity of maligning the Irish, copying lying diatribes against them from the English papers, and calling them rebels. Ignoramus that he is. Unworthy parliamentary representative of an ill-judging constituency, which, let us hope, will judge better in future. Let us advise the "eloquent" Tasse to go to school for a few short years, and then, if he can, come forward and criticize his betters.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The elections in Ohio and Indiana were held yesterday, the 12th inst., but the results up to this are not known, though it is claimed that Ohio has gone Republican, while Indiana gives a Democratic majority. The true and final result will not be known until about Saturday, but it will be known on which side the majority lies to-morrow evening. The Republicans claim both States, and they may be right in doing so, but even then it will not elect them their President. If the South casts a solid vote for Hancock, and if the Democrats carry New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, three recognized Democratic States, they will have a majority of the Electoral College votes. The solid South has 188

electoral votes, and the North 231, making in all 399. If, therefore, the three States mentioned, which have 50 votes, throw them in the Democratic scale it will give Hancock 188 votes, or a majority of seven over Garfield. These are the chances at present discussed, but of course it is possible the unexpected may happen, that New York will go Republican as well as Connecticut, and that the solid South may turn out a Democratic detusion, or again, it may happen that Ohio, Indiana and Maine, doubtful States that they are, may fall into line with the Democracy, and that New York, Connecticut and New Jersey may not disappoint the Democrats. In that case Hancock is pretty sure to win. Taking a disinterested view of the situation it must be admitted that the Democrats, now that New York is united, have the better chance of electing their President, though it would be either a very wealthy, a very zealous or a very foolish partizan who would give odds in any shape. We shall have to wait till the 2nd of November for reliable information.

BACKED DOWN.

His Sublime Highness the Sultan of Turkey has backed down, and Dulcigno has been peacefully occupied by the Montenegrins. The Sultan felt that though the policy of resistance was spirited, it would not, in the end, be successful, and so he yielded at the last moment, when, by holding out, he might have held the village in dispute, but would have been precipitated across the Hellespont, bag and baggage, all the sooner. Even now, his going is only a question of time, for go he certainly will, and must. What forced the Sultan to such a hasty and peaceable determination as the surrender of Dulcigno was the declaration of England, that she would "go it alone," even if the powers deserted her, as undoubtedly, she would, and perhaps have been beaten from before Constantinople as she was in 1807, when she made a like attempt. It is, however, more likely that her terrible iron clads would knock the dilapidated forts along the Bosphorus into small pieces. The next difficulty is the cession of territory to Greece. This last straw may break the camel's back and he may once more take to resisting the powers and proclaim a religious war, a war which would end by the entire dismemberment of the Turkish empire in Asia as well as in Europe. The terrors of a Moslem invasion, which once were powerful enough to make the heart of Europe quake, have lost their force. The Mussulmans are now degraded, effete, corrupt and divided; they will trouble Europe no more, but Europe will trouble them sadly or we mistake, for the Slavonic element now rising into power thinks itself entitled to revenge for the cruel persecution of centuries. It is said that England has requested France to take the initiative in the Greek affair, but that France has firmly but respectfully declined. She is not now the France that went to war for an idea, she is not the France which sent an army to Syria in 1866 to protect the Christians, and to Mexico some years earlier to found a latin empire on this continent. Those were Napoleonic ideas, and the Napoleons all are dead and gone never, never to return. France is determined she will not fire a gun or lose a man until her account is settled with Germany; all her energies are pent up for that grand quarrel, and they are all required. Let the concert of Europe help itself as it may in the way of getting Turkey to cede Janina to Greece, France pursues a policy of masterly inactivity.

THE NEW FRENCH ARMY.

The autumn manoeuvres of the French and the German armies are now over, and the criticisms of the military correspondents who reported upon them to their respective journals have been made and digested. Some of the correspondents give the credit to the German, indeed the majority of them, while others think the French troops and their movements deserve the palm for general excellence. All, however, agree that the French have made vast strides towards perfection since the fatal campaign of exactly ten years ago, and while still as a general rule not of opinion, that they have caught up to the Germans, believe the fortunes of war, if the inevitable conflict were to come next spring would not be all on the side of the Teuton. Since 1872 France has spent vast sums of money improving her military system and increasing her army, until now it is, as the Pall Mall Gazette correspondent says, more formidably efficient than at any former period of French history. The announcement, however, does not say the French army is equal to the German. The Times correspondent, while admitting the great improvements manifested during the autumn manoeuvres, saw many abuses to be remedied and many reforms to be effected before the machine could be perfect. France is at this moment in a position to mass 400,000 men on her eastern frontier in one week, and it is doubtful if the Germans could do any more. She has ready for immediate active service over a million men, armed with the most superior weapons of the day, and under the present system can add to the force 100,000 more every year. She is besides, for aggressive war purposes, a perfectly homogeneous nation, which cannot be truthfully said of Germany where jealousies still exist. She has abolished all the fanfarons and display of the Empire—drums, bugles, noise and glitter, and she has abolished the chateaux for good and for aye, formidable cavalry that they were, but far too difficult to prepare for service to be thoroughly efficient when the tug of war arrived. The French soldiers themselves have lost their imperial swagger, are more obedient to their officers, more serious, and not, in a word, like men who see a great task before them and can appreciate its greatness. The army corps are

perfect in themselves and capable of any amount of expansion, and the promoters of the system of revenges have so arranged that all its component parts, down to the squad, shall act intelligently and independently if necessary, no matter how isolated or situated. The War Office has done away with the *tents d'abri*, so cumbersome during a march, as well as the immense baggage trains that impeded the movements of the army of 1870. It will be no longer a reproach that the head of the army will have 15,000 men to take charge of his baggage, as was the case with Napoleon the Third when he moved from Paris to march to Berlin. In fine, France is preparing for the struggle with Germany, which she expects will one day be forced upon her, but which, if not, she may force herself in her own good way. As for generals, we hear of none. McMahon is growing old and carries with him besides the shadow of defeat; Bazaine is an exile traitor; Vinoy, Ducrot, and Trochu proved themselves deficient in the hour of trial, and neither Faidherbe nor Bourbaki is recognized as a great commander. But now, as in 1793, France may find military geniuses spring from the earth when they are required at the command of the Republic. If the machine is perfect it is easily handled. If the defeated McMahon is old, Von Moltke is older yet, and as for Fritz and Prince Charles it remains to be seen if they shall be as victorious when they find forces opposed to them as numerous as their own.

THE BIDDULPH MASSACRE.

After seven days hearing of evidence and argument the jury empanelled to try James Carroll for the murder of Mrs. Susan Donnelly at Biddulph, on the night of the 3rd of last February, have disagreed, and the prisoner has been acquitted of the charge. The numbers stood: Four for conviction of wilful murder, seven for acquittal, and one whose mind would not allow him to decide one way or the other. It does not of course follow that Carroll and others of the Vigilance Committee will not be tried again for the murder of others of the Donnelly family, but the probabilities at present are that they will not, and that the prosecution has broken down. It may, of course, happen that from new developments may arise fresh evidence, but it is doubtful. The Donnelly family went to live in Lucan over twenty years ago, and soon established for themselves reputations of a desperate nature. Men shunned them, and were afraid of them, so much afraid indeed that they preferred to put up with injuries rather than prosecute the Donnellys, who never failed in revenging themselves. After a while, every crime committed within a radius of ten miles was set down to the Donnellys, and their names carried with it positive terror. Then it was that the settlers and farmers of the neighborhood formed themselves into a vigilance committee and perpetrated a deed which has no parallel in the criminal records of Canada. A number of men with blackened faces and dressed in women's clothes appeared before the House of Donnelly, murdered all the inmates except the boy O'Connor who escaped, and then set fire to the house. But there were other Donnellys in the neighborhood, and it was evidently the intention of the murderers to let none of them live, to exterminate the family root and branch. They therefore proceeded on the same night of February the third to the house of William Donnelly, with whom her brother John was staying, although they were not aware of it, called him to the door to notify him of the fire, and shot him, John Donnelly, dead when he presented himself. William Donnelly therefore escaped the massacre. When the party went to the elder Donnelly's house it contained a boy named Johnny O'Connor, who was to have taken care of the establishment next day while the family went to Granton to stand their trial for burning Patrick Ryder's barn. The boy on hearing the news at the door ran up stairs after Bridget Donnelly, who fled for refuge, but in her terror barred him out. She was ultimately discovered in her hiding place and slaughtered, but the young O'Connor concealed himself under the old man's bed and escaped when the murderers threw coal oil on it and set fire to it. He was therefore the principal witness for the prosecution. He swore that he recognized James Carroll, the prisoner on trial for the murder of Judith Donnelly, present at the scene of the murder, and from his evidence it would appear that Carroll was constable, that he was the only man not disguised, that he came ostensibly to arrest Donnelly, that he had a warrant for that purpose, and handcuffs, and that if it were not for his presence in his official capacity, the Donnellys would not have opened their door, but would have resisted to the death. The boy's testimony was, on the whole, delivered in a straightforward manner. William Donnelly, who also gave evidence, and swore positively to having recognized Carroll, Kennedy, and Ryder at the murder of his brother John. For the defence a large number of witnesses were called, who proved an alibi in favor of the prisoner, in so far as their testimony went; but it was shown by the prosecution that all those witnesses were members of the Vigilance Committee, who are alleged to be themselves the masked murderers, and hence His Lordship, Judge Armon, instructed the jury that their evidence should have no weight. His Lordship also drew attention to the singular fact that none of the neighbors seemed to pay any attention to the fire of the Donnelly's house, some of them even ironically protesting that they thought the glare was caused by the light of the moon. It may be mentioned that the venue of the trial was changed from Lucan to London, and that no Catholic was allowed on the jury, and also that one of the Vigilance

Committee (Casey) was a Justice of the Peace, appointed in answer to the petition of the Vigilance Committee, as was also Carroll as constable. It is altogether a strange and sanguinary case. There can be no doubt whatever that, notwithstanding the terrible nature of the wholesale murder, very strong sympathy is felt throughout the district which was the scene of it for the murderers, but then those good folk who so sympathize do not call it by that name. It is, in their opinion, but retaliation. It should be recollected however that although the Donnellys were beyond all manner a very bad lot, yet none of them were ever accused of murder, and certainly not the two women, Judith and Bridget, who were as mercilessly butchered as their husband, and brother. It is true that Donnelly senior served seven years in the penitentiary for killing a man in a quarrel with a handspike, but it was not murder, or, if it was, the law called it by another name, and sentenced him for manslaughter. It is altogether a sad and terrible case, is that of the Donnelly's, and shows strongly what the passions of men are capable of when not controlled by religion and its softening influences, in the absence of which they degenerate into something worse than savage beasts.

THE DREADFUL NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Intelligence of the most alarming and dreadful nature has come across the Atlantic from Europe this week, which is to the effect that Parnell has succeeded in uniting the Irish factions, and that, consequently, England, in the near future, will have to confront an united Irish nation demanding, or not demanding, but proclaiming, that a new era in Irish history has begun. News of a like nature as regards France would be sweet to Frenchmen, as regards Germany would be music to the ears of the Teuton; but to some Irishmen it is the harbinger of woe, because of its unusualness, if we be permitted to coin a word for the occasion. This news is especially alarming to Irishmen of weak nerves, men of business, who have come to imagine that their trade will suffer by such a fearful catastrophe as the union of Irishmen; men who would, or fancy they would, prefer to hear of faction fights, in which the three-year-olds smashed the heads of the four-year-olds at a Munster fair. It seems, according to the cablegram, that the Nationalists have joined the Home Rulers, which means in fact that one half of Ireland has combined with the other, and this piece of news makes one of our evening contemporaries head the cablegram "Unhappy Ireland." Why it should do so we cannot well understand, as the same journal was delighted beyond measure in 1859 when Italy united, and in 1867 when the Germans kicked the principalities aside and went in for the Fatherland. For our part we say happy Ireland, thou hast at length realized the dream of the poets and the patriots, thou hast thrown sectional prejudices and bigotry aside, and has said to the chosen chief, "thou art honest, thou meanest well, thou has stood by us in our agony of travail, and now that we know thy advice is good we unite to strengthen those glorious hands of thine which have formed an united nation out of discordant elements." And this is as it should be, and must even be agreeable to English public opinion, whose apostles have within the past hundred years asked "what can you do for such a people, who are split into a dozen factions? where is the Irish nation, and what does it require? we only hear the voice of a section." The cablegrams which reach us come from the Associated Press, of which Englishmen are the agents, and we must therefore expect that the Anglo-Saxon tone will be given to the despatches, and that Ireland is in a terrible state. And so it is, if we wear the Anglo-Saxon spectacles necessary to enable us to understand that the union of the Home Rulers and Nationalists is a frightful thing to behold. But why should it be so? Was the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster a sad epoch in England's history? Most assuredly not, but of the brightest. It is, indeed, true that the union of Irish parties is not good for Beaconsfield Imperialism, but what does that matter. Julius Caesar is dead and so is Beaconsfield, except that he is writing a new novel called "Eudymion," of which a Jew is most likely the hero. Ireland is then united, and the resolves of its people (except the unhappy faction in the North) is, that come what may, they will seek for happiness in the manner they think best and in the way that suits them. They have adopted a new plan which is passive resistance, and if they persist in it all the powers of earth cannot conquer them. They have resolved to abolish landlordism, and as a beginning they have refused to pay rents. There are 600,000 tenant farmers leagued for this object, and it is a nice question how any English army can coerce them, in this last quarter of the nineteenth century. If the English powers proceed to extreme measures all they can do is to force on and then crush out an rebellion, but after that what will happen? If Ireland is successful, which is by no means impossible, she can govern her children according to her good pleasure; if she fail, she can absolutely be no worse than she is. But will the governing party of England have recourse to physical force, for in our opinion that is the proper way of putting the question? Not to please its enemies, the landlords; not to perpetrate a hateful, grinding oligarchy; not to please its bitterest enemies; not to give cause for laughter to Europe and America. No, the Liberal Government do not want the Irish to rebel. It is prepared to give them all they want, provided it finds them united in their demands. And it is united; and it is time it were united; for, of a surety, there has never yet existed a nation

which has created for itself so much misery by disunion. It was only last week a cablegram informed us that Patrio O'Bryan was Captain-General of Madrid, while this week we are told Colonel Patrick Lynch is leaping contributions on a Peruvian city. Both these men are Irish Catholics of the ancient English-prescribed race. Have we heard since the time of Roderick O'Connor, that any Irish Catholic has commanded Dublin, except an appointee of Tyrconnell, in the time of James the Second? Have we ever seen an Irish Catholic General or Admiral in the British service? None. And yet we are told the union of Irishmen under the Protestant Parnell, who would do away with such an atrocious state of affairs, is terrible, dreadful, alarming! So it is to tyrants. We would then ask of Irishmen in Canada, not to be alarmed. The new regime will add to their dignity in Canada, and will not take from their profits or custom as business men. We would like to see the English, Irish, French or Scotch man who would withdraw their custom from, let us say, J. J. Curran, Q.C., because his countrymen at home had united, gained Home Rule, and crushed the landlord system, which is the upas tree of Ireland.

Personal.

Joe Emmet, the actor, is ill of *del. trem.*—Ayoub Khan is raising a new army at Herat.—The Princess Louise is under treatment for deafness.—Mr. Manson is the Conservative candidate for Bromo County.—Lord Beaconsfield is writing a new novel called "Eudymion."—It is rumored that the Hon. Mr. Angers is to be made a judge.—Mr. Gladstone is brooding over the Irish difficulty at Hawarden.—Offenbach, the famous musical composer died in Paris last week.—The Donnelly murder case is at present up for hearing in London.—The secretary of state has decreed 3rd November, a day of thanksgiving.—Mr. Blake wants to abolish the senate, Mr. McKenzie merely to reform it.—Joseph Williams has resigned the chieftainship of the Caughnawaga tribe.—Colonel Macpherson will succeed Colonel Wiley as director of military stores.—The Irish Canadian is mistaken in thinking Lord Mountmorris was a Catholic.—It is said that Mr. Daly, of Halifax, will succeed Sir Charles Tupper in the Cabinet.—The New Zealand Legislature has legalized marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—Mr. Frechette was fined by his literary admirers at the Windsor on Thursday night last.—\$40,000 worth of tickets have been sold in New York for the Sara Bernhardt concert already.—Goldwin Smith comes out squarely for independence. His policy is endorsed by the Toronto Telegram.—John Kelly, the Tammany chief and comptroller, of New York, was once an office boy on the New York Herald.—Mr. S. E. St. O'Chapleau is out in the Mail with a letter describing his acceptance of \$4,000 from contractors.—It is believed the police have made an important discovery in connection with the murder of Lord Mountmorris.—Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, chairman of the British House of Commons in committee, is travelling in New Brunswick.—The London World suggests that the question of Baroness Coutt's marriage should be submitted to the people at the polls.—Dr. Hingston took a tumor, weighing 49 pounds, from a woman at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, on Saturday. The patient is convalescent.—The Ottawa Free Press is angry because the conservative papers do not denounce Golden Smith for preaching annexation. Mr. Smith please consider yourself denounced.—Forbes, the war correspondent, says the only and military service he has seen as a soldier, was in Ireland, where he was knocked off his horse with a brick during an election riot.—The City Council has entered an action for \$1,000 damages against McClannaghan for refusing to comply with the by-law in respect to removing his house after it was expropriated.

Review of Books.

THE HARP is bright and cheerful as usual, and its articles, most of them written by Canadians, are of an entertaining and versatile nature, covering all points of interest. THE CELTIC MONTHLY for October has reached us. It is a first-class periodical, and second to none on the continent. It has for contributors some of the best writers in the United States. LACON. This is a cheap edition of a celebrated work by the Revd. C. C. Colton, A. M. It contains short articles on most of the subjects which interest mankind, written in a philosophical style. Published by I. & J. Funk, Dry street, New York. Price 20 cents. THE MONTH OR CATHOLIC REVIEW for October contains:—When George the Fourth was King; The Butler of Rowcliffe; The National Schools of Ireland; An Archbishop of Paris; Creature Worship, etc. The first article is most interesting, giving as it does some of the correspondence that passed between George the Fourth of happy memory and his beautiful ministers. THE TRUE FAITH OF OUR FOREFATHERS is the title of a paper bound volume of 560 pages, published by the New York American News Company, and written by "a professor of Theology." It is an answer to, or rather a refutation of "faith of our forefathers," and a vindication of Archbishop Gibbon's work "Faith of our fathers." It goes over Catholic dogmas and doctrines point by point, defending and explaining them seriatim. It is a valuable work especially for controversialists or those desiring an intimate knowledge of Catholic theology. FATHER MATTHEW ANNIVERSARY.—Under the auspices of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, in St. Ann's Hall, the Rev. Father Callaghan, of St. Patrick's Church, delivered a most instructive and interesting lecture, Monday evening, on the life and times of the great apostle of temperance, Father Matthew. As a matter of course there was a large attendance.

Letter from Ottawa.

ADVENTURES OF MYLES O'BEGAN, ESQ.

Mr. Editor.—The wind-blowed mournfully among the trees, the sun set in solemn splendor, magnificent grins threw themselves on their cold couches and gnashed their teeth at things pertaining to the syndicate. During many moons past the grins have had no occasion for teeth, as they are on the shady side of the treasury bones. It is the patriotic Conservative who is in possession of the two and thirty, the Mackintoshes and folks of that ilk. All grit nature was therefore hushed, but, hark! What lights are those which burn so brightly in the chief hotel of Duncansville? What music is it which pierces the air and thrills the heart of tories within hearing? Whose forms are those who pass hither and thither throwing their majestic shadows on the pavement beneath? The lights, the music, the shadows, exuberance of full and grateful hearts, are they not all dyed in the wool tories, and are they not there to commemorate a great victory achieved by them over the men of red the rouges? And now the revelry is at its height, and the warriors are regaling themselves with champagne or rye as the case may be, or as their tastes direct? But once more hush! hark, what noise is that? It is certainly neither the wind, nor the car rattling o'er the stony street, nor yet is it the cannon's opening roar. After a moment of terrible anxiety, of profound silence we all rushed into the banquet hall and there discovered a great spectacle. The Hon. John O'Connor, Postmaster-General of Canada, was lying on the floor in a pool of champagne, while over him strode the musician, Dolan, with his pipes playing away like one possessed by a demon. "Mercy, mercy," shrieked the Cabinet minister, "or I die; here, take my portfolio, my law office, my watch, everything, but spare my life and stop that infernal music." But still the infuriated musician ground away, the tones of the pipes growing shriller and shriller each moment until we all fairly screamed and thought the ground would open and swallow us alive.

"Alas," cried O'Connor, "will no one save me; am I then to be murdered in cold blood? Come, a first-class place in my department to any one who comes to the rescue."

Ere the statesman had finished his appeal the crowd had fled shrieking in agony from the hall, all except your humble correspondent, Myles O'Began. "The offer of a better place decided me. You are aware, Mr. Editor, that the O'Regans have always been famous for their astonishing presence of mind. You doubtless remember the feat of my respected uncle, who, when his head was cut off in the policeman (had luck to him), went out in the chilly air and had it frozen again. With the rapidity of lightning I, in order to protect myself, stuffed a pate de foie gras into each of my ears until the howling of the pipes waned down to the sighing of a distant river, and, thus fortified, I sprang upon Dolan. The struggle was short but terrific. I wrested the pipes from his grasp, and the prostrate statesman arose, like another James Fitz James, from the struggle. The foregoing Mr. Editor is the true story of the attempted assassination at Duncansville what the vile newspapers say to the contrary notwithstanding. It is quite true that Dolan's designs were murderous in the greatest degree; his intention was to play the O'Connor to death to the air of the "Campbells are coming." There was no knife in the quarrel, no pistol, nothing but strains of martial music which might be played to a Scotchman but certain death to an Irishman. The Campbells of course represented the Grits. I became the hero of the hour, and the hour only, for next morning the Messrs O'Connor and Dolan made it up and trumped up a cock and a bull story for the papers. Nevertheless I thought a Cabinet minister would keep his word, but in this I was disappointed.

"Mr. O'Connor" said I, next morning, "I hope you have got over your fright of last night. It was lucky I was present to render you a slight service."

"What difficulty do you refer to pray? I see you have been drinking; go and throw a bucket of water on your head and report yourself to the deputy of your department at once. Subordinates, no matter how enthusiastic tories they may be, should not attend political dinners." I was thunderstruck, Mr. Editor, at the base ingratitude of mankind. But wait. If ever again the Hon. John O'Connor gets into such a difficulty I know one at least, who will not stuff pins into his ears.

I am surprised at your pertinacity in endorsing the views of the Land League in Ireland. I sometimes imagine you must be only joking or writing in the ironic vein for you know the thing does not pay. I, writing as an aristocrat at the first water and the bluest blood, am of the opinion that it is wrong to stir up bad passions between two classes so intimately connected as the landlords and tenants; the former are the natural protectors of the latter. When the harvest is good, the landlord gives a share to the tenant, when it is bad he has enough to do to keep the wolf from his own door. Look at the expenses the landlord is subject to. He has to send his sons to college, to keep a stud of hunters, a wine cellar, perhaps a few mistresses who are expensive creatures; he has to wear diamonds, to drink champagne, to keep up his club, and to do a thousand other things involving the expenditure of money which the tenant is fortunately exempt from. You will argue of course, that it is the tenant who tills the soil, and works from sunrise till sunset to keep his family from starving. But why should he have a family at all? And besides the landlord, though he does not take a spade or plough in his hand, performs a tremendous amount of brain work, before which the manual labor of the tenant sinks into utter insignificance. Just put yourself in his place, Mr. Editor, and fancy his mental agony while working his brains to find out how much he can increase the rents before Michaelmas. Poor landlords, I sympathize with them from my heart, though I am free to confess that I think the movement now going on, will result in disestablishing them en bloc before twenty years roll over, if the torismen give them a chance to live long. Affairs have now arrived at that pass that the lords will soon be only too glad to give up their estates, though it is not long since they held a different opinion. There is an estate in the county of Limerick called Ballinagar, and a sweeter, lovelier spot the sun does not shine down upon. It is owned by the O'rokers, the founders of whose family and fortunes obtained the deeds of it from a Cromwellian trooper for half a crown and a three-bladed pen-knife, by representing to him that Ballinagar was nothing but a stupendous bog-hole. When the last Oroker, but one, lay dying, he sent for his eldest son and heir, the Reverend Tom, to Trinity College, Dublin. When he felt his end drawing nigh, he caused himself to be propped up in his bed so that he could feast his eyes on his beautiful property, before he left this here world for that there.

"Sweet Ballinagar," said the old sinner, "am I going to leave thee?"

"Never mind, father," said the reverend Tom;

"you're going to a better place. The old man scrutinized Tom pretty closely, took another glance at his broad acres, shook his head, and replied with a sigh, "Tom my boy, I doubt if I've much" and then he turned up the whites of his eyes, and expired, as the Limerick Chronicle had it, full of deep religious feeling and faith on the life to come." For mine own part, I have left my estates at home, to flee from the wretches to come, and sought a home in the new world. \$1,000 a year is not much, but it is better than having a steve with your body. Still my sympathies are with my class, and in order to show it, I have ground out some "poetry," as I always do when my motions overpower me. It takes the reader forward twenty years and introduces him to a poor lord, sweeping a London crossing after the revolution had been accomplished by the fierce democracy. If this poem is ever put to music, I hope it will be credited to me and called

THE LANDLORD'S LAMENT.

Oh, where are the splendid days of old When the gales of rent came pouring in, In bright crisp notes and in brighter gold? They are gone alas, and I shiver and grin. For my only gale is the sharp north wind, And the rents are all in my pants behind.

Oh, those were the halcyon days when I "Pinner'd" at a Baden-Baden Spa And smashed the bank, or went tearing by In my four-in-hand to the opera With a prima donna by my side, The broomstick now is the horse I ride.

I lost ten thousand upon "Parole" The very season the famine scourged My Irish tenants, nor thought I dull, In answer to what their pastor urged, To write: "Let the debtors pay or die, The fates are pitiless—so am I."

I dined and dined with the Prince of Wales, Poor man! he's now on the grand Shaughraun—I rode to hounds over hills and dales; I drank champagne till the rosy dawn, I lived the life of a Sybarite, And scornful laughed at the tenants' rights.

But Parnell came with his rebel crew, And broadened the theory strange and new, Which brought new actors upon the scene, "The land," he said, "is the land of all, Keep firm and the Uxas tree will fall."

Faith and so it did, and here am I Sweeping a crossing in London town, While my brother George (poor Dr. Dineen's) Lord-Lieutenant once of County Down, Now carries a hot near Temple Bar Up towards the sky, oh, ever so far.

What, you a tenant on my estate! Well sling us a bob to get some beer, The rain is falling, it's getting late, Mercet, no 74, it's mighty queer, For I am best in a tickle jade, And sweeping crossings a thrifty trade.

MYLES O'BEGAN.

CITY NEWS.

The celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Christian Brothers' Order, was held in the Parish Church of Notre Dame, on Tuesday, and was a very impressive ceremony.

Autumn, the time most propitious for planting the vine, has arrived, and Messrs. Gallagher & Gauthier believe it to be their duty to advise the public of the fact, with a view to induce those who are disposed to encourage the growth of native wine not to delay their orders any longer. Do not be mistaken but address your orders to Messrs. Gallagher & Gauthier, Beaconsfield, near Pointe Claire, or at the office, No. 57 St. Gabriel street, Montreal.

Something brilliant and unusual in the dramatic line will be witnessed in Nordheim's Hall on Thursday, the 21st inst, when Mr. Shaw will exhibit illuminated views of the world's scenery, including scenes from Dublin, Limerick, Paris, Rome, Russia, Canada, Ireland and in fact all the principal countries in the world famous for sublime scenery. The Lakes of Killarney, the Falls of Niagara, Montmorency, the Giant's Causeway, Yosemite Valley, the Swiss Lakes and other places of romantic and historic interest will be shown, with explanatory lectures attending. The proceeds will go to the St. Patricks Orphan and St. Bridget's Refuge fund. There will be a matinee for children at 2 p.m., tickets ten cents, and the general exhibition will be at 7.30, tickets 25 cents. Mr. Shaw, a well known and able lecturer and dramatist, will be in charge.

I would appear that Professor Johnson, at present engaged in organizing classes in this city, has discovered what may be termed a royal road to grammar, a study that has heretofore been of the driest and most forbidding to youthful minds. Mr. Johnson's system is a philosophical one and entirely divested of the formidable surrounding which so scare children, and it has the additional attribute that it can be taught to grown up people, who have come to imagine that it is almost too late for them to learn an abstruse science. Under the new "Delineator" system, the study is a positive pleasure instead of a task. It receives unbounded praise from clergymen, teachers, pupils themselves, and by all in Canada who are in anyway interested in teaching the grammar of the English language to the youth of the country. When Mr. Johnson has organized his classes he will at once commence expounding and popularizing his system in Montreal.

Mr. EPHRAIM CHEVRIER, a well known dry goods merchant in Ottawa, came to this city on Tuesday last to lay in his season's stock of goods. It was noticed by those he dealt with that he acted strangely and purchased goods of a different character to what he was accustomed to do in former years. He bought in over \$20,000 worth and left for home. On the first consignment arriving it was discovered that the goods were not suitable for the trade the house was doing, and Mr. Chevrier's father came here to make enquiries. He soon found there was scarcely an article ordered for the special line in which his son's business lay. The orders were countermanded and a history of Mr. Chevrier's eccentric conduct while here was given to his father. The latter then returned to Ottawa, and was at once accused by his son of coming here to stop the goods. After exhibiting a good deal of excitement, the son left by train for Montreal, and was followed by his father and some other relatives. On arriving here they stopped at the house of Mr. Chalet, an uncle of the young man. Chevrier manifested all the symptoms of a maniac. He became rapidly worse and threatened to murder all within his reach. The police had to be finally called in, and with great difficulty he was taken to the station and locked up. He was subsequently committed to goal for safe keeping. It appears that about a year ago he had a severe illness which ended in an attack of paralysis. Since then signs of mental derangement were noticed, but latterly he appeared much better, and no apprehensions were entertained about his state, and his previous eccentric movements were forgotten. While here buying goods he acted so violently one evening that he was arrested and brought before the court, but discharged on promising to go home. Mr. Chevrier has been a successful business man, is married, and has a family of three children. His mind seems to be disturbed by religious hallucinations. He

has always been temperate and correct in his conduct. His frenzy comes on intermittently, when he breaks out into paroxysms of the utmost violence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, October 9.—A despatch from Constantinople says the Sultan has sent for Hobsart Pasha, and said that he would abdicate rather than yield to the demands of the Powers. Admiral Seymour has called the commanders of the combined squadrons aboard the Alexandria, and communicated his last instructions. It is reported in Paris that Germany and Austria will re-establish Poland under the Hapsburg dynasty if the Eastern complications lead to a European war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 8.—What has been for some time feared as possible now seems to be imminent. The dilatory policy of the Porte has not been without an adequate motive. The Porte has held in reserve its strong cards, and these are now about to be played. The purpose of the Porte is to call into play the religious fanaticism of the whole Mahometan race, and to use this as a means of exciting the people to resistance to the death agony of the demands made by the united Powers of Europe. To this end there has been put in circulation among the people a report that a prophecy has been discovered which points out the exact present condition of affairs between the Mahometans and the Christians, and predicts that at this moment the Mahometans will come to the defence of their temporal and spiritual head, the Sultan, and not only drive back the Christian hosts who are assailing him, but enable him to carry an aggressive war into their territory. The prophecy in some respect resembles that of Mother Shipton in England. It sets forth that the time has now arrived when the faithful disciples of Mahomet must fight for their religion and country, and that complete victory will crown their efforts. The Sheiks from all the Moslem centres are now hastening to the Sultan's palace, urging him to proclaim a religious war, and to call on his people to drive the infidel dogs from Turkish soil. The situation is very critical.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 9.—At a conference to-day Mr. Goschen, the English, and M. Novikoff, the Russian ambassador, informed the Porte that the Governments they represented considered the Porte's recent proposal to withdraw the Turkish troops behind the Bagna now to be too late. It is expected that the ambassadors will soon quit Constantinople. When this step is taken and diplomatic relations cease between the Porte and the Powers, another move will have been made leading to the war which seems to be the only possible solution of the vexed Eastern question in its present form. The consuls of Prizrend having been threatened, the ambassadors have cautioned the Porte that the consequence will inevitably be serious should any outrage occur.

It is now understood that the British Government will not recede from its position in reference to Turkey in any event, no matter what the other powers may do. The next step taken by her will probably be to take measures for seizing the custom houses of the Turkish Empire, in the hope of thus reducing the Sultan to financial extremities, and exciting a revolt among the Turkish people and army. Some arrangements might then be made to meet a portion of the claims of the creditors of Turkey throughout Europe. In anticipation of such action, there have been increased purchases yesterday and to-day of Turkish bonds. It is now believed that Mr. Goschen is selected as ambassador to Constantinople in view of some such contingency. The idea is that if the interest on the Turkish bonds should be paid again, public opinion in France as well as in England would be won over to the vigorous measures now contemplated. These measures include the deposition of the Sultan and the establishment of a Prince, to be chosen by the great Powers. Some of the Cabinet are said to be in favor of an immediate advance on Constantinople, but France is unwilling to go to this extremity, and there are great doubts in some quarters as to the good faith of Russia. Russia, in fact, is believed in some quarters to have secretly inspired the defiant note recently sent by the Sultan's Government in reply to the summons concerning Dulcigno. There are those who fear that when England is brought to an open rupture with the Sultan, the other powers will desert her and leave her to pursue her own policy alone. Mr. Gladstone's idea is believed to be that Turkey can be coerced without resort to any risk of war, by a blockade of her ports and the sequestration of her revenues. The Spectator and other papers to-day express a preference for an immediate advance on Constantinople.

PSA, October 12.—The Sultan last night signed the irade, in which he orders the surrender of Dulcigno.

NEW YORK, October 7.—James Stephens, the founder of Fenianism, and for whose person the Government offered a reward of \$25,000 was discovered here yesterday, destitute and starving. His immediate needs were supplied by a newspaper reporter.

The New York Herald's London special says there is great dissatisfaction both in London and Paris concerning the result of the naval demonstration which the Sultan laughed at so long as the fleet threatened him. The foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government is also condemned everywhere, and its leader generally held to have shown himself quite incapable of dealing with the Eastern question.

CHICAGO, October 12.—Emmett's Academy of Music was burned to-day. One fireman was killed and five injured. It is reported 12 firemen were buried by the falling wall of the burning Academy of Music and six bodies recovered.

ANOTHER COLLIERY CATASTROPHE. HALIFAX, N. S., October 12.—The water burst into the Ford pit at the Albion Mines, this morning, and ten miners were drowned, including Fraser and Conway, two of the underground bosses.

FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, October 11.—The annual Requiem service for the repose of the soul of the venerated founder of St. Patrick's Church, the late Rev. Father MacMahon, took place in St. Patrick's Church this morning before a large congregation. All the altars of the church were dressed in mourning. A richly decorated catafalque, upon which reposed the priestly vestments of the lamented deceased, was placed immediately above his grave in the body of the sacred edifice.

A curious misprint in the Paris Rappel has led to the announcement far and wide that M. Victor Hugo is about to publish a new poem entitled "L'Amé" (The As). The great poet has not, however, selected this humble quadruped as the subject for his verse. He has chosen a loftier and more immortal theme and the true title of his latest contribution is "L'Amé" (The Soul).

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

Garibaldi is to return again to the Italian Chambers.

Sarah Bernhardt leaves Harve on Saturday for America.

France has declined to take the initiative on the Greek Question.

Importation of cattle from Ontario is assuming large dimensions.

King Humbert has amnestied Garibaldi's son-in-law, imprisoned at Genoa.

The Credit Foncier will open in Quebec for the transaction of business next January.

Trouble amongst the flag officers of the allied fleet in Turkish waters is reported.

Laycock, the Australian sculler, beat Blackman, of Dulwich, over the Thames course.

An anti-Land League movement is being organized among the Orangemen in the north of Ireland.

Lord Beaconsfield has returned 20 per cent. of their rents for the past year to his Hughenden tenants.

France has declined England's offer to allow France to take the initiative on the Greek question.

Barracks in the west of Ireland have been ordered to be prepared to take full complements of troops.

The police are supposed to have an important clue in connection with the murder of Lord Mountmorris.

£1,000 to £200 was laid against Trickett on Monday, and £5,000 offered on Hanlan by the same party at a trifle longer odds.

General Primrose has been recalled, and will likely have to defend his conduct in connection with General Burrows' reverse.

General Biddulph, Commander-in-Chief in Cyprus, has said that the British Government has no intention of relinquishing the island.

The Sultan decided on Monday to surrender Dulcigno immediately and unconditionally, and the Montenegrins thereupon took possession.

The detectives have "located" one of the gang supposed to have been implicated in the dynamite plot on the London & North-western Railway.

Large orders for Austrian rifles are received from France, the Argentine Republic, Roumania, Chili, China, Montenegro and Greece.

Later reports seem to confirm the statement that a serious fight took place between Canadian and American Indians near Fort Ellice, in the North-West.

It is reported that a Mohammedan fanatic savagely assaulted the Italian Consul-General at Smyrna, doing him some bodily harm. The assailant has been arrested.

D. B. Woodworth's candidature for the Local seat for Winnipeg is endorsed by the Conservative Club, Captain Scott, and Dr. Schultz, but it is objected to by the Seikirk Club.

Mr. John Ryan has been relieved of his contract for the first hundred miles of the Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg, and will superintend its construction for the Government.

The Emperor of Germany has sent an autograph letter to the Queen, protesting against unduly forcing the Porte to comply with the wishes of the Powers, and especially against the disembarkation of troops.

The Jesuits who took up their abode with the students of the American College, at Villa Sangeriano, near Leretto, have received an intimation from the police to quit, and will have to go home.

A special train from Amherst containing a brass band en route for Londonderry, collided with a train of cars near the latter station on Saturday. The engine was badly smashed, the engineer scalded and musical instruments damaged.

The cricket match at Philadelphia between twelve Englishmen and twelve Americans resulted in a draw. The Americans made 98 and 86 in their two innings, the Englishmen scoring 120 in their first innings and 15 for five wickets in their second innings.

Earl Granville, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has just received important despatches and communicated them to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Bright is now conferring with the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India.

A despatch from Rome to Reuter's Telegram Co. says:—"According to clerical journals, the Papal Nuncio at Paris will continue to negotiate with the French Government, with the object of mitigating the application of the religious decrees, and it will depend on the result of these efforts whether the Pope will intervene or not."

The Government has determined to reinforce its troops in Ireland, in view of the increasing disturbance among the people growing out of the Land League agitation, but the Duke of Cambridge, who is Commander-in-Chief of the army, has notified the Government that no troops are at present available for service in Ireland, on account of the demands of India.

Johnny Mullens was an industrious highwayman in Nevada. He saved up \$8,000 from his booty, and retired from business. Going to Colorado, where he was unknown, he married Eleanor Perkins, the daughter of a barber, and settled down for a quiet life. His only fear was that his wife would learn what he had been, and leave him in disgust. The fact was that she had known the source of the fortune, and had married him for the sole purpose of getting it. Having attained this object, she lately hired a man to murder him. Such, at least, is the charge on which he has been put in jail.

BREVITIES.

An Englishman asked a Cincinnati belle if there was much refinement and culture in that city, and she replied, "You just bet your boots we're a cultured crowd!"

A stranger asked a resident in Milford, Delaware, "Are you always troubled with mosquitoes here?" "Mosquitoes?" was the answer. "Swing a pint measure around all day, and you'll catch a quart of them."

A poet asks: "When I am dead and lowly laid, and clouds fall heavy from the spade, who'll think of me?" Don't worry. Tailors and shoemakers have retentive memories, you'll not be forgotten. —Norristown Herald.

Correspondence.

THE FRENCH PAPERS ON IRELAND.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to thank the editor of Le Courrier de Montreal for the very fine editorial on the state of Ireland which appeared in that paper on the 8th inst. With the exception of the True Witness, I have seen no other paper take up the cudgels in favor of the wretched peasants of our unfortunate country. Le Courrier lays before its readers, and I hope they are numerous, a lengthy article on the miserable state of the small farmers, their grievances and hopeless struggles, and if it does not approve of their "modus belli," at least it palliates it and sympathizes with them. This article will do much to inform our French-Canadian fellow citizens of the condition of Ireland, for they are very much in the dark as to the real state of the case, and the great majority not knowing the horrible misery endured by the peasantry, thanks to the feudal laws by which they are governed, fail to see the object or the good to be obtained by resistance to authority. The world is accustomed to regard England as the best ideal of a free and liberal Government, as the home of persecuted sects and nationalities, and holds up its institutions as the outgrowth of a perfect constitution. This perfection and the boasted superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race are the two greatest humbugs of this enlightened century. The absurdity of the first has been well demonstrated in the conclusion of the article in question, I will quote the passage: "England boasts of being the first to abolish slavery and of planting the tree of liberty wherever her flag floats. In the East, Russia has lately delivered the Christians from the Mussulman's yoke. Yet these nations trample under their feet Ireland and Poland, countries once as free as themselves, thus giving the lie to the hypocritical words liberty and civilization, which these two great nations are constantly throwing into the face of the civilized world." I repeat again that I thank the Courrier for having written the above in the defence of my countrymen, I do so the more heartily as I have read in another French paper, the Minerve, an article stating that the legislation of England has been of late very favorable to Ireland. I am at a loss to know in what way it has been so. I hope other French papers will follow in the footsteps of the Courrier, and prove to our enemies that we do not stand alone in this struggle for our just rights.

Yours truly, CASSIUS.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, October 11.—The Irish priests throughout Ireland yesterday appealed to their congregations, deploring the continuation of the outrages, and also the condition of the peasantry. Numerous titled landlords are fleeing from their estates in fear of their lives. The Government has resolved to arrest the first agitator violating the law.

DUBLIN, October 11.—The Orangemen threaten a series of anti-Land League demonstrations in the North of Ireland. A number of agricultural laborers forcibly prevented a farmers' Land League meeting at Shanagary and denounced the farmers for being tyrannical as the landlords.

Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, has written a pastoral letter, deploring the silence of those Irish leaders in whose presence threats of violence to landlords have been uttered.

At a meeting of the Land League, held in Roscommon yesterday, the members of many branches of the organization in the neighborhood attended. Parnell promised to be present, and was to receive a great ovation, but did not appear.

LONDON, October 11.—Mr. P. J. Smythe, member of Parliament for Westmeath, again writes emphatically condemning the Land League and its practice of circulating murderous and blasphemous publications calculated to incite the people of Ireland to outrage and crime. Mr. Smythe quotes from a pamphlet which was recently distributed in thousands at a Land League meeting, in which a scheme to destroy the public building in London by dynamite was advocated. He holds the League to be responsible for the disturbed condition of Ireland, and intimates that the heads should be arrested and dealt with according to law.

DUBLIN, October 11.—At a large meeting held yesterday under the auspices of the Land League at Ballyduff, the greatest excitement prevailed. During a speech in which the Government was denounced on account of the existence and continuance of the land system, some Government reporters were detected upon the platform. The cry of "Pitch them off!" was at once raised and taken up by the crowd near the stand, and a number of men leaped upon the structure, seized the reporters and threw them to the ground. Attempts were made by their friends to rescue them, and a riot ensued, in which all semblance of order was lost. The speaker ceased his address, but neither he nor the officers of the meeting made any serious effort to restore order or to prevent bloodshed. Miscellaneous shots were fired, but it was not ascertained that any person was killed. The constabulary finally rescued the reporters from the hands of the people, and formed a ring around them, with fixed bayonets, in the centre of which they continued to take notes. The members of the League who were present deny that the assault was prearranged.

LONDON, October 8.—Gason, an Irish landlord, has been shot at in Barrisokane, and Lord Annesley has received threatening letters and left Ireland. The peasantry do not as yet seem to fear the proposed addition to the troops in the west of Ireland, and the Land League is evidently determined to resist the Government to the utmost. Landlords do not place much faith in the Lord Lieutenant's promises of protection, as complete protection will be impossible until more thorough preparations are made.

The condition of Ireland causes daily greater anxiety and uneasiness. The Government have officially announced that Galway and Mayo are in a state of disturbance, and require an additional police force. The proclamation made to this effect throws the expense of this extra force upon the two Irish counties. The antagonism between the landlords and the Land League increases. The deputation of more than a hundred landlords that called on the Viceroy to urge coercive measures, is deemed significant, and many believe that the Government regard it as a justification for imposing repressive legislation. The landlords' complaints are expected to result in greater violence and tumult, which will afford further warrant for fresh legislation. I know that little is required to induce the Government to call a special session of Parliament to discuss the affairs of Ireland. The chief obstacle is not the attitude of the Irish, but the Eastern question. If Mr. Gladstone's plans in regard to the latter go smoothly, he will not hesitate to summon Parliament, but if the Eastern pro-

ject fares badly, Mr. Gladstone will not care to expose the failure of his policy to such criticism as would arise, if Parliament were summoned to discuss Irish questions. Many members are in town, as the expectation of a winter session increases. Mr. Parnell talks of another tour to the United States, to replenish his exchequer for agitation. He wants to start a League newspaper. If the landlords perform their threats to refuse to discharge their public duties, and to arm men on whom they can rely, the Irish chaos will rapidly increase, and the Government compelled to interfere. There is a noteworthy increase in the number of the Irish priesthood who are awakening to the teachings of the Land League. In Clonoe, the Bishop, the Archdeacon, and 100 of the clergy rejected the plan of the League for getting rid of all the landlords.

A letter from Bishop Moran was read at a recent meeting of the Land League affirming that all rack-rents extracted from the people during the last twenty years should be restored to them.

ROUND THE WORLD.

—Count Von Armine is in a dying state.

—Russia and China are coming to an understanding.

—It is reported that the Russians are advancing upon Merv.

—Wexford has come to the front in the Irish land movement. This looks ominous to those who remember '98.

—The Saturday Review, English organ of culture, calls the Irish emigrants "departing demons of assassination and murder."

—It is thought in Ireland that the late attempt to destroy the Irish mail train was the work of an Englishman panting for revenge on the Irish.

—The Cincinnati Musical Festival Association have offered a prize of \$1,000 for an original musical composition to be played at their festival in 1887.

—The London, Sovenoske, Tubridge Wells and Brighton coach horses, eight in number, were sold by Messrs. Tattersall, on Sept. 20, and realized \$18,500.

—Prince Roland Bonaparte, who is to be married to Mlle. Blanc early this month, holds a commission in the army of the French Republic as sub-lieutenant of artillery.

—The municipality of Paris levies a duty on almost everything which enters the city; that of London on scarcely anything but coals, which furnish a large revenue.

—An angry man at Leticia, Ohio drove his family out of the house and set fire to the premises. He neglected to provide a means of escape, and perished in the flames.

—Garibaldi says that \$100,000 a day could be saved by cutting down the Italian army to 100,000. He looks for nothing good from the present Ministry and Parliament, however.

—Emigration from the Neapolitan provinces to America was never so great as at present; the streets of Naples are encumbered with peasants waiting for transportation across the Atlantic.

—The latest newspaper rumor is that the Pacific Railway syndicate has purchased a controlling interest in the Montreal Herald, and that some important changes will shortly be made in the management of that paper.

—The English Bank of San Francisco, with a capital of three millions, has returned one million of dollars to its shareholders. The great falling of '01 in business does not afford profitable employment for their former capital.

—The Duke of Argyll, by a recent speech at Bellinchish, has thrown the religious world of Scotland into a ferment. The Duke stated that Episcopalianism in Scotland is "an exotic," and the phrase seems to have been generally interpreted as a term of vituperation.

—The Rev. Louis H. Faynot, of Laval University, has recently been created an officer of public instruction by the French Government. The diploma and insignia of his new dignity have been transmitted to the rev. gentleman by M. Lafavre, Consul-General for France in Quebec.

—Two and a half millions of tropical oranges were received in the past six months at San Francisco from the French islands of Tahiti. They have come in about equal numbers every month from March to September, showing that the trees are in perpetual bearing.

—The following notice was posted by the President of Wooster (Ohio) University: "No female student is expected to receive more than one male visitor per week, and he must not stay later than 9 o'clock." An indignation meeting was held by the girls, and rebellious resolutions passed.

—Of the last lots of Mormons embarking from Liverpool and Glasgow for Utah, 1,500 have been Welsh miners. It is a striking fact that a Mormon have never yet got a recruit in Ireland, and have hardly yet got one anywhere who was a member of the Protestant Episcopal or Roman Catholic churches.

—Ball Run Russell, in his army journal, gives a statement of a recent march of a Russian force which throws into the shade the fifteen or sixteen miles a day of the Candahar march. The Russian column accomplished one thousand miles from Tashkent to Kuldja in sixty days. Inclusive of halts, it may be assumed that the Russians covered this ground at the rate of eighteen miles a day, as they generally give a day's rest out of every seven. In one day the Russians made a march of thirty-six miles.

—There are several hundred physicians in this country and Europe practising under diplomas granted by the New England University of Arts and Sciences. These documents are dated at Boston, but the institution was unknown there, and the police could not find it at all. A newspaper reporter, discovered it in the suburban residence of Dr. Harry C. Stickney. It consisted simply of a stock of blank diplomas, handsomely engraved, which Stickney filled out and sold for almost any price that an applicant would pay.

—A London undertaker has, within the last few weeks, driven through the city as an advertisement an enormous coffin, mounted on a base and drawn by five horses. This final receptacle is got up in the most gaudy colors, ornamented with the name and address of the purveyor on the outside, and lined within with satin or some

For the TRUE WITNESS REVERIE.

At eve, as the sun sinks low in the west, And his beams are fading each hill...

FATHER BURKE.

HIS LATEST SERMON.

IRELAND'S GREATEST GLORY HAS BEEN HER CHURCHES. He might take them from nation to nation throughout the peoples of Christendom...

WHAT THE HISTORY OF IRELAND'S CATHOLICITY TELLS US.

What did this history of Ireland's Catholicity tell them? Preaching in another land, and addressing many who were, no doubt, of a different race...

IRELAND DURING THE DAYS OF PERSECUTION.

And these groups of seven churches were to be found in all parts of the country. The Ivy had crept over their walls, and had sustained and kept together many of them until the present day...

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY.—EACH year finds "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" in new localities in various parts of the world.

For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.

THE BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and, by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother.

MANY PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY by cramps in the limbs. A plentiful application of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment will give instant relief.

It is not well to wait until the attack is gone and buy a bottle at once and have it ready, waiting for the dolorous wretch.

PALE CHEEKS IN CHILDREN OFTEN result from the presence of worms in the stomach, but a few of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, will expel the intruders, and restore the bloom of health to the countenance.

Mothers with pale face children should try these Comfits.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the most formidable and chronic characters have been cured by Holloway's Remedies.

Operations which have proved themselves incurable by any other known means have been healed kindly under the purifying and regenerating influences of this excellent Ointment, Sprains, stiff joints, contracted muscles, and glandular swellings can be most safely and effectually healed by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which can do no harm under any circumstances.

HER NEW CHURCH BUILDING PERIOD

And when the hand of prosecution was raised somewhat, what wondrous churches arose under the hands of this people!

Death of Lord Mountmorres.

We take the following from the London Universe: Unlike most Irish noblemen and landlords, he was, we believe, a constant resident on his property, which was, however, not very extensive...

THE MOST GLORIOUS PERIOD OF IRELAND'S HISTORY.

Fifteen hundred years ago Ireland was the wonder of the world because of her sanctity, and they called her the Island of Saints; for three hundred years she was again the wonder of the world because of her fidelity to the faith...

THE GRATITUDE OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

All this proved that no matter what God in His wisdom might have deprived the Irish people of no matter what trials or crosses His chastening hand, in His inscrutable wisdom, might have laid upon them, no matter how the stranger may scoff or jeer to-day at their incomprehensible ways and strange faith...

THE FUNERAL.

Cong was on Wednesday the scene of considerable excitement in consequence of the funeral of the late Lord Mountmorres. As early as five o'clock in the morning a hearse and mourning coach arrived from Galway to remove the corpse to the residence of the tenant of the house...

SCOTCH NEWS.

A spirit dealer named James Blues, and whose premises are in Victoria Road, Dundee, committed suicide while on a boating excursion down the river Tay on Wednesday.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Pope threatens to break off diplomatic relations with France in the event of the enforcement of the decrees against unauthorized religious corporations.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

Quebec, October 8.—Two sailors of the ship Bosphorus, lying at the Foundry wharf, got into a quarrel last night, when one drew his knife and stabbed the other fatally.

COOKING RANGES.

WROUGHT IRON COOKING RANGES, THE LORNE RANGE! THE IMPERIAL FRENCH RANGE! BURN'S & GORMLEY, MANUFACTURERS, NO. 876 CRAIG STREET.

HULL'S COMPENSATING SPRING BED

(Patented in Canada, 13th April, 1860.) \$1.25 MANUFACTURED BY DALY & TOMBYLL, Nos. 426 & 428 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

NOTE.—Our Spring Bed is the only one in the Dominion having a Brass Strip, Corner Springs and an Arc Form. We use no Web or Straps, and, therefore, there is no HARROW FOR WEAR.

Railroads.

1880 SUMMER SEASON 1880 SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY, THE ONLY DIRECT AND SHORTEST ROUTE TO Lake Memphremagog, WHITE MOUNTAINS, PORTLAND

Musical Instruments.

BEATTY Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging War on the monopolist renewed.

STOVE POLISH.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequaled.

PURE VINEGARS

Methvated Spirits. Nos. 39, 41 and 43 Bonsecours St., MONTREAL.

Insurance.

Patronize Canadian Institutions. Insure with the CANADA Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

Advocates, &c.

Francis A. Quinn. John D. Farrell. QUINN & PURCELL, Advocates, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80.

CHANCE OF TIME COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80. Trains will run as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Train Name, Mixed, Mail, Expr's

Live Hochelega for Hull, Arrive at Hull, 1:00 a.m. Live Hull for Hochelega, Arrive at Hochelega, 10:30 a.m.

Live Hochelega for Que., Arrive at Quebec, 8:00 p.m. Live Que. for Hochelega, Arrive at Hochelega, 8:30 a.m.

Live Hochelega for St. Jerome, Arrive at St. Jerome, 5:30 p.m. Live St. Jerome for Hochelega, Arrive at Hochelega, 7:15 a.m.

Live Hochelega for Hull, Arrive at Hull, 10:30 a.m. Live Hull for Hochelega, Arrive at Hochelega, 10:30 a.m.

Live Hochelega for Que., Arrive at Quebec, 8:00 p.m. Live Que. for Hochelega, Arrive at Hochelega, 8:30 a.m.

Live Hochelega for St. Jerome, Arrive at St. Jerome, 5:30 p.m. Live St. Jerome for Hochelega, Arrive at Hochelega, 7:15 a.m.

Live Hochelega for Hull, Arrive at Hull, 10:30 a.m. Live Hull for Hochelega, Arrive at Hochelega, 10:30 a.m.

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Live Hochelega for St. Jerome, Arrive at St. Jerome, 5:30 p.m. Live St. Jerome for Hochelega, Arrive at Hochelega, 7:15 a.m.

DRUNKEN STUFF.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine...

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Agricultural.

CORN SUGAR REFUSE.—The refuse from the corn or glucose sugar works is worth very little as feed.

LIME FOR MANURE.—There is no value in ground limestone as a fertilizer.

SHEEP FOR WOOL AND MUTTON.—For a light pasture the common native sheep should be chosen.

DOCKING LAMBS.—Lambs should be docked when two weeks old.

EFFECTS OF DISTEMPER.—A horse that coughs should not be left out at night this season.

SWELLING OF THE LEGS.—A dropsical condition of the legs is often caused by some unhealthy state of the blood.

"So," said a lady to a strong minded friend, "so you and Mr. B. are soon to become man and wife, I hear."

EPHRAIM'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF STABLES.—It is not surprising that the horses employed in cities and kept in city stables are in danger of occasional attacks of diseases of the respiratory organs.

brushed over the stone and dry sand is thrown over it until the stones are evenly covered.

The height of a stable should be at least eight feet. This provides good ventilation, and if windows are well arranged the ventilation may be made perfect.

The drains from a stable should be connected with the gutters, and be carried into the yard or to the manure heap.

It might be well to mention the necessity for watching very closely the first approach of any trouble with the respiratory organs of our farm animals.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT AND VALUATOR, 19 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. 45 G

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 7-G

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSMIC ELIXIR

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

Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like Down's Elixir.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliaryness.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT For Man and Beast

The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

ARLINGTON HOUSE A FEW DOORS WEST OF VICTORIA SQUARE

Table Board, \$3.00 per week. Seven Dinner Tickets, \$1.00. Transients, \$1.00 per day. Single Meals, 25 cts.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-G

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED.—A teacher, for a Roman Catholic School, possessing first-class diploma, and capable of teaching both the French and English languages.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Department of Crown Lands

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

Notice is hereby given that conformably to the classes of the Act 30th Cap. 9, the following timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction.

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY.

Table with columns: First Range, Block A, Limit No., Square miles. Lists various land parcels with their respective areas.

LOWER OTTAWA AGENCY.

Table with columns: Red River, Limit A, South, Square miles. Lists various land parcels.

MONTMAGNY AGENCY.

Table with columns: Black River, Limit No., Square miles. Lists various land parcels.

GRANVILLE AGENCY.

Table with columns: Limit Township Palinchand, Square miles. Lists various land parcels.

RIMOUSKI AGENCY.

Table with columns: Lake Temiscouata, Limit No. 1 2nd Range, Square miles. Lists various land parcels.

BONAVENTURE AGENCY.

Table with columns: Limit River Nouvelle, West, Square miles. Lists various land parcels.

SAGUENAY AGENCY.

Table with columns: Limit Township Iberville, West, Square miles. Lists various land parcels.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

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

Upper Ottawa Agency from \$50 to \$100. Lower Ottawa Agency from \$25 to \$50.

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

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

Ass. Commissioner of Crown Lands, N.B.—According to law, no newspapers other than those named by Order in Council, are authorized to publish this notice.

ROWNTREE'S ROCK COCOA.

Pure Cocoa only, is not reduced with the bonus and first year's amount rent of two dollars, per square mile, to be paid in each case immediately after the sale.

FURNITURE!

Bedroom Suites, \$200 to \$150. Parlor Suites, \$400 to \$150. Dining Tables, \$250 upwards.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire.

It will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

THE LOCK-SPRING MATTRESS

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the new—Spiral Lock-Spring Mattress which for durability, cleanliness, elasticity and cheapness, surpasses anything of the kind now in the market.

Agents Wanted in all parts of the Dominion For particulars apply to JOHN SULLIVAN, Sole Agent and Manufacturer, 122 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

JUST OPENED. JAMES FOLEY'S New Dry Goods Store.

NO. 223 ST. JOSEPH STREET, OPPOSITE COLBORNE. With a Complete Stock of Dress Goods, Black Lustres PRINTS! In Endless Variety. Splendid Value in SHIRTINGS! Together with a Full Assortment of Millinery Goods!

If you are a man of business, and your duties are so numerous that you are unable to give the attention which your system requires, try HOP BITTERS.

If you are a woman, and your duties are so numerous that you are unable to give the attention which your system requires, try HOP BITTERS.

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WILLIAM H. HODSON & SON ARCHITECTS, NO. 458 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near McGill.

Marble Working.

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 BLEURY STREET.

CUNNINGHAM BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cemetery Work a Specialty.

MANTLES AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c. MADE TO ORDER. 4-G

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to Incorporate "The Wrecking and Salvage Company of Canada."

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 48. DAME HONORABLE GEMMA GAUDRY, wife of WILLIAM WISEMAN, Trader, of Montreal, Wild District, hereby gives notice that she has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Bell of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.

Medical.

DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES

Approved of by the Medical Faculty. Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

They are Purely Vegetable. They are Agreeable to the Taste. They are Pleasing to the Sight. Simple in Administering and Sure and Certain in their Effect.

TAPEWORM! ONE DOSE OF DEVIN'S TAPEWORM REMEDY Will Drive this Parasite from the System SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS, Between Victoria Square and Craig Street. Parcels called for in the city.

NOVELTY.

You will find one of the choicest assortments of English and American Hats of all kinds at moderate prices at the store of J. B. SARAULT, 284 St. Joseph St., Corner of Murray, Montreal.

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

CARPETS! Oilcloths, and Curtain and Furniture Materials.

WM. CAMPBELL & CO., 463 Notre Dame Street. Owing to the death of Mr. Wm. CAMPBELL, the stock of the above business is being sold at greatly reduced prices.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINES THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Will promptly TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK, and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess of overwork of the brain, and nervous system.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMS FOR SALE AT STE. THERESE

A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the River St. Rose. Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barn, good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workmen; a young thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

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

ALSO AT GRAND LINE, Three Miles from Ste. Therese. A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns.

Terms: Easy. Particulars on applying at 249 Commissioners street, or 429 Rignonne. 181

THE PRINCESS BAKING POWDER!

Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. Send 6c in postage stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains letters from Princess Louise, recipes, etc., for a Half-Pound Can; Address: Wm. LUNAN & SON, Proprietors, Sorel, Que., Canada.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: Tees, Coghlan & Wilson, 100 St. Peter Street, Montreal. Wm. Johnson & Co., 77 St. James St., Montreal. Jas. Pearson, 14 King St., West, Toronto. F. R. Butcher, St. John, N. B. W. L. Mackenzie, Whitby, Manitoba. 50 ct

GO TO DOLAN'S FOR CARPETS! CARPETS!

GO TO DOLAN'S FOR BLACK CASHMERE! GO TO DOLAN'S FOR BLACK SILKS!

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

Spring and Summer Suits, 1 50. Men's Spring and Summer Suits, 1 25. Splendid all-wool Coat for, 2 75. 1500 All-wool Pants for, 1 25. All-wool Half-hat Suits, 5 00. Canadian Tweed Suits, 6 00. Tired Suits, 4 75. Scotch Wool Suits, worth \$11, for, 9 50. All-wool Spring Overcoats, 3 25. Made to order of the Very Best All-wool Cloth, 8 00. 1500 Vest, Job Lot, 75.

WANTED—A First-class Cutter, one who can speak both languages. Apply to L. P. A. GAREAU, 246 St. Joseph Street.

D. MURPHY, Saddler and Harness Maker

No. 76 St. Joseph St., Montreal. 117 mt mwt

HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED OUR PREMISES, our facilities are now unequalled for DYING or CLEANING SILK, SATIN and other dresses, Jackets, etc.

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NOVELTY.

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ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES! Just opened a large consignment of Commercial Envelopes. Call for samples and see prices. Letters Copying Presses a Specialty. Address: A. KERMAN, FORTER & CO., Mercantile Stationers, Account Book Manufacturers, Printers, Lithographers, etc., 306 and 308 St. James Street, St. Catharines, Ont.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Another Railway Collision

Pittsburg, October 10.—The frightful collision last night at midnight on the Pennsylvania road near Twenty-eighth street crossing, was more disastrous than at first reported.

Twenty-Four Persons Fatally Crushed, Scalded or Burned

Pittsburg, October 10.—The frightful collision last night at midnight on the Pennsylvania road near Twenty-eighth street crossing, was more disastrous than at first reported.

Robbed of \$20,000

New York, October 6.—This afternoon James McDowell, messenger of the Marine Bank, was robbed of cheques, notes and money to the amount of \$20,000 while riding in a Broadway stage.

FROM TORONTO

Toronto October 5.—A case of cruelty to a convict in the Central Prison has just been made public. A prisoner named James Montgomery complained of being unwell, and on being brought before Capt. Prince, the warden, called him a drunken sot.

Finance and Commerce

hour. Montgomery is an American citizen, and there is a probability of the United States Consul interfering.

FINANCIAL

At the Stock Exchange on Monday business was quiet, with the market steady to firm in the morning, but weak all round in the afternoon.

The Stock market to-day was very weak. Montreal sold down to 151 1/2, or 1 1/2 per cent lower than at the close yesterday.

Morning sales: 25 Montreal at 152 1/2; 25 Ontario at 80; 50 at 85 1/2; 9 Jacques Cartier at 92 1/2; 2 Merchants at 105 1/2; 15 at 105 1/2; 12 at 105 1/2; 5 Commerce at 128 1/2; 25 Telegraph at 130; 25 at 130 1/2; 250 at 130 1/2; 25 Richelleu at 56; 35 at 55; 25 at 55; 25 at 55; 25 at 54 1/2; 25 at 54; 25 at 53 1/2; 30 City Passenger at 115 1/2; 7 at 114 1/2; 68 at 114 1/2; 50 City Gas at 145 1/2; 50 at 144; 50 at 144.

COMMERCIAL

WHOLESALE PRICES

Flour, receipts 9,655 bbls. The market has settled down somewhat after the unwarranted excitement yesterday, and values are decidedly lower.

GRAIN

Wheat.—There is a good demand from millers for Spring grades, and prices have ruled steady. Sales have been made almost daily from one to five cars of No. 1 Spring at \$1.10 and No. 2 at \$1.08.

CUT NAILS

10dy. to 80dy. Hot Cut. \$2.80 per 100 lbs. 8dy. and 9dy. " " " 2.85 " " " " " 3.10 " " " " " 3.10 " " " " " 3.35 " " " " " 3.40 " " " " " 3.40 " " " " " 3.60 " " " " " 3.60 " " " " "

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET

The market displays little animation, and outside of jobbing enquiry nothing of importance is doing. The butter trade bears a good aspect, and were it not for accumulations of medium qualities and summer makes, would doubtless exhibit as strong a tone as it has yet done this season.

to 65c. Little of No. 3 extra offering sales were made at 59c. No. 1 sold at 71c, and No. 2 at 64c.

HOES AND SKINS.—The market is firm; trade good, partly owing to continued high prices in the United States, and dealers are paying 91c for cows, 10c for steers.

HARDWARE.—Trade moderately active, but the bulk of the business being done is in general shelf goods, axes, saws, etc., receiving the greatest demand as the lumbering season approaches.

IRON.—Trade good during the past week, and sales of rendered have been made at 63c to 64c, dealers paying 33c for rough and 53c for rendered.

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reported during the week, and the disposition among home buyers to abandon shopping around, when they find quality to exactly suit them, gives hope that the force of the depression was checked.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—Oct. 12. The attendance at these markets to-day was rather below the average in consequence of rain showers, still dealers were kept fairly employed.

FLOUR MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour, per 100 lbs, \$3.10 to 3.20; Buckwheat flour, do, \$2.10; Oatmeal, do, \$2.25 to 2.40; Cornmeal, yellow, do, \$1.30; white, do, \$1.35; Moulie, \$1.20 to 1.40; Bran, 80c; Barley, per bush, 65c to 75c; Oats, per bag, 80c to 90c; Peas, per bush, 90c to \$1.10; Buckwheat, per bush, 60c.

FRUIT.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$8.50 per bush; apples, new, per barrel, \$1 to 2.25; lemons, per case, \$6.50 to 7.50; do, per box, \$5.50 to 6; blueberries, per box, 70c; pine apples, \$4 per doz; melons, \$2 to 3.50 do; pears, \$4 to 6 per bush; peaches, \$1.50 per basket; Concord grapes, 3c per lb; Delaware, 9c; Rodgers, 11c; Peach apples, \$2 per bush.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, new, per bushel 40c to 45c; sweet do, \$5.50 per bush; carrots, new, per bushel, 40c; onions, new, per bush, \$2; cabbages, new, per dozen, 20c to 40c; cauliflower, per dozen, \$1.00 to \$1.50; radishes, per dozen bunches, 10c; lettuce, per dozen, 40c; string beans, 40c to 50c per bush; tomatoes, per bush, 50c; beets, 40c to 50c per bush; celery, 50c per dozen; turnips, 60c per bush; Spanish onions, 40c per bush; mushrooms, 10c per dozen; spinach, 75c per bush.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Best print butter, 28c to 30c; tub do 18c to 25c; eggs, packed, 14c; new laid, 20c to 25c.

POULTRY & MEAT.—Dressed fowls, per pair, 60c to 75c; Black Ducks, per pair 50c; Turkeys, pairs, \$1.25 to \$1.75; Partridges, 60c per brace; Woodcock 50c do; Geese \$1; Bees, per lb, 10c to 12c; Mutton, per lb, 8c to 10c; Lamb per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; Veal, per lb 8c to 12c; Pork, per lb, 10c to 12c; Hams per lb, 14c to 15c; Lard, per lb, 15c; Sausages, per lb, 10c to 12c.

FISH.—Salmon, cod in the market. Whitefish and Trout, 10c to 12c; Lobster, 10c to 12c; Haddock, and Cod, 7c to 7c; Halibut, 12c; Mackerel, 12c; Black-bass and Dore, 10c to 12c; Pike, 8c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. MONTREAL, October 11. For the week ending Saturday, October 9th, the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles were:—65 cars of cattle, 9 1/2 cars of sheep (1,217 head), 14 cars of hogs (1,239 head), and two horses. Yesterday and to-day there were received at the same terminus 27 cars of cattle and 7 cars of hogs (657 head).

WIT AND HUMOR. NONSENSE.—Sense that happens to differ from our own. "I like your impudence," as a pretty girl said when her beau kissed her.

THE HORSESHOE DOES NOT BRING GOOD LUCK, said a rustic, when the horse applies it. Why is a fly one of the tallest of insects? Because he stands over six feet without shoes or stockings.

SOME PEOPLE WILL COMMIT CRIME WITH ONE FOOT IN THE GRAVE. A woman 100 years old is reported to be learning to play the accordion in Wales.

A YOUNG LADY SURPRISED THE GENTLEMANNY CLERK BY OFFERING HIM FIFTY CENTS IN PAYMENT FOR A DOLLAR PURCHASE. "It amounts to a dollar if you please," said the gentlemanly clerk. "I know it does," was the answer "but papa is only paying fifty cents on the dollar now."

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men.

DIED

MCMAMARA.—In the parish of St. Ann of Danville, Shipton, P. Q., Canada, on the second of October, the age of 88, John MCMAMARA, formerly of Halifax, parish of Quinte, County of Clare, Ireland, who deceased arrived in Canada in 1848, and on account of his probity, energy and strict common sense, prospered and won the esteem and good will of all with whom he came in contact, who appreciated his many sterling qualities of head and heart, and lament his death with the keenest sorrow.

MCDONELL.—On October 7th, 1880, at Allumette Island, County Pontiac, P. Q., Alexander Hugo McDonnell, in his 84th year. May his soul rest in peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HOPE FOR THE DEAF. Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums. RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Remain in position without aid, and are not obnoxious. All Congenital and even whooping heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular.

WANTED

A Female School Teacher, with good references and an elementary diploma. None but a Roman Catholic may apply. For further particulars address: WILLIAM HART, S. T. 94 St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P. Q.

WANTED—General Servants, Plain Cooks, Nurse Girls. Miss Neville, 67 Juron St.

EXPERIENCED COOK, Table Maid, Housemaid, Worked in the best hotels with references, wait situations. 67 Juron St.

GRAND BAZAAR

WILL BE HELD AT CARILLON FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PROVIDENCE ASYLUM, 81. ANDEW'S, ON October 18th and the Following Days.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

BAGUENAUD DE PUGHESSE (P.)—Le Catholicisme presente dans l'ensemble de ses premisses, 2 vol. in 12 m, \$1.30. BOURGEOIS (M.)—L'histoire des principes politiques qui ont cours entre l'Eglise dans le temps present, in 8c, 2c. BOWDEN (R. P. J. E.)—Vie et lettres du Rev'd Pere T. W. Faber, 2 in 12m, \$1.30. BRIN (P. M.)—Philosophia Scholastica, 3 vol. in 12m, \$2.80. BRYDANCE (LE PERE)—Sermons, 8 vol. in 12m, \$1.80. CERCIA (J. P. R.)—Tractatus de Gratia Christi, 1 vol. in 8c m, \$3.25. Commentarius in epistolam Sancti Pauli ad Romanos, in 8c m, 40c. CORNOLDI (J. M.)—Institutiones philosophicae speculative ad mentem Sancti Thomae Aquinatis, in 8c m, \$1.80. DROUX (M. L'ABBE)—La sainte Bible, 8 vol. in 8c m, \$8.50. Nouveau cours d'écriture sainte ou introduction nouvelle a l'etude de l'Ecriture et du nouveau testament, 2 in 12 m, \$1.65. EGLISE (L.) ET LA CIVILISATION par son eminence le Card. Pecci aujourd'hui en sainte lie, Paris, Leon 211, in 8c m, 2c. GOCBELER (J.)—Dictionnaire Encyclopedique de la Theologie Catholique redigé par les plus savants professeurs et docteurs en theologie de l'Academie Catholique moderne, 28 in 8c m, bound, \$50.00. GRENADE (LOUIS LE)—La science des Saints ou cours de lectures Spirituelles, 6 in 12 m, \$4.95. Le religion chretienne, ses excellences, in 12 m, \$1.80. LECLERCQ (M. L'ABBE)—Theologie du Catechiste doctrine et vie chretienne, 2 in 12 m, \$1.92. L'ESPIRIT (L.)—Opuscula, in 12m, \$1.90. NICOLEAU (A. DUBOIS)—L'Art de croire ou proposition philosophique a la foi chretienne, 2 in 12m, \$1.92. Du protestantisme et de toutes les hereses dans leur rapport avec le socialisme, 2 in 12m, \$1.92. La Vierge Marie et le plan divin, 4 in 12m, \$4.00. La revolution et l'ordre chretien, in 12m, 67c. Etudes philosophiques sur le christianisme, 4 in 12m, \$4.00. La divinite de Jesus-Christ; Demonstration nouvelle tirée des dernieres attaques de l'incrédulité, in 12m, \$1.10. L'Etat social, moral et politique de la France, in 17, bound, 8c. PELLETIER (MOR. VICTOR)—Les defenses du catholicisme liberal, in 8c m, 75c. RAINIERIE (A.)—Cours d'instruction families prechees dans la metropole, 2 in 12m, \$1.92. Milan, 4 in 8c m, \$3.25. ROMBERG (A. T.)—Institutiones philosophicae, 3 in 12m, \$2.00, bound \$3.75. For sale by J. B. ROLLAND & FILS, Book-sellers and Stationers, 12 & 14 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM

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Canadian Furniture, Blank Books, Chalk Pencils, and Soap-Stone Pencils, Ink-Powder, Ink, Ink-Wells for Desks, Slates at Manufacturers' prices, in fact,

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