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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FENIANISM.

How the Movement is Made to Keep up in Lancashire.

EXCOMMUNICATION AND THE CAUSE.

A most exciting meeting in support of the Fenian Brotherhood was lately held in Manchester, at which Messrs. D'Olier, Austin, and Cavanagh, three delegates from America, and several delegates from Lancashire towns, were present." Members of the "Separatist Brethren were also in the room.

The Chairman said the excommunication fulminated against them by Dr. Vaughan, the Romac Bishop of Salford, had scared away 700 of their brethren during the year.

Mr. D'Olier said Manchester was known to the bretbren of all parts of America as "the City of the Three Martyrs," and of "honest Michael Davitt, the Fenian confessor of Lancashire." (Cheers.) Michael Davitt was not a native of Manchester, but that city was the scene of many of his labours, and it was a source of great grief and anxiety to the brethren of the United States that Manchester. rendered illustrious by the Martyrdom of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, and by the labours of "honest Michael Davitt," should be so far behind every other section of the brotherhood throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland. He knew the cause of this dropping off of the Manchester brotherhood. Infamous spies, false brethren, and salaried informers had misrepresented their Order to the powers spiritual and temporal, and under these misrepresentations their hishops had ranked their brotherhood with the Frascati and other secret Orders of Italy, and so the sentence of excommunication had been launched against the whole brotherhood. There was nothing in common between the Fenian Brotherhood and the Italian Frascati. The principles of the latter were spoliation and secret, and therefore cowardly, assassination. He would appeal to any living man who knew anything of the objects and principles of the brotherhood; he would appeal especially to the Separatists who had gone out from them, but many of whom he believed were present that evening; he appealed to them in the name of their common bondage, in the name of their hope for their commom freedom; yea, he appealed to them, the Separatists then present, in the name of the living God, to say if anything of rapine, spoliation, or assassination was ever admitted into the objects and principles of

angwer. For one moment the speaker paused whilst stillness pervaded the room. Then simultaneously sixty or seventy men rose, and raising their right hands above their heads, cried

the Fenian Brotherhood. He awaited their

out, "Never, never."
The Chairman, addressing those who stood up, said, "Men, who and what are you? Declare yourselves before this assembly. Are you the Separatists to whom Mr. D'Olier has appealed?"

The same men again rose, and one hoaryheaded man, with his white locks spread over his shoulders, answered with a firm voice in the name of the rest-" We are Separatists; we did not leave you because of your principles, but in obedience to the Church whose mandates no man may despise."

Mr. D'Olier, continuing, said-What are we to think of that? Is not that a grand testimony to the purity of Fenian principles? He proceeded to say there was nothing of rapine or secret assassination in the principles of the Fenian Brotherhood. The Fenian Brotherhood abhorred such atrocious principles. There were three great principles to the accomplishment of which the life or a Fenian is pledged-first, Ireland for the frish; secondly, the land for the people; thirdly, the suppression of landlord despot-The first of these principles was enunciated years ago by the immortal O Connell. The second principle, the land for the people, was but recently laid down by Mr. Parnell in his (Mr. D'Olier's) own free and glorious Republic. The third, the suppression of landlord despotism, was a fundamental principle of their own Order. (Cheers.) Was there anything in these three principles of their Order that should merit the terrible sentence of excommunication? (No, no.) It was quite true that acts had been committed by some sections of the brotherhood in Ireland -yes, and by some also in England-which had brought upon the whole brotherhood the odium of their country and the canonical censure of the Church. But the whole brotherhood should not suffer for the foolhardiness of a few brothren who let off a pistol or two loaded with that terrible thingnothing. (Laughter.) The gross misrepresentations of salaried informers and corrupt spies had caused the brotherhood to be ranked as the Frascati and other secret societies of Italy, and so the sentence of excommunication had been launched against the whole brotherhood-a sentence which involved deprivation of the sacraments while living and of Christian burial when dead. (Sensation.) But if he lived until the sitting of the next Council of Baltimore he would see that steps should be taken by the American Executive to obtain a reversal of that awful sentence, a sentence which fettered all their best efforts towards redeeming Ireland from the serfdom of Saxon rule—(cheers)—and he would counsel the Irish and English sections of the brotherhood to take advantage of the next Council of Westminster, which could not now be far off, and do likewise. (Cries of "We will.") One of their friends suggested bayouets (cheers), but bayouets had been tried before: they were tried by Smith O'Brien and John Mitchell. In 1798 what good did the bayonets do them? They only served to rivet their fetters deeper and deeper.

(Another Voice-"Yes, but they might be

tried with better luck another time.") Mr.

D'Olier-Yes, but let them try organization first, and keep the bayonets as a forlorn hope. They had already commenced the organization; money would fellow when required and from the American fund (cheers); but God grant that bayonets might never be resorted to. If the lrish landlords and the English Government would not listen to reason the responsibility would not rest upon

York, then came forward, and said that in the United States sections of the Brotherhood singular unanimity prevailed as to rendering the assistance in their power to the drooping Order "of the City of the Three Martyrs." This sentence of the church had been pronounced by an authority which he and all other Fenians were bound to regard as infallible in faith and morals, and he would never presume to dispute the teaching of the Church; it were blasphemy so to do (the whole assembly rose and cried, "Hear the Church"). Yes, they must bear the Church in matters of faith and morals, but if the Church had condemned them as a political body she had traveled out of her province,

The Chairman—I must remind our American brother that we are not here to sit in judgment upon the decisions of the Church-(hear, hear)—but simply to consider the best means of restoring our fallen section to its primitive position. (Cheers)

Mr. Austin continued—Excommunication had been fulminated against them on wrong premises, and this sentence might be readily eversed by appeal to the next or nearest Provincial Council. (Cheers). He had no taith in red turfs, bayonets, or loaded sticks. These things have no existence in the brotherhood they were the inventions of the tertile brains of paid informers, unscrupulous spies, and police shorthand writers. These things had never any real existence in the Fenian Brotherhood. (Cries of "Never.")

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT

Drowning of Mr. Robert Wilkes and children at Sturgeon Point.

of Mr. Robert Wilkes and his son and daughter at Sturgeon Point hotel, this morning, has cast a deep gloom over this part. Mr. Wilkes and family arrived on Saturday from Toronto to spend some holidays, Mr. Wilkes intending to return to-day. His only son and some others were bathing nearly in front of the hotel, on what is called the sand bar, Mr. Wilkes being out in a row-boat, and when coming near the bathers, commenced talking to them. dis son, walking towards the boat, suddenly sank, the water becoming deep all of a sudden. His father jumped out of the boat to try to catch him, but both went to the bottom. His daughter, aged 15, being near, also rushed to their rescue, and also went down. Mr. Fremont Crandell, of the hotel, hearing their cries, rushed down, and jumped in after them, and tried his best to save them, but they were past hope when taken out, there being no medical man there to render any assistance in trying to bring them to life. To add to the painfulness of the melancholy accident, Mrs. Wilkes and the rest of the family were sitting on the bank, and her husband and chi!dren were lost in her very eight, without her being able to save those so dear to her. This sad loss is most heart-rending, and Mrs. Wilkes and family have the deepest sympathy of everyone in this vicinity. The bodies and family left here for Toronto at 5 n.m.

ARCHBISHOP EYRE ON THE EXPUL-SION OF JESUITS FROM FRANCE.

of prizes to the scholars of St. Aloysius's College in the Queen's Rooms, at Glasgow. July 28. in presence of a large audience, concluded an address by expressing sorrow, in the name of

themselves (hear).

Mr. Daniel Austin, of Liberty-street, New

LINDSAY, Ont, August 16 .- The drowning

Archbishop Eyre, at the annual distribution lege in the Queen's Rooms, at Glasgow, July 28, in presence of a large audience, concluded an address by expressing sorrow, in the name of the audience and the whole people of Glas, tow, at the outrage that had been committed in France against them. (Applause) There had been something so unusual and so inexplicable about the expusion of the members of the Pociety of Jesus 'rom France that it had elicited the greatest sympathy from Catholics throughout the whole of the world. (Applause). The whole of the world were not prepared to think that it the nineteenth century, while all the malefactors, Communists, and others who were banished should be recalled to France, the authorities snould have, in the same breath, he might say, expelled the fathers of the Society of Jesus. They would derive some comfort, however, from the knowledge that the sympathies of the whole of Europe and the world were with them. (Applause.) It was gratifying to them to have read in the papers a few days ago that at Montreal there was a procession of twelve thousand Catholics, headed by one of the senators, and after parading the town a solemn protest was read against that iniquitous act on the part of the present rulers of France. (Applause.) Some other outrage committed against them in the South of France was to a certain extent apologised for by the English non-Catholic residents, who, feeling the idjustice of the act, invited the good fathers into their houses and showed them all their hospitality. (Applause.) Perhaps it was a pleasing thing to be able to inform them that a certain number had already received hospitality within he land in which they were now living. (Applause.) A colony from France arrived at the Kyles of Bute landed at Tighnabruch, and went ini and to a large house that had been put at their disposal by a Catholic gentleman in Norfolk. (Applause.) Other residents in Sociand had also generously offered hospitality as far as they were able to do so to the other members of the society who were in exile from France. (Appla

THE I. R. B.

IRISH REVOLUTIONISTS SEIZE 47 RIFLES.

Great Excitement in England.

PLANS OF THE FENIANS FOR THE LIBERATION OF IRELAND.

Arming and Drilling for the Opportunity.

THE LAND AGITATION DENOUNCED.

London, August 12 .- News of the robbery of arms committed from the Norwegian ship Juno at Cork this morning created considerable excitement here, not so much on account of itself as for what it may indicate as to the state of affairs in Ireland. It is believed by well informed persons that the whole affair was manipulated by American emissaries, who are known to be in Ireland working Fenian agitation. How these men came by the information that the Juno had cases of rifles on board can only be guessed at, but the presumption is that American agitators gained a clue in some way or other to the bill of lading of the vessel, then arranged a plan for the capture of the guns, whose position among the chip's cargo they seem to have known with great nicety. All reports agree that the Government are very anxious, as they are in possession of information going to show that the agitators in Ireland have thus far been successful in organizing sedition. The conviction is gradually gaining ground that the whole of Ireland is ripe for revolution, and outrages here and there only serve to indicate with what thoroughness and secrecy the work of organization and drill has been carried on. Although the policy of soothing public feeling upon the state of Ireland prevails in all upon the subject, there is no concealment of the fact that the Government is more than ever apprehensive of the Fenian Brotherhood and the possibilities of more being accomplished in Ireland than ever before in the whole history of the movement for the past 10 or 12 years. No traces of the Juno robbers have yet been found.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Forster, Home Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question, confirmed the news of the seizure of arms from the ship Juno at Cork. Mr. Forster said that the ship Juno was on the way from Antwerp to New York, and had taken retuge through stress of weather in Cork harbor. She was boarded by sixty men, and muskets were seized and carried away The pelice have already arrested 6 men on suspicion. Mr. Forster added that no ammunition had been taken from her. The excitement caused by this audacious act of piracy is very great, and it is intensified by rumors which are flying about concerning the extremely dangerous condition of affairs in Ireland. Government is understood to be in possession of information which leads to the opinion that the Skirmishing Fund raised in the United States by O'Donovan Rossa and his followers is being used in Ireland, that plots for isolated uprisings and acts like those of this morning have been formed all over the Kingdom.

London, August 13 .- Some further details of the Fenian raid in Cork Harbor have been received, but owing to the fact that the Government has monopolized the telegraph wire for its own use, particulars thus far received have been meagre. Fenians, it is stated, rowed to the side of the Juno with muffled oars, and arrived alongside without being seen or heard by the lookout on the ship. They made fast their boats on each side, and suddenly boarded her, taking every one on board by surprise. They quickly overpowered and bound the captain and crew and two custom house officers who were on board, but were not brutally violent. No lives were lost, and after taking the 47 muskets the Fenians left the ship as noiselessly as they came, leaving the officers and crew still tied and helpless. The coast guard throughout Ireland has been ordered to observe extraordinary vigilance, and an additional supply of ball cartridges has been served out to them. The affair has caused a great sensation throughout Ireland, and in London the sale of newspapers containing accounts of the raid is enormous. Genuine Fenian excitement is working up, and the greatest apprehensions are entertained.

The following is clipped from the Irish correspondence of the New York Herald:-Cork. July 31, 1880.

The peaceful people and the newspaper correspondents of England and Ireland are occasionally much exercised by the reports which sometimes creep into the press of Fenian plots, the drilling of men in the dead of night, the importation of arms and other mysterious indications of incipient revolution. This would seem to be the extent of their knowledge of what is daily passing under their eyes, and it certainly speaks soon." well for the secrecy and sense of honor pervading the organization of the Fenian Brotherhood that nothing definite appears to be publicly known of its working. Yet there

does exist an organization, powerful and determined as it ever was, and under its present programme of operations more likely to succeed than any previous movement. The following statements are not intended in any sense as revelations. There are probably few facts among them which are not known to the government and the constabulary through accident or by the aid of spies, or at least guessed at. The real secrets of Fenianism are, however, a sealed book to any but Irishmen, and to them only after taking an oath which is seldom, if ever, broken, and which, if broken, might be followed by unpleasant consequences. But these statements, so far as they go, may be absolutely relied upon. Every fact has been submitted to proof, and they who may be the quickest to deny are they who best know the accuracy of what is here stated. One of the chief objects in making the facts public is to show the precise relations existing between the Revolu-tionary Brotherhood and the Land League. They reverse completely the popular conception, so far as Ireland is concerned, of the connection between the swo parties, and show how little satisfied Irish nationalists are with altogether, we have no wish to utterly alien-Parnell and the men of his clique, who are not them. We have had connected with our Parnell and the men of his clique, who are neither sweet nor bitter" on the question of Irish independence. The ultimate idea of Michael Davitt and a few of those associated with him may be to strike a blow for the national cause, but the determined opposition of the actual revolutionary leaders to the agitation method of approaching the final goal is clearly proved by Davitt's recent expulsion from the Supreme Council and the threateningly hostile attitude of the secret organization against the Land League.

It was at this time (1867) that that branch of American Fenianism known as the "Senate" party deputed a gentleman, now member of Parliament for a Western county constituency, to gather the scattered links of the Irish Revolutionary Association and put them into place. He did his work well. Commencing in England with the aid of Michael Davitt and with another gentleman who is member of Parliament for a Connaught county, and a third gentleman who was a well known writer of seditious songs, and now, I believe, con-nected with a leading Irish daily, he succeeded in bringing the disconnected branches of the society into communication and placing them in working order. In Ireland, assisted by a literary free lance, now Asiatic correspondent of a prominent English journal, and by others whose names I cannot mention, they are still "in the gap," similar work was done. The rank and file of the circles were called together and they elected centres. The centres of each county in Ireland or each district in England met and appointed county or district centres. The three countries were divided into seven provinces-Ulster, Mun-

ster, Leinster, Connaught, North of England,

South of England and Scotland. In each

province of Ireland the county centres as-

sembled in convention and elected a provin-

cial executive of three provincial members, military secretary and civil secretary. The seven provincial members now constituted the central governing executive of the movement styled the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council framed a new constitution and adopted rules for the management of the circles. The entire work of reorganization was completed about the end of 1868, and since then the I. R. B. have made slow but steady progress, which has met but two serious interruptions-the inception of the home rule movement in 1871 and the land agitation of the last and present year. Each of these has to a greater or less extent injured the prospects of the revolutionary party and checked its progress. Of the two the more damage has been inflicted upon it by the land agitation. The personnel of the Supreme Council has of course been much changed since its first formation, but its constitution, code of laws and methods of election remain the same. I am compelled to maintain silence respecting its present members, but I may mention that of its former ones two are members of Parliament, one is now a Townpriests, one a distinguished barrister, now dead, and journalists of more or less fame have been and are among its members. In addition to the seven elected members there are three or four honorary ones, chosen by the elected representatives, and voices not un-

part in Parliamentary agitation, and two Supreme Councillors have been expelled the ranks since they ventured to take the oath of allegiance. There is probably no part of freland where the revolutionary feeling is stronger than in this province of Munster, and nowhere are there bolder or more desperate spirits than in the city of Cork. I chanced some time ago to meet here a gentleman whose opinions are most decided on the question of physical force in dealing with England, and who is an active worker in the ranks of the revolutionary party. One night last week I met him in a retired house in the suburbs of Cork, and chancing to refer to the revelations at a murder trial in the west of Ireland by one Clarke, who was stated to be a Fenian traitor, I asked the gentleman "if the active party in Ireland were really so strong as had been represented?"

known in the House of Commons may still

be heard in the deliberations of the Supreme

Council, although there is a strong feeling

ag inst members of the I.R. B. who take

"Yes," he replied, "it is making steady progress, though it has been considerably weakened by the land agitation and the nocessary expulsion of some of our own leaders, in consequence of their active co-operation with the land agitation."

"Do you not, then, sympathize with the land movement?" I asked, considerably surprised. "On the contrary," said he, "the Fenian

Brotherhood totally objects to land agitation, as the agitators will find to their cost very "But it is generally believed that the re-

entire land movement?" "It is a mistake. In the first place, the

revolutionists' simple and sole object is a complete separation from England by force believing that to be the only hope for attaining their object. You may not believe in our cause. You may point to our previous failures, and may have no faith in our suc-cess. You may think us foolish to persist in our endeavors. But you cannot deny that our movement is purely patriotic, and that the more hopeless it is the less we have to gain. The land movement is, on the other hand, a purely selfish agitation, appealing, not to the patriotism of the people, but to their pockets. The land agitators teach the people a fallacious idea that the land is theirs, and that they may have it for nothing, and that the landlords are their natural enemies. We teach them that liberty and independence is theirs, and that some of the landlords may be won to our side and become our most valuable friends. Many landlords in the past have been Fenians. Smith O'Brien, Edward Fitzgerald, Emmett, John Mitchelall landlords-were connected with the cause. organization within the last two or three years the sons of several large landlords in the various quarters of Ireland-young men whose influence, ability and daring promised to be of the greatest value, and the source of much strength to the national cause; but they have seen some of our leaders rallying to the standard of Parnell and observed our rank and file attending the land meetings, and have consequently withdrawn their support, angry that the Brotherhood should be apparently assisting an agitation so

hostile to their interests, and besides we do not favor a peasant proprietory, for peasant proprietors would inevitably become a powerful yeomany and be the worst enemies of our cause. These are reasons why we object to the land agitation. It is, moreover, impossible to blend a secret and a public organization, for the former is certain to suffer by the contact. For instance, Parnell knows all the 'centres' of two provinces where he has been agitating, and has used them, and through them has used the rank and file of our organization to advance his agitation. He has no business to have this knowledge. He told a correspondent of the New York Herald last January that Davitt was a Fenian. How did he know that? The truth is he gathered about him P. number of our leaders whose love for notoriety and St. Mary's, in Maryland, and study for the political distinction is greater than their priesthood. A bright student and a man of love of country, and whose vanity he flattered by promises of political advancement, until they consented to the use of our disciplined organization for political purposes. These men used our county centres to get up the agitation and meetings, and our rank that after his ordination he was selected to and file were degraded and disgraced by to take charge of the parish of Canton, just op-

with imitation pikes and wooden guns." [Continued on third page.]

THE AFGHANISTAN CAMPAIGN.

London, August 10 .- News has reached Quettah that Ayoob Khan has been wounded while separating two bands of his followers, the Heratees and the Cabulese, who were quarrelling over the division of spoils captured from the British, Much importance is attached to this news, as in case the wound should prove mortal and Ayoob should die, the most formidable foe of the new Ameer would be removed.

LONDON, August 10 .- A despatch just received from the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, states that the evacuation of the military railway below Hannais has been completed. A formidable body of Panthon and Neuri robbers attacked an escort between Kacholi and Gundakin. The escort was commanded by Corporal Duff. He and his men made a gallant fight, but they were outnumbered, and, to save Councillor for a southern borough, two were themselves, were compelled to abandon their treasure waggon and all their baggage. Thirty-six Europeans and Sepoys were killed in this disastrous engagement.

> News from Candabar is to the effect that the garrison have not as yet had any immediate attack from Ayoob Khan, and make frequent successful skirmishes with tribesmen who are hovering in the neighborhood in isolated bands. Reports from the column under Gen. Roberts, who is advancing to the relief of Candahar, are favourable. The northern Ghilzais, with whom he anticipated trouble on his murch, are said to have remained thus far quiet, and he has established heliographic communication with Killa Abdullah. The feeling at the War Office and in Calcutta is not wholly cheerful, and requiring the abandonment of Cabul, although it is no more than the carrying out of the programme agreed upon before the late defeat of General Burroughs, opens the whole of the northern part of the country to insurrection and may bring many years of further struggle, while, on the other hand, to lose Candahar may signify loss of India. The situation is felt to be perplexing enough at best, and no one envies the task which the Gladstone Ministry has inherited from its predecessors.

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From Counter To Crosier,

A GROCERY CLERK BROOMESA HIGH DIGNITARY OF THE CHURCH,

Happening on Saturday morning to meet at the City Hall Mr. W. C. Raymond, that gen-tlemen narrated to a representative of the Times a biographical episode, which for phenomenal success might compare most favorably with the career of those who for all time will live in history, and which affords to the student of human character one of the best examples of the possibilities within the scope of human achievement that ever came within the writer's observation.

It might be well to state for the information of those not already acquainted with that very generally known fact, that Mr. W. C. Raymond was at one time numbered among all landlords—were connected with the cause. the largest and best patronized family grocers. The landlords have money and could buy in this city, and that his establishment, arms, and would make splendid officers, and, located on Camp street, just above the corner of Commercial place, was sought by a large majority of the lovers of good things.

" Many years ago," remarked Mr. Raymond, there were employed in my store two young men, George Swarbrick, with whom you are, no doubt, well acquainted, and his brother-inlaw, Jimmy Gibbons, concerning whom I may narrate something that will prove of interest, when I say that my former employee, Jimmy Gibbons, who rolled barrels and tied up packages of sugar in my store, and his grace, the Right Rev. James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, the confidential friend of his holiness, Leo XIII, and a high dignitary of the Catholic church in the United States, are one and the same person.

"James Gibbons was in my employment about eighteen months. Ho was without exception, one of the most energetic, intelligent, and strictly conscientious young men I have met in the whole course of my life. Honest as the sun, and strictly upright in all his conduct, I do not believe that a purer man than Bishop Gibbons exists to-day. His career in life and exceptional good fortune might be compared with that of those well known in history, and I have learned to look upon him as the Napolean of the church.

"After a service in my store of eighteen months, young Gibbons announced to me that he intended to quit work, conceiving it to be his duty to attend the theological seminary at earnest convictions, he early won the esteem of his professors, and not only this, but the favorable notice of the Right Reverend Archbishop of the Diocese. So high an opinion was held of Father Gibbons by the church, osite Baltim**ore.**

"In this parish several priests had previously failed utterly to create an interest in the church or even to establish a parish of any numbers or influence whatever. Within two years Father Gibbous had not only created a splendid temple of worship, but had created one of the largest and most influential parishes in the entire neighborhood. His great success in this induced the archbishop to retain Father Gibbons as his private secretary, a position which he held for some vears.

" During this time it became necessary tochoose a missionary bishop for the diocese of North Carolina, a State which, at that time, had but one Catholic church within its borders, that of Wilmington. Gibbons name was forwarded to the Holy See as being that of a suitable candidate for the appointment, but a reply came back from Rome that inasmuch as the candidate was believed to be of Irish birth, and that it was deemed inexpedient to appoint to a bishopric any but priests born within the country wherein they exercised jurisdiction, an appointment was refused.

"There occurred the most extraordinary circumstances yet to be narrated, a diligent search into his family history disclosed the fact, that though Gibbons' father and mother, although both of Irish birth, soon after their mariage emigrated 'to America, where their son James was born. They returned to Ireland with the child, and James did not return to America until he became a youth, but is really a American born, and a citizen of the United States.

"This circumstance removed every obstacle to his appointment as missionary bishop of North Carolina, and he became among all classes one of the most esteemed prelates who ever officiated in that State.

"The demise of the Bishop of Richmond elevated Bishop Gibbons to his See, and made him the legatee of one of the wealthiest bishoprics in the country, and the more recent death of the Archbishop of Baltimore has elevated this fortunate prolate, who was. also his grace's heir to the archbishopric, and the highest position of the Catholic Church in America. All this has happened in the course of comparatively a very few years.'

The writer distinctly remembers to time when Mr. George Swarb ick, now a prominent merchant, and his distinguished brother-inlaw, then plain James Gibbons, were both employees in Mr. W. C. Raymone's store, and were the story not so well authenticated as it is, it would have the appearance more of romance than of reality .- New Orleans Times.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN .-Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures windcolic, and regulates the bowels. 651-41m

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AN IRISH PEASANT'S HOME.

[What a pity it should ever be made desolate.

- Ours is an island home. Gras is an island home.

 Kann'd by the breeze;

 Orrs is a highland home

 Up !mong the trees;

 Gars is an humble cot,

 High on the hill;

 Ours is a fertile lot

 Down by the rill!
- Perch'd like an eagle's nest,
 High in the air,
 en the rude mountain breast
 Freedom is there;
 Love in a sister's grace,
 Shines round the spot,
 Love in a mother's face—
 Beams thro' our cot!
- Leve in a brother's eye, Bright as a star—
 Twinkling at eve on high—
 Twinkling afar;
 Love in a father's gaze—
 Beaming with light—
 Leve in each happy phase
 Makes our home bright!
- Salver the streamlets are, Verdant the vale, Purple the cliffs afar, Distantly pale;
 Blue is the sky above,
 Hright is the sun,
 Thus do our joys and love
 Mingle and run!
- Loud is the torrents roar, Down from the rock; Loud on the ocean shore Billows may shock;
 Leud is the tempest blast,
 Over the sky—
 Galm. when its rage is past,
 Calmness on high!
- Soft is the summer breeze,
- Soft is the summer breeze,
 Sweetly it sings,
 And theo' the rocks and trees
 Peacefully rings,
 Ring out the morning bell
 Calling to Mass;
 Echoes o'er hill and dell,
 Onward they pass!
- Sweet is the mid-day chime. Angelus notes,
 Angelus notes,
 Sweeter at even time,
 Mea-ured it floats;
 Mournful the bell of death,
 Loud in its toll,
 Sounds with the dying breath
 "Pray for a soul!"
- Brightly the summer sun, Golden his ray, Ber his grand course begun Heralds the day; Red in the glowing West Shines he at eve, Grimson his couch of rest, Deep in the waye!
- Ours is an island home.
- Happy and fair:
 Ours is a highland home
 None can compare;
 Gorgeous the scene may be,
 Humble the lot,
 Yet we are lond and free,
 Pence in our cot! Peace in our cot!

JOSEPH K. FORAN. Green Park, Aylmer.

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Fleming.

PART II.

GHAPTER VII .- CONTINUED.

Oh, Dick, hush!' she cries out shrinking away; 'lon't, don't say another word. Oh, how stupid and blind I must have been! How sorry I am for this!'

'Sydney, are you going to send me away? Is there no hope for me? I know I am not worthy ----'Worthy! Hush! hush!' she interrupts;

it gives me pain to hear you. You are ost worthy, and I like you, but-not in that

There is no hope for me, then?' Dick says, hoarsely.

None. I am sorry-sorrier than sorry but you must never speak to me of this again.'
There is blank silence for a little. Dick

stands and stares at a picture on the walla simpering young person, in a short red petticpat and white boddice, about to wade, barefooted, across a very little brook. And months after, in misty moonlight nights, lying beside his bivouac fire, smoking his short, black pipe, and looking up at the shining, Virginia stars, Captain Macgregor sees the simpering young person in the short petticoat, with a curious sensation that she is the cause of the sharp hot pain that goes with the memory.

'Dick,' Sydney falters at last, looking up, with tears in her eyes, and touching wistfully his arm-'dear Dick, you are not

'Angry,' he answers in an odd, hushed sort of voice. 'No, God bless you, Sydney?' He goes abruptly, drawing a deep breath and presently the street-door bangs after him; and Sister Katie, on the watch-tower, knows that he has gone out to cool off, and has put his fate to the touch, to win or lose it all—and has probably lost. For Dick's success his sharp-sighted sister has had no hope from the first.

Miss Owenson's sympathies have ever been quick, but just at present she is more than ordinarily capable of sympathy for Dick. A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind? The surprise of this evening has been a most distressing one. The mystery of Captain Dick's gloom is solved, but Sydney would have greatly preferred it had ever remained

· To-morrow night is the night,' says Miss Macgregor, sauntering in-i a big night with fate for me; for it's my intention to bring things to a focus with Mr. Vanderdonck. The old gentleman has been rather backsliding lately-rather inclined to shift his allegiance to the Widow Chester. I hate

widows.' 'Yes, they are dangerous; we never needed Mr. Weller to tell us that, laughs Sydney. But pray remember Mr. Vanderdonck was fidelity itself until you set him the example by paying attentions to Mr. Van Cuyler. And Mr. Van Cuyler ignores me for you.

Mr. Vanderdonck goes over to the enemy, and Lewis Nolan goes to foreign parts. "Was there ever a maid in all this world So cressed in love as I?"

sings Katherine, lugubriously, and with piercing look at Sydney. But Sydney's face bafiles her; it lies back,

pale and rather spiritiess against her blue What is that you are reading? Oh! the

Pheniz Monthly and Van Cuyler's new novel. How do you like it?' 'As well as most novels. They are all alike-with a difference,' Sydney responds

rather listlessly. 'They all sing the same

song of woman's peerless beauty, man's deathless devotion, or vice versa, with a proper symphony of jealousy, heroism, total depravity, or superbuman self-abnegation. 'But they set the song to different tunes,' says Katherine: "and Van Cuyler's is like

himself, stately and slow. Do you know

'Your beliefs are so man,y my dear Katle

for the heroine of his new story, 'Fair as a Star.'"

"Very complimentary to me—so compli-

mentary that I am sorry I cannot agree with | that I should give you pain, you.' Why can you not? The description

tallies exactly—tall, fair golden hair, blue eyes, a complexion of pearl, a slender, graceful figure; that is you, is it not?" It is extremely kind of you to say so. Pray do not expect me to answer a question of that delicate nature.'

Oh, nonsense! And the man is in love with you-that is as much as the consuming passion he cherishes for himself will allow him. It is patent to the duliest observer.'

'I must be a very dull observer then, for it is by no means patent to me. Mr. Ernest. Vandervelde Van Cuyler-that is his distinguished name in full is it not?-has certainly stooped from those heights of highand-mighty-dom whereon genius dwells, to honor me with his notice on several festive occasions. Overpowering as the honor is, I have survived it, as you see, and though it should be repeated to-morrow night, still

hope to do so. Sydney, says Katie, with real solemnity, answer me this: If Ernest Van Cuylerrich, aristocratic, talented, famous, handsome asks you to marry him, will you say no?

'Katie,' responds Sydney, taking an easier position in her easy-chair, 'when Mr. Ernest Van Cuyler asks me, I will-answer Ernest Van Cuyler. Now please spare my blushes.' 1 believe, after all, she is engaged to the

baronet, ruminates Kate Macgregor; 'she has refused Dick, and doesn't seem to care whether Lewis Nolan goes or stays. And unless she is engaged to Sir Harry, she never in her senses would reject Van Cuyler.'

For Ernest Vandervelde Van Cuyler was a great man in very many ways. The oldest of all Knickerbocker families was his, and it Mr. V. V. C. had a fault, it was that he was rather too fond of shinning up his genealogical tree.' The family homestead was as ancient as the first Dutch settlement of Manbattan, and that is blue blood surely in New York. He was rich-held, indeed, the purse of a Fortunatus. He was clever-his novel of Hard hit, two years before, had hit the public fancy; the press called it an American 'Pellham,' and predicted great things for this rising genius, and the rest of the press chopped it in vinegar, and the more they chopped the better the book sold. In addition to all these virtues, he was most unnecessarily good-looking—a tall, blonde, melancholy Hamlet, with cold, colorless eyes, and the general air of an exiled prince. A trifle self-conscious maybe, no end conceited, and looking out of those cold blue eyes of his upon all the delicate loveliness of New York belle-dom perfectly unmoved. They sharpened their toy bows and arrows, did those fair daughters of Gotham, and took aim often and well; but this gold-plumaged bird of paradise flew too high for their shooting. And it was Sydnoy Owenson who in her secret heart thought him a prig and a bore, at whose sbrine Prince Charming

seemed at last inclined to bow. It was carnival time; next week Lent would begin, and the last ball of the season was to be a very grand one. Miss Owensor in white lace-an imported dress fit for a lady-in-waiting, and pearls and creamy white roses, looked like a vision, and so Mr. Van Cuyler seemed to think. In a dignified and uplifted way he paid court to her all night. He was harder hit than even sharp-sighted Katie suspected, and more then once-still uplifted-made an effort to obtain a private audience. But Sydney's intuitions were correct here, and she skilfully evaded it. Perhaps she thought one declaration in a week enough! Dick's dreary face made her miserable whenever she looked at it. Not that it would give her the same pain to refuse Mr. Van Cuyler, but refusing was tiresome and profitless work to one not brought up to the business. So, although the talented young author' did his best, made his attentions so pronounced that he who ran might read, Miss Owenson, with the calm generalship which comes naturally to women, outmanneuvred every move. Not once could Mr.

an Cuyler find himself alone with her. But next day at luncheon there lay beside her plate a letter, in almost illegible chirography.

Are you certain it is for me?' says Sydney, eyeing it dubiously, and trying to decipher her own name. 'If it were a doctor's dun, or a lawyer's bill, the writing could not be worse.'

'Or an author's autograph,' says Katie, maliciously. 'Hand it here. To be sure - Miss Sydney Owenson, anybody might read it-after studying it ten minutes. Monogram in scarlet and gold, 'E V. C.' all quips and quirls-pale gray wax, with a coat arms, and a motto in one of the dead languages.'

'Irish maybe,' suggests Dick. It is his last day home, and no one smiles at the ghostly attempt.

Sydney put it quietly in her pocket. stinctively she felt what it contained, felt that it was a letter nut to be read here. Luncheon ended, she went up stairs and opened Mr. Van Cuyler's elegant epistle: CLARENDON HOTEL, Feb. 6th, 18-

MY DEAR MISS OWENSON" That much Sydney could make out without much difficulty, but the rest-Fortunately it was not long; authors as a rule, whatever their sins, are seldom guilty of long letters. This was three small pages, no more. Conscientiously Sydney set herself to the task, half-au-hour to each page, and by dint of skipping a word here, guessing a word there, reached the end at last. It his writing In spite of her riches how poor she was after was bad, his English was good; in the most courtly and grandoise manner Mr. Van Cuyler told the tale of his love and asked Miss Owenson to become his wife.

Sydney sighed a little as she laid it down. Afterall, to win the affections of such men as Sir Harry Leonard and Ernest Van Cuyler was an honor. Why was it she could feel no answering affection for either? Why was it that erratic heart of hers, untouched all these years, had gone at last, unasked, to a man whom the world would have called beneath her?-a man far lesss handsome, and no more talented than Van Cuyler, with neither name nor fortune to offer her? did she care for him? Why did his face haunt her so persistently, his voice sound ceaselessly in her ear, his most careless words linger in her memory? Why did she not forget him? What was there in him or about him, beyond other men, that he and he alone should have power to disturb her

"Curious love be still— Is human love the growth of human will?"

Surely not, for Sydney Owenson had never

willed to fall in love with Lewis Nelan. That very night Mr. Van Cuyler received his answer; next morning he departed from New York; a week later, and on a Havre steamer he was half-way across the Atlantic. Perhaps the author of "Hard Hit" and "Fair as a Star " was right—there can be no more effectual remedy for love-sickness than sea- and make up her mind to life as she found sickness. It was a short answer, too, to send

a man on so long a journey : DEAR MR. VAN CUYLER: Your letter has Lucy Nolan.

as if I accepted. But I cannot accept. I Tuesday pancakes. Will you not come and do not love you. I never can. Regretting try one? You have not been to see me in that I should give you pain,

'I am, very sincerely your friend 'Synney Owenson.'

'P. S .- My decision is irrevocable. I trust you will not heedlessly pain us both by attempting to change it. S. O.'

CHAPTER VIII.

TWILIGHT IN LUCY'S ROOM. AND now Miss Owenson is rid of all her lovers. Dick departs for the fighting ground of the South, and Ernest Van Cuyler disappears all at once, and is in Paris before he has been properly missed. He is a young man not used to the word No; and wounded pride, and hurt self-love, and mortified vanity, have perhaps as much to do with his chagrined flight as the tender passion. In the mysterious way these things get wind, it is whispered about in awe-struck undertones that Miss Owenson has rejected him, the parti of the season.

'Is she insane, I wonder?' Mrs. Macgregor asks rather bitterly, 'to refuse Van Cuyler. For whom is she waiting—a prince of the roval blood?' For Aunt Helen is fiercely angry and dis-

appointed, not that she has rejected Van

Cuyler, but that she has rejected Dick. More than even Katie suspects her mother bas counted on this match. To keep the Owenson shekels in the family, to pay her debts, to provide herself with a home for life free of cost and worry-that has been her

The dream is at an end. Sydney has refused him, and the way out of her difficulties seemed as far off as ever. Her daughter is disappointing her even more bitterly than her son; the winter campaign is ended, and Mr. Vanderdonck has left town, his own lord and master still. In a few months another season of expense and wateringplaces will begin.

Katherine was five-and-twenty last birthday, and is not growing younger with every passing year. She was one of the innumerable 'Martha's' of the world, 'troubled and auxious about many things,' and daily that austere Roman nose grew more and more austere, the cold blue eyes harder and more haggard, the crow's feet ploughed in deeper ridges, and her manner to her consin's daughter as frigid as her great respect for that young lady's fortune would allow.

Sunday in the Macgregor mansion was at all times rather a dreary day—the Sunday following Dick's departure more than usually dreary. In the first place it rained, not a hearty down-pour, but a miserable, ceaseless chilling February drizzle, that blotted out heaven above and earth beneath, in a wet blanket of fog aud mist. Miss Owenson, who was somewhat of a devotee in the eyes of the family, arose early and went to church. Katie slept until noon, and came down, yawning and slipshod, to luncheon. It was a dismal meal; Aunt Helen's face looked cold, and gray, and hard as stone.

'Poor Dick! I wonder if they are fighting down there in this rain,' says Katie. What a desolate day Sunday is, and only last week they told us in the sermon, that heaven would be one perpetual Sabbath! Sunday's rain is wetter, Sunday's cold colder, Sunday's heat hotter, and Sunday's blues bluer, than any other of the week.'

'Your mental thermometer has fallen since last night,' Sydney remarks. 'You were in wild, high spirits starting for Mrs. Holland's soirce musicale.'

4 Natural reaction, my dear. I am like a bottle of champagne, all fiz and sparkle overnight, dead flat next morning. And my last state is worse than my first. After all, I am balf glad the wear and tear of the season is over, and Lent at hand, to give us a chance to recruit. Even perpetual parties become a bore, the theatre monotonous, the opera a dreary delusion. Daily church-going will be liversion, and I don't mind fas fish and oysters. Apropos of the opera will you go to hear 'Il Puritani' in the Academy to-morrow night?

'Yes-no-I don't know, I will be better able to tell you when to-morrow night comes. Sydney answers wearily.

The weather, the change in Mrs. Macgregor, or something, is producing its effect on Miss Owenson's splendid vitality and spirits. To-day she looks pale and fagged, listless and dreary, and the moment luncheon ends goes back to her own room.

'It's my opinion, madre moi,' says Katie, taking up a novel and glancing carelessly at her parent, that if that Spartan severity of manner of yours doesn't thaw out, Sydney Owenson will take wings one of these days and fly back to her English friends. You see she is not used to that sort of thing : she has lived in an atmosphere of petting all her life, and doesn't understand it. Miss Owenson was one of those weak characteriess creatures who never scold and make everybody about them miserable for their good, and Syd ney naturally doesn't take to it now. merely throw out the suggestion, mamma: you will continue to act of course as your

superior wisdom may suggest.' Then, novel in hand, placidly ignoring her mother's irritated reply, Katherine saunters

away to read until dinner. Katherine was right; Sydney was half meditating a flight across the ocean. Low spirits rarely, almost never, attacked her; her nature was thoroughly strong, sunny, and inclined to serve the Lord with a cheerful heart;' but she was miserably out of sorts to-day. How unkind of Aunt Helen to visit all, fatherless, motherless, homeless-alone. She closed her eyes, and leaned her head in a tired way against the back of her chair. If she could only have said 'Come' to Sir Harry Leonard, and sailed away with him to the dear, romantic old Cornish house, where cold looks and icy speeches would never have em- control nor power left. There are some face is radiant. bittered her life. And yet how could she

go back now? If mamma had not sold Owenson Place I might return there, find some nice old lady to keep house for me, and have a home, a real home, a home of my own at last. Or if I could find Cyrilla Hendrick—dear old Cy sweet? -we might start off to Italy and be free and happy in the gypsy, rambling way poor

mamma and I lived so long.' The rain beat and pattered against the glass all day and Sydney sat homesick and lonesome. She had felt from the first that this house could never be home, her relatives never friends. She was convinced of it now. To be in Lucy Nolan's little white chamber. with Lucy's gentle face to make her patient, Lucy's tender voice to soothe her sorrows, would have been comfort; but Sunday was his day home, and on Sunday she never

Sunday ended, and Monday morning's sunshine and bustle dissipated the vapors. After all, what was she that life should not bring its dark days? She must take the bitter with the sweet, like the rest of the world,

Monday morning brought a note from

'I believe that Van Cuyler has taken you | touched me deeply; believe me I feel all the | 'To-morrow is Shrove Tuesday,' Lucy

honor your preference does me quite as much wrote; sand mother is famous for her Shrove

'Poor little Lucy! Yes, I will go.' Sydney thought half remorsefully, why should any foolish teelings of my own keep me away since my going gives her pleasure? poor child, who has so few.'

She sent a brief word of acceptance with the messenger. In the afternoon she went with Katherine to return calls; in the evening she went with her cousin's party to the Academy. It was a more than usually brilliant night—bows and smiles greeted them on every hand; Miss Owenson was a univer-

sal favorite in society.
'I said yesterday I had no friends,' she thought, with a half smile. 'It seems I was mistaken. I shall never lack friends while I remain an heiress. 'Evil communications,' etc. Five months

of Katherine Macgregor's society was making even Syoney cynical. She sat rather silent in the midst of her gay circle, lying listlessly back in her chair, her eyes fixed upon the stage and the singers. Presently Katie leaned forward, and spoke in a half whisper:

Look, Sydney, there are the Graham fam That very stylish girl in the striped ily. opera-cloak and with the scarlet camelias is Mrs. Graham's sister. And—positively, yes
—Lewis Nolan is with them. I thought he had left this wicked world altogether of late.

Sydney glanced across, and saw her large friend, Mrs. Graham, as usual, in loudly swearing colors, and by her side an extremely graceful and rather fragile-looking girl, in an opera wrap of distinguished hues. Leaning across Mrs. Graham's chair was Lewis Nolan, his eyes upon the prima donna of the night evidently absorbed in the music. The young lady leaned back in her chair, and addressed him with a coquettish smile. He bent his tall head to catch her remark with an amused expression.

'What!' exclaimed a gentleman of Mis Macgregor's party, is Nolan going in for Nellie Lincoln? I never thought of it before, but the whole thing would arrange itself beautifully. She is Graham's sister-in-law her family have both money and influence With his talents all he wants is a push upward, and if he does not get the push, even his talent will find it up hill work, heavily weighted as he is in the race of life.

'I understood Mr. Nolan was going to California to seek his fortune, observed

Katie. But if he finds the fortune ready made to his hand at home? Why go to California for

what he can get in New York? Why, indeed if he can get it, of which I am not at all sure. He is a friend of the Grahams, and has a passion for music, consequently Mrs. Graham makes him do escort duty for her husband. I do not believe there is anything between Miss Lincoln and

-Sypney, they are bowing. Mrs. Graham, sweeping the house with her double-barrels, espied the cousins, and bowed. Then she spoke to her escort, and Mr. Nolan, glancing across, bowed in his turn.

What a very lovely face!' said Mrs. Craham's sister. 'Your description has not done Miss Owenson justice. Does she not make a picture, Mr. Nolan, as she sits there, with all that golden hair and that scarlet drapery? I never saw a sweeter face.'

About Miss Owenson's beauty there can be no two opinions, is Mr. Nolan's answer. And as good as she is beautiful,' says enthusiastic Mrs. Graham:—'it is a heart of gold. There is a fascination about her that won my heart at sight.'

'Ah! but Mrs. Graham's heart is so very easily won,' says Nolan. 'And so very often,' says Mrs. Graham's

sister. I never pay any attention to Bella's rhapsodies; she is always infatuated about has never hoped to win, and keeps those tursomebody; but really Miss Owenson justi- bulent emotions of joy and love well reined fies a little raving, They say she even cap-tured the invincible Ernest Van Cuyler. 'So it is said,' Nolan answers.

Cuyler's taste is excellent.' 'I wonder if there is anything in that, Sydney? Katie remarks as they go home; I wonder if Lewis Noian is really epris of Nellie Lincoln? As Major Lloyd said a little while ago, it is just the start in life he wants.

He could not do better.' · Let us hope that it is so, then, Sydney glances shyly up in her tall lover's face. responds, serenely. 'Whatever good fortune befall him, I am quite sure it is deserved.'

Katie looks at her earnestly; she is shrewd, but she is baffled, 'No,' she thinks, 'she does not care. She

never could look like that if she did.' An influx of callers next day detained Sydney in the drawing-room until quite late. It was half-past four before she could make her escape and change her dress to visit Lucy. She was feverishly eager to go-perhaps there she would hear whether there were any truth in this new rumor or no.

She rode to her destination, but it was nearly six before she reached the house. Lucy would be waiting, would think she did not mean to come, and she hurried in opening the house door without knocking. She looked into the parlor—no one there. She turned and ran lightly up to Lucy's room. In the doorway she paused, struck by the picture before her. Coming darkness shadowed the little chamber, the fire in the grate all. had burned low and cast fitful gleams over everything. Lucy sat in her accustomed and with a glance that thrills his inmost place, and leaning over the back of her chair heart. was Lucy's brother. Neither saw her from their position, both were absorbed, and it was tense breath; 'a home, no matter how inferior her own name, uttered by Lewis Nolan, that to what you have been used, to offer you, I

chained her to the spot. 'Sydney Owenson,' he was saying in an intense tone of concentrated fe-ling. 'Yes, Lucy, you have guessed the truth. It is because I dare not see her that I avoid her, because I have no trust in my own strength that I shun her presence. If I met her that are better than words. But the cloud oftener than I do, I would have neither self- still lingers on the young man's brow: her temptations a man can face, defy, and trample under foot-there are others from which flight is the only salvation. This is one.

'I have suspected this,' Lucy said. 'Who could see her and not love her, so lovely, and so lovable, so true and tender, and

'And so far above us. She does not sus-

pect my presumptuous folly?' 'I think not. I am sure not. But, Lewis is it such presumptuous folly? I know she is very wealthy, and of a very proud family; but is mere wealth, then, such an insuperable barrier? Why not tell her at least before sence.'
you go? It is only fair she should have a He l voice in the matter, since you go on her account. She is so gentle, so good, she would

if she refused you-· Even if she refused me, Lewis repeats with a laugh. Your knowledge of the That while you were born to the purple, I world is so limited, Lucy, but even you can hardly doubt that. She is surrounded by suitors of a beauty and fortune equal to her own, and Van Cuyler, surrounded by a glamor of fame, at their head. Nothing succeeds like success. Van Cuyler will win her, and I-will carry the crowning madness of my life with me to Sacramento, and in new

scenes and hard work live it down. The spell is broken. Sydney makes a sten

forward and stands still. Lewis Nolan starts around, Lucy utters a cry; Miss Owen-son, pale as ashes, trembling violently, comes forward.

'I—I beg your pardon,' she says, in a gasping voice, 'I did not mear to listen. But I caught my name and-

She comes over to Lucy's side; and takes the two hands, impleringly held out, in hers, and clasps them hard. 'You have heard,' Mr. Nolan asks, quite

white with the shock of his surprise. All. Oh! forgive me. Indeed I did not

mean to listen--'
Forgive you! he repeats, mastering himself by an effort. But you will do me the iustice, I am sure, to believe I would not wilfully have pained you by this avowal. She stands silent, but her color is coming

and going, her breath quick, her eyes intent upon the carpet pattern. Lewis Nolan, in spite of the poverty of his antecedents, is an adept in the polite art of self-repression. He holds himself well in

hand now. \cdot 'My sister has been trying to overthrow my resolution of going away next month, he says, but the deadly pallor of his face belies the calmness of voice and words, and in an uncontrollable moment I have told her the truth. That I have learned to love you is at once my loss and my gain but knowing its

have heard, if it does pain you, you will still forgive me, I am sure. She stands silent. 'Forgive him!' He

hopelessness I never meant to pain you by

the knowledge. Now that by chance you

only asks that. 'Have I indeed offended you?' he says coming nearer. 'Shall we not part friends,' then, after all?

Part? She cannot bear that. She sinks lown on her knees, and lays her face against her friend. 'Toll him, Lucy,'-clinging to Lucy's

hands—' you know."

And Lucy laughs softly at the little comdy of errors, and holds her close, and looks triumphantly at her brother. 'Miss Owenson!' he cried-'Sydney,

what does this mean?' 'Oh, stupid Lewis!' Lucy laughs; 'how blind men are! It means you are not to go to Sacramento—that is all.'

CHAPTER IX.

MY LIFE HAS FOUND WHAT SOME HAVE FOUND SO SWEET."

IT is half-an hour later.

Twilight, pale and gray, has given place tonight; outside the frost February stars sparkle, and a new moon glimmers like a broken silver ring. Inside, the red glow of the fire still fitfully lights the room, and lingers on the two figures standing at the ivy-wreathed window, and on Lucy Nolan lying back, her eyes upon them, her hands clasped, praying, perhaps, but with a face of infinite content. For the two persons most interested, they just stand here and say very little. They have said very little in the past half hour, but Sylney knows that the desire of her heart is here. And Lewis Nolan knows, that what in his wildest moments of hope he never dared hope for, what Ernest Van Cuyler has vainly sought, is his. And among all the elect of Mammon, whom the news will probably shock and amaze, not one will be more honestly surprised than is at this moment the happy man himself. He has spoken little either of love, or rapture, or gratitude, as they linger here. Long agohe is thinking of it as he stands by Sydney Owenson's side and gazes out at the starry darkness—the strong passions nature has given him slipped their leash, and the memory of that time has dakened his whole afterlife. The power of self-repression, his life-

study since, has become second nature now, and he stands beside the beautiful woman he Mr. Van his eyes have told her all she asks to know.

> never consent. dow frame, her eyes fixed on that broken, little yellow moon, smiles dreamily, and,

Will she not? Very likely. But it doesn't matter, does it? A second cousin is -well, a second consin: I am not sure that her consent or approbation signifies.'

He smiles at the easy air and tone of utter indifference. But I am afraid it does, my little princess. You are making a very shocking mesalliance, run on the siding to allow the passage of the stooping very low in stooping to me. Do you

'I did not before. You should know best, however. I bow to your superior wisdom, Mr. Nolan. 'Ah! it is no laughing matter. Mrs.

Macgregor's house is your home; she can make it very unpleasant for you, Sydney' Sydney knows that; Mrs. Macgregor has made it excessively unpleasant for her al-

know, my princess, that rich as you are, you are not as well off as other girls after 'I am to-night,' she answers, so softly,

ready.

'If I only had a home,' he says, drawing a

would take you from them at once. have not; I can offer you nothing.' 'Except yourself. Oh! Lewis, I ask nothing in all the world beside.1 They clasped hands, and again there is silence; one of those long, delicious blanks

'I suppose you know, Sydney, that you will be set down as the prey of a fortunehunter. And very naturally, too, when a pauper aspires to a princess what other motives can actuate the pauper than mer-

cenary ones? 'Lewis,' says Sydney, and the way in which she utters her lover's name for the first time is a caress in itself, 'don't be disagreeable, please. What does it matter to you or to me what all the world says? You are the only one who will have the impertinence to repeat such a thing in my pre-

He laughs, then sighs.

I am not so sure of that. Mrs. Macgregor will consider it her duty and her privilege to not look upon it as presumptuous folly even put things before you very plainly-oh, very plainly indeed. She will tell you-what is true—that I am beneath you in every way. was born a newsboy: that while you walked in silk attire, and siller had to spare, I swept offices and ran errands; that while you reigned 'queen, lily, and rose in one,' in a fashionable boarding-school, I was educated by the bounty of her brother; that while you are an heiress, and of the salt of the earth, I am an out-at-elbows Bohemian, fighting my way inch by inch, obscure, unknown to fame, with a mother and sister who sew for a liveli-

hood. And all Madison Avenue will scandalized, and the best metropolitan society will cry out that one of their has put them to shame. Oh! little princess, think of it in time. It is not yet too late to draw back, to repent of your sin against society. against society.

against society.

'That is a very eloquent outburst, Mr.
Nolan,' replies Miss Owenson, coolly; but as a rule eloquent outbursts are thrown away on me. If you have been surprised into telling me you—you care for me a little, and want to get out of it, please put it in plain words. If you tell me to kive you up, I will do it; if not, the rest of the world though it cried out to me with one voice is as nothing.'

My own! how can I ever prove my grati tude for this?"

By never saying such hateful things more. All New York can neither make nor mar my happiness, but you can with a word.
All the wealth of the world, if I possessed it would not weigh a feather-weight against my -love.'...

She speaks the last word in a sky whisper, as one not yet used to its sound. For two. and twenty years she has gone on her way, her heart her own, to lay it down hambly here. She is sweetness, and nobleness, and generosity itself, but even yet this difficult Mr. Nolan is not at rest, for he knows she speaks of wealth and position with the grand disdain of one who has never known the lack of either.

And now Mamma Nolan puts in her best black Sunday cap, and ca mly announces that the pancakes are ready, and will they please come down to tea, and at this descent from sublimited sentiment to flap-jacks, all laugh

laugh.

Dear me,' says Mrs. Nolan, 'what are you laughing at and what are you all doing in the dark? Lewis, I think you might have lit the lamp. It can't be pleasant for Miss Owenson to sit in darkness like an owl. · I don't mind being an owl for a little while,

Mrs. Nolan, res onds Sydney, demurely, Mr. Nolan and I have been discussing society and creeds, and forgot that it was lamplight time. Well, come down to supper, says Mamma Nolan, innocently, 'Lewis, be very careful in

carrying Lucy on the stairs.' For it is one of Lucy's test days, and she is to go down stairs. The warning is not needed, no woman could be more tender of touch than is Lewis with his frail

sister.

He carries her down to the cozy parlor, where fire and lamp make warmest light, and where china tea cups glisten, and an old silver tea-pot, the one relic of affluent days, sparkles, and where there are cakes, and coffee, and chicaens, and ruby jellies and snowy bread, cold ham and hot pancakes all tempting and nice. It is a delightful meal, although Sydney finds to her surprise that she has no appetite, and her effort in the eat. ing way is only an effort to please her hostess. Lewis is rather silent, but he looks wonderfully happy, even his mother notices, and her artless remarks on the subject make Miss Owenson blush. There is a ring in one of these pancakes, Mrs. Nolan gravely informs her company, whoever gets it is to be married before the year ends; and this blissful symbol, the propitious Fates will, shall fall

(To be Continued.)

RAILWAY DISASTER

A Coach Filled with Excursionist: Telescoped by a Locomotive.

Two Persons Killed and Twenty-live Others Injured.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., August 11 .- At ha ils eyes have told her all she asks to know.
Sydney, he says, and the name comes as an excursion train which left Atlantic City at naturally to his lips as though they had six o'clock, ran into the first section, telescop spoken it for years, 'Mrs. Macgregor will ing the rear car, and killing two persons an injuring about twenty-five others. The pa Sydney, leaning lightly against the win-low frame, her eyes fixed on that broken, 5.30 express from Camden at midnight, give the following account of the disaster :- The excursion train consisted of twenty-six cars sixteen in the first and ten in the second sec tion. The train was filled with St. Ann's Catholic excursionisis from Kensington Philadelphia. The first section left this city at six o'clock, and the second followed soon after. When the first section reached Mary Landing the engineer slowed and started t 5.30 express from Camden. All the cars had passed the switch except two, when the second section came thundering on behind The engineer of the latter section whistled down brakes as he approached the switch but when the brakes were applied they failed to work, owing to their being wet, and the rear locomotive crashed into the last car of the first section, telescoping it and causing a fearful wreck. As the locomotive forced it way into the car, the cylinder heads were 'And you have no other home. Do you forced open, and dense clouds of steam poured through the cars, scalding nearly every passenger in it. In an instant there was a scene of fearful excitement. The sound of hissing steam and the shricks of the terrified passengers were blended and carried through the cars, striking terror to the hearts of all. The crowded cars were speedily emptied, and every effort made to aid the wounded. The express train arrived just as the accident occurred, and the passengers from it also hurried to render assistance. The work of removing the injured was immediately begun and medical aid summoned. The wounder were taken to neighbouring houses. The best cars of the express train were switched off and fitted up as hospitals, and attached to the excursion train. In these were placed the least injured, and the train went on to Philadelphia. Physicians from Camden, who came down on the wrecking train that was telegraphed for, forbid the removal of a number of the injured, who still remain at May's Landing.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-You will oblige me by inserting the following returns of our Society's semi-annual election:

Father Matthew's Total Abstinence As sociation of Almonte: Revd. Father Coffey Revd. Director; John O'Rielly, President; M. McAuliffee, 1st Vice-President; P. J Doherty, 2nd Vice-President; M. Nolan, Se cretary; J. Stafford, Assistant-Secretary; Daly, Treasurer. Committee of Management-Mesers. D. Malone, D. Maher, P. Delaney, Dowdall, R. O'Sullivan, J. E. Bouchil, E. Letang, I. Letang, A. Maddon.

Yours truly, JOHN O'RIBLLY. Almonte, August 9th, 1880.

"No, Algernon, dear, I say that the boy shall not be brought up on the bottle. Look at its grandpa's nose."

THE OLD MAN SAFE BEHIND IRON BARS.

One of the Greatest Crimes of Mcdern

Larius Unsuspecting Travellers Into the House, Throwing Them Into a Dungeon, and Murdering Them for Their Money.

(Special correspondence of the Philadelphia Times.)

OMAHA, Neb., August 2.

The story of the crimes of the Bender family is upon everybody's lips. The greatest crime of the century is likely, in a small measure at least, to be atoned for. But the most horrible death that old John Bender could be put to would but in a slight degree avenge the sufferings of his many victims. In a jail at Fremont, in Dodge county, a man is looked up who is supposed to be the fiend that the authorities of Kansas have been She may be the original Mrs. Bender or she thirsting for their blood. In 1873 old Bender and his wife and their son John and his wife lived near Cherryvale, Labette county, Kansas. Their house was about two miles out of town.
It was a rude frame structure, standing in a lot of two acres. The old woman called her-self a medium. She had a way of boiling herbs and roots that were supposed to have charms and spells about them and she dealt in incantations She was repulsive is aspect _tail, angular and scrawny, with hard, steelgray eyes and thin, ragged gray hair strag-gling over her temples The family seem to have been totally under the influence of this ungainly creature. Her word with them was law. The Bencers ostensibly kept a grocery. A sign was displayed in front of their rude dwelling to attract visitors, but the stock in trade consisted principally of a sort of cheap wine. There were only two rooms in the house. One was a dining room and kitchen combined. In the other the four Benders

MANY SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCES.

in 1973 a number of ersons traveling in the direction of Cherryvale mysteriously disappeared. No traces of them could be found. The first disappearance that attracted public attention was that of an old man and his grand-daughter, who left Cherryvale in February, 1872, in a two horse wagon, to go to Fort Scott, but who never reached that place. All inquiries failed to elicit a clue to on them. They killed some persons that had their disappearance until, about the beginning no money at all." of March, Dr. William H. York recognized the wagon and team at Fort Scott. He ascertained that the wagon had been purchased at the fort from some person who had come from Cherryvale, and he determined to ferret out the mystery. He left Fort Scott on March 9, and he to disappeared. Dr. York was well known and the greatest efforts were made to discover traces of him. A large reward was offered, rivers were dragged, spots fit for ambush were probed foot by foot, lonesome places were quested as a keen hound scents a trail that is cold, and still no traces of the lost man were discovered. Not a shadow of evidence rested anywhere to say that Dr. York had been murdered—not a sign anywhere told how he came to his death, if, indeed, death had evertaken him unawares. He was traced to Cherryvale, in Labette county, but no further. There all track and trace of him ceased. The excitement was at a high pitch. One day an exploring party stopped at the house of the Benders. Hed they seen anything of Dr. York? No, the answer came, they had not. They knew nothing whatever concerning him But this visit had a strange effect. The next day the Bender family disappeared, and almost as mysteriously as had Dr. York. This suspicious circumstance aroused curiosity. A man riding into Cherryvale from the country one day was impressed by the deserted appearance of the Bender place. He entered the vard. In the stable he found a dead caif. There was every indication from the appearance of the miserable oreature that it had starved to death. The man walked up to the bouse, opened the door and looked in. Not an article of household furniture had been removed, but the dust lay heavy on everything. The man went to Cherryvale and told his story. Senator A. M. York, the brother of the missing man, was there. To his susp clous mind the sudden and strange flight of the Bender family was a revelation. He had found his first clue to ais lost brother. He divulged his suspicions and a hard of men accompanied him to the Bender farm. The front room of the house was carefully searched, every crack and crevice being minutely looked into and subjected to the application of rods and levers to see if the flooring was either hollow or loose. Nothing came of it. No blood spots ap-The floor was solid. The walls peared were solid. Next the party searched the The beds were removed. In their fight the Benders had left everything untomched.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

The explorers were about to retire when they noticed a depression in the floor. A trap door was revealed. It was lifted up, and in the gloom a pit outlined itself, forbidding, cavernous, nuknown. Lights were procured and some of the meu descended. They found themselves in an abyss shaped like a well, six feet deep and five feet in diameter. Here and there little damp places could be seen, as though water had come up from the bottom or been poured down from shove. They groped around over these splotches and held a handful to the light. The coze had smeared itself over their palms and dribbled through their fingers. It was blood. Every suspicion was realized. The murderers had fled leaving behind damning evidences of their bideous guilt. But where were the bodies of the victims? For an hour the party of excited people traversed the lonely garden in the rear of that human slaughter pen, prodding the earth with a long iton rod. All at once the iron seemed to strike a fleshy matter. In a moment's time a dozen eager spades had resurrected from its shallow grave the decaying body of a human being. It had been buried face down. They turned it to the sunlight A cry of terror went up from the "You went by the name of McGregor?" advanced in the stage of decomposition the features were plainly recognizable. How the murderous deed had been done was speedily and easily learned. A terrible blow on the back of the head bad crushed the skull upon the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the brain and the throat had been cut from the token a ment till the ole man went to Kansas and took up a home-tend in Label the did take the name till the ole man went to Kansas and took up a home-tend in Label the same aim, for the latter are mostly infidels."

"What possible hepe have you of succeeding same aim, for the latter are mostly infidels."

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alive. The murders had been committed for robbery. Travelers were asked in to drink. They never left the house alive.

they went no one knew. A few days ago a man was seen at Richland travelling eastward with a woman. They stopped at, a house, and soon after their arrival made inquiries as to whether anything had yet been discovered of the Bender family, who formerly lived in Kansas. Their talk and actions excited suspicion, which was further strengthened by their answers to questions asked them. They appeared excited, and told conflicting stories as to who they were and where they were from; said they had lived five or six years among the Indians; that they had been up in the Niobrara country, and that they were not the Benders. Sheriff Gregg was called. He started on their track. At Schuyler he caught up with them. He passed them two or three times, and finally turned around and met them with drawn revolver. He said to the woman, "Hello, Kete," and she was considerably startled, and replied, "I am not Kate Bender." The old man didn't offer any resistance, and the officer had no difficulty in landing him and his wife in the Frement looking aftr efor seven years. There hardly seems a doubt of his identity. With kim is who is apparently over 60 years of age, said jail. In the jail the couple had a conversaa woman—repulsive, hard-fisted and old. to her: "I knew if we came to Kansas that She may be the original Mrs. Bender of such that she may be his mistress. Opinions differ on this point. When they reach Kansas the authorpoint. When they reach Kansas the authorpoint. When they reach Kansas the authorpoint. We would not stand a ghost of a show. If I have to die, I want to die with you and be buried with you. I am going crazy. I know I have to die. I want that have before I start for Kansas." razor in here before I start for Kansas." "They would not let you have it. They are afraid of losing their reward," she said. He continued: "I know you'll give me away, but you cannot save yourself. Oh! my first wifs. She was a good woman. You don't care for me. You musn't think you can escape by giving me away. Don't you cry." The couple were finally separated and charged with being the original Benders. They denied it. The old man said his name was McGregor; that he was taken sick and stopped at the house of the Benders for seven but he has not yet complied. The old man weeks, and that his wife was with him. He still devies that he is John Bender. Photoeaid he knew of various murders being commirted, and that he did not dare to say anything for fear of his life. The old woman six feet tall, and weighs 200 pounds, with an told a terrible story. She said the money of immense face and hands darkened by exthe persons murdered was always divided among the Benders. "I think my husband She can neither read nor write. Since Tuesnever got any of it. The garden was full of day of last week she has been separated from graves and the cellar full of dead bodies. Dr. York's brother was murdered while I was there. He was a single man, I think about 35 years old. The dining-room of the house was the room which the sliding-trap was

under. A person would sit down at the table to eat, and the slides were moved and the person would fall into a deep cellar. I don't know how deep the cellar was. They would kill anybody then who would come to the house, rich or poor, for fear they might inform

NO DOUBT OF THE PRISONER'S IDENTITY.

For a day or two it was doubtful whether the man was really old Bender. There does not seem to be any doubt about it now. A man who lived near him at Cherryvale called at the jail. His name is Hooffan, and he identified the prisoner as old John Bender.

"Did you ever see this face before?" Hooflan asked. "Yes," replied the old man, "I know you but I can't place you." "Don't you know the man who used to herd near your place in Kansas?" Mr. Hooflan inquired. The old man became excited. " My God, yes," he answered; "how did you come And so the old man was led on to here ?' tell of the crimes which had been committed. On being told that he would have to go to Kansas, he swore that he would not go. He said that he would go anywhere else, and would kill himself before he would go there. Hoofien showed him a plan of the house and surroundings, which he acknowledged was correct. Hooflan then went and saw the She began laughing when she saw him. When asked if she knew him she answered: "Yes; I know him. How do you do, Mr. Huffan?" [the name she was wout to I never expected to see you any more. I don't want to talk to you here. We are captured at last and they will hang us. You know that that's John Bender. There's no use denying that any longer. I'm going to tell the truth. If that don't save me from being hung, I'll have to hang, too. I ought to have told the truth from the start. I told him that we would be caught if we came back this way on the main road. We were going back East. We had a hard time among the Indians; very seldom sawa white person, Sheriff Gregg says that the true Bender is in custody. As to the woman he is doubtful. He thinks she is not the original Mrs. Bender, but that Mrs. Benders was killed and that this woman is Bender's mistress. Sheriff Gregg is now engaged in hunting up young Bender and his wife. They have been seen recently, and officers are on their track. The excitement is in-

TELLING HOW THE CRIMES WERE COMMITTED. CHILDREN BURIED ALIVE.

Fremont despatch in Chicago, Tribune August 2. Eurther startling developments were made in the 3e der matter to day. Mrs. Bender, or Mrs. McGregor, made a full and complete perpetrated on the John Bender farm during 1872 and 1873. She denies having had any personal hand in the matter, but says Kate, old John's daughter, was the leader of all the deviltry. She went over her entire history married McGregor, alias Bender, who was a widower with four chi dren, two of whom were Kate and John, Jr They migrated from Missouri to Labette county, Kansas, and became John Bender and family. Being asked if she would be called Mrs McGregor or Mrs Bender, she replied: "The latter will do if you be satisfied, as you be here to see Mrs Bender." "Were you married to Bender in Kansas?" I was a widow, and he married me at Springfield, Ill, at the close of the war. I can't remember what year, but 'Squire Sedar tied the knot His name was then Alexander McGregor and he had four children, John and

Kate being of the number; but two of the

boys had run off. He was a poor cuss, but

we lived about several years and then were

sent by the county of Dunklin county, in

southwest Missouri, where sister lived. All

ear to ear. The work of discovery went on. | that?" Well, there was stealin', thievin' and of Irish friends and common patriots in One after another were laid bare the graves of killin,' and all that." "Who was the first America, who insisted on fighting. We can ten murdered people. Most of the bodies person killed by the family?" "He was a afford to wait. In fact that is our only were identified. Among them the bodies of two children. There were no marks of violence upon them. They had been buried and on a sign was 'Groceries' outside the door, and seein' this he stopped. We took him in, and the second night we got him up to eat supper, and, while seated at the table, John Bender let him into the cellar, where Kate or John killed him, and the next day

All traces of the Benders were lost. Where they buried him in the garden." "How long after this before any one else was killed?" "I don't quite remember, but not long. Two were killed, and one of them, whose name I believe was something like McGruthy or McGrath, had a good deal

of money; at least John told me so." "Do you remember about a whole family being killed?" "Yes, I do. There was a man and wife and two little girls. They drove up in a covered spring wagon, and wanted to stay all night. Kate Bender said they could stay. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and while at supper that night they were dropped through the hole. Kate and the old man were below, and the man fought pretty hard, but they fixed him. I was behind the curtain that night, but did not pull the trap."

"What about the children?" "They cried bitterly that night, and the next day a man came along and see one of 'em, and they were killed that night." "How were they killed?" "They were buried alive. Old John took one and Kate took the other. They hollered awiul, but finally stopped, and Kate came in and said the 'damned brats were all right now.'" "Who was killed next?" "It was Dr. York. I remember him so well. He was such a pleasant man, with sidewhiskers and moustache. It was a rainy day when he came, and they got a good deal of money when they killed him. He fought hard, too, but Kate killed him with the hatchet." "You all left soon after this?" "Yes; they got 'skeered,' and we all went away. After walking a few miles some men took us in a waggon, and we drove into the Cherokee or Choctaw Nation.'

ASXING FOR A REQUISITION TO TAKE THE BEN-

DERS TO KANSAS. CHICAGO, August 4 .- A despatch to the Journal from Omaha says: Governor St John was applied to a week ago for a requisition to take the Benders from Fremont to Kansas, graphs of the two prisoners have been taken The old woman is almost a giantess, being posure during her life among the Sioux. She can neither read nor write. Since Tuesthe old man, who thinks she has gone to

[Continued from first page.]

Reverting now to the organization of the Brotherhood, I asked my informant if he was at liberty to give an idea of the strength of

"In Ireland," he replied, taking from his waistcoat pocket a small slip of paper, "the

number of actual paying members is as fol-Province.

Before the land agitation, or one year ago, there were 15,000 or 16,000 men in our ranks in Connaught. They had about £2,500 in their treasury, too, and now they only have about £800. Where the money is gone I do not know. They have purchased no arms, and, therefore, the cash is supposed to have been spent for imitation pikes, green flags and other equally interesting 'war material

used at agitation meetings." "What are the forces in England?" "Across the channel the strength is as fol-

lows:	J
District. North of England	No. of Men
South of England	2,500
Scotland	
m-4-1	11 000

-This makes a grand total in England, Ircland and Scotland of 47,000 men. Of the number in Ireland fully twelve thousand are armed with Snider rifles, purchased or stolen in England or bought in America, with American, English and Australian contributions.'

"Do you have any trouble in getting these arms into the country?"

" None whatever. Our arms agents have no difficulty in supplying arms as rapidly as the circles desire to purchase. The arms agents have in Dublin, Belfast, Cork and other large towns stores of arms awaiting purchase by the circles."

"Are you at liberty to say how they are smuggled into the country?"

"No, that would not be advisable; but they are brought into the country constantly in such quantities as they are needed. The Snider rifle and bayonet is supplied to the men in Ireland at £1 apiece, the extra cost being defrayed by the fund of the Brotherhood."

"How large is the fund?" "Well, about £20,000 in three countries,

the division of the North of England being the richest." "Are the men in England armed, too?"

"They are all armed with revolvers. It is not necessary to arm them with guns vet, as confession of the whole matter, even to the they can be got easily if wanted. In Ireland minutest details regarding the butcheries it is different, and arms must be obtained secretly. Of course, the number named above as that of those under arms in Ireland does not represent all, as many are privately armed with weapons not received through the organization. It is impossible to get the exact from the time she became Mrs. Alexander number armed as the centres are not obliged NcGregor. She was a widow at the time she to report the number of arms, as they are men and money."

"Have you ever had any communication with the Euglish republicans?"

"We have on one or two occasions been in negotiation with Bradlaugh and the republicans, who have shown considerable interest in our objects, but the communications have never come to anything, as the Englishmen do not mean fight."

"Have you any connection on the Continent among revolutionists there?"

"No, we have not. Stephens had an understanding with Continental revolutionists, and in 1867 a number of Italian officers came to England, but they returned, and since then there has been a kind of contempt among Continental revolutionists for the Fenian movement. The strong Catholicity of Irish revolutionists must al ways be a bar to a connection with Continentals having the

chance. England must sooner or later be involved in a great war, and that will be our opportunity. In 1877, when a war was threatened with Russia, overtures were made in America to the Russian Ambassador, at Washington, and also to the Ambassador, in Paris, by Irish agents, offering assistance and

asking for war material and officers. As no war ensued the negotiations of course came to nothing, but the overtures were not declined, only postponed."

"Are the constabulary of Ireland at all

"No, taking the oath of allegiance disqualifies a member of the Brotherhood while that body remains in its civil state and with few exceptions this has applied even to mem-bers of Parliament. Of Parnell's active party in the present Parliament nearly every one of them have been members of 'our firm.' One of the exceptions is the parliamentary

connected with the organization?"

the secret oath, but when called on for dues refused to pay." "Has Stephens anything to do with the

disciple of Hartmann, who, however, took

present organization? "Nothing. There are, however, small circles in Dublin and Cork, recruited chiefly from expelled members of the organization, which profess to be working with Stephens; but it is doubtrul whether they have any connection with him."

This ended the conversation. The interview sums up concisely and truthfully the facts regarding the organization of the revolutionary party in Ireland. No one can doubt the desperate and daring determination of thousands of these men, and it would be hard to predict the result should England find a revolution on her hands while engaged in a great European war. What might not a few thousand reckless men in England do in these days of dynamite and Nihilists? It is customary to laugh at such things as these, and for the purposes of the revolutionists it is as well that they should be laughed at, but it is hard to believe that generation after gereration Irishmen will risk their lives and liberty for the amusement of the thing, and hundreds of them are now risking at least the latter in in the endeavor to arm and organize their countrymen to meet some emergency in the future which may cost them their lives. Every week brings into Ireland quantities of military stores of every description, most of it of excellent quality. It is brought in stored and despatched to every part of Ireland, under the very eyes of the police. One cannot travel in any of the distucbed parts of Ireland without observing one or two of the constabulary narrowly watching all the strangers who pass through-"looking for Fenians," an inspector in Mayo once told me. They know that arms and ammunition come into their towns, but how and when they would be glad to explain if they could. A consignment arrived in Cork only this week, and in due course found its way to ---, from which place I was supplied with some interesting specimens. As a guarantee of good faith I forward you by this mail two rifles, both Snider's, which less than three days ago were surreptitiously landed in Ireland by the arms agents, and the remainder of which consignment is now in the hands of a Fenian military company in the province of Munster.

usually favored by them. One of them is a short skirmishing rifle in excellent condition, and to which belongs a sword bayonet, now in my possession. The other gun is a regula military rifle of the Snider pattern. Both are government rifles, as will be seen by the crown stamped upon the lock, and have either been bought at auction or stolen-the latter, I imagine, from the dates 1877 and 1879, for it was before these that the Martini-Henry's were adopted by the British regulaarmy and the Suiders abandoned and sold at auction. The Sniders are now used by the Volunteers alone, and I do not donb guns I send you have been stolen from some uckless volunteers. Those rifles had been taken apart when I received them and the stock of the long refle is, you will see, sawed into two pieces for the greater safety of secret transmission, but in such a manner as not to impair its usefulness in the slightest degre . This latter gun has evidently had a precarious passage to Ireland, for it is slightly rusted, but it would have been placed in prime condition in the hands of the arms agent. I have also a new Colt's revolver, which is the kind served out to officers of the organization. All the arms bear the private mark of the Brotherhood on the stocks and would be easily recognized by friends of the cause in America.

These rifles are fair specimens of the arms of

the revolutionists, and are the manufacture

Regarding the operations of the organization in the immediate future it may be relied upon that the object of the Brotherhood now is. and will be for some time to come, to oryanize, arm and finally to discipline from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand men in Ireland, and to rick from the English and Scotch organizations from three thousand to four thousand of the most determined men for action there when the proper moment arrives, but the nature of whose duty has not yet been dec ded upou, though it may be guessed. As soon as the organization is completed and has approached the perfection which is desired, and has sufficient funds on hand, the Supreme Council will cease to exist. and the organization will become purely military. Each county will be placed under an officer, each province under a general and the entire body under a military executive, the American organization being expected to supply officers. But even then no revolution need be anti-cipated, for the Irish revolutionists have now no hope of fighting England alone. The organization in its changed form will simply await events.

I am sure that the Canadian scheme will never again be tried, and, indeed, the lesson of the last fissee has not been thrown away in any sense. But whatever is done will depend upon circumstances. One thing, however, is certain, from everything I have seen and heard, and from what I know-there is no bazard whatever in predicting that whenever England becomes engaged in a war of any magnitude Ireland will be the seat of bold and serious revolution.

The above are only a few extracts from the report in the New York Herald, which occupies a whole page of that very enterprising journal.

The population of the leading cities of the Inited States is to be learned from the census NO. 19 ST. JAMES STREET. ust taken. New York contains 1,209,561, au ncrease of 24 per cent. on 1870; Philadelphia, 842,000, increase 24 per cent.; Brooklyn 554 -693, increase 40 per cent.; Chicago 477.500, increase 60 per cent.; St. Louis 375,000, increase 21 per cent.; Boston 352,000 increase 40 per cent.; Baltimore 330 000, Cincionati 255, 804. San Francisco 227,350. increase of 51

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Will Continue for Twenty-five Days Only.

GOODS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY

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Boston One-Price Clothing Store!

60 St. JOSEPH Street.

Every Garment in our Store has been REDUCED to just ONE-HALF the PRICE. This is no talk but a genuine mark down. An examination of the goods will convince the most skeptical.

Blue Serge Coat	5	•0	Now	ouly	68	25
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Notice to Correspondents.

Communications on all matters concerning Catholic interests are respectfully solicited, and will be cheerfully inserted, when written in conformity with the spirit of this Journal. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions that may be expressed by correspondents.

respondents.

Correspondence communicating Catholic news will be gladly received. We solicit the attention of our friends in the Dominion to this matter. We cannot undertake to return rejected manu-

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For August, 1880.

THURSDAY, 19.—Of the Octave.
FRIDAY, 20.—St. Bernard, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Bp. McMahon,
Hartford, 1879. SATURDAY, 21.-St. Jane Frances de Chantal,

SATURDAY, 21.—St. Jane Frances de Chartat, Widow.
SUNDAY, 22.—Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Octave of the Assumption. SS. Timothy and others, Martyrs, Same Less. and Gosp. as last Sunday! Last Gosp. Matt. vl. 24-33.
MONDAY, 23.—St. Philip Beni'l, Confessor. Vigil of St. Bartholomew. Fr. Rasles killed at Norridgewock, Me. 1721.
TURSDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew, Apostle. Massacre at Lachine, Canada, 1689.
WEINNESDAY, 25.—St. Louis IX., King of France, Confessor.

MR. MICHAEL T. HARRINGTON has kindly consented to act as our agent in Downeyville, Ontario, and is empowered to receive subscriptions for the TRUE WITNESS.

THE London Times of July the 29th contains a letter from Peter Sheridan, a Dublin merchant of 45 years standing, complaining that at the hotel where he was stopping, in London, the proprietor peremptorily declined payment in Irish National Bank notes. The Irish merchant expresses his intense indignation, and advises his countrymen to retaliate by refusing English paper money.

THE Shamrock and Montreal Lacrosse clubs will measure their skill and capacity against each other on Saturday next. The Montrealers are in excellent condition, and fully determined that they will not leave the field without making a desperate effort for victory. They are certainly the most formidable competitors the champions have ever came in contact with, and the play on Saturday will be something worth seeing, whoever wins.

THE Bohemian Club enterprise is a failure. Mr. White declines the presidency and the Montreal journalists fight shy of the "Club." In fact there has been no meeting of the gentlemen of the press in connection with the affair, and it now seems that the organizer has had no authority to form the club. At the same time we beg to differ from Mr. White, and to think that, under more favorable auspices, a literary or newspaper club would be of advantage.

THE Catholic party in Italy, which has been persecuted so long by a pitiful minority, has awakened to the truth that it is the nation It has taken heart of grace, marched to the polls and triumphantly carried the municipal | think that the giving away of the City Paselections in the three chief cities of Italy, Rome, Florence and Venice. This is but the beginning. It will, now that they realize their superior strength, be the fault of the Catholics themselves if they any longer submit to be insulted and dictated to by Garibaldi and his small but energetic following. Italy is still a Catholic nation.

It is pretty plain that Russia is lending valuable assistance to the Afghans, in advice in money, and perhaps in men. Against this England carnot reasonably complain, as she gave comfort to Turkey in times past. The truth is England and Russia are at war but they don't know it, or they shut their eyes to the disagreeable fact. It is pleasanter to indulge their spite in an underhand way than to go to the expense of moving large armies and navies against each other; but it will come all in the good time, when Peter the Great's will is more fully understood, or when Russia has more money at her disposal.

MR. GLADSTONE does such curious things. One of his latest acts is the appointment of a royal commissioner to examine and report upon the relation between landlord and tenant in Ireland. The personnel of the royal commission is of the most extraordinary nature, consisting as it does of all landords and not a single friend of the tenants.

welves as to the justice of eating spring a complimentry nature, whereupon the lambs. The members are Lord Bessborough, Chief Baren Dowse, Mr. Kavanagh, the rejected landlord of Carlon, King-Harman, the rejected of Sligo, O'Connor Don, the rejected of Roscommon, and Mr. Shaw, one of the members for Cork, who lately balanced himself in the comical role of leader of the Irish people. One would think that Mr. Parnell or some other friend of the tenants, might be placed on this commission if only through courtesy, but no. And yet Mr. Gladstone said once upon a time he would advocate the ruling of Ireland according to Irish ideas!

GENERAL DALBYMPLE is, or was lately, organizing an army at Austin, Texas, for the invasion of Mexico. He had collected a few militia generals about him for organizing purposes, and divided his troops into five army corps. on paper. He has, however, been warned by the United States authorities that he is contravening the law, and that he must not carry out his intention of making the United States a base of operations against a friendly power. Whether General Dalrymple will persevere in hundred men. He claims that English and as sinews of war.

WE notice, with pleasure, that Mr. John O'Hart, who has already done so much for entitled "Irish Pedigress." This edition will contain, in one volume, the matter previously given to the public in the two series, together with the author's further investigations since. We observe from a paragraph in the prospectus that the third edition will contain the names of the new settlers in Ireland after the English invasion—the families in Ireland through the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries; and the Cromwellian settlers during that sad epoch of Irish history. The author invites substriptions to assist him in his work, and he assures the public that, when sufficient funds are in hands, the publication will take place without delay We see the names of Mr. Walter Shanly and several other prominent Irish Canadians among the subscribers \$5 sent to the author, Ringsend, Dublin, will entitle the subscriber to a copy of the work.

FROM information received from Ste. Sophie, we are in a position to state that although the statement, which appeared in the Daily Witness of the 1st of August, relative to the state of affairs in that Parish, were substantially correct, it was not so in all particulars. Father Geoffrey, for instance, is highly popular with the great majority of the parishoners, and not only with Catholics but cluded the names of the Protestant clergy of Father could not refer especially to Mr. Marion fitted him he had a perfect right to wear it. As the guilty party, Neven, has been arrested: out of the affair with great credit to himself.

The aldermen who recommended the exconscript fathers could remember that it is that voice which elects or rejects them at the from the toilers of a long summer's day from polls. Forty years is a long time to look forward to. Most of us will have been on the other side of Jordan before then, and great changes will have taken place. Perhaps Montreal will have a population of 300,000 in 1920, and | is the Land League. we know that that means fortunes to those in possession of the street car monopoly. The aldermen who recommended the charter are tieing the hands of posterity, and giving one clas of citizens a chance to make a fortune at the expense of future taxpayers. One would senger Railroad charter for forty years is a matter of sufficient importance to call for a vote of the people, but those intrusted do not think so, and hence the citizens are to be compelled to go it blind in spite of themselves. The iniquity is not as yet complete, and the people have some hope left that their representatives will open their eyes even at the last | bullets to Ireland as to Afghanistan. The moment. They should consider when reading | landlords cannot see that they are moving over the report of the pliant sub-committee. that it is far easier to create a monopoly than to abolish it; that competition is good for the city, and they should ask themselves what recompense are they likely to obtain in return for such a valuable gift as a charter for forty zation which will ramify through the British

The days of chivalry have revived in Ireland. A cablegram of the 10th of August,

vears.

from Claremorris, County Galway, says :--It is reported that Mr. Lewin, a Justice of the Peace, had been fired at when returning home from Tuam. Three bullet; struck him in the breast, but without effect, as he wore a coat of mail.

If all our Justices of Peace here in Montreal and vicinity were by law (or recalcitrant | England, though of Irish extraction, and is a tenants) compelled to conform to the laws of chivalry and wear armour a beneficial impetus sive Importer, a vigorous speaker, and is is quite sufficient to convince the most per- capitalists with unlimited resources taking would be given to the iron trade.

It is as if a tiger appointed a committee of Express, on a late occasion, which were not of gentleman attacked wrote editorally :--

> "It is the universal rule, except with the exaggerated egotist Rev. Mr. Bray, to regard journalism as strictly impersonal, and to that rule we shall adhere. It can in no way edify the public or conduce to any good end, to witness two insignificant country editors berating and flinging mud at each other."

The Napanee man knows his trade and the Echo man does not.

THE LAND AGITATION.

The Land League is the last hope of the

Irish people. If that formidable organization fails to accomplish anything material for the tenant, despair will come and the deluge. The people have absolutely and entirely lost all faith in the British Parliament and all hope in Home Rule. The Home rulers themselves are split into factions and no longer exist as a party. It is sad when a people lose faith in a Government, and when they have no immediate means of righting their wrongs through legislation. A measure of temporary relief was introduced by the Irish members, which after considerable modificathe face of this warning remains to be seen. I tion was adopted by the Government, but Several of his officers have fallen away and | ignominously squelched in the House of his force has dwindled down to three or four Lords, at which, perhaps, the treacherous whigs were only too well pleased. The Gov-German shopkeepers will supply \$15,000,000 ernment next proceeds to appoint a Royal Commission, a step which raises a smile of contempt even on the face of the perplexed tenant who remembers that Royal Commissions in Ireland are frauds almost as great as Irish genealogy, is now preparing for the other things that have been royal. There is press a third edition of his interesting work, therefore nothing but the Land League in which to trust, and if that fails, well then. as we have remarked, the deluge, or a general exodus, and by the deluge we mean a revolution. The people have cause for trust in the Land League, for up to this it has rendered services of incalculable value, services which must be known to be appreciated. It has in the first place fed the people, after first sounding the note of alarm that a famine was coming. It has prevented thousands of evictions, it has been the means of reinstating some of those already evicted, and is now engaged fighting the landlords in the law courts, often with remarkable success. "Reep a grip on your lands," said Mr. Parnell, "and don't let your harvests go," is the latest advice given by the league to the tenants. The result of this advice is beneficial in the highest degree. Tenants refuse positively to bid for lands from which others have been driven. and the land agitation has indeed become formidable. It is doubtful if the farmers will suffer the harvests to leave their hands as they did in 1848 and the succeeding years, to fatten slothful men they have never seen, while they themselves have to die or emigrate. Canadians and Americans who have so generously subscribed money to tide the famine-stricken over the summer, will hardly Protestants. The Protestants of Stc. Sophie be pleased if they hear that their benevolence signed a protest against the conduct of the has been in vain, their money wasted, and the small faction who are his enemies, which in- harvest they indirectly helped to sow taken away by the bailiff and landlord. It is this the place. New Glasgow is in Father the much abused Land League is trying hard Geoffrey's parish, and as New Glasgow con- to prevent, and from past experience it would tains two taverns, and as there are two or look as if they were to be successful. They three more in Ste. Sophie, the reverend have established branches all over the country which promise to yield obedience and keep in his denunciations against the tavern- their crops from the land robbers, nay more, keepers. However, as the cap evidently even some of the landlords are beginning to fall under the influence, if not of the league, at least of the public opinion it has created. and confessed, the law will place the blame for On a late occasion a Mr. Webb, a landlord, the outrages on the proper shoulders, but in appeared before the Land League Branch at the meantime the good parish priest comes | Mallow, and cleared himself of the charge of unjust eviction in so satisfactory a manner as to elicit the applause of those present and censure on the tenant who had advanced the tension of the charter to the City Passenger | false charge. We must all admit that while Railroad Company to forty years may not the Land League is doing grand service to have known they were helping on a monoply, humanity, the cause for its existence but they were all the same. The voice of is to be deplored. That cause is the people is unanimous against the granting the action of one of the most unof this monopoly, and it would be well if the just and pampered oligarchies which has ever oppressed the earth and wrested its fruit

> some power must act in its place. This power Argument on our part to prove that the government of Great Britain can be oppressive and unjust would be as absurd as it is unnecessary. We have only to point to its action in China, where it has demoralized and ruined millions by forcing opium down their throats at the bayonet's point, so to speak, and to Afghanistan, where, without cause, it has reddened the fields with the blood of its patriots, as well as that of the gallant soldiers forced into the quarrel. This government is ruled by the lords, witness the scornful throwing out of the Irish Compensation bill, which is just as ready to deal out injustice and against a tide which is ever increasing in strength and volume, which will most assuredly carry them down to destruction if they persist in stemming it. The Irish Land League is only the beginning of an organi-Islands and destroy an aristocracy which is as proud as it is wealthy, and has set its mind upon learning nothing.

sunrise to sunset. The Government, which

should be the natural protector of the people,

does not interfere in their behalf, and hence

TORONTO WEST.

ALDERMAN RYAN, of Toronto, has been nominated by the Reformers to contest the western division of that city in their interests. Alderman Ryan is a native of Lancashire, Catholic. He is a wealthy man, an extenthoroughly posted on Canadian affairs. The fact of his having, been elected alderman for personal allusions to the editor of the Napanee | mostly Protestants, during his absence in acts in force, the people are possessed of a and will create good times for a few years; ported from Canada.

England, is a sufficient proof of his popularity, but it remains to be seen, if it will carry him | however, if the Imperial Government has through the coming election triumphantly. It has often been charged against the reformers, and, indeed, against the Conservatives as well, that when they despair of carrying a constituency, they nominate an Irish Catholic to show their liberality, and in case of his defeat, which is generally a foregone conclusion, to be enabled to shake their heads in mysterious fashion and say, "well you know nothing else could have been expected, Ryan, (or O'Donoghue,) is a splendid fellow, prejudiced against members of that Church." We sincerely hope that it is through more generous motives Mr. Ryan has been nominated. But at all events, west Toronto is a pretty hard constituency to be carried at the present time by a reformer, were he ever so firm a believer in the doctrines of Calvin. There is no manner of doubt that the country is prospering, whether though the influence of the national policy or other causes we shall not deal might be said for and against, but a stay to enquire, and Toronto is enjoying the good deal would depend upon the ultimate full benefit of the good times. The success of chances of success. In the first place, would Sir John A Macdonald's new mission to England will also militate against the success of would it be successful? These are the two the liberal party; and above all, Toronto west | grand questions. We do not know as to the is a conservative constituency, generally speaking. If the reformers give a loyal support to their candidate, it is possible he may but if they do, times and opinions must have their hearths and homes from unjust spoliachanged since the party bolted from John O'Donoghue at the very polling booth, when he was running for Toronto east, six years It is, however, sometimes successful, and then

ago. The Globe says of Mr. Ryan :-"Mr. Ryan is a member of the Catholic patriotism: Church. He has not been selected as a candidate because he is a Catholic, or with a view to secure Catholic votes. He has been chosen because he is a good speaker and an intelligent, well-informed Liberal politician, and we bespeak for him from the Protestant "electors a cordial reception. It will be a dis-"grace if at the present crisis any Liberal elec-"tor refrains from the poll because the party "candidate is a Roman Catholic. The anti-"Catholic cry will doubtless be raised by the Government party, but it should be frowned "down by Reformers. Mr. Ryan is a fit and proper person to present West Toronto in Parlia-"ment. There are great questions at issue which he is competent to deal with, and not "one on which his religion will influence his action. But few days remain before polling. We hope to see an actave canyass and a full One thing is certain: not one stone will be left unturned to insure success by the "active energetic, and clever candidate of the "Reform party.'

THE STATE OF IRELAND. True Witness will be found copious extracts was discussed pro and con until in 1871, when taken from Thursday's New York Herald, the Conservative Government of the day gave having reference to the troubled state of Ire- it a tangible shape by negotiating with cerland. It will be seen by these extracts that tain parties for its construction, which, in the energetic correspondent is master of the fact, was made necessary by treaty with situation: knows everything, has handled British Columbia as a condition of that prothe war material of the I. R. B., has come in vince entering confederation. The enormous contact with one of the "A's" and pumped expense attending the construction of the him to his heart's content, can lay his hand proposed railroad alarmed the country. The upon all of the active section of the Irish | Liberals took advantage of public feeling, and Parliamentary party who belong, or did be- of the alleged sale of a charter to Sir Hugh long, to the Revolutionary Brotherhood, and, Allan, and the Government was defeated in in a word, is one of those extraordinary 1873 on the question. The succeeding adnewspaper correspondents peculiar to the | ministration, however, much as it might have present age. The Irish Republican Brother- disliked the idea of a Pacific railroad for imhood is one of the most dangerous and im- perial purposes, or to please a small number penetrable organizations the world has ever of people in British Columbia, was obliged, seen, but it cannot elude the vigilance of the by treaty, to carry on the work, but in its own N. Y. Herald correspondent. Nothing can. | way, of course, which was as slowly and Before him, with card in hand, secrets unveil | cautiously as the finances of Canada could themselves, the pyramids of Egypt open out afford. In fact it is doubtful if the Macand surrender their precious mysteries; kenzie Government would not have thrown Kings, Emperors, statesmen and literateurs the whole thing overboard and told British talk to him with a childlike simplicity, and | Columbia to go if it were not that millions the dark and gloomy Irish republicans tell of dollars had been already spent on surveys, him 'everything; nay, have surrendered to chiefly from the west of the Rocky Mountains him, as a guarantee of his correctness, two to British Columbia. The slow proceeding rifles and bayonets. Wonderful creatures of the Liberal Government did not at all suit are those Herald correspondents, ubiquitous, the few thousand dwellers on the Pacific omniscient, above all created mortals. And slope, and many a time did they threaten to yet the whole exhaustive report could have secede unless the work was begun on the been written in the Herald office. We do not Pacific coast, threats which, if the truth were say that it has been, only that it is possible, known, Mr. Mackenzie would not have been for it could have been. There are a good sorry to see carried out, The Reformers were many brilliant newspaper men on the New ousted in 1878, and on Sir John regaining York Herald staff whose imaginations are power once more he commenced to pursue none the less inventive because they are what is termed a vigorous Pacific railroad Irish. There is Johnny Devoy, for instance, policy. British Columbia was placated by a young man almost capable of any enter- the contract for 127 miles of road being beprise where glory is to be gained or the gun, besides the construction of a graving prestige of his paper to be maintained, and dock at Esquimault. Other contracts had there are others equally ambitious, equally been given out previously, or were given out enterprising, and equally conversant with subsequently, and at the present time there Irish Revolutionary affairs.

that Ireland is as the correspondent has pic- | tions: tured it. Indeed, we seriously believe his guesses, or his informant, are rather below than above the mark as to numbers, efficiency, and the resolve to give trouble of the it be otherwise in a country which offers such a fair field for conspiracy, and where conspiracy is justifiable, if it ever was,-a country which is governed by English and Scotch agents, and owned by Irish and English \$10,000 a mile, at the least, we may set down absentees,-a country which sees its Sovereign every twenty years, but sees armed constabulary and bailiffs and agents, and evictions, every day in the year and every hour in | ernment look anxiously around for other the day? If we permitted ourselves to means of building the road than the taxation doubt the existence of an armed organization | of 4,000,000 of a population when it realized in Ireland which is ready to drive out the that it would take at least five times that sum foreign element when it can, the telegrams to complete the great enterprise. Sir John, from day to day would be sufficient to make who is a man of original mind and great reus believe; and, after all, what does it mat- sources, went to England a month ago with ter whether an inventive correspondent at the object of negotiating with a syndicate for this side gives the intelligence or it is the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railflashed over the Atlantic as the result of a road, and he has succeeded. The news has royal commission? It is all the same. The enabled the people of Canada to give one long shooting of landlords or agents, or bailiffs sigb of relief. We have now, therefore, the or Crown solicitors almost every other day prospect before us of a number of English severing optimist that the country is in a the responsibility off our shoulders. This very unsettled state; as, also, that notwith- means two good things: one that a large THE editor of the Tamworth Echo made | St. George's ward, the voters of which are | standing the numerous arms and coercion amount of capital will circulate in Canada

any cause to fear from any particular organiarms to obtain the justice denied by an arrogant aristocracy. If, for instance, there be resources of the Empire, there would be a spontaneous rising in Ireland, not of the I. R. B. nor of this or that organization, but of but he is a Catholic, and our people are a leettle the United States and elsewhere. The possessed a formidable organization, but it collapsed when it was most required, and it to its base; men who knew nothing of secret societies or republicanism; men who only knew that they were sorely oppressed as are their descendants in this year of grace, 1880. As regards the morality of rebellion, a good a rising be just? In the second place, success, but we do know it is as just for an Irishman to defend himself, if attacked, as it tion and invasion. But, it may be said, it would be treason, and treason is not good. by common copsent the word is changed to

> 'Treason doth never prosper: What's the reason? For if it prosper, none dare call it treason."

Now, this is the time for Mr. Gladstone to shew his genius. He can take his choice, allowing the landlords to work their will, or giving justice to the tenants and preserving the Empire intact. The correspondent speaks truly when he says the Land Leaguers are injuring the Revolutionists. It should be Mr. Gladstone's business to prevent them uniting and becoming too formidable.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad is once more the subject of conversation throughout the length and breadth of Canada, as well it might, for it is the greatest undertaking ever entered into by this country. The idea was first entertained when the Americans had completed In another page of this impression of the their trans-continental railroad, in 1868, and are 822 miles of road either finished or un-Not, however, that we doubt for a moment | der construction, which consist of the sec-

Total......822 Counting a line of telegraph, surveys, graving dock and 822 miles of rilroad at the cost up to the present time as something resembling fifteen million dollars. This is a large sum of money, and well might the Gov-

considerable supply of arms. It is doubtful, the other that we need not fear that the price of the necessaries and the luxuries of life will be increased in order to find zation. The whole of Ireland-except the money to build an imperial road across an privileged classes—is disaffected, and if an uninhabited continent. But, of course, we opportunity presented itself would rise in shall not obtain those two favors for nothing. It is proposed to follow the example of the United States Government in their Pacific an outbreak in India, which would tax the Railroad policy, and give the English company possession of an enormous amount of the magnificent land which undoubtedly lies along the route between Lake Superior and the people, assisted by their countrymen in the Rocky Mountains together with a money subsidy. The transactions entered United Irishmen of the Ninety-eight times into between our Government and the syndicate will put the latter in possession of about eighty million acres of arable land. was Wexford peasants who shook the Empire | This is certainly part of the nation's inheritance given away, but it is not wasted; it is in Canada all the same, only it belongs, or will shortly belong, to an English company instead of to the Government of Canada We have to pay something for our whistle. and we pay it in land. But the transfer will have its advantages. The company will find it to their interest to so advertize the Northwest and its resources as to make it ring throughout Europe and attract hither hundreds of thousands of those who are inclined to emigrate, English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, French, Italians and Scandinavians, is to go out to Afghanistan to kill the all who are earth hungry or who are oppressed win, notwithstanding the chances against him, natives, who are doing nothing but defending by the despotisms of Europe. They will both assist in building the road and supporting it when it is finished by local traffic. Canada would have to wait a long time before she could operate as well as this company to develop her resources. It is true there will be a land monoply created, but, qui voulez rous? You can't get something for nothing, and it must be considered the syndicate is risking a large amount of money. Taking all things into consideration, Sir John deserves well of his country; he is a successful statesman, if we are to judge him by his works instead of what political opponents say of him, and we doubt very much if the most ultra Grit is not rejoiced in his heart at the new turn Pacific Railroad affairs have taken.

Personal.

-Sheriff Gregg of Kansas, seems to be on Bender.

-Mr. Parnell is to have a public reception in Limerick. -5,000,000 of people perished of famine in

India in 1876. -General Garfield spoke at a meeting of

-The Emperor of Austria has celebrated his silver wedding.

-There is not one Catholic in the Irish census commission. -Mr. Tasse, M. M. P., has taken Mr. Dan

sereau's place on La Minerve. -Dr. Tanner having fasted forty days is now feasting forty days more.

-The Knight of Kerry is dead, and he is no great loss except to his family.

-The Queen bestows personal supervision over the programme of the concerts.

-Lord Gray thinks the Irish people should emigrate, as there are too many of them in Ireland.

-Mr. Vennor maintains that he has found gold quartz ln considerable quantites in the Ottawa Valley. -By the death of Dowager Lady Cowper,

Lord Cowper has become one of the wealthiest men in England. -The eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland

is engaged to Miss Gerard, daughter of Lord Gerard, an old Catholic peer. -Mr. John McMahon of Quebec, was mar-

ried th Miss Nolan, daughter of J. C. Nolan, Esq., of this city, last week. -Lord Clifford is dead. He was descended

from one of the few English Catholic families which never changed their faith. -Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper

and the Hon. Mr. Pope have bespoken passages for Canada on the second of September. -When Victor Hugo landed in France after an absence of 22 years, the first thing he did was to run to the Treasury and draw his salary, as member of the Academy.

-When King Theebaw of Burmah, hears of a rebellion or any other domestic difficulty, he shuts himself up with a barrel of gin, and when it is drunk the row is all over.

-It is rumored that the Hon. Mr. Fraser will resign his position in the Ontario Cabinet, and join Mr. Blake in the Dominion as one of the leaders of the reform party.

...The row in the House of Commons over Bradlaugh will make his fortune. He has already sold half a million copies of an old pamphlet which had fallen dead a few years

-The Emperors of Germany and Austria are to have another meeting at Gastein. Considering the many times those illustrissimos have to meet and the tender love they bear each other, would it not be well they took a house in common and resided together during the balance of their lives?

THE LINDSAY CONVENT AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

following report from Inspector

Buchan speaks for itself: Enclosed from the report of Inspector Buchan on his visit to the Separate Schools at Lindsay, on June the 30th, 1880. Transmitted for the information of the Board and Headmaster.

Accommodations-Those of the girls (the convent) are excellent; those of the boys Equipment.—The material equipment is

very good; the staff is sufficient. Remarks-The girls Separate School (the convent) is in its usual satisfactory state. The boys Separate School has improved very much under Mr. White, and is now in a much better state than I have ever before seen it. (Extract certified.)

ALEX. MARLING, Secretary

In a previous report Inspector Buchan stated "that the class rooms in the Lindsay convent were the best in any school in Ontario."

The Lindsay convent and separate school have this year passed 9 out of 15 candidates. for 3rd class teachers certificates, and have 9 2nd class to hear from.

The Duke of Portland has had a site prepared on one of his English estates for a beaver village for a number of beavers im-

Letter from Ottawa.

ADVENTURES OF MYLES O'REGAN, ESQ.

MR. EDITOR,-I think I notified you in one of my late letters that the Myles O'Regan of Lachine is altogether a different person from the aristocrat who flaneurs around Ottawa and mixes in society. And yet common people will persist in writing me letters and prefixing the hateful and plebeian word "Mr." to my name, and calling me "Dear Myles." They don't seem to understand the change of circumstances. And yet nothing is simpler. It is true the physical part of me, except being somewhat refined in appearance, is much about the same as cf yore, but the intellect, the soul, the mind, are altogether different. But even my physical Myles O'Regan has undergone something like a metamorphosis, and especially my eyes, which now see things in a different light. I met a Montreal man a few days ago with whom I was well acquainted two months since, but strange to say I did not recognize him, and I did not even remember his name, although he seemed to know me perfectly, and reminded me of a small monetary transaction which consisted of borrowing, but which had entirely escaped my memory. Government clerks may die, they may even pay their grocery bill once in a way, but they never, no, they never, return borrowed money, thus showing themselves gentlemen in the widest sense of that much abused word. I explained this to my Montreal friend in glowing language, but would you credit it?—he became abusive and called me 🗕 loafer ad—

In looking over the papers in the Parliamentary Reading-room, I came across the fyle of the True Witness, and found that a wretched man of the name of Tobin had challenged me to mortal combat. Poor lunatic! Just fancy a man with \$1,000 a year, and with the prospect of having his salary increased, fighting a duel. It is preposterous. Even if I could permit myself to entertain such an idea for one moment, the thought of what my country could do without me would bring me to my senses. If I died to-morrow I don't believe there is a man in Canada could fill my place. The unitiated may not think it requires much intellect to tie up seven large documents with official red tape, but they are mistaken. In the first place, it requires an effort of the mind. In the second place, it requires the proper kind and amount of tape, and in the third place, there is a certain way of tieing official papers which is only known to men of my temperament. And then there is the manner peculiar to Government officials of answering impertinent questions asked by outsiders, and going gracefully home when exhausted. Mostly any one can go home, but can every one walk home with a kind of graceful fatigue? And this is the sort of man the wretched Tobin would deprive the country of. When I worked on the canal I was rash enough to issue a bloodthirsty challenge, and I would certainly have fought had it been accepted. Where then was Tobin? Hiding under his bed perhaps, or having two Justices of the Peace and two policemen on the watch. But now when I am exalted to my proper level, when my name is on the Princess Louise's visiting book, when I am to be the central figure at Miss Gushington's garden party, the coward comes forward and challenges me. In all probability, he is acting like the Irish landlords, and wears a coat of mail, thus defrauding the unfortunate tenants of their fair sport. Just fancy a scion of the aristocratic house of O'Regan being found some morning with a bullet lodged in his heel, placed there by a fellow named Tobin. No, no, friend Tobin, it cannot be, although for the sake of chivalry am willing to enter into a compromise, and fight you on any day you choose to name; the weapons (I being the challenged party) to consist of pieces of Government red tapeveapons just as dangerously bloody as the pistols with which Fourton and Gambetta

Mr. Editor, I am of opinion that it was very mean on the part of the Boston detectives to caution their confreres of Montreal against the departure of a few unfortunate pickpockets from that city for the Montreal exhibition. There is no truer saying than that of Robert Burns:

fought their sanguinary duel a few years ago.

Man's inhumantly to man Makes countless thousands mourn.

I consider pickpookets a necessary evil without whom we could not very well get along. They help materially to diffuse the wealth of the community, and it may be safely inferred that people having their pockets picked at exhibitions are not badly in want of money. Besides, why should not the light-fingered gentry be allowed to live as well as their neighbors. If they were not pickpockets they would be tramps, lawyers, stock brokers, or (pardon me) newspaper editors. A pickpocket requires the training and dexterity necessary for a Crown attorney, all he is deficient of is the education, and that is net his fault. A pickpocket comes along, and, by a certain amount of finesse, denudes your pocket of \$50, and is satisfied. His modest wants are relieved, and you are not ruined. But the lawyer! What, with fees, and lispendens, and attachments, and decrees in chancery, he picks the pictures off your walle, the sheets from your bed, and the beefsteak from your plate, and he does it before your face too with a certain amount of native grace which has a taking way with it. A pickpccket I compare to a pike, a lawyer to a shark. But when all is said and done, Mr. Editor, an editor is worse than both put together. He writes warlike articles and so infuses patriotism (which is a desire for more territory) into the minds of ruled and rulers that they rush to war and kill, burn and destroy mere in twenty-four hours than the pike and shark in a year, the bloodthirsty editor all the time sitting in front of an ink bottle and eating a bunch of grapes which a friend brings him to review. I am aware there have been a few heroic newspapers men, but, es a general rule, although like Artemus Ward, they would, if their business permitted them, be delighted to wade in gore, their business does not permit them and others have to take their places. True the French guess a pint measure would hold all the blood shed directly by newspaper men since the invention of printing by Caxton. But I am wandering from my subject, which is a defence of pickpockets. Now, if everyone was like me there would be no light-fingered gentry. I have no pockets. I don't wear a watch; it is vulgar, and far too common. When I receive my stipend I keep it in my hand until I place it in the bank, and if by accident I feel in want of cash I borrow it from the nearest friend, who thus becomes my enemy ever after, I keep my handkerchief in my bosom and my cigar in a cigar case, while, as for the last-named article, I employ a boy to carry it for me, as

It signifies a rise of salary all round and per- profusion of crimson roses.

have no t. rrors for me.

well as to keep me in memory of the day of

the week and month. Pickpockets therefore

petuation in power of the great Conservative party, of which I am one. Money will in future be no object, and every patriotic Canadian can rejoice that what he is spending in summer drinks comes out of the pockets of the blawsted Englishman. Hurrah for Sir John. I am exhausted; my feelings once more overpower me, and I must cease writing.

Yours enthusiastically,

MYLES O'REGAN. P.S.-Mr. Editor, now that the Pacific railroad is to be constructed by hated foreign capital, I would suggest an improvement that may be the means if acted upon, of saving millions of money. It has been objected to by Mr. Sanford Fleming in his report of the railroad for 1880, that neither the Burrit nor the Burrard Inlets was the best location for the Western terminus of the road, but that a place further North was the spot should be selected, the only objection to it being that it was far away from the centre of population. The objection in my opinion is ridiculous, for what can be easier than to place the population of New Westminster, and in fact, all Vancouver in a few waggons and remove them to the desired locality.

M. O'R. P. S.-Mr. Editor, on second thoughts you need not mind my suggestion, for after all the money is British and the more millions spent. why the better for all concerned (except the syndicate.)

CITY NEWS.

CAVING IN OF A BUILDING.

The city was startled on Wednesday last by a report that at about haifpast three o'clock a large building in the east end of the city, in which fifteen boys were employed, had fallen in, burying them in the ruins. A perfect craze seemed to seize upon the citizens as they hurried to the scene of the accident in thousands. It turned out that a two story building at the corner of Mignonne and Amherst streets, used as a feed store by Mr. N. Brosseau, was being stored with bran. It became necessary to stow the bran away in corners in order to make room for more. For that purpose a crowd of lads had been sent in to fill up the corners and to stamp the bran with their feet. While they were thus engaged the south wall of the building fell out and the whole collapsed, enveloping the boys in bran, bricks and mortar. The north wall stood firm or not a soul would have escaped. The fire alarm sounded and the firemen were quickly upon the scene. Before this had happened a man named Joseph Bruyere, assisted by others, managed to lift the roof off sufficiently to enable the boys upon the top floor to escape. LOSS OF LIFE,-INQUEST. upon the top floor to escape.

RESCUED ALIVE.

The edge of the roof lay upon the neck of Ovide Polvin, who was first helped out badly bruised and partially sufficated. Hubert Brosseau, a son of the proprietor, was next rescued, unhurt. Hubert Rivard was taken out also uninjured.

D. Deguere, thirteen years old, had his forehead laid open, was contused about the body, and escaped without ald. C. Charbononneau was cut on the head, has a bad bruise on the neck and his legscrushed. N. Brosseau had his head split in two places and a flesh wound on the neck. J. B. Mongren had his head and neck bruised with bricks. Isidore Brosseau had his left arm fractured and was contused in the body. All of the above are badly wounded, while Alfred Brosseau, John Lawrie, Dan'el Archambault, J. Ethier, G. Lamontagne, H. Brosseau, B. Grimard and a lad named Adelard were seriously shaken, scratched and hurt.

KILLED AND MISSING. RESCUED ALIVE.

KILLED AND MISSING.

Zena Pauze was taken out dead, smothered in the bran. O. Desmarais, who was missing, was reported to be under the wail of the rulaed building, but was not found when night had settled upon the scene and operations were stop-

JOY AND SORROW.

While the men were searching for the boys mothers and sisters clustered around waiting for the lads they feared were under the roof, and as each was taken out the exclamations of sympathy and gratification contrasted with the despair that had settled upon the Pauze family when their dead body was taken out.

The corot cr's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death" in the case of Zena Pauze.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.—The progress thus far in the Dominion Exhibition has been of the slow but sure order, and though much is being done to make the affair a success, there is a lingering suspicion that the Committee that has charge of the arrangements are making haste altogether too slowly. If regattas and lacrosse tournaments, &c., are to be well attended, first-rate competition must be made an inducement. In order to have this, sporting men inducement. In order to have this, sporting men in the river also did a roaring trade, every boat being crowded with excursionists going to different places to get a mouthful of sea air. Where the carrion is there, also, will be the vultures, and so it is at the excursion resorts round this largest city give a satisfactory account of themselves. must be made aware what the programme is, and whether the prizes are worth training for or not. So far there has not been announced any settled programme.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL.

Three Deacons Ordoined into the Priesthood.

solemn and impressive ceremony of Ordination | lives. A gipsy never marries a girl to a cripple, took place, when Rev. James Connolly, Morgan or a humpy-back man, or even to a drunkard; O'Brien and Michael Lahy were admitted into | they are always fine fellows with either black

The ceremonies commenced at 8 o'clock a.m., and were conducted by His Grace Arch- | ingly happy. The human mind cannot rid bishop Lynch, assisted by Very Rev. Rev. J. itself of the mystical. It hangs about us in B. Proulx, Very Rev. Father Vincent, V.G., some way or another, and the gipsy, who is and Rev. Fathers McCann, Concolly and Mc- after all an ardent student of human nature, Bride.

The Archbishop was clothed in full pontifi- she is always prepared to cast their horoscals-Amice, Alb, Cincture, Cross, Tunic, Dal- | copes for a piece of silver, of course the large matic, Maniple, Stole and Chasu ble, emblematic of the sacred power, which in obedience to his Divine commission he confers upon the candidates for ordination, who were arrayed in the | portionate decrease in the political barometer. vestments of a deacon.

The Archbishop proceeded with the Mass as far as the Tract, when the ceremony of Ordination commenced.

The candidates were presented in turn to the Archbishop, who was seated by the Arch- the wealthiest noblemen and largest landed deacon, who asks that they may be raised to the dignity of the priesthood.

The Archbishop then demanded, "Do you know it he be worthy?" To which the Archdeacon replied, "As far as human frailty will kind man without much force of character, permit me to judge, I know and attest that and the Duke of Argyle is of a similar temhe is worthy of this sublime office."

The Archbishop then responded, "Thanks be to God," and made an address to the members of the party, for in the old-time assembled clergy and people, which was Liberals there is not one fit to take the helm. followed by a prayer. The Archbishop then Dilke of Chelsea, Chamberlain of Birmingblessed the kneeling candidates thrice, and ham, Mundella of Sheffield, the Earl of the "imposition of hands" was performed by Roseberry, and a few others, are the men His Grace and the clergy in stole, by placing from whom the leader of the future will be their hands upon the candidates' heads. After anointing the candidate's hand with oil, and devoted to English interests he and other ceremonies being performed, Mass would rise to the highest position in is continued until after the benediction. The editors fight duels, but the results are not as new priests kneeling receive the following calm, methodicel, and well informed, and has disastrous as the battle of Gravellotte. I injunction:—" Most beloved son, consider the faculty in debate of giving a terrible cut diligently the order you have received, and the burden placed upon your shoulders; any advantage. If Ireland had a native parstrive to live holy and piously, pleasing Almighty God, that you may acquire His grace, statesman, but in the Cabal at Westminister he which may He Himself deign to grant you

> Rev. Father Bergin delivered a sermon ap- in the London House, be either sycophants, or propriate to the day, from chapter 12 of the fighters, and in the one case they would be Apocalypse, the congregation went forward looked upon with contempt by their own to be touched by the consecrated hands of the newly ordained priests.

At 5 p.m. a procession of the Sodalities was made around the Cathedral grounds and of Quebec .- Toronto Globe.

In the principal quadrille at the Countess There is great excitement in the depart- of Cork's rose ball, the Prince of Wales ments over the success of Sir John's mission. | danced with Lady Mandeville, who were a | the great statesman is progressing, for, un-

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, August 15. I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but some time back I predicted in one of my letters to the TRUE WITNESS that the Afghans would not be as easily beaten as people imagined. The war has already cost us twenty millions sterling, and thousands of men have been killed, to make for England a scientific frontier in the mountains and valleys of Central Asia. The other day when the wires flashed to London an account of the defeat of General Burroughs by Ayoub Khan, the greatest excitement prevailed all over the city. Men could not believe that a British army under a trained English general could be beaten in a pitched battle by hillmen and irregulars under an Afghan chief, but they were, and most terribly beaten into the bargain. How much like the battle of Benburb, fought on the 4th of June, 1642, between the Irish general Owen Roe O'Neil and the English general Monroe, was this battle between the British and Afghans. Tuey were both fought in the cause of right and patriotism against unscrupulous invaders. They were fought by patriot troops on the one side, and largely by mercenaries on the other. The victorious generals in both battles were men who came back to their native country to draw their swords against her enemies and invaders. In both cases they had to raise armies in the best way they could, and also to depend upon arms and supplies got into the country in a surreptitous way, while the British were supplied with the best of everything. The patriot generals in both cases had by stratagem to lure the enemy to attack on ground not of his own choosing. Monroe was the first man to carry news of his own defeat to Lisburn. So was Burroughs to Candahar. At Benburb an immense booty fell into the hands of Owen Roe, and in the same way Ayoub Khan at Ruskinaknd, captured a deal of arms and supplies. The parallel is in every way complete. The Irish were fighting for homes and liberty, so are the Afghans. The Irish had among them trimmers and men who would make peace with the merciless invaders, so have the Aighans. Among the Irish there were crowds of nameless chiefs who kept afloat the banner of independence. So there are in Afghanistan, and in a moment when least expected the Irish in 1642 gained a masterly victory, so bave the Afghans to-day, and well may they exclaim with the poet:

Come trample down their robber rule, and smite lisvenal spawn,
Their foreign laws, their foreign church, their ermine and their lawn.
With all their specious fry of fraud that robbed us of our own,
And plant our ancient laws again beneath our lines, throne.

BANK HOLIDAY

is over, and a lively time we had of it in this overgrown city. On Monday, the 2nd, it was truly a sight to see the multitudes that were leaving by each of the twelve great systems of railways for the country and the seaside, Anywhere away from London, anywhere to see grass and green trees. From early morn crowds were moving outwards by trains, omnibuses, pleasure vans, but mostly by rail to various places. At the Crystal Palace, seven miles on the south side of London, their were seventy thousand people, and at the Alexandra Palace, on the north side an equal distance, there were one hundred and ten thousand visitors. Around London there are some charming places, and locomotion is exceedingly cheap at holyday times, as for instance, from London to Southend and back, the fare on Monday was only three shillings, and Southend is forty-five miles from the city; Brighton, four shillings, fifty-six miles, Hastings, five skillings, seventy-two miles; Wind-or, two and sixpence, thirty miles, and in the world. There are cottages where tea can be had for so much per head, steam swings and round-abouts for young people who might fancy that kind of amusement. bronzed gipsy women ready to tell the fortunes of languishing girls anxious about their settlement in life. By crossing the gipsy's palm with silver she would tell them the kind of man they would be married to, the number or happy children each would be mother of, On Sunday, at St. Michael's Cathedral, the and the other leading incidents of women's the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. or fair hair, and are sure to make a great place in the world, and make their wives exceedknows young women's weakness so well that

> the better. MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS

has caused a profound sensation and a pro-His loss, indeed, just now would be a national calamity, for there is no public man in England worthy to succeed him. Lord Hartington would be a nobody if he had not been the oldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, one of aristocrats in the British isles. Professor Fawcett, Postmaster-General, is totally blind, still he is a good man as a departmental administrator. Lord Granville is a genial perament. For a leader the Liberals of England must look among the new and younger selected. If Parnell was an Englishman the Government. He is self-contained, liament, Parnell would take a high place as a is only a watch-dog over Ireland's interests. through His mercy."

After High Mass in the forenoon, at which the Union. Her ablest men must in her cause countrymen; and in the other they would be tabooed by English parliamontarians. Gladstone, understood this into the Cathedral, where a very eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Father Miller, of Quebec.—Toronto Clebe sent session of parliament has been especially courteous to the Irish leaders. As I write there is a crowd in Downing street waiting to see the five o'clock bulletin to know how doubtedly, he is the greatest statesman that steamer Scindia.

ever wielded the destinies of the British Empire—a man whose name will live in history. CELTO-CANADIAN.

Our correspondent is a trifle mistaken the parallel is by no means complete. If report is true, Ayoob Khan's forces outnumbered those of Burroughs by three or even four to one, while the heroic Owen Roe O'Neil's army at Benburb was inferior in numbers to that of Monroe.—E. T. W.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

London, August 11 .- The Royal Commission appointed to investigate the working of the Land Act passed by the last Parliament will hold its first sitting at Dublin on the 1st of September.

London, August 11 .- Evidence of disruption among Home Rulers continues to multiply, and present indications are that a split s inevitable.

Rome, August 10.—The Aurora announces the fermation of a new association for collecting money for the necessities of the Pope, the amount of daily tribute demanded from all Catholics being one centime, or six sous per month.

Dunkin, August 11.-A great land meet ing was held at Clonmel to-day. The crowd was so great that it caused the platform to give way, and several persons were injured.

London, August 11 .- Reports from Ireland show an unprecedented decrease in the number of live stock. The yield of barvest is also much less than has been anticipated.

LONDON, August 11 .- A meeting convened by Mr. Thorold Rogers, member of Parliament, yesterday, considered the formation of a company for the purchase and a sale of land in the United States, with a view of furthering emigration by loans on the security of the lands sold and occupied. A committe was formed to promote the undertaking.

DUBLIN, August 10 .- The police at Loughrea having attempted to prevent the placarding of land league notices, the people resisted, and forced the police to retreat, after an obstinate fight. Further outrages are rumored in Ireland.

LONDON, August 16 .- H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, as Admiral in command of the coast guard, has determined to send over to the Irish coast some four or five extra menof-war belonging to his squadron, to be ready for any emergency.

That the captain of the June is in some measure implicated is now beyond a doubt, inasmuch as some very important papers belonging to him and some of his men have come into the possession of the Government officials.

London, August 16.-John Dillon, member of the House of Commons, speaking at a land meeting at Kildare yesterday, said as soon as the Land League had 3,000 men enrolled, they would be able to strike against rent entirely if their demands were not granted, and all the arms in England would not be able to levy rent in Ireland. They would have no Coercion Act, and they could go out at any hour of the night they pleased and carry a ritle with them.

CORK, August 16 .- After the arrival of the steamer Apollo, which plies regularly between Milford (England) and this port, the Customs officer discovered among the cargo a suspicious-looking case addressed "P. J. Murphy, Cork." Suspecting the contents to be of an unlawful character, the officers opened the case, and found inside of it one gun and eight revolvers. Mr. Murphy is a Nationalist, but does not deal in such articles, and denied all knowledge of the case and its senders. He thinks the purpose of the latter was to get him into trouble and compromise

Lonvon, August 16 .- A report will to-day be made to Parliament showing the number ef troops now on duty in Ireland. The continued discussion of this subject is causing much agitation among the people of Ireland.

DUBLIN, August 16 .- During the serving of an eviction process to-day, the mob made an assault upon Captain White and the landlord, named Ligoold, and prevented the carrying

out of the eviction. The riots in Portadown were resumed to-day. There was also serious Lady Day rioting at Downpatrick, where two policemen were shot, and at Lurgan, Hannahstown and Belfast. The military at Belfast were called out. The rioting is reported as assuming serious proportions. There was also serious trouble at Dungannon, and the Riot Act was read. The police fired on the mob, killing one person

and wounding many.
CLONMEL, Aug. 11.—At a land meeting here this evening a letter was read from the and grandeur of the occasion. Archbishop of Cashel denouncing the House

of Lords for rejecting the Compensation Bill. tation are said to prevail in the vicinity of New Ross on account of the mystery of the ber of invited guests from the city assisted organization surrounding the Boyd outrage. at the Mass which was celebrated on board The disguise of the perpetrators was so perfect that identification is unlikely. Marked attention has been drawn to the fact that the weapons abandoned by the murderers are Enfield ritles bearing the Government brand. In the House of Commons on Monday Sir Stafford Northcote called attention to the outrage, and stated that the guns used were long Enfield rifles with bayonets. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the late Government had ordered the sale of some Enfield rifles, but the present Government had stopped their sale. The Irish Times of Dublin asks how many rifles are in the hands of the people, and urges upon magistrates the necessity of inquiring how they came in their possession. It is rumored that 1,400 Enfield rifles have been sent from Dublin to various parts of the country the last few months. The Cork Constitution says the present state of the western part of Limerick is very disturbed. Illegal drillings are extensively carried on, and Fenianism is again beginning to feel its way. A large number of well known-Fenian emissaries are working up the movement and exciting the peasantry

Truth says that private letters from the west of Ireland depict the condition of that part of the country in gloomy colors. They speak of large quantities of arms smuggled into the cabins of small tenants, of secret drilling on the hillsides, of an apparition of mysterious strangers from America. and of the latest miracle at Knock, when the Virgin and St. Patrick appeared to the peasantry and told them to pay no rents.

to rebellion.

A telegram from Aden reports that the steamer Jeddah, from Singapore, foundered off Guardani on the 8th with 942 pilgrims for Jeddah. All on board perished, except the captain, his wife, the chief engineer, chief officer, an engineer and sixteen natives, who were picked up and brought to Aden by the

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

-New York's population is 1,203,823. Miss Adelaide Neilson died in Paris on Sun-

-Dr. Tanner has come down to three meals

-A split in the Home Rule camp is ru moured.

-The entire British force has been with drawn from Cabul. Messrs. Collinson, of London, England, offer

a wager of £1,000 that Dr. Tanner cannot fast 40 days and nights. Another month will clapse before the bodies

of the workmen buried in the Hudson River tunnel can be recovered. There are rumors of a severe battle having

taken place between Gen. Skobeloff's Russian forces and the Turcomans.

-A London cable says Lady Dufferin is reported to be suffering from fever. -Berlin carpenters are on strike for a 10

per cent. addition to their wages. -It is expected that the British Parlianent will continue in session until September

- Vanity Fair says that the Baroness Burlet-Coutts is to marry Mr. Ashmend Bartlett immediately.

-A plot is on foot to rescue the murderers of the Boyds at New Ross, who are confined in Kilkenny jail.

-Twelve thousand pounds' worth of jewellery has been stolen from Lord Eldon's country seat in Dorsetshire.

-Four thousand persons perished by the nundation of a town on the North River,

above the city of Canton. -German officers are volunteering for the Turkish army. Germany and Austria have

urged the Porte to occupy the Balkans. A terrific flood occurred at a village in Donegal county on Sunday, caused by recent heavy rains. A number of persons were

-West of Scotland ironmasters have refused to grant an advance in wages, and have furthermore resolved to blow out their furnaces till turther notice.

drowned.

-Several arrests have been made in connection with the robbery of arms from the track. Juno in Cork harbour, and most of the rifles have been recovered.

Important papers have come into the possession of the English Government, implicating the captain of the Juno in the robbery of arms from that vessel.

-A plan is on foot in England for the formation of a land company, to purchase and sell lands in the United States, with the view of promoting emigration.

-General Stewart's march towards Candahar has been so far unopposed. His forces are said to number 30,000, including camp tollowers, with 20,000 camels.

-A rich gold strike is reported from the Mexican village of La Placetas. Some assays give \$3,000 to \$6,000 per ton, and dirt worth \$3 a pound has peen thrown away as worthless. -A change is about to take piace in the

Papal mission to Paris. The Archbishop of Toulouse will be recalled, and a revision of the concordat will probably be made at an early day.

that most Irish girls surpass the English girls in swimming. They jump at once into six feet of water and swim with the tide. -The Irish Land League have determined

times in the House of Lords before taking the oath as a peer. -It is said that Prince Charles of Roumania

Austria in the event of his having occasion to refused the right of way through his domains of War has justituted an inquiry into the for Russian troops. The athletic competition between Irish-

world's championship, took place vesterday on the Boston baseball grounds, the Irish-Americans winning by one point. -A wealthy but rockless young man named Pratt, living in St. Alban, Que., hired an old

man on Thursday last, to pilot him down the wild rapids of St. Anne River. Their boat was was on the point of sending back all MSS. dashed to pieces on the rocks and both men which he had no longer had occasion to use. were drowned. -Serious riots occurred in Glasgow, on Sunday, occasioned by Home Rule meetings,

during which a number of policemen were seriously injured. Serious riots are also reported to have taken place at Portadown, in Ulster, between Orange men and Catholics. -The two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Seminary chapel in the parish of St. Joachim, the next below that of

St. Ann on the north shore, was celebrated with great pomp on Sunday. The presence of His Grace the Archbishop and all the made on the spot?" clergy and theological students of the Seminary, their summer residence being situated there, added very much to the impressiveness

-There were quite a number of Catholic clergymen in Quebec on Sunday, who are LONDON Aug. 11.-Great alarm and agita- taking their usual summer vacation, from the States and the Upper Province. A numthe Magicienne on Sunday by the chaplain. During the service a white flag bearing a red cross floated from the mizzen gaff instead of the tricolor. The band of the vessel played a selection of sacred music.

Review of Books.

We have received from Messrs. Warwick & Son, Toronto, the popular serials "Leisure Hour." The "Boys'Own Paper," and the "Girls' Own Paper," for August. We may say that those works are replete with sound and useful information, and devoid of the trash so common now-a-days in dime novels and other pennicious cheap books, and also that the magazines are well and profusely illustrated. The annual subscription to each is \$1 60 per annum. They may be had by addressing Messrs. Warwick & Son, Wellington street, Toronto.

THE MONTH.—This standard Catholic magazine, the "Month, or Catholic Review," for August, contains:—Irrelevent controversy, Theophrastus and his successors; when George the Fouth was King; the Native Tribes of America and the Catholic Missions; a flaw in our Convict System. Bulgarian prospects, Catholic and Government situations, etc. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal; price, single copies 60 cents.

-Joseph Melody of Independence, Mo was murdered by Lewis Hiltz, and Hiltz was acquitted on the ground of insanity; but he was recently strick dead by sunstroke, on the same day of the month, at the same hour of the day, and on the very spot where he committed the deed.

One of the symptoms of the presence of worms in the child's system is a flush on one cheek. When the parent believes that her child is thus troubled, she should buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges ; they will not do any harm, infantile ailments. Price 25c a box. 1-2 postponed the operation.

ROUND THE WORLD

-France is to have a club of clowns.

-The Empress of Austria fences skilfully. -Republican clubs are forming all over

England. -The late Lady Cowper was descended from Oliver Cromwell.

-Mayor Beatty is the Conservative candidate for West Toronto.

-The Catholics of Strathroy, Ont., are to have a pic-nic on the 31st.

-The news that Ayoob Khan has been wounded is not confirmed. -A twenty-mile horse race is to be ridden

by women at Minneapolis. -All varieties of potatoes wear out and be-

come weak in about twenty-five years. -General Grant seems to have taken a

back seat, and oh! they never mention him. -The New York Herald correspondent says that Parnell never took the Fenian

oath.

-The present strength of the British army in Afghanistan is 55,250 of whom two thirds are natives of India.

Two men were killed at Newcastle on Saturday by the fall of a platform on which they were working.

-There are more than 100 non-conformist churches in England, where service is held in the Welsh language. -The Life Guards cheered the Prince of

Wales so lustly on a late occasion, that tears came into the eves of the Queen. -The fight against American meat con-

tinues in England. The question is, simply, can England supply its own meat? -An English political writer says that English democrats are more republican and

more French than the French Republic itself. -The Russian Government has again prohibited the press from publishing any information respecting armaments against China.

-An Ohio thief used a waggon with a crooked wheel to draw away stolen wool, and the constables caught him by the eccentric

-The Colorado beetle (Murphyensis Bugaboo), has arrived in the Maritime Provinces in company with its relative, the army worm. -A San Francisco woman drives a rouring

trade, driving out devils. Pity she won't come to our office and drive out those devils of flies. -The staff of the German army, after successful experiments, have adopted the tele-

phone to replace, in target practice, trumpet -The Edinburgh Liberal Association have agreed to nominate Lord Roseberry as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship at the next

election. -Edmund Yates regards the professional beauties as the pick of London in respect of looks, and as genial and pleasant members of society.

-At the Irish watering places it is found -Signor Boite, the composer of "Mefis-

to prosecute Lord Plunket. He has been tofiele," is at work on a new libretto for Signor served with five writs for voting as many Verdi, on the subject of "Othello." Their joint production is not to be called "Othello," but "Iago." -Several anti-Republica 1 officers in the has obtained the support of Germany and French provinces have punished their sediers for singing the " Marseillaise," the Minister

circumstance. -It is said that M. Jules Verne is about to American and Scotch-Canadian teams, for the visit the provinces of Oran in order to explore the mar: le quaries at Kleber. He hopes to collect the necessary materials for a work to be

entitled " A Journey to the Land of Marble." -It is a curious circumstance that Monisen, on the very morning of the fatal day (the 12th of July) when his library was burned up,

-The committee (of the English Society for Protecting Ancient Monuments) for protecting the Basilica at Venice from detective restoration will be international, and includes Baron Adolphe de Rothschild, who has signalized himself by a devotion to Venetian art.

-Count d'Orsay, who possessed a charming wit, in remarking on a beauty speck on the cheek of Lady Southampton, compared it to a gem on a rose leaf. "The compliment is far fetched," observed her ladyship. " How can that be," remarked the Count, "when it is

-A memorial influentially signed has been forwarded to Mr. Gladstone from the Black Country urging him to tax pigeons which are kept for flying matches and kindred purposes. The memorialists allege that such a tax would abate a serious nuisance, besides helping the revenue of the country.

-The Prussian Government, it is said, are seriously thinking of abolishing civil marriages. They profess to be shocked at the wide and rapid spread of irreligion and rationalism, and consider that some step like that contemplated is necessary to recall the people to a sense of their religious duties.

-The present pope feels acutely his lack of means, and has done all he can to reduce expenses. The Vatican itself must be a dreadful incubus. To keep 300 staircases and 13,000 rooms merely from going to pieces requires a large revenue. Imagine what it would be to have to maintain 600 furnished city houses of 20 rooms .- N. Y. Sun Correspondent.

There are five thoroughbred stude in England, belonging respectively to the Duke of Westminster, Lords Falmouth and Bosebery, Mr. F. Gretton, and Sterling Crawford, each of which may be safely put down as being worth, including stallions, brood mares, young stock, and horses in training, from fifty to one hundred thousand pounds.

-Three little girls had great fun in a neighbor's house at South Bend, Ind., during the absence of the family. They first broke all the window panes. Then they poured several gallons of milk on the parlor carpet. Finally, they emptied six dozen cans of raspberries and huckleberries into a tub, and dyed all the fine dresses they could find in the

-Certain Catholic papers continue publishing "the miraculous cure of Father Quirk at Knock," though Father Quirk has publicly stated that no such cure was effected. His statement has been sent by Catholic priests to the papers in question, but they not only refuse to publish it, but repeat the falsehood about the miracle. This is infamous.—Boston Pilot.

The late Pope desired to be buried in the Campo Verano at Rome, and his body was to and if there be worms thereabouts they will have been exhumed last month for this purdestroy them. Worms are the cause of many pose, but orders from the Vatican indefinitely

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The clergyman of the Unionist Church at Simia has given up praying for the Viceroy.

India in public. He cannot, he says, pray for : Roman Catholic Viceroy.

During the school year in the Roman Carnelic convents of Ottawa, Kingston, Lindsav. Toronto, Guelph, London, Hamilton, St. Authorines, Niagara and other centres, there are probably over 500 Protestant young

To Brothers of the De La Salle Institution are establishing a Noviciate and Normal School near Toronte. Throughout the Engli-E-speaking world they have under instruction, about 500,000 children, with 15,000 Brushers to teach them.

The Roman Catholic Church at Bathurst, A B., was burned on Wednesday to the ground, but the convent and priest's house were saved. The church was insured for \$3.000 each in the Royal Canadian and Otte · a Agricultural Companies, and the Ottawa is re-insured in the Watertown Agricultural.

At Milan the other day Cardinal Manning said to the chapter of that Cathedral :- " It would be my desire, my ambition, to erect a Cathedral in London which, if not equal to is, would still be an imposing monument of Ohristianity, and my predecessors left me a considerable sum to effect such an enterprise; but in existing circumstances I have thought it best to devote the interest of that capital to creating a Catholic Seminary in

The solemnity of the festival of St. by the Rev. Fathers of the Order at St. Patrick's in this city last Sunday. High Mass was celebrated at ten o'clock by the Rev. F. Walsh, assisted by Rev. Fathers Brien and McCarthy as deacon and subdeacon, and an appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. F. Lowekamp, Pastor of the Church. There was a very full and very excellent musical service under the leadership of Professor Lavallee.—Quebec Chronicle.

One of the greatest events of Catholicity in Ohio took place here to-day (11th Aug.) in the consecration of Right Rev. John A. Watterson as Bishop of Columbus. Not all present could gain entrance to the Cathedral of St. Joseph, where the consecration took place. About one thousand eight hundred persons were admitted by tickets. Eight Bishops and eighty-five priests were present. The officers of the Mass were :- Right Rev. William Henry Elder, consecrator; Right Rev. William George McCloskey, first assistant; Right Rev. J. Twigg, second assistant, and Right Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, preacher. Bishop Fitzgerald's sermon was on "Evils of the Present Generation." At two o'clock the Mass and ceremony was over, when Bishop Watterson bestowed his blessing on the congregation, stopping to bestow it on his aged mother. This incident was very affecting N. Y. Herald.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC M.P.'s AND THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

Already upwards of 40 Roman Catholic members of the Irish parliamentary party have attached their signatures to the following address, which is about being forwarded to his Eminence Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris. The document is at present

in charge of Count Moore, M.P. "MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EMINENCE .- We, the undersigned Irish Catholic Members of Parliament have heard with deep regret of the reoent expulsion of the Jesuit Fathers from their houses in France. We offer you our most respectful sympathy in this great trial, er calculated to grieve your paternal heart. We deeply deplore this action n the part of the French Government. We deplore it as Catholics and believing men, viewing with projound concern the manifold attacks made in so many quarters on the outworks of religion, and too often directed against the most elementary dogmas of the Christian with. We cannot but regard the expulsion of the Jesuits as a direct attack on freedom of education, a principle which we in our humble capacity have so often been called spon to defend, and one which the people of ireland have on every occasion, at all costs and at the utmost sacrifice, maintained and upheld. We, too, have suffered education from being denied us, except at the price of our conscientious convictions, and these have been made a bar to our advancement, and have formed an excuse for placing us under olvil disabilities in regard of education, and all the advantages of higher culture. Our case has been all that yours now is. But. while we hope that the cloud may soon pass away under the auspices of rulers more just and more enlightened, around you the gloom and darkness of persecution seems each moment to grow thicker. We offer our emphatic protest against the invasion of your rights, and those of all the Catholics of France. We believe it to be the sacred right and duty of the Catholic parent to educate his children in his own religion, untrammelled by State interference. We regard the present action of the French Government as a blow aimed at the libertles of the Church, believing as we do that religious orders, it not essential to the existence of the church, are still necessary for her well-being, and for the due discharge of many of her most important functions. In your own eloquent words we believe that 'among the religious institutes there is one which has been more before the world than the others, which has done splendid service in education, which has shed lustre on literature, which has formed savants of the first rank in every branch of science, which has sent missionaries to the extremities of the earth, which has carried civilization into the most barbarous countries, and which has made every shore red with the blood of its martyrs. Marke tout by its importance and its success as an object of the hatred of the enemies of religion, the Society of Jesus has always confounded calumny by the splendour of its virtues, its intellectual power, and its work.' In one word we believe that is the present conflict the cause of the Jesuits in the cause of freedom, of education, of civilization ay and of religion itself. We commend these, our views, to the great mass of the French nation, proud, generous, and brave, not in a spirit of rebuke or reproach, but combined with the assurance that the heart of Catholic Ireland watches with absorbing in-

arrival of the expelled French Jesuits in Sar-

terest all that concerns the prosperity and

happiness, the strength and liberty of France.

IND.GESTION.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the strengthen the stomach, purify the blood and all the poisonous and waste matter of the sys- ings with which they flooded him. It retem. See other column.

IRISH NEWS.

The double occasion of the coming of age of Lord Killeen, heir to the Fingall estates, and the return of the Earl of Fingall to Ireland after several years' residence abroad, was celebrated on 27th July, at the Castle of Killeen, County Meath. Congratulatory addresses were presented by the tenantry of the estates to the noble Earl and his son, and the latter was presented with a further token of esteem and good will in the shape of a beautiful piece of plate.

The Irish University Bill provides that the honours and degrees of the new Irish University shall be open to women as well as to men. A society has been formed to procure the endowment of scholarships and other means of aid for the higher education of women in Ireland. It will also take measures to obtain for women in the principal cities of Ireland the university education which will enable them to avail themselves of the privileges of the new university. The President of Queen's College, Galway, has announced that as soon as a sufficient number of ladies have entered. the classes for arts as well as in science will be opened to ladies.

On Saturday night, 24th July, or Sunday morning, some thirty men, armed with scythes, assembled at Drumdoolaghby Farm, situate between Ennis and Spancelhill, and cut down and destroyed five or six acres of meadowing. The land is part of the estate of the Macnamaras, minors, sons of late Colonel Francis Macnamara, D.L., Ennistymon House. An ejectment had been brought against the former tenant for non-payment of rent, and the lands were being preserved with the view Alphonsus—the founder of the Redemptorist of letting them with profit to some other Order—was celebrated with becoming pomp person. The action of the midnight mowers was evidently intended to deter any new comer from taking the farm .- Irish Times.

Evictions.—Two evictions are reported as having taken place on the lands of Drumacorabane and Errew for non-payment of rent. Constabulary were drafted to the scene early on Saturday morning, and it is rumored that quired to enlist his sympathy, and the many the persons evicted were reinstated again, but the report is not confirmed. The townlands where the evictions occurred are within a distance of seven or eight miles from Castlebat. Three carloads of police, with Mr. Hacket, Sub-Sheriff, left Boyle for the purpose of evicting six families for non-payment of one year's rent on Colonel Tauffe Ferrall's property at Doneen, Mayling. The coming of the police was unexpected, but on their approach men with whistles and horns collected the people, who surrounded the houses of the tenants, and their demeanour was so threatening that the sheriff deemed it right the things required to succeed in Canada to return to Boyle.

Expectation runs high that the present revival of trade will tend to further develope the manufacture of Irish poplin, which the late Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough did so much to encourage. When the Duke of Marlborough entered upon his vice-royalty, the depression of trade was unusually severe, both in these countries and on the Continent. The poplin weavers, affected by the widespread stagnation, were compelled to desert their looms here, looking elsewhere for the means of subsistence. This decay of the native industry was mainly attributable to the want of patronage extended to it by Irish ladies, and the Duchess of Marlborough lent her kindly aid in gathering the Irish Court to wear Irish productions at the Castle gatherings. When balls were given, the invitations were accompanied by an intimation that her Grace would be much gratified if poplin were the favoured texture The reception rooms of the Castle were hung with the same, and when the present Lord of Kingston, Ont., are acknowledged to rival Mayor of Duvlin entered upon his present the best Imported Instruments in durability mayoralty he caused his state coach to be and elegance of finish, while in delicate even-lined with Irish poplin. The taste of Irish ness of touch and purity of tone they are unladies generally, however, has not been surpassed by any other. They are also much changed in the same descrable direction. lower in price than any Imported Instru-From some unexplained and apparently inexplicable cause, they would not adopt Irish texure as either fashionable or in approved tasta; and, while in Paris poplin was being profusely used by the artists of the Rue de la Paix, the Dublin mercers were displaying materials for which purchasers could not be found. Precisely similar causes have of lare years contributed to the decay of the Irish lace trade. The Limerick lace, too, which was at one time largely patronised, is now superseded by inferior imitations from other countries. Irish manufactures complain that they have no demand for it here, and when upon a late occasion it was, with the best intentions, worn at an Irish drawingroom, the ladies here leit no ingenuity untried to set aside the unwelcome ordinance.- Textile Manufacturer.

MURDER AND HOMICIDE.-On 27th July intelligence was received at Limerick that a man named Lacey was stabbed by another named Curley, near O'Brien's Bridge, and that a man named Power had been fired at by a farmer named Roche, near New Pallas, and narrowly escaped death. The outrages were stated to arise out of land disputes. The Coroner first held an inquest on Tuesday on the body of Lacy, aged 7c, occupier of eight acres of land, James street, Montreal. who resides near Killaloe. He and Curley met at the fair of O'Brien's Bridge. They drank together, and on the way home a dispute occurred about Curley's wife. Curley then drew a knife and killed Lacy on the spot. The inquest was adjourned for evidence. The prisoner was brought before Messrs. Studdert and William Spaight, of they are sate at no season, and at no age se-Derrycastle, and formally remauded for a week, in order that the constables might ob- | tion of the painful parts, gives greater relief tain fresh evidence as to the murder. The than any other application; but it must be details of the attempted homicide in the district of New Fallas are as yet imperfect, the perpetrators being still at large.

FENIANISM IN MANCHESTER .- We predict that the Fenian revival in Manchester of which we now hear, will furnish an argument in the momentous debate which comes on next Monday in the House of Lords. Indeed, we expect to hear the subject mentioned before then in either of the Chambers. It is known very well that Cottonop lis, the "City of the Martyrs," is the headquarters in England of the Fenian movement, which seems to have been rooted there by the execution of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. Our readers will remember that about a year ago Dr. Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, directed the terrors and disabilities of his Church on the brotherhood, and with very signal success. He retused to admit any individual confessing himself a member of the conspiracy to the rights of his religion, and, by the judicious employment of spiritual weapons, detached many hundreds of the General Garibaldi has written a letter to brethren from their accomplices, and pracone of his friends, regretfully announcing the | tically crippled the organisation. Those who held out denounced the bishop, but they did not venture upon any resistance to his action more open and definite than the writing of anonymous threatening letters warning him to cease his interference with an association having for its end so stemach No one can have sound nerves and high and holy an object as the liberagood health without using Hop Bitters to tion of Ireland. Dr. Vaughan paid no Leed either to the resolutions passed by the judig-

agents who have been sent across to Manchester by the I.R.B. to counteract Dr. Vaughan, and re-establish the organisation he has destroyed, will acceed or not. They are already actively engaged in carrying out their mission. From what I hear they will have to be very careful. The local chief constable, Major Bond, has had a telegram from the Home Office inquiring into the truth of the paragraph in the papers, and directing an immediate and close supervision of the emissar'es in case the report should be well founded. At the time Bishop Vaughan declared war against the Manchester Fenians, they were over 2,000 in number, as one of the witnesses in an attempted mur-der case deposed. The prelate's action reduced this total to less than half, and the delegates from the United States Confederacy mean to recover this loss. The three envoys are described as men of some ability, one of them being by profession a journalist, another a medical man with a diploma from the Queen's University in Ireland .-- Irish Times.

OBITUARY.

There died in this village on the 17th ult. one who deserves more than a passing notice, namely, the late lamented Patrick

Gillen, Esq. MJ. Gillen was one of our oldest and most respected citizens. He lived here for almost forty years, and during that long period of crowded out the necessary adjuncts of comtime won the love and respect of all who knew him by his many acts of generosity and kindness. Before the village grew to its present dimentions, Mr. Gillen's house was always open to those who had to come here from long distances to do their business. Many a settler in the northern townships can recall the open-hearted hospitality with which he was received by the deceased in years gone by, when we had none of our present commodious hotels, and when, in fact, the struggling settler had scarcely wherewith to pay for his lodging. To be in need of assistance of any kind was the only passport rewho often appealed to him will now remember him with grateful hearts for his numerous

acts of kindness. Mr. Gillen was a native of the county Antrim, Ireland, and came to Madoc when only nineteen years of age. By pluck and perseverance he conquered the many difficulties he had to encounter, and, in consequence, soon acquired considerable property. At his death he was owner or that beautiful residence and splendid farm of 150 acres just outside the limits of our village corporation, which are a standing monument to show that are patience and perseverance. Mr. Gillen was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and his familiar face will long be missed on the streets of our rising village. His death was a surprise to all, as he was ailing only two days, and most persons never knew he was unwell. His funeral, which took place on Sunday. 18th ult, was attended by almost the entire village, and many from a distance came to pay their last respects to his memory. Rev. Father Collins conducted the funeral service, and preached a most excellent and eloquent sermon suitable to the occasion. He left behind him his widow who has the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community in her sad bereavement. Mr. Gillen was a most energetic and enterprising citizen, and I am sure I speak the sentiments of all who knew him when I say, "it will be long before we see his like again .- North Hastings

SPECIAL NOTICE. The Pianos manufactured by Weber & Co., ments Montreal Ware-rooms: 419 Notre 44-tt Dame street.

Review.

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

The Ladv Superior of Mount St. Vincent Academy, New York, says:

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

SR. MARY ANGELA HUGHES.

Sr. MARY ANGELA HUGHES, Superioress, Rev. Sister St. Romouald says:

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

Yours respectfully,

RISTER TROMOUALD, Superior.
Congregation de Noire Jame,
Joilette, June, 1879.

These magnificent Planos are sold to the

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

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

Hrlloway's Ointment and Pills-Rheumatism and Rheumatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that cure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentadiligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly commended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes, for rendering their attacks less frequent and less vigorous, and for repressing the sour perspirations and sootning the nerves. In many cases, Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved the greatest blessings in removing rheumatism and rheumatic gout which had assailed persons previously and at the prime

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTINO.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maiadies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. "Citil Struct Gazette. Told only in presets in wiled—"JAMES EFFS & Only Michael Charles and Sand

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Geruire Euglis 1 Cert of the article may just as well they the top Trucks the only pure brand in the market il chart being what is called " Mustard Oca demonia that is mustard mixed with farnia clo., do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off nant brethren or to the menaces and warn. of the genuine article-Be sure you get a man 65 years of age, who is the father of 11-G mains to be seen whether the three American | tin.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

From the Hamilton Times.

tion perhaps the most picturesque in the

province. It commands a view of the entire

valley from Burlington Heights to the Flam-

This magnificent property occupies a situa-

boro' crest, and from the Barton mountain on the south to the peak and its extensions on the north. The grounds are beautifully laid out, rising in successive terraces from the level of the town to a widely extended plateau on which the building is situated. Gravelled walks, amply arbored with fully developed shade trees, meander in all directions, affording abundant means for asthetic study, calm meditation, or relief from the fatigues of climate or labor. Everything here flourishesthe emerald grass-plot, the plethoric fruit tree, as well as the luxuriant flower-bed. The building itself, always prominent, has become more imposing by the numerous additions and improvements already completed, or now in progress. It stands three storeys high, and consists of a main building 140 feet by 40 broad, and two wings 110 feet by 40 feet. The greatest economy has been exhibited in making the improvements. The flat roofs of the original building have been utilized by throwing an ordinary angular roof over them, affording additional storage, etc., with very little expense. Though the sume discretion has been exhibited in every addition and alteration the spirit of economy has nowhere fort and convenience. Baths and their collaterals, so extremely beneficial from a sanitary standpoint, are found on every flat: the facilities for ready communication from one story to the other are or will be complete. and every department is set aside for its particular use with the utmost attention to the saving of time and labor-matters very much to be considered in an institution of such moment as the House of Providence. In the basement are two boilers of sufficient power to force hot water for heating purposes through the entire building. In every apartment where light is needed are the requisites for supplying gas. Water, both hard and soft, is in abundance, the former being forced by a hydraulic ram across the creek up through the grounds and into several large tanks in the top story, from which it is circulated to every part of the building. This, it will be seeu, is a great convenience in a locality lacking the means of a water supply such as Hamilton possesses. To give addi-tional strength to the building the wooden pillars in the basement have been replaced hy iron ones, each weighing 650 pounds. This portion of the institution, like all others, has been vastly improved, the most noticeable 'eatures being more abundant means for light and ventilation. There is room here almost unlimited-a large dining hall 40x50 cook house, bake room, coal bins, milk and meat pantries, root cellars whose supplies are chiefly derived from an ample kitchen, garden without. A dumb-waiter takes its beginning in the basement and rises to the top flat, having communication with the different doors as it proceeds. In the fitting-up of the school room on the first floor, modern desks and apparatus are being introduced and all necessary attention given to the securing of popular ventilation, light and heat. Education of youth is one of the great duties of the institution; not that mere education that dwarfs the intellect by teaching it that man's sole end in life is the accumulation of dollars and cents, but that education which is the handmaid of religion, and which, when properly developed, makes men not only useful citizens, but also good and faithful Christians. In a quiet secluded part of the building is the usual neat little chapel where the inmates daily assist at the sacrifice of the Mass. and where the constantly burning lamp denotes the presence of the Blessed Eucharist to receive the adoration of the pious at all hours of the day. Close by is the belfry, in which a silvery-tongued bell, like angel's voice, announces regularly (the hymn and prayer,' for the rules of convent life are carried out here in all thei integrity The Sisters of St. Joseph have charge of the whole, and certainly show excellent tact and judgment in the various arrangements, and saperior skill in the general management of the institution. As before referred to, the various apartments are located with the greatest nicety. In one part are the dormitories and other rooms for the use of the old people, in another those for the children, class and recreation rooms have their proper places, as well as the Sisters' apartments, studios, library and drawing-rooms. When all the necessary improvements are finished the House of Providence will certainly be the most complete institution of the kind in western Ontario. Its patrons have every reason to feel proud of it, for having secured so perfect a refuge for the maintainance and comfort of the feeble and helpless, and so good an alma mater for the true training of those little ones who, but for such institutions as this, would be exposed to the danger or losing both faith and morals. The venerable Father McNulty, who may justly be called its tounder, has erected for himself a monument more lasting than brass. Many a Catholic youth has already to thank him for his generosity, for be it known Father McNulty has spent four thousand dollars in educating young men for the priesthood. His last act was a fitting crown to a well spent life, and generations yet to come, on hearing of the good deeds of Father McNulty, and beholding the House of Providence or witnessing its good fruits, will justly praise the generous self-sacrificing spirit of the good old Irish

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM IN IRE LAND.

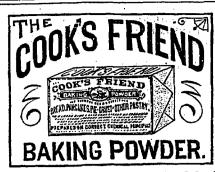
Mr. Homer Fisher, of the American rifle team, who landed on Monday, was interviewed by a reporter, and in answer to the question, You say you liked Ireland?" replied:

"Who could fail to like that place? It is a fine country. Perhaps we were in exceptionally good circumstances to see it to the best advantage; but it seems that there everything in America is worshipped, so to speak, particularly among the lower classes It was the funniest thing out to see the people encouraging us against their own countrymen, saying often as we went to the range for practice, 'Bate thim, had cess to the Crown flunkies, bate thim!' No wonder that the English fear to extend the volunteer system in Ireland. The constabulary are a very fine body of men and all Irish, but the people seem to hate them like sin." "You were well treated in England?"

"Oh, yes, certainly; but the moment we got to Wimbledon we all felt how different things were. Everybody shook hands with us, but there was a sort of stand off treatment received which grated on our fectings, after experiencing the splendid, whole-hearted hospitality of Ireland. The cold civility of Le English seemed clearly to intimate that ./ Lpon as the guests of Irc-En 1942 3. lend with 4 by and, and therefore not ex-... 4 ::: 8 to the latter country."pacificg);(N. Y. pope .

The cet Makefield, N.C., found "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every twenty-nine children living, twenty-six of NQ. 53 ST. JAMES STREET. whom are by one wife.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Pure! Heatthy! Reliable!

Contains no alum or other injurious ingredient. Beware of counterfeits. Every genuine rackage of THE COOK'S FRIEND is like above fac simile.

Manufactured and for sale to the Trade only

· W. D. McLAREN,

55 AND 57 COLLEGE STREET. MONTREAL

JUST OPENED.

New Dry Goods Store,

NO. 223 ST. JOSEPH STEET OPPOSITE COLBORNE, With a Complete Stock of

Dress Goods, Black Lustres

PRINTS! In Endless Variety. Splendid Value in SHIRTINGS!

Millinery Goods

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES

Just opened a large consignment of Commercial Envelopes. Call for samples and see prices. Letter Copying Presses a Specialty.

AKERMAN, FORTIER & CO.,
Mercantile Stationers, Account Book Manufacturers, Frinters, Lithographers, etc.,
256 and 258 St. James street, Jas.
Satherland's Old Stand.

CARPETS! CARPETS GO TO DOLAN'S FOR BLACK CASHMERES

GO TO DOLAN'S FOR

GO TO DOLAN'S FOR BLACK SILKS

458 & 460 Notre Dame St.

FURNITURE!

Buyfor Cash at Wm. King's, and Save Money. 652 Craig Street.

Marble Working.

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 BLEURY STREET 91 BLEURY STREET.



CUNNINGHAM BROS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Cemetery Work a Specialty.

MANTLES

AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c. MADE TOORDER.

Grain Bags, etc.

GRAIN BAGS! GRAIN BAGS!

Tarpaulins, Horse and Waggon Covers, Tents, &c., &c. For Sale or Hire.

Mich'l Leahy & Co, 251 Commissioners St.

> Opposite Customs. MONTREAL.

Advocates, &c.

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ADVOCATE, 117 St. Francois XAVIER STREET. Montreal.

OYLE & LEBLANC,

ADVOCATES, No 54 St. JAMES STREET. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

D A. O'SULLIVAN, LL.B., Barrister, attorney-at-law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. ETC Offices: No. 1 Masonic Hall, Toronto street, Torouto, Out.

OHERTY & DOHERTY,

ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, R.C.L., C. J. Doherty, A.R., BC.L.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

LOCK-SPRING MATTRESS

The attention of the public is respectfully called to the me Spiral Lock-Spring Watters which for durability, cleanliness, leasticity and cheapness, sarpasses anything of the kind now in the market. The Lock-Spring is warranted to be of the best of steel wire, and it requires only a twenty-five pound mattress to make the ment comfortable best is use, Thousands are trying it and all pronounce it a great success. The spring is so constructed that a person weighing 240 pounds and a child weighing 50 pounds do not suffer any inconvenience by lying side by side. Unlike other mattresses, the LOCK-SPRING never runs into ridges, but preserves its uniformity, no matter how much or how little pressure it may be subjected to. It is not-cless, and is the only spring in use that possesses that quality. Nothing so good for Horpitals, Hotels or Ships has ever been invented.

Springs given ou trial to parties residing in the city, and mouncy returned if the springs made to fit all sizes of beds on short notice, but if made for bedsteads not of the ordinary size, the springs cannot be taken back.

Agents Wanted in all parts of the Demanten

Agents Wanted in all parts of the Dominion

JAMES FOLEY'S JOHN SULLIVAN.

Sole Agent and Manufacturer.

122 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

H. J. BEEMER, PATENTEE, Feb. 9, 77. 50-tf

ROWNTREE'S

cocoa.

The foreign ingredients that are so largely used in the manufacture of Homeopathic and other prepared Cocoas.

WHOLESALE BY

Wm Johnson & Co., Montreal.

L. P. A. GAREAU,

The Cheapest and Best Clothing Store. 246 St. Joseph Street.

Spiendid all-wool Coat for. 1500 All-wool Pants for..... Ali-wool Halifax Suits.
Canadian Tweed Suits. Tricot Suits: 4
Fine Tricot Saits. 7
Scotch Wool Suits, worth \$11, for: 9
" worth \$20, for: 12
" worth \$25, for: 27
All-wool Spring Overcoats for 3 45 46 46 46

Made to order of the Very Best All-wool

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

TMPORTANT NOTICEL!

A Few Live Agents Wanted

TO SELL

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED.

Only first-class Canvassers wanted. Apply to J. B. LANE (Sole Agent), 22 Bleary Street. The Trade supplied.

B. LEDOUX, Carriage Maker.

Factory and Office No. 125 and Show rooms 131 and 133 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

By Special Appointment Carriage Maker to H. R. H. the Princess Louise and M. E. the Marquis of Lorne.

First Prize and Diploma awarded by the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia, 1876.
First Prize at Sydney, New South Wales,
First Prizes at Exhibitions in various pa
Canada. 114 g mt

Ocean Travel.

GUION LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW YORK EVERY TUENDAY FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL Berths secured at Montrea Agency.

HART BROS. & CO., AGENTS 45 Notre Dame Street, Montreat.

Hats, Furs, &c.

PURSI FURSI EDWARD STUART.

PRACTICAL FURRIER. Corner of McGill & Notre Dame Streets Respectfully informs his friends and the public, in both Town and Country, that his Fall Stock of Furs is unus-

> ually good. FUR CAPS, &c., for Ladies, Ged themen and Children at lowest

Funs of all kinds made up and altered to MEN HAT HAY order at short notice.

For particulars apply to

MONTREAL.

ROCK is not reduced with starch. For the or any of the foreign ingre-

TO FANCY.

Take. O generous Fancy.
A full heart poured at thy feet,
In gratitude complete
For thy sweet necromancy.

When I sat sad and friendless, Alone in the gloom and gold, With never a hand to hold, When my solitude seemed endless.

Thou, Fancy, camest beside me, Fair as a pleasant oream, And thy soft eyes' loving beam Gave the light that had been denied me.

And thou whispered, "Come, I will bring thee
Away from the chill and gloom,
To my garden of pleasure come,
And there a sweet song I will sing thee"

Away from the hard and unfeeling, Away from the desert place To a laud of light and grace, With happy voices peeling.

With hearts that in blithe, glad measure Chime with the voices high, In hopeful and innocent joy, In a minor tone of pleasure.

Where each turns to his neighbor With sprightly confiding look, With face as an open book, A bright book read without labor.

Where all at morn and even Kneei, singing, "Glory and praise To thee through eternal days, O, monarch of earth and heaved!"

Ah, 'twas a change to my wishes Fancy, thou madest for me, From wintry severity To the clime of summer delicious.

And there, my kind fellow mortals
Who roam this arcadian zone,
Such friends I had never known
Til I crossed thy shining portals.

The flowers by the fountains blushing, Are they flowers of paradise? Are not so tair to my eyes, Nor the silv'ry waters gushing.

We sit in fond connection, And talk, or together stray, Happy, the bright, long day In this land of peace and affection.

I'll take from the fields one pansy
In remembrance of thee and thy bowers;
And now for those pleasant hours I thank thee, O gracious Fancy. E. C. M.

Wit and Humor.

"We old maids," said Mrs Ficks, "love cats because we have no husbands, and cats are almost as treacherous as men." Match-making mamma to her marriageable

daughter: "Virginia, dear; don't loose sight of that gentleman in mourning. He may be a "What do you love?" said Jones to his

sweetheart's baby sister. "I loves oo," was the reply. "And what does Sissy love?" " Sissy loves Mister Smif, toss he tisses'er." Nothing makes a woman so bad as te go to

a shoe shop to buy a pair of cheap slippers for her husband, and have a clerk try to sell her the identical pair she had just worked for a Christmas present for her minister.

Old Jackson is sure goats can read, for he caught one the other morning demolishing his Sunday hat, which had fallen out of the window near a fence on which was painted in big letters : "Chew Jackson's Best Plug."

A lawyer wrote "rascal" on the hat of a brother lawyer, who on discovering it entered a complaint in open court against the tres-

was charity, and charity is always right. He was charity, and charity is always right. He was an orphan boy, was he?" "I didn't stop to ask," replied the. boy. "I gave him the money for licking a boy who upset my lunchbasket!"

Mr. Gladstone is humorous sometimes. Explaining to Lord Randolph Churchill the nature of the demission he had given to Mr. Dodson—something in the principle of the Chiltern Hundreds—the right hon. gentleman added that the act was solely his own. A form was sent; the applicant filled it up; and the thing was settled. "And," put in Mr. Gladstone slyly, "a copy of the form is at the disposal of the noble lord." The house enjoyed the point.

MALARIAL FEVER.

Malarial Fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, ner-vousness and neuralgic ailments pield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbe" in other column.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in markets that has passed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake

Bells, &c.



CLINTONH. MENEELY BELL CO, MENEELY & KIMBERLY,

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
23 lilustrated Catalogue sent free.
Feb 20, 78-23 Legal Notices

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 2872. Pame Caroline Gauthier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Coughlan, of the same place, accountant, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as 10 property against her said husband.

PROVINCE OF QUESEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 1847. Dame Adel na Belair, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Poirier, of the same place, accountant, hereby gives notice that, by her present demand, she has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

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

teparation as to property.

T. & C. C. DelORIMIER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Montreal, 6th July, 1880.

A4,11,18,25Sl.

Guillaume alias William Bourdeau, her husband, of the same place.

Montreal, 15th July, 1880.

J. E. ROBIDOUX,
50-5

Attorney for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—No. 2.96.—In the Superior Court for Lower Canada—The Sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty.—The TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA. a Corporation legally constituted by public Act of Parliament, having its principal place of business for the Province of Quebec, in the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM BURNS MORGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, Bank Clerk, Defendant—It is ordered, on the motion of Messrs. Judah & Beauchaud, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, insamuch as is appears by the return of J. A. Lenaitleur, Balliff of the Superior Court for the Pistrict of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the refendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec. in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Minerue, and twice in the English language, in the rewspaper of the said city, called the TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertis—ment, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default. (By order.)

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON,

52

Throvince Of Quebec. DISTRICT OF

for the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cau-e issued, written, that the said who when going his round to serve his customers, stopped at the door of one and knocked, when the lady within exclaimed, "Who's there?" and was answered, "The baker." "What do you want?" "To leave your bread." "Well, you needn't make such a tuss about it—put it through the keyhole."

"Well, my son," said a good natured tather to an eight-year-old son the other night, "what have you done to-day that may be set down as a good deed?" "Gave a poor boy five cents," replied the hopeful. "Ah! ah! that was charity, and charity is always right. He

for the District of Montreal, written, that the said william Burns Morgan, one of the Defendant by an anid have left in the Frovince of Questical Montreal, that the said Defendant by an alvertisement to be twice inserted in the Freuch language, in the newspaper of the Eingthan and the Thue Witness be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the said city, called the Thue Witness be notified to appear and to answer to such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default. (By order),

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON.

By order), HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P. S. C.

P. S. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal.—In the sup-rior Court for Lower Canada. No. 2449. The sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty. THE TRU-T & LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA, a Corporation legally constituted by public Act of Parliament, having its principal place of business for the Province of Quebec, it the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM MCCAULIFF, of the City and District of Montreal, clerk. Defendant. It is ordered, on the motion of Messrs. Judah & Branchaud. of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in smuch as it appears by the return of J. A Lepailleur, Bailtif of the Superior Court for the district of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this case issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Minerue, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the raid city, call d the TRUE WITERS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant by an upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period accreased, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause of defar it.

BUBERT HONEY & GENDRON.

52 P. S. C.

Vinegars and Spirits.

MICHAEL LEFEBVRE & CO

VINEGARS

-AND-

Methylated Spirits.

MONTREAL.

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

1-2

WILLIAM H. HODSON & SON ARCHITECTS,

NO. 458 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Cooking Ranges.

WROUGHT IRON COOKING RANGES THE LORNE RANCE!

Handsome Besign (Portable). The Best and Most Durable Cooking Range in the Bominion.

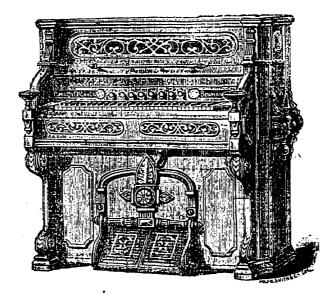
THE IMPERIAL FRENCH RANGE! Broilers, Oyster Ranges, Cake Griddles, Baking Ovens, Etc., Etc. BURNS & GORMLEY,

MANUFACTURERS, NO. 675 CRAIG STREET.

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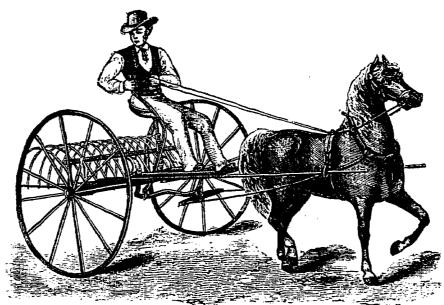
Philadelphia 1876, Sydney, 1877, Paris 1878, Toronto 1879.

E. N. PRATTE, - - - - - ACENT.

The "Dominion Organ" has been awarded Prizes and Medals wherever exhibited. From 15 to 20 different Styles of these World-renowned Instruments are on view at the above store. Do not fall to call and examine. Welcome to all. Send for Catalogues. No duty to pay on these Organs.

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81 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Spring Bed.



DALY & TOMBYLL,

Nos. 426 & 428 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

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

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OWEN MOGARVEY & SON,
7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street.

Brewers, &c.

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SUPERIOR PALE AND BROWN MALT India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double Single Stout, in wood and bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED. The following Bottlers only are authorized use our labels, vis:

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Brewers & Maitsters

INDIA PALE and XX MILD ALB Extra and XXX Stout Porter

Medical.

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CERTICURE PILLS

Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

BILIOUSNESS! Price 25c. A trial will convince.

Wholesale by LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL

Purestand Best Medicine over Made. mation of Hops, Buchu, Man-and Dandelion, with all the best and a five properties of all other Bitters, he greatest Biood Pur lifer, Liver ator, and Life and Health Restoring Regul Agent or an possibly long exist where Hop ed, so varied and perfect are their fo and vigor to the a ged and infirm raployments cause irregulari urinary organs, or who re Tonic and mild Stimulant op Bitters aroinval anable, without intox hop intersuctions is cating.

No matter whatyour for elians or symptoms are what the disease or all ment is use flop litters. Don't wait mult you are sick but if you couly feel bad or mission, use them at oncoult may save your life. It may save your life. It may save will not use they will not \$500 will be paid for a cal so they will not care or help. Do not suffer to use Hop B suffer, but use and urgo them to use Hop B

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

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

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

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

Its Searching and Healing Properties are

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neek and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitts, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular matism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fall.

Both Pills and Obtiment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and orts, at 1s, 13d. 2s, 4s,6d., 1is., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the divilized world.

N. c.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of H and 4, or by letter 168 wf;

DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTIL

Approved of by the Medical Faculty Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most effectual preparation for the destruc-

They are Agreeable to the Taste, They are Pleasing to the Sight. Simple in Administering and Sure and

Certain in their Effect. In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have,

children of most tender years. CAUTION-The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting

the genuine, stamped "DEVINS." To Mothens.-Should your Druggist not keep them, I will send a box of Devins' Worm Pas TILLE by mail, prepaid, to any address on re

celpt of 25 cents. R. J. DEVING DRUGGIST, Next to the Court House, Montreas If you are troubled with

DEVINS' TAPE-WORM MEMEDY Will Drive this Parasite from the System SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S



Removes Tan-Pimples, Moth Patches and every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harm less we taste it to be sure the preparation is preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The dis-tinguished Dr.

of the hautton (a patient:)—"As you ladies will use them. I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of Skin preparations." Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop.,

B Bond Street, N.Y.

For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods
Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas
and Europe. Also found in New York City at
R. H. Maoy & Co., Stern Bros., Ehrich & Co., I.
Bloom & Bro. and other Fancy Goods Dealers.

MF Beware of base imitations which arc
abroad. We offer \$1,000 Reward for the arrest
and proof of any one selling the same. 23-Leow

Educational.

WANTED, for the English Roman Oatho-VV lie School at Buckingham, P.Q., an Instructor capable of teabhing English, and having a Diploma. Salary not to be under \$300. Address F. X. BOILEAU, Secretary-Treasurer.

WANTED—A Male Teacher, to teach French and English in the R. C. boys' school at Cole St. Paul. apply to D. A. D'Aubrey, Secretary; Joseph Dunn, Chairman. Cole St. Paul. August 11, 1880.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS.

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, Conducted by the Ladies of Lorrette.

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

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

THE LADY SUPERIOR, Lorretto Convent, Belleville.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa-Gatineau, and Rideau valleys.

Its Civil Engineering course deserves special recommendation. The various branches of science and commerce are taught in Engitsh, the language of translation from Greek and Latin. French is also carefully attended to. The degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving candidates.

Medical.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINES THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

VRADE MARK, and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system over thirty years with great success.

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

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375 NOTRE DAME STREET.

GERMAN HEXEL FIODA OATMEAL, ETC., IN BARRELS AND HALF-BARRELS AT

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HAVING RECENTLY GREATLY Enlarged our premises, our facilities are now unexcelled for Dycing or Oleaning Silk, Satin and other dresses, Jackels, etc., Genis' Orecats, Coals, Pants and Vest, Silk and Wooder Shawls, Damask and Rep Curtains, Table and Plano Covers, etc. The celebrity of our work for besuty of solor and perfection of press or Finish is a household word.

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WM. CAMPBELL & CO., 463 Notre Dame Street.

Owing to the death of Mr. WM. CAMPBELL, the stock of the above business is being sold as greatly reduced prices. Curtain and Furniture Materials and Trimmings at VERY LOW PRICES. (This Department

has been moved to Ground Floor.) Samples, pieces and Short Ends cheap. New Goods in Best Brussels and Tapestry expected are now arriving.

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

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Montreal, 21st May, 1880. A4,11,18,2581.

T. & C. C. DET ORIMIER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Montreal, 21st May, 188°. A4,11,18,2581.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. No. 2349. Superior Court.

Dame Adelina Dagensis, wife of Guillaume alias William Bourdeau, trader, of St Jean Baptiste Village, said district, duly authorized to appear in Judicial proceedings.

Plaintiff,

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

a complaint in open court against the trespasser, who is said to have not only taken his hat, but had also written his own name on it.

A Yankee woman recently married a Chinese laundryman, and in three days theresiter the unhappy Celestial appeared at a barber's shop and ordered his pigtail to be cut off, saying in explanation: "Too muchee Yank."

A half-famished fellow in the Southern States tells of a baker (whose loaves had been growing "small by degrees and beautifully less") who, when going his round to serve said william Burns Morgan, one of the Defaultion of the Chirach the Surperior Court for the District of Montreal, and Clerk, and JACOB GATTSCHALK ASCHER, of the same place, Defendants. It is ordered, on the motion of J.A. Lepalleur, Bailiff of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this care issued, written, that the said william Burns Morgan, one of the Defaultion and the said william Burns Morgan, one of the Defaultion and the said william Burns Morgan, one of the Defaultion and the said william Burns Morgan, one of the Defaultion and the said william Burns Morgan, one of the Defaultion and the said william Burns Morgan, one of the Defaultion and the said william Burns Morgan, one of the Defaultion and the said william Burns Morgan, one of the Defaultion and the said william Burns Morgan, one of the State of Pulliam Burns Morgan, one of the Stat

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nos. 89, 41 and 43 Bonsecours St.,

WANTED-A Young Girl, for a Fancy Goods Store; a Drug Clerk; Strong Boy for a Restaurant, wages \$3.00 per month and board; also 12 laborers. Apply at Montreal Employ-ment Agency, 168 St. James Street. 1-2

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drunken nestrum, but the Furest
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TAPEWORM! ONE DOSE OF

Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier



SO WELL KNOWN, IS ONLY MADE BY ME,

Finance and Commerce.

TUESDAY, August 17. FINANCIAL.

"he money market is quiet and rates are easy ni unchanged.

The sterling Exchange market is dull and early.

Lin the absence of business prices remain

no hanged.
The Stock market was strong this morning,

week. In the absence of business prices remain use banged.

The Stock market was strong this morning, and more active than for some days past. No treal sold at 148} and 148}, or j to j per cent. advance. Peoples' sold at 78, with buyers at 103, cl. sing with sellers at 163; buyers at 163; ching with sellers at 163; buyers at 163; commerce sold at 129\$, with buyers at that figure at the close. Over 1,100 shares of Telegraph sold at 12; buyers at that figure at the close. Richelleu was strong, selling up about one per cent. to 50\$. Civy Gas advanced † per cent. Canada Cotton soud at 82, or three per cent. below the last sale of the 50\$ of the 25th of July last.

The following are the morning sales: 50 Monireal at 148\$; 25 at 148\$; 25 at 148\$; 50 People's at 78; 12 Merchants' at 103; 25 at 103; 50 Commerce at 128; 25 at 123; 60 at 123; 50 at 123; 51 at 123; 50 at 139\$; 50 at 139\$; 71 at 139\$; 50 at 139\$; 72 at 139\$; 73 at 139\$; 74 at 139\$; 75 at 139\$; 75 at 130\$; 75 at 150; 75 a

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 1.100 barrels. The market is quiet and about steady, though for anything but very choice inside figures rule. The following sales which took place yesterday afternoon were reported to-day: 500 barrels of Superior Extra at \$5.35; 100 do at \$5.35; both of these were old wheat flours. To-day 100 bbis Spring Extra sold at \$5.50; and 100 do at \$5.50; Cheese, reperior Extra, \$5.30 to \$5.35; Extra Superfine, \$5.50; to \$5.50; Superfine, \$5.55 to \$5.50; Superfine, \$5.55 to \$5.50; Superfine, \$5.55 to \$5.50; Superfine, \$5.55 to \$5.50; Superfine, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Superfine, \$5.55 to \$5.50; Strong Bakers' \$5.90 to \$6.40; Fine, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Middlings, \$4.10 to \$4.20; Poillards, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Ontario Bags, \$2.70 to \$2.75; City Bags (delivered), \$5.55 to \$3.10.

MEALS—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.40 to \$4.50 per bbl.; Cornmeal, \$2.70 to 2.75 per bbl.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, receipts 89 packages. The market continues very quiet indeed here, and prices are somewhat uncertain. It is pretty certain, however, that any quotations which are given at present are nominals as regards this market, though transactions are taking place in the country at prices above those that are asked by holders here. Especially is this the case in Brockville and Morrisburg, where the latter has been apparently evened with the former, as sales of both are reported at about 25c. It is a puzzle to dealers here how this price can be paid or who is paying it, as they offer here at lower prices and fall to effect sales, there being at present no demand so far as they can find out. They are forced to the conclusion, therefore, that the butter at these points is being bought up on speculation of higher prices later on. If this is the case, it is a very risky business when the course of prices for this season so far has been considered. Western butter is also uncertain as to price so far as we can ascertain. Over 4,000 packages of the (fuelph district butter are reported to have sold at about 18c. We hear that about the same quanti

illo per lb.

E GS are quiet and easy at 12 to 13c, although
the latter is an exceptional figure; the former
is about the ruling price for fair fresh.

Hog Products.—The market here is quiet and
when here is a port of the rest in the rule. unchanged. Mess Pork, \$17.50; Lard, 11 c to 11 c for pails, as to the quantity. Smoked Hams, 11 to 12c; Bacon, 9 c to 10 c per 1b.
ASHES.—Pots are steady at \$1.60 per 100 lbs.

The Monetary Times of the 13th Augus

ASHES.—Pots are steady at \$1.69 per 100 lbs.

The Monetary Times of the 13th August says:—

Index.—The market is steady at \$10, \$9 and \$8 for No. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. There is quite an active demand for Lambskins, which have advanced to \$5c to 90c. All offering are engerly bought up at our quotations.

Hardware.—Since our inst we have still to report further advances all round in heavy goods. Glasgow Fig. Iron market reports Scotch Warrants 50s to 56s 5d, an advance of 1s sig. curing the week, with every prospect of higher prices. The Plates are now held firmly, and some pretty large lots have changed hands, at considerably over what would have been taken some time ago. Canada Plates are scarce and difficult to get from the makers, and cannot be bought under £12 sig. for ordinary brands. The general feeling with merchants is that the Fall business is to be good, and that much higher prices will have to be paid before long. Last week's quotations may be taken as the very lowest at which business can be done. We quote Pig Iron per ton, Coliness, \$21 to \$22; Gartsherrie, \$20 to \$2.25; best ditto, \$2.35 to \$2.50 to \$21; Egilaton, \$19.50 to \$20.00; Carnbroe, \$20.00 to \$20.00; Bars per 100 lbs., Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2.00 to \$2.25; best ditto, \$2.35 to \$2.50; syedes and Norway, \$4.50 to +4.75; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 25 to \$6.00. Canada Plates per box—Glenmorgan and Budd, \$3.75 to \$4.00; to \$6.50; Coke, IC., \$5.50 to \$5.00; Thined Sheets, \$6.00. Cannoda Plates, \$1.00; Arrow, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Hatton, \$3.50 to \$5.00; Thined Sheets, \$6.00. Cannoda Plates, \$1.00; Arrow, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Hatton, \$2.50 to \$5.00; Thined Sheets, \$6.00. Cast \$6.00; Coke, IC., \$5.50 to \$5.00; Thined Sheets, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Coke, IC., \$5.50 to \$5.00; Thined Sheets, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Gloto, \$6.50 to \$7.00; ditto, \$1.25; floto \$1.00; ditto, \$1.25; floto \$1

42s, and there is a good opportunity to close out all such lots.—Armstrong and Murtin's Circular, July 31st.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

METALS.—An active enquiry for tin plates is reported in New York, resulting in a heavy business, with prices firmer and advancing. Sales were reported in that market of 15,000 boxes, mostly of charcoal and ternes, at advanced figures.

were reported in that market of 15,000 coxes, mostly of charcoal and ternes, at advanced figures.

TEAS.—The New York tea market continues to show a strong tone. The auction sale held there on the 13th passed off very satisfactorily, and the private sales were Very good, amounting to 3,800 pags of Oolongs and 1,800 greens.

BUTTER.—Our Ottawa correspondent telegraphs:—A butter dealer of Byward market sold to the agent of a firm in Montreal 3,310 lbs of butter, all of which was made in Glengarry. The same agent last week purchased five tons of the same article up the Gatineau.

COAL.—The production of anthracite coal last week was 409,717 tons as compared with 427,183 tons the provious week, and 540,716 tons the corresponding week of 1879. The total production from January 1st to Aucust 7th was 12,347,573 tons, as against 14,842,243 tons for the like period of last year, showing a decrease this year of 2,495,572 tons.

CRANBERRIES.—The crop of cranberries in Wisconsin is reported to be only fair, owing to the bigh waters prevalent during a good share of the season. The crop for the State is estimated at about 30,000 bris. The quality of the berries, it is thought, will be very good, the cool weather having been very beneficial. In about torce weeks the crop will begin to be marketed.

CHEESE MARKETS.

CHEESE MARKETS.

At Utica, N. Y., yesterday, the cheese market was much easier than a week ago, and prices nave declined about; per cent. The offerings were light, and some holders declined to sell. Between 5.000 and 7,000 boxes were sold at 11c, 11;c and 12c per lb.

At Little Falls, N. Y., the market was very quiet, and prices were easier. Farm dairy sold at 10;c to 11;c, and factory at 11;c to 12c, or fully icent lower than the sales of a week ago. The sales were very light.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

GUELPH, Aug. 14.—Four No 1 super, \$2.75 to \$3; fall whea., 95c to \$104; spring wheat, 95c to \$104; spring wheat, 95c to \$104; barley 50c to 55c; peas 50c to 60c; oats 30c to 35c; cattle (live weight) 3c to 4c; be-f, 5c to 6c; mutton, 6c to 7c; hides, \$6.50 to \$8; sheepskins, \$1 to \$2; wool, 27c to 29c; butter, 15c to 17c; eggs, 10c; hay, \$6 to \$8; potatoes, new, 60c to 70c per bag.

to \$2; wool, 27c to 20c; butter, 15c to 17c; eggs, 10c; hay, \$8 to \$8; potatoes, new, 60c to 70c per bag.

Kingston, August 14.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$550 to \$6 50; fall wheat, \$1 10 to \$1 15; spring wheat, \$1 15 to \$1 19; barley, 57c to 60; peas 65c to 67c; oats, 33 to 37jc; cattle (live weight), \$2 to \$3; beef, \$350 to \$450; mutton, \$150 to \$6; hides, \$6 to \$8; sheepskins, 50c to 60c; wool, 25c to 28c; butter, 16c to 18c; eggs, 12jc; cheese 11c to 12c; hay, \$3 50 to \$7 50; potatoes, 40c per bag; corn, 57c to 60c; rye, 60c to 65c.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5 87] to \$600; fall wheat, \$1 10 to \$1 15; spring wheat, \$1 25; barley, 50c to 60c; peas, 60c; oats, 32c; cattle (live weight), \$4 50 to \$5 00; beef, \$5 50 to \$6 00; mutton, \$6 00 to \$7 00; dressed hogs, \$7 00 to \$7 25; hides, \$0 00 to \$7 00; dressed hogs, \$7 00 to \$7 25; hides, \$0 00 to \$7 00; sheepskins, \$1 50 to \$2 00; xool 28c; butter, 16c to 18c; eggs, 15c; cheese, 12c; hay, \$7 00; potatoes, 50c; corn, 55c.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Wheat, fall \$1 05 to 1 10; do spring, \$1 10 to 1 15; Barley, 55c to 60c; Oats, 38c to 39c; Peas, 60c; Rye, 60c to 65c; Beef, hind qrs \$0 00 to 7 50; do, fore qrs \$3 50 to 5 00; Mutton, \$6 00 to 7 50; coll, \$5 50 to 80c; Cotton, 60c; Rye, 60c to 65c; Beef, hind qrs \$0 to 7 50; do, fore qrs \$3 50 to 5 00; Mutton, \$6 00 to 7 50; do, fore qrs \$3 60 to 50; Cotton, 60c; Rye, 60c to 65c; Beef, hind qrs \$0 to 50c; Cotton, \$5 00; Raspberrles, bu \$2 00; Chickens, pair 25c to 50c; Fowls, pair 40c to 60c; Ducks, brace 40c to 60c; Turkeys, 60c to \$1 00; Butter, 10c, rolls 20c to 12c; do, dairy 16c to 17c; Eggs, fresh 12c to 13c; Hay, \$7 50 to 9 50; Straw, \$6 00 to 70.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, August 16.

Montreal, August 16.

The supply of cattle on the markets to-day was unusually large, amounting to about 80 carloads, a large portion of which had to be held over at the Grand Trunk yards at Point St. Charles. The chief demand was on export account, about 400 head being disposed of to shippers, most of which sold at 4½ to 5c per lb, but for a choice lot a shipper admitted that he had to pay from 5½ to b½ per lb, live weight. Considering the quality of to-day's offerings, which were only fair as a rule, prices were very little if anything lower. Butchers' cattle sold at 3c to 4c per lb. Mr. Robert Jones, of Mitchell, had about the best lot of beeves on the market. Alderman Moshane bought 226 head, and Craig & Kennedy about 156 head. Mr. J. C. Coughlin was also looking for shipping cattle. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the past week were 104 cars of cattle, 25 cars of sheep and 5 cars of hogs.

Good hogs to-day were worth \$5.50 per 100 lbs, that price being bid without getting them. Sheep were quoted at 5c per lb., that price having been paid in the West. Lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each as to quality and size. A lot of 150 Canada lambs was sold in New York on Friday last at 5jc per 1b.

THE GREEN FRUIT TRADE.

The apple crop of Canada promises to be large in yield and fine in quality. Advices from Grimsby and St. Catharines state that large quantities of fall fruit will be sent forward from in yield and line in quality. Advices from Grimsby and St. Catharines state that large quantities of fall fruit will be sent forward from those districts during the present season, and that the winter fruit will be much superior to last year's growth. Reports from the orchards between Cobourg, Toronto and Hamilton also betoken a good yield. Shipments of appleshave already been made from this city to Liverpool, about 60 bris leaving on last week's steamers, being the earliest exports of the new crop on record. Last year the first consignment left here about the beginning of Septemuer, costing \$1.50 per bbl. on this market, and on arrival in Liverpool they fetched 33s to 35s per bbl. netting shippers a hanksome profit. The gains on the first arrivals in England last year have induced shippers to forward their fall fruit thus early, and the chances are that if they land in good condition they will strike a good market, latest advices from Liverpool reporting very small supplies. About \$40 bbls, were shipped to England from New York last week. The market here continues steady, and owing to light supplies at the moment, prices are firm at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per bbl for good to choice fruit. Single burrels of choice Astracans have sold at higher figures. About 700 barrels which should have arrived here this morning by boat were left behind. Bartlett pears are in moderate supply and sell at \$8 to \$10 per bbl. Canadian peaches are worth from 75c to \$1.25 per basket, as to quality. In grapes the demand is not very brisk, Cincinnati stock moving off slowly at \$6 per lb. the favorite Delawares will soon be on the market. California plums, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per box; Canadian plums, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box. Owing to cool weather the demand for lemons is light, but the supplies coming forward are also light. Prices are firm.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel;
Bartlett pears, \$9.00 do; bell pears \$4.00 do;
lemons, \$7.00 the case; tomatoes, \$50 to \$60 per
bushel; blueberries, 550 to 600 per box, containing about three gallons and a half, imperial
measure; blackberries, 80e per pail; raspberries,
600 per pail; peaches, \$1.25 per basket; blue
and green plums, \$2.00 per box; red plums, 250
to 500 per pail; chokecherries, 10c to 16c per
pail; grapes, 10c to 12c per lb.
DARY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 17c to 20c per lb;
common prints, 17c to 20c do; superior prints, 25c
to 28c do; packed eggs, 12½c to 14c per dozen;
fresh laid eggs, in baskets, 15c to 22c do; maple
sugar, 8c to 11c do.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$6.00 to \$7.50 per 100
bundles of 15 lbs; pressed hay is 50c to 60c per 100
lbs; straw, from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per 100 bundles of

The second secon

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

Notwithstanding the large import the stock of nearly all kinds of wood is moderate. The consumption has been fair, considering the month's import has mostly arrived during the past week, and not yet landed. The tone of the market is better, and prices of most articles have advanced, but this improvement is based more above the education of deverging prices. more upon the advices of advancing prices abroad, and prospects of moderate supplies, than upon any active demand from consumers

than upon any active demand from consumers here.

CANADIAN WOODS.—Of Quebec Yellow Pine Timber the consumption has been small, the fresh import having only come forward during the past few days; importers are firmer; and the late sales have been at advanced prices. For Red Pine the demand is very limited, but prices are a shade better. Oak of prime quality, is wanted, and advanced prices are demanded, though few fresh parcels have yet been sold. Elm maintains its value, but the demand is small and the stock moderate. Ash, of prime quality, is wanted, but there have been no recent sales, nearly the whole of the stock having just arrived. Pine Desis are in steady demand, and for good quality and specifications full prices are obtained. Puncheon staves are in fair demand, at full prices, but there is no enquiry for Pipe, even at low prices.—Farnworth & Jardin's Circular, Aug. 5th.

Agricuitural.

FEED WHOLE CORN.—One fruitful source of colic in horses is cracked corn. If corn is to be fed use whole corn; it is more likely to be perfectly masticated than cracked corn, and its imperfect mastication causes the colic. It is also unwise to feed grain to a hungry horse, for then a large proportion is very apt to be swallowed without being properly masticated. This can be seen in their voidings. Always let the edge of a horse's hunger be taken off with a feed of hay before feeding grain. Half an hour extra spent in feeding, when on the road, will bring you home half an hour earlier at night—
Kansas Farmer.

The Delawate peach crop this season will, it

Kansas Farmer.

The Delawate peach crop this season will, it is estimated, reach 4,000,000 baskets, and the growers will make a profit of over \$1,501,000. The crop for 1875, which was the largest ever known, reached 7,00,000 baskets. The crop this season is confined to the belt of territory between the two bays, and bounded on the South by North Murderkill Hundred in Delaware, and the Northern part of Queen Anne's county and Cecil county, Maryland, and Pencader and Lian Hundreds in Delaware on the North. Besides the 4,000,000 baskets that will find their way to market, about thirty per cent. of the fruit will be consumed athome by the drying establishments and canning factories, more than was consumed last year. The home consumption will be at least 550,000 baskets.

It is often the case when a helfer has her first

It is often the case when a helfer has her first It is often the case when a helfer has her first calf, says the Indiana Farmer. that the farmer thinks she will not give more milk than will keep her calf in good condition, and lets them run together to teach her the mystery of being milked when she bas her next calf. In this decision there are two mistakes that go far to spoil the cow for future usefulness. Cows are largely the creatures of habit, and with their first calf everything is new and strange to them, and they readily submit to being milked and think it is all right; but suffer them to run with the calf the first season and a vicious habit is esand they readily submit to being milked and think it is all right; but suffer them to run with the calf the first season and a vicious habit is established, that they will hardly forget in a lifetime. If they ever submit to being milked quietly it is evidently under protest. But there is a greater objection than this. The calf running with the cow draws the milk every hour or two, so that the milk vessels are at no time distended with milk, though the quantity secreted at a given time may be large. But this is the natural time to distend the milk ducts and expand the udder to a good capacity for holding milk. When, with her next calf, you require the milk to be retained twelve hours, the udder becomes hard and patiful, and the milk leaks from the teats, or, more likely, nature accommodates the quantity of milk secreted to the capacity to retain it, and the cow becomes permanently a small milker. Much of the future character of a cow, therefore, depends on her treatment with her first calf.

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COOK, HOUSE AND TABLE MAIDS, with references, want situations. Miss Neville, 67 Juror Street. 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. No. 2639. Superior Court. The fourteenth day of August, 1890. Present in Chambers, the Honorable Judge Jette. DaME JANE STEVENSON of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Hugh Boyd of the same place, trader, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. HUGH BOYD of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. HUGH BOYD of the same place, trader, Defendant. It is ordered on the petition of Messrs. T. & C. C. DeLorimier, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, Inasmuch as it appears by the return of Jean Baptiste Paradis, one of the sworn bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, and cannot be tound in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called The TRUE WITNESS, and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of the said city, called La Feutlle d'Errable, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Pleintiff within two months after the less the less the less that the said of the Pleintiff within two months after the less that the plaintiff within two months after the less the said city to the same place of the Plaintiff within two months after the less that the plaintiff within two months after the less that the plaintiff within two months after the less that the plantiff within two months after the less that the plantiff within two months after the plant La Feuille d'Erable, be notified to appear be-fore this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period afore-said, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to pro-ceed to trial and Judgment as in a cause by de-fault. fault.

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

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, TORONTO.

Commercial, Scientific, and Classical Course of Studies.

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



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Department of Crown Lands,

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

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

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY.

Square miles First Range, Block A, Limit No. 4, Second " Limit Township Litchfield. LOWER OTTAWA AGENCY.

Red River, Limit A, South, B, " " C, " C, " " D, "

MONTMAGNY AGENCY. Black River, Limit No. 56, A, F, G, River St. John, Limit No. 3,

Lake Temiscouata, Limit No. 1 2nd Range

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

"Rear River Metis,
"Township Masse, No. 1. West
"Duquesnes, 2 South.
"River Touladie 1 North,
"South,

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

ownship Ibervine
River St. Lawrence, West,
"Lavalle, South,
Rear Sault-au-Cochon, No. 1, East.
"1 "1 West
"2 " Limit Township Iberville

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at the following upset prices, namely:
Upper Ottawa Agency from \$50 to \$100.
Lower Ottawa Agency from \$25 to \$50.
Montmagny, Grandville and Rimouski Agencies fron \$8 to \$25.
Saguenay and Bonaventure Agencies from \$8

Saguenay and Bonaventure Agencles from \$8 to \$15.

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

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

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

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

E. E. TACHE.

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

A 18,25—S 1,8,15,22,20—0 6,13.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND DOMINION EXHIBITION

TO BE HELD ON THE

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE,

MONTREAL.

OPENS: Tuesday, Sept. 14th.

closes: Friday, Sept. 24th,

AT 2 P. M.

\$20,000! Offered in Premiums

Entries must be made with the Secretaries in Montreal, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz:—

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POUL TRY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and DAIRY PRODUCTS, to

Saturday, September 4th, FINE ARTS, MANUFACTURES, IMPLE-

MENTS, MACHINERY, STOVES, &c., Saturday, August 28th.

For further particulars apply to S. C. STEVENSON, Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms of entry can be obtained of the Secretaries.

GEO. LECLEBE. Secretary Council of Agriculture.

Boston and Montreal Air Line SEORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL

VERMONT R.R. LINE.

Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m., and 3.15 p.m., for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for Boston.

Boston.

Three Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Sieoping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy, and Parlor Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL 7.15 a.m., Day Express for Boston, via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield

or Troy.
For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m.
For Waterloo and Magog, 3.15 p.m.
3.15 p.m., Night Express for New York via
Troy, arrive at New York 6.45 a.m. next morning.
6 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell and New York via Springfield.

GOING NORTH. GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m., via Fitchburgh 8.a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 9.20 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m., via Lowell, and 6 p.m., via Fitchburgh, and New York at 3 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.55 a.m.

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

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 186 St. James Street.

Street.
W. B. VIALL, Canadian Passenger Agent.
Boston Office, 220 Washington street.
New York Office, 417 Brosdway.
WM. F. SMITH, Gen!. Passenger Agent.
J. W. HOBART. General Superintendent. At Albans, Vt., April 1, 1820. m †-g

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

Trois Pistoles..... 2:05 "

For into the factor of Fac

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent. June 12th, 1880. Q.M.O.&O. RAILWAY

CHANCE OF TIME COMMENCING ON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80, Trains will run as follows:

l — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —			
	Mixed.	Mail.	Expr's
1			
Lve Hochelaga for Hull.			
Arrive at Hull	10.30 **	12.40PM	
Lve Hull for Hochelaga.	1.00 "	8.20AM	
Arrive at Hochelaga	10.30 **	12.30PM	9.15 **
	İ	Night	
Two Washalasa fan One	0.00	Pan'ger	0.00.44
Lve Hochelaga for Que.		10.00PM	
Arrive at Quebec	K00 "	6.30 A M	
Lve Que, for Hochelaga.	5.30 **		10.10AM
Arrive at Hochelaga Leave Hochelaga for St	8.00AM	6.30AM	4.40PM
Jerome	5.30PM	- 1	
Arrive at St. Jerome		Mixed.	
Leave St. Jerome for	7.10	Mixeu.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Hochelaga		6.45Am	
Arrive at Hochelaga	••••••	9.00 "	
The state of the s	******	0.00	

(Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.) Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Minutes Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec. Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.in.
All Trains run by Montreal Time.

TICKET OFFICES, 12 Place D'Armes, 202 St. James street, Montreal, and opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec. L. A. SENECAL, General Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Premium Books.

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

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

Segur's Books for Children, 32 mo. Paper covers, 6 vols. in box, per box...... 80 30

Sadlier's 25 cent edition of The Househo'd Library, paper covers, per dozen. 2 40

cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box.... 3 00 The Young People's Library, 18 mo.

box...... 1 80 Fireside Library containing Orphan of

vols, per box...... 2 76 Maddalena Series containing Fickle Fortune, etc. 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers. 30

per box...... 3 36 Alice Harmon Series of Tales, 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 30 vols. assorted, put

Popular Library, containing Callista, etc., 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 6 vols.

Works of Gerald Griffin, Banim, Carleton, and Lever, 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers, perdozen..... 9 60 Any book sold separately out of box or

Lace Pictures at 15, 17, 22, 8, 83, 50, 66, 83, \$1.00 \$1.20, \$1.50, \$2.00 per dozen.

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BARRE pays 65 per cent for the Metropolitan. BARRE pays for the Jacques Cartier Building Society Shares, 40 per cent. BARRE pays for the French-Canadian Building Society Shares 45 per cent. BARRE pays for shares in St. James Society 51 per cent.

BARRE pays for Shares in the Artizans' Building Society, 35 per cept.

BARRE pays for Shares in the Imperial, 50 per

If you want to buy a house for Building Society Shares, go to...... BARRE

not forget...... BARRE



SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY -AND-MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE

On and after MONDAY, June 14th, Passengers by this line of Rallway go by train from Bonaventure Station, without change of cars. Trains leave Bonaventure for points in the Eastern Townships and New England at 7.15 a.m. and 6 p.m. Afternoon train has Pulman Sleeping Car, and Day extra Parlor Car attached, which run through without change.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG. Leave Montreal, Bonaventure Station, as above for Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at hours named above. Returning, leave Newport at 3.55 a.m. daily and 4 30 p.m., except Sundays, arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., G. H. P. ALDEN, BRADLEY BARLOW, Supt. Traffic. Pres. and Gen. Manager. G. LEVE,
Can. Agt. M. & B. Air Line and S. E. Railway.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL,

Cabin. Intermediate and Steerat. T / ge Tickets to all parts of Europe by mos. / Je lines, sailing every WEDNESDAY, TORS-DAY and SATURDAY from New York and GENERAL OFFICES, 13 Place d'Armes Square. Boston, at lowest rates.
Choice State-rooms secured by telegraph free of charge.
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271 Broadway, New York.
155 g. G. LEVE, General Agent.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co

Little Catholic Girl and Boys' Library, 32 mo. Fancy cloth covers, 12 vols. in box, per box..... 1 56

Catholic Youth's Library, 18 mo. Fancy

Fancy cloth covers, 6 vols. in box. per Moscow, etc. 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers,

30 vols. assorted, put up in boxes of 6 vols, assorted put up in boxes of 6 vols,

in box, per box...... 4 80

We have a large and complete assortment of Books suitable for Premlums at 5c, 10, 15, 20, 25. 30, 85, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 \$1,00 and upwards.

Sheet pictures at from 60c to \$3.00 per dozen sheets. Each sheet contains from 12 to 40 pic-

RMATION!

BARRÉ

BARRE pays 50 per cent for Hochelaga Build-ing Society Shares.

BARRE pays for the Society of Montarville shares, 25 per cent. BARRE pays for Shares, in the Montreal Mutual, 60 per cent.

If you are in want of money to borrow, at less than six per cent, go to ... BARRE If you want to Insure Your Life in a good insurance Company, see..... BARRE If you have houses to sell do not fail

If you require a good notary to transact your business give a call to BARRE, the Notary, 20 Notre Dame Street.